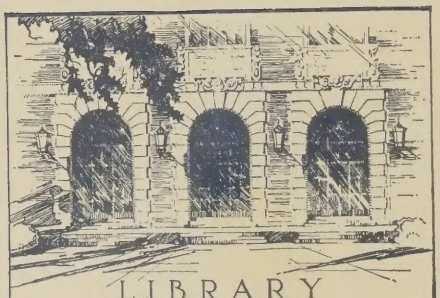

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

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APPENDIX
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SESSION OF 1955

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR

January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and communtations granted from January 7, 1953, to date

JOHN S. FINE.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Faiola, D-7271, No. 9921, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Faiola, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1943 to be computed from June 8, 1943 be commuted from 15 years to 9 yrs. 6 mos. & 12 days, expiring on December 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has now served approximately ten years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years. He has been in difficulty before to the extent that he served a sentence in the Pennsylvania Industrial School when but sixteen years of age. After his release from the Pennsylvania Industrial School, when he was seventeen years of age, he was sentenced to a term of one to three years on charge of aggravated assault and battery. He violated this sentence when he became involved in this offense, and this occurred before he reached his twentieth birthday. He has now spent one-third of his life behind bars.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in their report to the Board of Pardons, have stated that this applicant has been a model prisoner and has developed a trade of pressman. The custodial officers consider him a model prisoner and indicate that he is a good morale builder in his cell bar. The trial judge is deceased and no report is made from the court on the question of whether or not this applicant should be given consideration. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that he was not opposed to favorable consideration of this applicant.

In consideration of applicant's excellent institutional record and the fact that he has served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Miller, No. A-1715, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert L. Miller, convicted of (1) conspiracy (2) larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on April 25, 1952, to be computed from May 19, 1952 be commuted from 1 year to 8 months expiring on January 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than two years on a charge of conspiracy and larceny. The facts are that this applicant, together with his father, were engaged in the junk business and they bought scrap and material that had been stolen from the Armstrong Cork Company. This applicant has never been in any difficulty and the District Attorney of Lancaster County has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he was amazed that the Court did not distinguish in the sentence of this applicant and his father, since all the arrangements were concluded by the father before the son had any knowledge of the offense.

He is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has served over seven months of his minimum sentence we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Bainbridge, B-9033, No. 8045, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Russell Bainbridge, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 15, 1944, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 7 months, expiring on January 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Vernon Baker, No. A-1732, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Vernon Baker, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on January 12, 1951, to be computed from December 29, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years 1 month expiring on January 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He pleaded guilty to the charge of Armed Robbery and was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years. At the present time he has served over two years of his minimum sentence. If granted commutation he will be given a parole plan in Kansas. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Trial Judge has stated that he has no objection to a commutation at this time.

The District Attorney's office in Montgomery County, however, feels that this application is premature. Since this was his first conviction for any offense and since his parole plan calls for his going to Kansas, we feel that further confinement can serve no useful purpose and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ronald Baxter, No. A-1189, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ronald Baxter, convicted of prison breach, from Rockview in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 11, 1948 to be computed from May 16, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 1 year 8 month expiring on January 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than ten years on the charges of Breaking and Escaping from the Rockview Branch of the Western State Penitentiary where he had been serving a similar sentence of charges of forgery. At the present time he has served over five and one-half years but only one year and seven months applies on this sentence. He has an excellent institutional record except for this offense.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Ivan Walker, leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons as does the District Attorney of Centre County. We feel that one year and eight months is sufficient for this escape and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commputed.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Bisko, C-7194, No. 4596, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Joseph Bisko, convicted of robbery with intent to kill, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on June 17, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 472 May Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 7 months, expiring on January 17, 1953; on Bill No. 547 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 18, 1953; on Bill No. 548 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 19, 1953; and

on Bill No. 552 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Chiodo, No. A-1541, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Chiodo, convicted of the following offenses: 1st count: conspiracy; 2nd count: conspiracy; 3rd court: wilful fraud by altering ballots; 4th count: wilful fraud by making false counts on votes case; 5th count: wilful fraud by making false return of votes case in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County on May 24, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than three months, nor more than one year on May 24, 1937 for fraudulently altering ballots, fraudulently making a false count and fraudulent election return and conspiracy. It was pointed out that this applicant had a mistaken sense of loyalty when he refused to testify at his trial. At the present time he is Captain of the Police Force of the City of Johnstown and is an outstanding citizen.

The Trial Judge is not opposed and the District Attorney of Cambria County leaves it to the Board of Pardons. Since all of this occurred over fifteen years ago and was the only offense that he has committed, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Coates, D-115, No. 3392, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprinsonment imposed upon Thomas Coates, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 8, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years and 2 months, expiring on January 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Laden Collins, B-6618, No. 6741, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Laden Collins, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 25, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 11 months, expiring on January 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his

fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Cottrell, No. 9343, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Cottrell, convicted of robbery in the court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1943, to be computed from April 26, 1943 be commuted from 20 years to 10 years expiring on April 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record of any sort. He was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years on charges of robbery. At the time of his conviction he was only seventeen years of age. At the present time he has served approximately ten years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has matured physically, emotionally and socially during his incarceration.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney states that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant deserves another chance and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of ten years, on April 26, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rosetta Davis, C-4941, No. 4510, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Rosetta Davis, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 21, 1928, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 24 years and 2 months, expiring on January 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Morris Dickstein, No. 8106, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Richard Morris Dickstein, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) illegal possession and manufacture of liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County June 3, 1925; and (2) setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 14, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and he is asking a Pardon for volation of the liquor laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the time prohibition was in force. He was also convicted of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery. The first offense occurred over twenty-seven and one-half years ago and the last occurred approximately twelve years ago. Since that time the applicant has not been in any difficulty and has conducted a successful business under the name of Paramount Hosiery Company and asks this pardon in order that his record may be cleared and that the sins of the father may not be visited upon his family.

The Trial Judge is deceased and we have no recommendation from any Judge in Philadelphia County. The District Attorney has stated that he is not opposed to this pardon. This applicant has proved himself worthy of the pardon and we feel that under all the circumstances we should recommend it to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicaiton of Bert Edwards, D-8637, No. 8568, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Bert Edwards, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on January 4, 1946, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years, expiring on January 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert James Fallat, No. A-1725, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert James Fallat, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on July 31, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first arrest. He was placed on probation for three years on a charge of burglary. He has not been in any further difficulty for a period of more than twelve years and at the present time is serving with the United States Army in Africa. The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has reported to the Board of Pardons and states that this applicant has an excellent reputation but for this offense. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has so conducted himself that he should be granted some consideration.

The trial judge recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel D. Fishman, No. A-1730, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel D. Fishman, convicted of violation of liquor control act Section 411, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on December 13, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and has no prior crime record of any sort. He is alleged to have committed a violation of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act when he was seen serving drinks to people in his bar on Election Day. He plead not guilty but was convicted and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00. The fine has been paid.

This applicant was never cited by the Liquor Control Board for this violation. They evidently considered it very minor or their investigators did not consider it a violation of their rules. The Board of Parole, in its investigation for the Board of Pardons, has stated that this applicant has a very excellent reputation. The trial judge has no objections to the granting of clemency, and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of this pardon.

We feel that this is a technical violation of the law at best. Since the applicant has never before, or since, been in any difficulty we are recommending to your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Harris, B-7341, No. 135-B, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Theodore Harris, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 5, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 14 years to a maximum term of 12 years and 4 months, expiring on January 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Heyduke, D-5785, No. 7405, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Paul Heyduke, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 20, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term of 11 years and 8 months, expiring on January 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Emmett Hileman, No. A-927, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Emmett Hileman, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 21, 1948, to be computed from April 2, 1948 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years 9 months 20 days expiring on January 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and but for the fact that he was in some difficulty approximately twenty-six years ago he has had a good reputation. The girls involved in this matter have written letters stating that they are not opposed to the granting of clemency.

The trial judge, the Honorable Russell H. Adams, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the board. The warden of Allegheny County workhouse has stated this applicant has an excellent institutional record. He has a good parole plan and it is felt that if he is given consideration at this time he can adjust to society. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lucius Jackson, No. A-1200, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Lucius Jackson, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 23, 1947, sentence to be computed from December 28, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 1 month expiring on January 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is not the first time he has been in difficulty with the law. In fact he had two juvenile convictions and has had four other previous arrests prior to his becoming involved in this offense. He was convicted of the charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods together with three accomplices, and at the present time has served six years of his minimum sentence.

The board of trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has earned a very good performance report and his disciplinary record and adjustments at the institution are excellent. He also has an honorable discharge from the United States Army where he served with distinction during World War II. His wife, who was his representative, states that he will reside with her upon his release and she has pledged the Board of Pardons to aid and assist this applicant in his rehabilitation. The board feels that this applicant deserves some consideration since he has served more than one-half of his minimum and all but one of his accomplices have been freed from further incarceration. Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur W. Keddies, B-6872, No. 7346, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Arthur W. Keddies, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on August 24, 1939 to be computed from August 17, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 24 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 5 months, expiring on January 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John W. Kelso, No. 3661, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John W. Kelso, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 21, 1932, be communted on Bill No. 76, imposed at December Sessions of 1932 from a maximum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 21, 1953; and on Bill No. 79, imposed at December Sessions, 1932 (Delaware County) from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 44 years of age and he asks commutation of his maximum sentence in order that his sentence may be given the effect that the courts of Pennsylvania have now passed upon such sentences. In 1942, he was granted commutation of his original sentence but the commutation was granted on lumped sentences which had been improperly entered. Therefore, the commutation was improperly granted. As a result of this, when the applicant was again sentenced in 1949, he did not receive the credit he was entitled to under the original Delaware County sentence. Consequently, this applicant has now been incarcerated for a total period of 15 years.

The District Attorney of Delaware County has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. Since this applicant asked commutation of his original maximum sentence in 1932 we feel that he should be granted this application and we, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence of Delaware County imposed October 21, 1932, be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy Kirk, No. 9956-A, No. 3108, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Leroy Kirk, convicted of larceny, robbery, rape, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 14, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 15 February Sessions 1930, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 3 months, expiring on January 14, 1953; on Bill No. 23, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 15, 1953; on Bill No. 16, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 16, 1953; and on Bill No. 115 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kubiak, No. A-1170, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Kubiak, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 12, 1947, to be computed from July 8, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 6 months, 20 days, expiring on January 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary. At the present time he has served more than five years of his minimum sentence. He was only sixteen years of age when this offense was committd and he received a very substantial sentence. He has an excellent record in the Philadelphia County Prison where he is confined.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney has advised that they are not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant was only sixteen years of age when he was sent to prison, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James E. Land, No. A-1738, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James E. Land, convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 20, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he was placed on probation approximately fifteen years ago on the charge of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Since this conviction he joined Alcoholic Anonymous and has not indulged in the use of alcoholic liquor. He is now the Sales Manager of an automobile agency and has a very responsible position. During the period of the last war he served in the United States Marine Corps and has an honorable discharge.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable T. J. Crumlish, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he recommends a Pardon be granted. The District Attorny in Philadelphia also recommends that a pardon be granted. The Board feels that this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and by reason of his conduct over the past fifteen years they further feel that he has earned a right to this favorable recommendation. We, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that a complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Landymore, No. 5173, No. 1305, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of

imprisonment imposed upon Robert Landymore, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on August 10, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 166, June Sessions 1931 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 5 months, expiring on January 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rubie Leibovitz, No. 57541, No. 7054, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Rubie Leibovitz, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 12, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 322 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 10 monhts, expiring on January 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen Lewis, D-1003, No. 6346, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Allen Lewis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on November 16, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years and 2 months, expiring on January 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Mays, No. 9669, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Mays, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 7, 1943 be commuted from 25 years to 10 years expiring on May 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted of the crime of robbery and was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty-five nor more than

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fifty years. At the present time he has served nearly ten years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant had some difficulty adjusting during the early part of his sentence but he now has an excellent record in the institution. This applicant was but seventeen years of age when he entered the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney of Philadelphia is opposed to his release at the present time. Nevertheless the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has matured sufficiently while in prison to understand the nature of his difficulties and since he has served approximately ten years of his minimum sentence we feel he should be given some consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to ten years, expiring on May 7, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Roger Moore, No. A-615, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond Roger Moore, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 11, 1947, to be computed from December 24, 1946 be commuted from 7 years to 6 years, 1 month expiring on January 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. At the present time he has served six years of his minimum sentence. He and three accomplices held up a store and guns were used in the hold-up. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that if he was eligible to apply for parole they would recommend that parole be granted.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the Present Judge has no recommendation to make. The District Attorney of Allegheny County is objecting to the granting of commutation at this time. The applicant accomplices have had their sentences commuted, and they are all released. We feel that this applicant's prior record was no worse than his accomplices and since they have all been released we recommend that this applicant be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Perkins, No. A-1591, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Perkins, convicted of pandering in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 6, 1952 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on February 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and has been in no difficulty whatsoever until his arrest in this connection. He was charged with pandering and was convicted. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years. At the present time he has served approximately eleven months of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent record in the Allegheny County Workhouse and they would recommend his release on parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable Clarence Nixon, has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The accomplice in this case was sentenced to thirty days. We cannot understand the disparity between the sentences and we, therefore, feel that if this applicant serves one year he will be sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted expiring on February 6, 1953, when he has served one year.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rizzo, No. A-1761, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that Joseph Rizzo, convicted of Lottery in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, on April 16, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00), on a charge of lottery. This sentence was imposed over five years ago and he has been in no further difficulty since that time. The applicant served in World War II and received an honorable discharge with the rank of Sergeant.

Since this offense the applicant has married and has two children. He has made an honest effort at self-improvement and desires this pardon to clear his record. The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania states this applicant has an excellent reputation but for this arrest. The Board feels that because of his present good record and the very evident rehabilitation that he has made we should recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William B. Sherman, No. A-1114, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William B. Sherman, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Venango County on November 9, 1950, to be computed from November 4, 1950 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 2 months 10 days expiring on January 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four years nor more than eight years. The places involved were cabins and hunting lodges, and the applicant did not attempt to sell, or dispose of any of the articles that were taken, but kept them in his garage. When he was arrested all the loot was found and returned to their rightful owners. He has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary and they state that they would recommend him for parole.

Both the Trial Judge and the District Attorney recommend that his sentence be commuted. Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he has served over two years of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Anthony Talarico, No. 5645, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter Anthony Talarico, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 29, 1934 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 18 years 3 month expiring on January 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was the first time he was in any serious difficulty. He, together with four accomplices, held up and robbed the victim while he was on his way to the bank. During the hold-up a policeman was shot and killed and although this applicant was the driver of the get-away car he was convicted as an accomplice of his part in the offense. His brother and another, who committed the killing, paid with their lives in the electric chair.

As the present time this applicant has been incarcerated for a period of more than eighteen years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has made an excellent adjustment in the institution and that he has become an excellent craftsman in the Novelty Shop. It is felt that this applicant's rehabilitation has been complete and that nothing further can be served by furher confinement.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County states that he feels this applicant should be made to serve nineteen years but the Board of Pardons feels that if this applicant's rehabilitation is complete further incarceration can serve no useful purpose. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration at this time and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Meyer Talenfeld, No. A-36, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Meyer Talenfeld, convicted of Corrupt Solicitation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 27, 1940 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and in 1941 he was convicted of the crime of corrupt solicitation. This was the first major offense for which he was convicted and he was sentenced to one year in the Allegheny County Jail, to pay a fine of $500.00 and the costs of prosecution. Upon payment of the fine and costs he was released from prison after having served sixty days. This applicant has been in the real estate business most of his life and has been very active in this business in the City of Pittsburgh. He is married and has one daughter. He has been in no further difficulty for the past twelve years. He feels that the disgrace of this conviction should not hinder him in the business in which he and a partner are now engaged.

Since applicant has not been in any further difficulty for a period of twelve years we feel that he has com-

pletely rehabilitated himself and that he is entitled to consideration at this time for the offense which was committed approximately twelve years ago. We therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Troha, No. A-1745, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Troha, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 23, 1947 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years 4 months expiring on January 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than 3 nor more than 6 years on a charge of burglary. He served his minimum sentence and he was released at the expiration thereof. He had been on parole two years and 3 months. He now wishes commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may go to California without supervision.

The Board of Parole states that they have investigated the applicant's record while on parole and have no objection to a commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to this release although the Board feels that there is no reality in their opposition at this time. Since this applicant has served three years in prison and all but nine months of his jail period we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and he should not be refused commutation of his maximum sentence. We, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Szymanski, No. A-1062, December Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Minimum sentence of Victor Szymanski, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 5, 1940, be commuted from the maximum term of imprisonment imposed at February Sessions, 1940 of 40 years to a maximum term of 13 years, expiring on February 16, 1953; and on bills of Indictment imposed to May Session, A. D., 1945, from a total minimum term of 15 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on February 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He is asking commutation of a sentence on a charge of robbery, which was committed with accomplices, all of whom have since been released. While in the Eastern State Penitentiary he escaped. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has stated that his record in the Penitentiary has been unblemished since his escape. At the present time he has served nearly seven years since he and an accomplice dug their way out of the Eastern State Penitentiary. In all he has served nearly thirteen years of a minimum of thirty-five years.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the Present Judge has no comment to make. Although all his accomplices have long since been released, this applicant is still incarcerated. We feel that he has received a very severe sentence and that he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Bayuik, No. A-616, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Bayuik, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 22, 1942, to be computed from March 17, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 11 months expiring on February 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age, and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of ten to twenty years for armed robbery. At the present time he has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence. When arrested he voluntarily admitted his guilt and made a complete breast of it to the officer. He has gone to great length to attempt to rehabilitate himself and has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends a commutation of sentence be granted. The District Attorney is not opposed. Under all the circumstances we believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Wilson Bowser, B-5960, No. 7936, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above applicant having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Herbert Wilson Bowser, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, attempt robbery, and violation of firearms act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 27, 1938, be commuted on Bills No. 18 and No. 25 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years 1 month, expiring on February 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 23, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Collora, No. A-1796, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel Collora, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 24, 1947, computed from October 17, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 4 months, expiring on February 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and when these offenses were committed he was barely eighteen years of age. At the present time he has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and has just become twenty-three years of age. He has an excellent institutional record with one violation of the rules, which was having contrabrand pepper. This is not considered serious.

The Trial Judge is no longer on the bench and the present Judge has no comment to make. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case, due to the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed and the long period of time which he has since served with an excellent record.

The Board of Pardons concurs with the recommendation of the District Attorney and we, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that the plea be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas DiPietro, 9234-C, No. A-1809, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Nicholas DiPietro, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1942, to be computed from December 10, 1941, be commuted from a maximum of 12 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 2 month, expiring on February 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Della T. Gaines, No. A-1773, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Della T. Gaines, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 14, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and had never been in any difficulty whatsoever prior to this offense. She was the innocent party in the offense that was committed. The Board after argument was presented in this case, felt that by reason of the applicant's lack of formal education she unwittingly and unintentionally committed these offenses and will never again be involved in any further difficulty. These offenses occurred over eleven years ago and although the District Attorney is opposed to her plea, the Board is very sympathic to it and for that reason we recommend that a parden be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony M. Giangrasso, No. A-1133, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony M. Giangrasso, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 3, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 1 month expiring on March 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than fourteen years for the commission of two burglaries. At the present time he has served three years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which shows that he will probably be rehabilitated by this conviction.

The Trial Judge has not made any recommendation, but the District Attorney leaves the matter to the Board of Pardons. Since this was a first offense and since the applicant has served over three-fifths of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Gugliemello, No. 3749, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ernest Gugliemello, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 19, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 18 years, expiring on March 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twenty years on a charge of murder, in the second degree. The applicant served his entire minimum sentence and has been on parole for a period of approximately twelve years. He has an excellent record on parole and the Board of Parole is not opposed to a commutation of his maximum sentence. Neither is the District Attorney of Delaware County. The Trial Judge is no longer on the bench and has made no recommendations.

Since this applicant has an excellent record on parole for almost twelve years, we will recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted in order that he may be released from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Jackson, 7750-C, No. 6096, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry Jackson, convicted of murder, second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Delaware County, on June 11, 1935, computed from March 31, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years, 11 months and 20 days, expiring on February 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Warren H. Kistler, C-5466, No. 4257, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Warren H. Kistler, convicted of Murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, on June 10, 1929, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 23 years, 8 months, expiring on February 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilma Lettrick, No. 7937, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilma Lettrick, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 1, 1942 be commuted from life imprisonment to 10 years, 3 months expiring on March 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and at the present time has served over ten years of an indeterminate sentence on the charge of murder. She had no prior criminal record and it is alleged that she suffocated her sister's illegitimate baby, although no specific evidence of crime, or of the corpus delecti, was ever established. She has an excellent institutional record in the Industrial Home for Woman, and the Board was of the opinion it was difficult to find any premeditation on the part of this applicant. They felt that rather than being convicted of first degree the offense that she committed should not raise higher than second. If the Boards is correct she has then served the minimum of her sentence, or second degree murder. Since she has an excellent institutional record and since the District Attorney of Allegheny County feels that she is entitled to another chance the Board agrees with the District Attorney and recommends that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Liever, No. A-1790, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis Liever, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 22, 1928; and further convicted of felonious entry and attempted larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Berks County on December 13, 1932; and further convicted of breaking and entering and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Schuylkill County on June 15, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years of age and the three offenses that he seeks pardon for occurred between twenty and twenty-four years of age. At that time the applicant's reputation was not of the best and he served time in various institutions on charges of felonious entry and attempted larceny, receiving stolen goods, breaking and entering, and larceny. However, subsequent to his release from the Schuylkill County Prison approximately thirteen years ago, this applicant

decided to completely change his way of living and to attempt to reform himself. In this he has made good progress. At the present time he is the head of an export business that grosses over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Much of his business is done by letters of credit and in these business dealings the firms with whom he deals often call for credit reports on the applicant. Naturally they refer to the offense for which he now seeks a pardon. This has hurt him on occasions and since he has had a good reputation for nearly two decades, he asks that these offenses, which occurred many years ago, be wiped from the slate.

The Trial Judge in Philadelphia, the Honorable Frank Smith, has advised the Board of Pardons that if this applicant is conducting a bona fide business he should be granted a pardon. The Board of Parole has indicated that this applicant has a good reputation and has maintained the same for more than a decade. Nevertheless, the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has seen fit to oppose the application.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this is a of "a reformed 'good' thief" and that he can point to evidence of his good reputation for nearly a generation. Under these circumstances the Board feels that he should be given consideration, and recommend pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony B. McNulty, No. A-1266, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony B. McNulty, convicted of burglary, larcency and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 22, 1947, computed from April 18, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 10 months expiring on February 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was but eighteen years of age when he became involved in this offense, and his violation of the rules can be laid more or less to lack of paternal care. He has matured greatly since going to the institution and has become completely rehabilitated. When he entered the prison he was a boy without a friend or trade in a man's world. Today he is a man, a master pressman and printer, and upon his release will seek work in the printing industry.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that this applicant be given another chance. The trial judge, the Honorable Louis E. Levinthal, also recommends that this applicant be given another chance. To all of this, the Board of Pardons echoes that this applicant be given another chance. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Nedzwecky, No. A-1769, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Nedzwecky, convicted of armed robbery, conspiracy to rob and carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 16, 1949, to be computed from December 15, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 2 months 10 days expiring on February 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. This occurred approximately three years ago when the applicant was barely eighteen years of age. He went for a ride in a car with some friends and while in the car the accomplices held up a gas station attendant and committed a robbery. This being a felony, the applicant was held equally guilty with those who actually committed the robbery. He has an excellent reputation and the trial judge, the Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, has gone into the background of the applicant with a great deal of care and has advised the Board that he feels this applicant was the victim of bad associates and that his accomplices had never discussed this matter, nor drawn the applicant into their scheme. He was, nevertheless, made part of it without actually advising his accomplices. The district attorney of Philadelphia opposes.

Our report from the Board of Paroles indicates this applicant has an excellent reputation.

The Board is of the opinion that he will not again commit offenses of this nature, that he has been rehabilitated, that he has learned his lesson, and, therefore, we recommend that his application for commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Reilly, 967-B, No. 3409, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The above applicant, having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon William Reilly, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1621 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 year, expiring on March 7, 1953; and on Bill No. 1622 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Shellnick, No. A-1781, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Theodore Shellnick, convicted of unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 4, 1932 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this is the only time that he has ever become involved with the law. It was rather a technical violation in that he had possession of whiskey that was not taxed, and it was unlawful to possess intoxicating liquors. He was a member of a club and as a member of this club he had been designated to get certain intoxicating liquor for the purpose of having a party. He was arrested while carrying four pints of unlawful alcoholic beverages, or intoxicating liquor. This occurred at or about the time of the repeal of the 18th Amendment and although a technical violation was committed, certainly hardly anyone looks upon it today as a heinous offense.

The trial judge is deceased, the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency and the Board of Parole advises he has an excellent reputation. The Board, therefore, is of the opinion that he merely acted as good club brother, that he had no intention of committing any serious offense and that he is guilty of a technical violation only. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Simonitis, C-9151, No. 3297, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The above applicant, having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Alexander Simonitis, convicted of burglary, breaking, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Luzerne County be commuted on Bill No. 705 from a maximum term of 10 years beginning on August 25, 1943 to a new maximum term of 9 years, 6 months, expiring on February 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles A. Smith, No. A-1765, January Session 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles A. Smith, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 21, 1944, to be computed from August 22, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 6 months expiring on February 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age. He behaved himself for a period of eleven years when he became involved in this offense. His mother and sister are at a loss to understand why he would become involved in this situation when he had been gainfully employed, and was making an excellent effort towards rehabilitation in society. At the present time he has served nearly nine years in the Eastern State Penitentiary but only five years and five month apply on the ten to twenty year term, because of his formerly long probationary period.

The Board of Trustees has advised that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The Trial Judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make concerning this applicant's plea for commutation. However, the District Attorney of Philadelphia County states that his office is opposed to the granting of clemency, because he feels that this applicant once violated the confidence which had been placed in him.

Nevertheless the Board feels that having served nine years with an excellent institutional record he has served nearly the entire sentence which the late Judge McDevitt felt he should serve. Since he has had an excellent institutional rcord for nine years we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Salvatore Strazzieri, No. A-1775, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Salvatore Strazzieri, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 26, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was the first time he had ever been convicted of any offense. He purchased a typewriter from a stranger for the sum of twelve dollars. This typewriter was stolen. This offense occurred over fifteen years ago and constitutes the only offense for which he was ever convicted. He was only eighteen when this offense occurred and at the present time he is thirty-three years of age, married and the father of five children.

Under the circumstances the Board feels that this applicant is sufficiently rehabilitated to grant him favorable consideration in his application for pardon and we, therefore, recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Sumen, No. 7969, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stephen Sumen, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1927, computed from Sept. 27, 1944 be commuted from life imprisonment to 8 years, 5 months expiring on February 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this is the only time he ever became involved with the law. Prior to this offense for which he is serving time, he had an excellent reputation but for some unknown reason he committed these offenses within a short space of time, and to date has served over twenty-six years, both for the Federal offense of mail robbery and this crime of murder of his wife. He has served the Federal sentence for robbery of the mails and has been an inmate of the Eastern State Penitentiary for approximately ten years. However, his total period of incarceration has been over twenty-six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is considered a model prisoner. The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency at this time.

The Board is of the opinion that if commutation is to be extended to this applicant it must be promptly, otherwise he will be an institutional case for his entire life. We feel that now is the proper time and that he can be rehabilitated. Under these circumstances we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sherman H. Wright, No. A-497, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sherman H. Wright, who plead guilty to burglary and larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 11, 1944, to be computed from July 5, 1944, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years 8 months, expiring on March 5, 1953; and further plead

guilty to burglary and larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on February 5, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 1 month, expiring on March 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his second major conviction. He became involved in a series of burglaries which occurred over a period of one year. At the present time he has served over eight and one-half years of a minimum sentence of twenty years. During this entire period of incarceration he has had an excellent institutional record.

The Trial Judge of Delaware County is no longer on the bench and we have had no communication from any of the sentencing authorities in Montgomery County. Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and by reason of his good record in the institution we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Yenkosky, 5733-C, No. 3727, January Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Albert Yenkosky, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on April 26, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 17-1, May 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 17 years 6 months, expiring on February 26, 1953; and on Bill No. 17-2 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day expiring on February 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph L. Bocian, No. A-1815, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph L. Bocian, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on Jaruary 24, 1938 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this offense occurred when he was but seventeen years of age. He plead guilty to charges of larceny and was placed on probation for a period of three years. Later the court reduced this probation to one year in order that the applicant could enlist in the Civilian Conservation Corp. He served therein and later upon the declaration of war he was summoned to active duty with the National Guard, volunteered as a paratrooper and served with the famous 82nd Airborne Division in the European Theatre a total of six years. He received his honorable discharge from the armed services, is now married and has a son five years of age. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and there is no doubt about it that this applicant has felt the weight of this sentence rather heavily, having lost several jobs as a result of this conviction.

In view of the applicant's excellent war record, the fact that the Trial Judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, leaves the matter up to the Board and the District Attorney is not opposed, we feel that this offense, which occurred in his youth, should not be a burden upon him forever. Under all the circumstances we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting but not sitting.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Felmuth, No. 5698, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Felmuth, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, possession of burglary tools and conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 28, 1939,

to be computed from December 20, 1939, be commuted from 30 years to 13 years, 3 months expiring on March 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and it is not the first time he has become involved with the law. In fact, this applicant has eighteen prior arrests, eight convictions and four parole violations. He served ten years of his minimum sentence and was released on the expiration thereof. He has become the owner and operator of a wholesale poultry establishment in New Jersey and has been getting along very well. He has now been on parole approximately thirteen years. The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has finally realized that a return to the institution for violation of parole could mean a life sentence.

The Trial Judge is deceased. The District Attorney does object because of his lengthy crime record. We, however, feel that this applicant is completely rehabilitated and for that reason we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting, but not sitting
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Vincent Franklin, No. A-1813, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Vincent Franklin, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on March 9, 1949, sentence to be computed from February 2, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 1 month expiring on March 2, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he has had a bad prior record. He was originally sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of burglaries. Because of the fact that he aided the officials of the Eastern State Penitentiary in preventing a murder in the institution he was transferred to the Montgomery County Prison for his own safety. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Warden of Montgomery County Prison state that this man has an excellent institutional record.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable James F. Henninger, has stated that he is in favor of the commutation in this case. The District Attorney of Lehigh County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this case. The District Attorney of Lehigh states has has no objection to the granting of commutation.

Because of the excellent record that this applicant has had in the institution, and the help that he has given the prison authorities, and the fact that the sentencing authorities are in favor of commutation, we recommend that sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting, but not sitting
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Donald Greenawald, No. A-564, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Donald Greenawald, convicted of murder, first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on May 29, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 10 months, expiring on March 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for a murder committed in the perpetration of a robbery. He has an excellent institution record in the Western State Penitentiary and at the present time has served nearly twenty-two years of his life sentence. Of the other persons who were convicted with him only one still remains in prison. We feel that this offense occurred when the applicant was young and thoughtless in his actions.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the present Judge of Westmoreland County is opposed, as is the present District Attorney.

However, we believe he has matured and will not again commit these offenses. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting, but not sitting
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting, but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Holland, No. A-755, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Holland, convicted of burglary, lar-

ceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1947, to be computed from May 14, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 months, 10 days expiring on March 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was the first time he was convicted for any offense whatsoever. He was involved in eleven burglaries. However, upon his apprehension, he cooperated with the police, and it was shown he had not been involved with any of his accomplices for a period of two years. At the time of his entry into the institution he was suffering from the amputation of a leg. This caused his work record in the institution to be somewhat spotty, but the officials in the institution state that he deserves credit for the constructive use of his spare time.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney has advised the Board that since he has now served nearly six months of his minimum sentence he is not opposed. He was not any more guilty than his accomplice who had his sentence commuted by this Board at the April 1952 Session. We, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting, but not sitting
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting, but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Korkobecz, No. A-1822, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Korkobecz, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on February 26, 1949, to be computed from February 23, 1949 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years, 1 month, expiring on March 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was given a rather severe sentence of eight to twenty years. This occurred when the applicant was only eighteen years of age and was brought about largely because of the fact that the applicant thought it was smart to commit these offenses. Since he has been confined for a period of four years he has developed a wholesome attitude toward life and knows that crime does not pay. His parents have stood by him and will give him a home when released. He has learned a trade at the institution and the Board of Trustees states he is a trustworthy prisoner.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Michael J. Eagen, leaves the matter to the Board of Pardons and the District Attorney also leaves the matter to the board. The Board feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting but not Sitting.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but not Sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Kuhn, 5720, No. 1156, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Eugene Kuhn, convicted of murder, second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 12, 1919, be commuted on Bill No. 128, May Sessions 1918, from a maximum of 20 years to a new maximum of 13 years, 5 months, 5 days, expiring on February 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 12, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur S. McClean, No. 8650, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilbur S. McClean, convicted of murder first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 19, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, expiring on May 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his

first major conviction. In fact it was the first time that he had served time in an institution. This was a crime of passion involving the applicant who was spurned by the victim. As a result of his inability to patch up his quarrel with his sweetheart shots were fired and she was killed. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent record. Several years ago he became the head of the bobby pin project and has, since its installation at the prison, "headed up" this effort. This has helped many of the inmates there and over a period of time it is stated that it has brought one and one-half million dollars into the institution for distribution among the inmates and their families.

We feel that he will not again become involved in such an offense and in the light of his outstanding record in the institution, the fact that the District Attorney is not opposed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of twenty years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting but not Sitting.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but not Sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert J. Mitchell, No. A-1831, February Session, 1953

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert J. Mitchell, convicted of pool selling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 11, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and had no prior record whatsoever. The applicant plead guilty to the offense of bookmaking and pool selling and received a suspended sentence. This occured approximately thirteen and one-half years ago and applicant has been in no further difficulties whatsoever. In nineteen hundred and forty-six he was appointed to the Police Force of the City of Philadelphia and has been an excellent patrolman. This matter did not come to the attention of the Civil Service Board, but it should be stricken from his record, otherwise he would have to be dismissed, unless a parden is granted.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable Thomas Bluett, nor the district attorney opposes the granting of pardon in this matter. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Repyneck, No. 2425, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Steve Repyneck, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on June 5, 1940, to be computed from September 20, 1946, be commuted from 16 years to 6 years, 6 months, expiring on March 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced in 1931 to a term of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years. He violated his parole by this conviction and as a result he served in the institution eight years and nine months before being released. However, as a result of the parole violation in the original case he received a commutation of sentence on these bills after having served two years and five months. He was released on parole on March 22, 1949 and at the present time he has served more than four years of his maximum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable James F. Henninger, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence. The District Attorney of Lehigh County leaves the matter up to the Board. The Board of Parole, who had this applicant under supervision for the past four years, states that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and that it feels he is completely rehabilitated and needs no further supervision. In light of the fact that he has been on parole four years with a good record, we are inclined to agree with the Board of Parole recommendation and recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting but Not Sitting.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting but Not Sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Zarra, No. 2956, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Zarra, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on October 24, 1931; and (2) burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 8, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age. He asks pardon for two offenses of burglary occurred in 1931 and 1933. At that time the applicant was sixteen and eighteen years of age respectively. On the second conviction he was sentenced in Lackawanna County to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years and he served nine and one-half years of it before he was released on commutation. He has been on parole ten and one-half years and at this time he has demonstrated his complete rehabilitation.

He has offered to the Board letters from Detective Foust, of the City of Harrisburg, and from the Assistant Chief of Police, testifying to the fact that he is considered an asset in the community. He is a respected member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the State Secretary and President have written to the Board advising that he has devoted a great amount of time to many humanitarian projects for the relief of orphans, widows, cancer research and similar causes.

This is the story of a man who did not let a mistake ruin his entire life and has risen above his past to a position of high standing in the community. It is the feeling of the Board that in too few cases recognition is given to this type of rehabilitation. We feel that under all the circumstances a pardon should be granted in this case and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
Voting, but not sitting.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Voting, but not sitting.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Adams, No. A-1845, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The above applicant, having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Adams, convicted receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 26, 1941; and further convicted of violating worthless check act, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 8, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He is alleged to have received certain stolen goods and to have written a bad check. The check was made good, but he was placed on probation in both instances for periods of three years and one year to run concurrently.

Since his release in 1941 he has had a good record and has been in no further difficulty. He is married and the father of three daughters and has had a good reputation for the past twelve years. He desires to go into the real estate business and to run for town office, all of which would not be possible if these offenses were to remain on the records against him. Since he has a good reputation in the community in which he lives, and has been in no further difficulty for twelve years, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Brillinger, No. 2218-A, No. 1921, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Brillinger, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on January 16, 1926 be commuted from life to 27 years 3 months expiring on April 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Burger, No. 8329-C, No. 4166, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Andrew Burger, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on September 29, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years 6 months, expiring on March 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the

applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 29, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Burgy, No. 1941-D, No. A-1835, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Burgy, convicted of Robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on February 14, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years 2 months, expiring on April 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 13, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nunzio Anthony Castiglione, No. 9133, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentences of Nunzio Anthony Castiglione, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on February 5, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 3 months, expiring on May 5, 1953; and further convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 10, 1944, to be computed from June 9, 1944, be commuted from 20 years, to 8 years 11 months, expiring May 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major imprisonment. He was sentenced for a series of burglaries committed in Delaware County to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years. In Montgomery County, however, the sentence was from ten to twenty years. The sentences in the two counties are to run concurrently. At this time the applicant has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence and all of his accomplices have been released, including the accomplice, Sherman H. Wright, who received a similar sentence to the applicant and whose sentence was commuted in January, 1953. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that his disciplinary record is unblemished and he receives an excellent adjustment report from his custodial officer.

The trial judge, the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, has written the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of commutation, and the trial judge in Montgomery County, the Honorable George C. Corson, also leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. However, the district attorney of Montgomery County is opposed to any clemency whatsoever. The Board is of the opinion that since this applicant is no worse than his accomplices and they have had their sentences commuted, he should be treated in the same manner as his accomplices. Especially is this so as all the sentencing authorities, with the exception of the district attorney in Montgomery County, leave the matter to the Board of Pardons. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward L. F. Clarke, No. 7229, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Edward L. F. Clarke convicted of larceny by bailee, embezzlement by attorney and fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, March 26, 1943 and June 14, 1943.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of five to ten years on charges of larceny, conversion, larceny by bailee and embezzlement. This applicant was an attorney and he misapprehended funds belonging to clients. He served his entire minimum sentence and then was released on parole, and at the present time his maximum sentence has expired. The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant made an excellent adjustment while on parole and redeemed himself in the eyes of his fellowmen in the community in which he lives. He has two sons, ages nineteen and thirteen and he desires his pardon in order that it will not reflect upon him when they begin their college education.

The trial judge, the Honorable A. D. MacDade, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of pardon. This applicant has served his full sentence and we feel that he has sufficiently paid his debt to society. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant is entitled to a pardon and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Cook, No. 140-A, No. 2804, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Cook, convicted of robbery, larceny of automobile, carrying concealed weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 29, 1931 be commuted on Bill No. 79, May Session 1931, from a maximum of 20 years to a maximum of 1 year 10 months, expiring on March 29, 1953; on Bill No. 3, May Session 1931, from a maximum of 10 years to a maximum of 1 day, expiring on March 30, 1953; and on Bill No. 1, May Session 1931, from a maximum of 20 years to a maximum of 1 year 10 months 2 days, expiring on March 31, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 29, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfonso Cuccuzella, No. 5291-C, No. 4055, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alfonso Cuccuzella, convicted of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of York County on November 4, 1935 be commuted on Bill No. 44 from a maximum of 20 years to a maximum of 17 years 5 months, expiring on April 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 3, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Cunningham, No. 2219-A, No. 1736, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon William Cunningham, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 20, 1911, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 41 years, 5 months, expiring on April 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the

applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on porale. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until Life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Francis Doyne, E-1785, No. A-1304, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Francis Doyne, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on July 10, 1950, computed from July 8, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 10 months expiring on May 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first conviction whatsoever. He was sentenced following his plea of guilty on a charge of burglary. At the present time he has served two years nine months of his minimum sentence. This applicant is suffering from cancer of the rectum and probably does not have long to live. He will be aided in his condition by the Salvation Army and the Saint Agnes Hospital in Philadelphia. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state the applicant has an excellent record and neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Schuylkill County are opposed to his release.

In view of the physical condition of the applicant and his excellent record over the past two years nine months we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but Not Sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marion F. Ellis, No. 4627, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Marion F. Ellis, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 25, 1931 be commuted from life to 22 years expiring on May 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced, in 1931, to a term of life imprisonment for a murder committed in the perpetration of a robbery of a tavern keeper where the victim was killed during the hold up. The accomplice who did the shooting was electrocuted, and the applicant, who was along but who did not shoot at anyone, was given life imprisonment. After having served approximately twelve years this applicant was granted commutation and he immediately secured a position as an electrical lineman working on a high tension wire.

He is married and has two children. He is now living in Great Falls, South Carolina, and is presently unemployed, but expects to be gainfully employed on construction work in the near future. At the time of the hearing the attorney for the applicant requested that the application be amended to read: "application for commutation of maximum sentence." The Board permitted the amendment to be made and then, after noting that the Board of Parole had no objection to commutation of maximum sentence, agreed that since this applicant has had supervision for over ten years and since the Board of Parole had no objection, would recommend that the commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but Not Sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Gerome, No. 3865-A, No. 3812, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Gerome convicted of robbery, armed, larceny of auto in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County on January 15, 1929 be commuted on Bill No. 527 from a maximum of 14 years to a maximum of 8 years 3 months expiring on April 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But

for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 13, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank E. Hauck, No. A-1842, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank E. Hauck, convicted of conspiracy to defraud in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on April 25, 1952 be commuted from 1 year, 6 months to 1 year expiring on April 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and has had no prior record. He was sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and one-half years nor more than four years on charges of conspiracy to defraud. The applicant and several accomplices were defrauding the Armstrong Cork Company in scrap dealings which the junkmen and Armstrong Cork Company had with the applicant, who was an employee of the company.

The district attorney of Lancaster County has written the Board of Pardons and states that he recommends this applicant be granted a commutation because he felt that the applicant was a dupe of the other accomplices who profited by the transaction. One of these persons, who perverted this applicant was himself released by order of the Board of Pardons at the last Session of the Board. He certainly was in no worse position than this applicant. Under all the circumstances we recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but Not Sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Hoagland, E-1999, No. A-1779, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Hoagland, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on November 10, 1950, computed from November 8, 1950 be commuted from 6 years to 2 years 6 months, expiring on May 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he has nothing to recommend him to the Board but his condition. This applicant has been arrested on thirteen occasions, convicted eight times and is guilty of at least one parole violation. He plead guilty to the offense and was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years. At the present time he has served a little over two years of his minimum sentence. However, this applicant's physical condition is not very good because he has suffered a stroke and has hovered between life and death for some time. He was last hospitalized on the day before Christmas 1952 where he remains at the time if this hearing. He has an excellent record at the institution, but that is probably true because of the fact that he has not been in good health since his incarceration.

The trial judge is not opposed to release because of his health. The district attorney is opposed regardless of his health. The Board is inclined to agree with the trial judge and we, therefore, recommend that sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roosevelt Hodge, D-4569, No. A-1855, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roosevelt Hodge, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1940, to be cumputed from December 29, 1939, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 4 months, expiring on April 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is his second major conviction. He, with three accomplices, committed three armed robberies. The applicant alone was also involved in two other armed robberies. When he was apprehended the applicant pleaded guilty to the offense and was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years. This is applicant's first application for commutation. He has now served over thirteen years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record

and enjoys a good reputation in the penitentiary. The three accomplices all have been released from prison. Two of the accomplices had longer sentences than this applicant.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons and suggested that we treat this applicant as the others have been treated. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is not opposed to commutation.

Since this applicant has served all but a year and eight months of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record, and the sentencing authorities are not opposed to the granting of clemency, we recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd M. Hoffman, Sr., No. 7884, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floyd M. Hoffman, Sr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Perry County on March 18, 1952, computed from March 3, 1952, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 2 months, expiring on May 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this conviction was a violation of a prior parole from the Western State Penitentiary. He is asking for commutation of this sentence in order that he may be reparoled by the Board of Parole whenever they see fit to parole him. Mr. Banmiller, of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has stated that their Board of Trustees recommend that he be given consideration at this time, particularly for the fact that he has a large family to support. Judge Troutman has interested himself in this individual and has stated that he will do everything to help this applicant become an honest, law-abiding citizen.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of relief in this matter. Therefore, the Board, feeling that the economic situation of this family will be relieved by the release of this applicant, recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Holland, No. A-1846, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Holland, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 4, 1952, be commuted from 1 year 6 months to 1 year 3 months, expiring on May 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, and an accomplice, were drinking and broke into a store stealing shirts and shoes therein. They were observed peddling these shirts and shoes from bar to bar. They plead guilty. Applicant was sentenced to a term of from eighteen to thirty-six months and at the present time has served approximately thirteen months of his minimum sentence. The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board of Parole that the applicant has an excellent record and the trial judge, the Honorable Samuel A. Weiss, states that he has no objection to the granting of commuted sentence. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed although this is the applicant's first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished under all the circumstances and we cannot agree with the district attorney's position. We therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Jacksic, also known as Jaksic, No. A-1831, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John A. Jacksic, also known as Jaksic, convicted of operating a gambling house, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 25, 1944; and further convicted of maintaining a gambling place, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 11, 1945; and further convicted of operating a lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 5, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and over a period of approximately six years committed three offenses of the gambling laws. These offenses occurred on May 25, 1944; December 11, 1945 and September 5, 1950. Since his last offense the applicant has secured a job with a contractor and is working steadily in his position. His reputation in the neighborhood is that he is a "nice fellow" and he has not been in any further

trouble for more than three years. The applicant is married and has two children. It is in order to remove the stigma of these arrests from his name that he desires this pardon.

The trial judge, the Honorable Thomas Marshall, makes no recommendation and the district attorney has stated he is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Applicant further states that one of the prime reasons he desires a pardon is that he may buy a tavern with a Pennsylvania license and unless he has secured a pardon, the Liquor Control Board will not approve the transfer to himself. Since this applicant has demonstrated a willingness to go straight and to stay out of gambling we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Douglas Joseph, E-669, No. A-631, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Douglas Joseph, convicted of assault being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1948, computed from September 25, 1948, be commuted from 8 years to 4 years 7 months, expiring on April 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, and three accomplices, attempted to rob a store. Guns and knives were used. When apprehended the applicant plead guilty and was given a sentence of eight to thirty years. At the present time he has served over four and one-half years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that all adjustment reports are excellent and he deserves credit for constructive use of prison time.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, has stated that the sentence in his opinion was a proper one, but as to the propriety for commutation he makes no comment. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The Board of Trustees recommends that commutation be granted in this matter because this is the applicant's first conviction for any offense whatsoever and he has served more than one-half of his minimum sentence; and he has an excellent institutional record. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Lessner, No. A-1841, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Martin Lessner, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 30, 1938; and further convicted of poolselling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 16, 1945, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he desires a pardon in order that he may bring up his children without the stigma of his past activities. This applicant committed the crime of larceny and receiving stolen goods in 1938 and in 1945 was again arrested for poolselling and bookmaking. Following his being placed on probation in 1945 this applicant has been gainfully employed by the Penn-Jersey Radio Stores, and has completely rehabilitated himself according to the reports received from the Board of Parole. The agent of the Board of Parole has stated that he is working honestly and diligently and has established an attractive home for his family in a good residential section and appears to have the respect of his employer and other persons who have been contacted. This is quite an achievement for one who no longer than eight to twelve years ago was just a small time thief and petty racketeer. He has completely reversed his former anti-social conduct and has made every effort to atone for his past mistakes.

The trial judge, the Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, has written the Board of Pardons and stated: "Under the circumstances I have no objection to the pardon being granted if your board wishes to act favorably in this matter." The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

We feel that since this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and for the sake of his wife and children we should recommend to your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Levine, No. A-1844, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack Levine,

convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 19, 1929; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 8, 1937; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions on May 10, 1939; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery on May 7, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and he has been involved four times with the authorities in Philadelphia County. On four different occasions between July 19, 1929 and May 7, 1940, this applicant was convicted of setting up an ilegal lottery. However, for the past thirteen years this applicant has not been involved in any illegal business. For the past eleven years he has been gainfully employed by the City of Philadelphia in the Board of Revision of Taxes. This employment is satisfactory and he desires a pardon to remove the blemish to himself in both his business and social life. He feels he is handicapped from further advancement by reason of these convictions.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, did not forward any comments to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney has stated that they are not opposed to the granting of clemency. The Board of Parole has stated to the Board of Pardons, in their report, that this applicant now has a good reputation in Philadelphia. Under the circumstances, we recommend that executive clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph McManus, No. 3194-A, No. 2767, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph McManus, convicted of Murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 29, 1924, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 29 years, expiring on May 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until the end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Melissari, No. 2661, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ralph Melissari, convicted of murder, first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on April 29, 1929, computed from March 29, 1928, be commuted from life to 24 years, expiring on April 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this is his first serious conviction. It was a most unusual case in that applicant and his accomplice were alleged to have shot and killed two men. This applicant was tried and was acquitted of the killing of one of the men, but was subsequently convicted of killing the other one. As a result of this conviction the applicant was sentenced to life in the Eastern State Penitentiary and remained in that institution for nearly fifteen years before being released on parole. Subsequent to his release on parole in April 1944 this applicant went to a parole plan in the State of New York and has engaged in the dressmaking business with a great deal of profit. He is also well thought of in the community in which he lives and the New York Board of Parole thought so well of him that they permitted him to sponsor an applicant for parole in their state. For a period of approximately nine years this applicant has led an exemplary life and in view of the circumstances of his conviction we feel that he has been amply punished. Therefore, it is our recommendation that this applicant's maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd J. Moore, E-783, No. A-728, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Lloyd J. Moore, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 12, 1949, computed from December 31, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 3 months, 29 days, expiring on April 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first sentence for any offense whatsoever. He and an accomplice, robbed a taxicab driver and attempted robbery of another but were talked out of the actual robbery by the intended victim. Upon their apprehension they plead guilty and were sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At this time the applicant has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated that this applicant has "an unblemished disciplinary record and that he receives excellent adjustment reports from all the officials and officers who have had contact with him and deserves credit for the constructive use he has made of his prison time."

The trial judge is deceased and we have no comment from any other judge. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed to the granting of communtation at this time. Since this is a first conviction, and since he has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence with an excellent adjustment, we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William James Mulholland, No. 462, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William James Mulholland, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 26, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 7 months, expiring on April 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and on September 26, 1927, he was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than thirty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He served his minimum sentence and was released from the institution on June 27, 1934, so that as of the twenty-seventh of March, 1953, this applicant will have been on parole eighteen years nine months. In that time the applicant has shown the Board of Parole that he is completely and successfully rehabilitated, and that further supervision is completely unnecessary. Further, the applicant has a position with a painting contractor who specializes in painting interiors of churches, which requires the applicant to travel a good deal. His traveling is complicated by the fact that he is a parolee and he seeks commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free to travel in the course of his employment.

Since this applicant has been under supervision for almost nineteen years and has had an excellent record, we feel that he has shown himself to be completely rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Raymond Noggle, C-2899, No. A-1204, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Raymond Noggle, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on August 4, 1950, be commuted from 2 years to 1 day, expiring on April 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he and two accomplices committed a number of burglaries in Dauphin and Lancaster Counties. He had no previous criminal record. He is imprisoned in the Rockview Branch of the Western State Penitentiary. He was not involved in any of the recent riots in that institution.

The trial judge of Dauphin County, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed. However, Lancaster County does object to any sort of clemency at this time. At the present time this applicant has served a longer period of time than any of his accomplices and for that reason we recommend that clemency be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hugh O'Brien, No. 2665, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Hugh O'Brien, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 18, 1931, be commuted from life to 21 years 7 months 10 days, expiring on April 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in 1931. However, after having served approximately eight years, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole on July 20, 1939. At the present time he has been on parole approximately thirteen years and seven months.

The trial judge is deceased and no other judge has made any comment to the Board of Parole. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of the relief sought for here. The Board of Parole, in their report, stated that they have no objection to the commutation of maximum sentence to relieve the applicant from further parole supervision. Since this applicant has had a successful readjustment for over thirteen years and since the Board of Parole feels that this supervision can be terminated, we recommend to your Excellency that the maximum sentence of life be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Acting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Parrilla, No. A-1856, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Parilla, convicted of lottery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on October 27, 1948 and December 16, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior record. He was arrested on two occasions for having in his possession football pool tickets and number writing records. This occurred four and one-half years ago and since that time he has been in no further difficulty. The Board of Parole states that he was in this business only for a brief period of time and that he is known as a young man who has led a sober life, worked regularly and helped his family. The Board of Parole states further he has a good reputation.

The trial judges, the Honorable Walter P. Smart, and the Honorable Henry Ellenbogen, leave the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County also leaves the matter up to the Board. Applicant is a veteran of World War II and has an honorable discharge. Under all the circumstances we feel he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Juliano Santore, No. 7738, No. 2240, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Juliano Santore, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 3, 1926, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 26 years, 4 months, expiring on April 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Schwartz, No. 9902-C, No. 7171, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Schwartz, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1940, to be computed from April 4, 1940, be commuted from a maxiimum term of 20 years on Bills No. 413 and No. 414 to a maximum term of 13 years, expiring on April 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 4, 1980.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Spanard, No. A-1850, March Session, 1955.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Joseph Spanard, convicted of operating a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 4, 1948 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he had no prior record. He was found to have in his possession lottery tickets. When apprehended he plead guilty. He was placed on probation. This occurred over five years ago and since that time he has not been in any further difficulties. The Board of Parole states that he has a good reputation in the community, is considered a reputable person and is known to be interested in his family and participates in civic affairs.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, has stated that he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney, of Allegheny County, is not opposed to the granting of clemency as applied for. In view of the applicant's good reputation over five years and the fact that there is no objection to the granting of this pardon, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Walter Tomcyk, No. 8235, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Walter Tomcyk, convicted of murder, second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on April 14, 1941, computed from September 17, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years 8 months, expiring on May 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to murder generally for from eight to twenty years on April 14, 1941. He was released on parole, following commutation of his sentence, on February 24 1947, and has been on parole a total of over six years and one month. The Board of Parole has informed the Board of Pardons that in view of the applicant's progress the Board has no objection to the granting of a commutation of the maximum sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no comment. The district attorney left the matter of commutation of maximum sentence up to the Board. Under all the circumstances we feel that further parole supervision will serve no useful purpose and we, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting but not Sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Arnold White, D-8396, No. A-1798, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Arnold White convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on July 23, 1945, computed from July 16, 1945 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years 10 months, expiring on May 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has been in previous difficulties with the law and when he committed these offenses the court decided to impress him with the folly of leading a criminal existence and sentenced him to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years. At the present time this applicant has served seven years and approximately nine months of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons and stated that the custodial officer in charge of this applicant gives him the reputation of a model prisoner.

The present judge the Honorable Robert M. Fortney, has stated that he will not oppose this application nor

will the district attorney of Northumberland County. This applicant was over nineteen years of age when he committed these offenses and since he has now served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Zussman, No. 2826, March Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Herman Zussman, convicted of murder, second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on
be commuted from 20 years to 2 years 10 months, expiring on April 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and the convictions which he was sentenced on June 27, 1930 and again on October 28, 1932, were the only times that he had ever been sentenced to a penal institution. The applicant possessed a gun with which he held up victim and robbed her, and in connection therewith the victim was shot and later died as a result of sepsis, which caused this applicant to be sentenced on a charge of murder in the second degree. The combined sentences of this applicant amounted to twenty to forty years for this one offense. After he had served approximately fourteen years of his minimum the applicant's sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. At the present time this applicant has been on parole eight years and six months. The applicant desires commutation of maximum sentence in order that he and his wife and children may move to Chicago, Illinois, his wife's home, without the necessity of having a parole investigation made there. The wife's family are not aware of his parole status. He feels his application for commutation of maximum sentence is justified by his good record over the past eight and one-half years.

The trial judge, the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has written the Board and states he has no objection to the granting of relief. The Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of relief and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed. We, therefore, recommend the commutation of maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Voting, but not sitting.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Aliano, No. 7771, No. 2309, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Aliano convicted of entering to steal, to commit felonies, robbery and armed robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 27, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 1553 from a maximum sentence of 20 years to a maximum sentence of 2 years 10 months, expiring on April 27, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 1554 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a maximum sentence of 1 day, expiring on April 28 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 7, 1980.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Beatty, No. C-1066, No. A-1787, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Beatty, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on March 4, 1949, computed from November 19, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 4 years 6 months expiring on May 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he has had a bad prior record. He was convicted of the offense of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to a term of not less than ten or more than twenty years. At the present time he has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence. His accomplice, who received a shorter sentence than the applicant, was com-

muted six months ago and presently is free. The applicant is the last one of his group to remain in prison. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend commutation.

The trial judge, the Honorable Edward G. Bauer, has no objection to the granting of commutation, and the district attorney of Westmoreland County leaves the matter up to the Board. Since all his accomplices have been released and this applicant has served nearly five years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin Boyce, D1020, No. 6952, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Melvin Boyce, convicted of murder, first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 29, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years expiring on November 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he is serving a life sentence on a charge of murder in the first degree. The person who was killed, was the applicant's wife. This applicant has an outstanding institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and many of the persons with whom he has come into contact with have advised the Board of Pardons of his outstanding adjustment in the institution. He is self-taught in reading and writing, being an illiterate when he came to the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney feels that this applicant has not served sufficient time for this offense.

In view of the outstanding institutional record which this applicant has and since he has now served more than seventeen years, the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished and recommends that his sentence be commuted upon the expiration of eighteen years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Iley Miles Brewer, No. C-987, No. A-611, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Iley Miles Brewer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Venango County on December 28, 1948, computed from August 16, 1948 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 9 months expiring on May 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first serious conviction. He, together with two accomplices, committed a robbery and larceny upon their victim, the total loot being approximately $3,000. This applicant was sentenced to not less than six nor more than twelve years and at the present time has served four years, nine months, of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and feel that he can be given favorable consideration.

The trial judge and the district attorney in Venango County are opposed to the granting of clemency. We feel, however, that for a first offense he received a very severe sentence, and since he has served over two-thirds of this sentence we feel that he should be given consideration. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Armand Carlomagno, No. A-1873, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Armand Carlomagno, convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 9, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He served two months on a charge of robbery and receiving stolen goods. He had an excellent record in the institution and since then has had an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives. He has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately ten and one-half years. He is married and the father of two daughters, one of whom is twelve years old. He desires this pardon in order that he might clear his name. Since he has an excellent reputation in this community and has been in no further difficulty we feel that he is completely rehabilitated and recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Ciarnella, No. 2772-D, No. A-1875, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Andrew Ciarnella, convicted of robbery armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 16, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 924 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a maximum sentence of 6 years, 7 months, 14 days, expiring on April 30, 1953; and be commuted on Bill No. 927 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a maximum sentence of 1 day, expiring on May 1, 1953; and be commuted on Bill No. 932 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a maximum sentence of 1 day, expiring on May 2, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 16, 1976.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel D'Angelo, No. C-1709, No. A-1858, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel D'Angelo, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, robbery, burglary and larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 9, 1950, computed from October 17, 1949 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years 7 month expiring on May 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has now served over three years on a minimum sentence of four years on charges of larceny and robbery. This is not the first time this applicant has been in a penal institution.

However, the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has stated this applicant has an excellent record and that they would recommend him for parole if he were eligible. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has also advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has, through his efforts in the institution, saved the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upwards of $50,000.

He has but six months to serve and the District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to clemency, but in view of the savings made to the Commonwealth and his excellent record we are of the opinion that some consideration should be given the applicant. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilson Darden, No. A-589, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Wilson Darden, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Montgomery County on November 4, 1948, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 7 months, expiring on June 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. On a plea of guilty to voluntary manslaughter he was given a sentence of three to six years. He has served his minimum sentence and has been on parole for more than one and one-half years. Since this was applicant's only brush with the law we feel that he has been completely rehabilitated both by his confinement and by his parole supervision. We feel that this applicant has had an excellent record on parole and should be given consideration for the time that he has served. We do not feel that further parole supervision will serve any useful purpose. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum stentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel DeBartolo, No. 7124-C, No. 6731, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel DeBartolo, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1935, be commuted from a maximum sentence of 20 years to a maximum sentence of 18 years, expiring on April 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 24, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Delevin, No. B-8133, No. 9247, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Delevin, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods and larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on April 16, 1942, computed from March 9, 1942 be commuted from 12 years to 11 years, 2 months expiring on May 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first serious offense and his heaviest sentence. He was sentenced to a term of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-five years on charges of robbery and larceny involving approximately $35.00. At the present time applicant has served eleven years of his minimum sentence. His one accomplice has already been released upon the expiration of his minimum sentence. This applicant, who was not more guilty than the accomplice, has served an additional three and one-half year period.

In this matter the district attorney is also opposed. The applicant has an excellent institutional record, and since he has served eleven years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Del Vaccio, No. 4782-A, No. 276, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Del Vaccio, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 6, 1929, be commuted from a maximum of life imprisonment to a maximum sentence of 23 years 5 months, expiring on May 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Diggs, No. D-7249, No. A-445, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Diggs, convicted of robbery and larceny from person, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer

of Delaware County on June 17, 1943, computed from May 7, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, expiring on May 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first serious offense and first major conviction. During a period of two months he committed fifteen pocket-book snatchings, and when apprehended plead guilty. At the time of the applicant's plea he was but seventeen years of age. He now served almost one-half of a very long minimum sentence of twenty years and has, according to the prison authorities, matured considerably in the institution.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make at the present time. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant was only seventeen years of age when he was committed and since he has now served ten years of his sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard P. Eddy, No. C5261, No. 5483, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leonard P. Eddy, convicted of murder, first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 27, 1929, be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years 2 month, expiring on May 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was has first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to life imprisonment for the killing of his wife by striking her over the head with a rolling pin.

He was apprehended shortly after the commission of the offense and upon being sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for life was committed to the Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. After spending almost six years in that institution he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as having been of normal mental intelligence. He has been imprisoned for over twenty-four years and the Board felt that before action should be taken on this application to relieve someone who is mentally ill, an examination should be made by a psychiatrist attached to the Department of Welfare. Consequently, Dr. Samuel Levin, of the Department of Welfare, conducted this examination on Mr. Eddy at the Eastern State Penitentiary. He states that this applicant is apparently well adjusted and shows no evidence of psychosis. He has neither hallucinations nor delusions, and his emotional reaction is in keeping with his status.

The Board feels that he has been very severely punished and since he has a good institutional record, having served more than twenty-four years we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Anthony Episcopia, E-1535, No. A-1857, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Anthony Episcopia, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 3, 1950, computed from December 17, 1949, be commuted from 6 years to 3 years 5 months, expiring on May 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to not less than six nor more than eighteen years on a charge of burglary which was committed with four accomplices over a short period of time. The loot amounted to approximately $2,400.00 and at the present time this applicant has served over three years, four months, of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, the Honorable Michael J. Eagen, who has written the Board, states he is not opposed to commutation. The district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. An accomplice of the applicant was released on commutation at the January 1953 Session of the Board. This accomplice has the same record that this applicant has.

Since the accomplice received consideration from the hands of the Board of Pardons, we feel this applicant should receive similar treatment and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard W. Evans, No. B-9284, No. A-1867, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard W. Evans, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on May 9, 1945, computed from June 19, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 11 months, expiring on May 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was in a series of twenty-seven burglaries which amounted to a more or less continuous operation. The total involved was approximately $8,000. However, at the present time the applicant has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for parole if he were eligible.

The trial judge did not see fit to advise the Board of his opinion and the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency. A member of the Board of Pardons stated at the time of hearing that this was a most severe sentence and the applicant had served a long prison term with a good institutional record. This is the opinion of the entire Board and results in a recommendation to your Excellency that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicantion of Clyde S. Gehr, No. D3358, No. A-1617, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde S. Gehr, convicted of forgery and embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on November 26, 1951, computed from September 12, 1951 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 1 year, 8 months, expiring on May 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record of any sort. He was an auditor of one of the largest banks in the City of Harrisburg. However, he had an abiding fear of his employer and in need of funds he entered three fictitious notes in the bank. His inability to meet the payments on these notes caused him to write additional notes to pay the interest, all of which caused a great deal of pecuniary loss to the Bank. It was estimated at approximately $35,000.

The President of the Bank has advised the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The trial judge has left the matter of clemency to the Board and the district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed. Since this applicant has served twenty months of thirty months, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Van Hale, No. A-1689, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Van Hale, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 6, 1950, to be computed from December 8, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 5 months, expiring on May 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and has been on parole for over three years. This offense was committed while the applicant was under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Since his release he has been employed by the Sun Shipbuilding Company and has made a good adjustment. Further parole restriction will not lend itself to further rehabilitation on the part of the applicant.

The trial judge has no objection, nor does the district attorney, and we, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Johnson, No. D-3760, No. A-819. April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Johnson, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on February 11, 1939, computed from February 7, 1939 be commuted from 25 years to 14 years, 3 months, expiring on May 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and was sentenced on twenty-four charges of burglary to a term of twenty-five to fifty years. He has a long record of arrests, twenty-four in number, together with six convictions. At the present time he has served over fourteen years of his minimum sentence. This is probably one of the longest sentences and the largest term that any applicant has

served on a charge of burglary in the Eastern State Penitentiary. This applicant's accomplice was commuted at the October 1952 Session by the Board. If this applicant is commuted he will go to a parole plan in the State of Virginia.

Neither the trial judge, nor the district attorney, have any objections to the granting of clemency in this matter. Since he has served such a long period of time and his accomplice had his sentence commuted., we recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer Paul Kissman, No. C-1496, No. A-1383, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer Paul Kissman, convicted of voluntary manslaughter, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Erie County on January 26, 1950, computed from June 3, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, expiring on June 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced on a charge of voluntary manslaughter to not less than five nor more than ten years. The conviction resulted from a fatal shooting of the applicant's wife. He has an excellent institutional record and the authorities there state that his prognosis for parole appears to be very good as he is essentially a law-abiding citizen. He was not involved in the riot at the Western State Penitentiary. If released, he will live with his son and mother.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Erie County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip La Normandin, No. D-1767, No. 6772, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Philip La Normandin, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 16 years, 6 months expiring on June 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was not his first conviction. In fact he had been incarcerated on four different occasions. Therefore, when he became involved in this offense the trial judge gave him a very severe sentence of not less than twenty nor more than forty years. At the present time he has served more than sixteen years of his minimum sentence. He has a good record at the Eastern State Penitentiary, but the trial judge feels that he should be required to serve his minimum sentence. We feel, however, that this applicant has had a long institutional record and has been in no difficulty in the institution, and should, therefore, be given some consideration. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant's sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Maloof, No. 9415, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Maloof, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, conspiracy with intent to rob, assault, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on September 2, 1947, computed from May 26, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, expiring on May 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, and an accomplice, were sentenced to a term of three to ten years on a charge of robbery. Following the conviction the applicant served more than two years of a minimum sentence before his sentence was commuted. Since that time he has been living in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he has attended school and desires to have his sentence commuted in order that he may go with his family to reside in South America.

Since this applicant has shown evidence of rehabilitation and has made an effort to properly conduct himself, we feel that he should be given some consideration in the matter of a commutation of his maximum sentence. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Michael Mazyk, No. 6584, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Peter Michael Mazyk, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on Jan. 7, 1941, computed from July 1, 1939 be commuted from 30 years to 13 years, 11 months, expiring on June 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted of the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. As a result of this conviction, he was given the sentence of fifteen to thirty years, and at the present time he has been on parole nearly five years having served more than seven years before he was released. Both his accomplices, who were given similar sentences, have had their sentences commuted more than seven years ago and this applicant has been on parole almost five years. The Board of Parole has advised us that they have no objection to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence in order to relieve the applicant of further parole supervision.

Since both his accomplices have had their sentences commuted and this applicant has been a good parolee for more than five years, we believe he has been sufficiently rehabilitated to permit the commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Misycuk, No. 1573, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Misycuk, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony; robbery; assault with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on July 1, 1929 be commuted from 37 years to 24 years, expiring on July 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-nine years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than eighteen and one-half years nor more than thirty-seven years in connection with a bank robbery in Somerset County. He was released on parole after he had served his minimum sentence and he has now been on parole over five years and three months. The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that he has been making a good adjustment and works steadily, also that he has an excellent attitude towards parole. The Michigan authorities recommend that favorable consideration be given to termination of his parole status. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Montgomery, No. 4317-A, No. 1830, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Montgomery, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clarion County on May 31, 1930, be commuted from a maximum sentence of life imprisonment to a maximum sentence of 23 years, expiring on May 31, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Austin Pottmeyer, No. 3995, No. 1242, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Austin Pottmeyer, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Alegheny County on April 8, 1924; and further convicted of Prison Breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 21, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 58 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a mixiumum sentence of 9 years, 20 days, expiring on April 28, 1953; and further commuted on Bill No. 514 from a maximum sentence of 10 years to a maximum sentence of 1 day, expiring on April 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 30, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Pulvirenti, No. A-1876, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Pulvirenti, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 29, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to five years probation in 1931 in connection with the entry of bail. He holds a responsible position as Road Manager for a theatrical agency and was described by his advocate as being a "aging hoofer." Nevertheless it should be pointed out that he has been in no further difficulty for more than twenty years and has a good reputation for honesty.

The trial judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has written the board recommending that clemency be granted here by stating that the applicant has proven "worthy of this sovereign act of clemency."

We feel that this applicant has conducted himself in a manner worthy of pardon and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Rosenbaum, No. A-931, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter Rosenbaum, convicted of fraudulently registering votes on voting machine in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on December 5, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced in connection with giving illegal assistance to voters. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of approximately three years. The applicant operates a collection business in Philadelphia. Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished because as part of his sentence he is denied his right to vote.

The trial judge, the Honorable L. E. Levinthal, has not written the Board of Pardons and given us any indication of his position in the matter. The district attorney, however, is opposed to the graning of clemency. We do not feel that this applicant will again commit any similar offense. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Shepelsky, No. 2220-A, No. 3366, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Shepelsky, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on April 10, 1926, be commuted from a maximum sentence of life imprisonment to a maximum sentence of 27 years, 20 days, expiring on April 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on

the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William F. Stees, No. 5633, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William F. Stees, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on March 20, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years 3 months expiring on June 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment following a plea of guilty to murder generally. The killing occurred in the commission of a robbery. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable William M. Hargest, is deceased, but the present judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, opposes the commutation of sentence. The district attorney of Dauphin County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he felt this case should be opposed by his office, but if the Board was inclined to vote favorably he left the matter of commutation with the Board. At the present time this applicant has served more than twenty years of a life sentence. He comes from a good family in the City of Harrisburg and if released will serve his parole plan in this city.

Since this applicant has served over twenty years with an excellent institutional record we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and will be able to again take his place in society, if commutation is granted. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DISSENTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Glenn A. Thomas, No. C2288, No. A-1874, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Glenn A. Thomas, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Franklin County on February 16, 1951, computed from February 9, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years 3 months expiring on May 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He is alleged to have committed rape upon his wife's niece and was convicted of this offense. At the present time he has served over two years of his minimum sentence of five years. On the oral argument before the Board of Pardons the applicant attorney stated that this victim did not have a good reputation for chastity and had this victim been but a year or two older the offense would not have risen higher than fornication and bastardy. This was a very severe sentence for one who had never before become involved with the law.

Although the trial judge and the district attorney both feel that this application is premature, the Board is of the opinion that this applicant has been severely punished and that at the present time the only person suffering is the applicant's wife. The Board was inclined to agree with the applicant's attorney that five years was a long sentence if the reputation of the victim was as we were lead to believe.

Therefore, the Board feels that since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has been sufficiently punished, his sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Thorpe, No. 2674-A, No. 2740, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Thorpe, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 17, 1928, be commuted on Bill No. 486 from a maximum sentence of 20 years to a maximum sentence of 4 years, 9 months, 10 days, expiring on April 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 17, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frieda Trost, No. 3399-A, No. 3486. April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frieda Trost, convicted of murder, first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 29, 1913, be commuted from a maximum of life imprisonment to a maximum of 39 years, 4 months, expiring on April 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Vinansky, No. C-1077, No. A-265, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stephen Vinansky, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and larceny of an automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 22, 1949, computed from March 6, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 2 months, expiring on May 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. He, and his accomplice, held up several places and stole property valued at approximately $2,000. He has now served over four years of his minimum sentence. At the time this offense took place he was only nineteen years of age. He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge and district attorney, respectively, make no recommendation and are opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant was only nineteen years of age when these offenses were committed, and since he has an excellent institutional record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Francis Vogt, No. D-7958, No. 9377, April Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Francis Vogt, convicted of robbery, assault with intent to rob, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 20, 1944, computed from August 26, 1944 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years, 9 months, expiring on May 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He, and an accomplice, were about to hold up a cab driver and when their purpose was discovered the robbery was averted. He plead guilty to the offense and was given a term of ten to twenty years and at the present time he has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of his feeling in the matter, but the district attorney has stated he is not opposed to the granting of clemency. He has an excellent record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and his attorney has stated that he has been truly rehabilitated. He is one of the wood carvers in the institution and has earned considerable money as a result of this additional income. We feel that since he has learned his lesson that further incarceration would serve no useful purpose. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application Salvatore Albanese, No. A-1914, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Salvatore Albanese, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 18, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he desires a pardon in order that a conviction in 1941 of receiving stolen goods may be wiped from the record. This applicant purchased some stolen furs for ten dollars without knowledge that the goods had been stolen. He had an excellent record both before and after the arrest and has not been in any further difficulty for over twelve years.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant was a victim of circumstances and although he may have been technically guilty of the crime, there was no moral turpitude involved. The District Attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency and the trial Judge is deceased. Under the circumstances, since this applicant has an excellent reputation, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tony Alessio, No. 7121, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Tony Alessio, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on September 15, 1933 be commuted from life to 19 years 10 months expiring on July 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment following a conviction of murder in the first degree and served fourteen years and nine months of his minimum sentence when he was commuted to parole for the rest of his life. This applicant now desires commutation of his maximum sentence on condition that he go to Italy where he intends to remain for the balance of his life. He has had an excellent record on parole and desires commutation of his maximum sentence at this time in order that he may go to Italy, free of parole supervision, to spend the rest of his life.

The Board is of the opinion that if this is the reason for his commutation they would have no objection and, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted on condition that he go to Italy and should he return to this Country at any time during his natural life he is to be returned to parole supervision immediately upon his arrival.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Edward Althoff, No. A-1910, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl Edward Althoff, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 26, 1944, to be computed from April 20, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 2 months expiring on June 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was not his first major conviction. At the present time he has served over nine years of a minimum sentence of ten years and this is his first application to the Board of Pardons for clemency. He has learned the trade of barber in the institution and if released will be able to support his wife and three children who are objects of charity at the present time.

He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge is no longer on the bench, and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he has served over nine years of a minimum sentence of ten years he should be granted clemency. We, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Delmour Bell, No. A-1885, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Delmour Bell, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 12, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was a special police for the City of Pittsburgh in the Hill District, and after his conviction he was removed from the force. He now has an opportunity of being reemployed in the force as a special police and it would be a distinct advantage and a step upward from his present position in society.

The trial Judge is deceased and the District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of relief. We feel that this one mistake should not hold up the applicant's advancement and since he has been in no further trouble for thirteen years we feel that he has been completely rehabilitated and, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Benton, No. 7850-A, No. A-1872, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Benton, convicted of attempted robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 6, 1935 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years 10 months, expiring on June 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 6, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter John Biernat, No. A-1893, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter John Biernat, convicted of larcency and operating a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner, in the juvenile courts of Philadelphia County, on May 8, 1927; April 26, 1928; June 3, 1928 and January 9, 1930, and in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and in the days of his youth, when he was thirteen to fifteen years of age, became involved with the law on various occasions and was finally sent to Huntingdon Reformatory for operating a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner. He spent approximately one year in the institution and was released. He has been in no further difficulty for over twenty-two and one-half years. The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and states that he has an excellent reputation which is attested to by his friends and neighbors in the vicinity in which he lives. This applicant desires his record to be cleared by a pardon in order that his son and family may have this blot removed their family name.

The Board feels that these were mere youthful indiscriminations and that he has completely rehabilitated himself and, therefore, these various indiscriminations should be erased from the otherwise bright record. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William P. Bishie, No. 4019-C, No. 2743, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William P. Bishie, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on September 12, 1912 be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a maximum term of 40 years 9 months expiring on June 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emanuel Bruni, No. A-1892, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Emanuel Bruni, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on November 16, 1951 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 9 months 15 days expiring on September 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than four years in the Montgomery County prison for assault and battery with intent to kill, which arose out of a barroom fight. During this fight applicant hit the victim over the head with a beer tap which fractured his skull. The offense occurred when both the applicant and the victim had been drinking. He has an excellent record in the Montgomery County institution.

The trial judge and the district attorney are both opposed to clemency at this time. However, it is the feeling of this board that perhaps two years is just a bit too long of a sentence in this case and we, therefore, recommend that commutation of the sentence be granted as of September 1, 1953, when the applicant will have served twenty-one and one-half months of a minimum sentence of twenty-four.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry W. Bryant, Jr., No. 9192, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry W. Bryant, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 24, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is tweny-seven years of age and this is the only offense for which he was arrested, or convicted. At this time this offense was committed the applicant was a student in Temple University and following his incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary he returned to the university and has majored in accounting. This applicant has become engaged to a young lady in Philadelphia and would like to marry, but before doing so would like to have this conviction wiped from the record. This young man received the Purple Heart in World War II, and has an excellent reputation and we feel that this will aid him in overcoming a physical handicap which he suffers as a result of the war.

The board, after carefully considering all the facts, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Burkholder, No. 9834, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank J. Burkholder, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Somerset County on January 14, 1946, to be computed from October 25, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 8 months expiring on June 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years on charges of murder in the second degree. At the present time he has served over seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence. There has been some question as to whether or not this applicant was properly confined because of the fact that his wife unfortunately died as a result of a fight he had with her. Applicant alleges that she was a diabetic and that was not given insulin treatments and that this was the cause of her death. However, the facts brought out at the trial indicate that she died of multiple pin point hemorrhages of the brain.

This applicant has an excellent record in the institution and the district attorney of Somerset County is not opposed to commutation in this matter. Since he has served over three-fourths of his sentence with an excellent record

and there is no objections from the authorities in Somerset County, we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Blaine Chalfonte, No. 58, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Blaine Chalfonte, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 5, 1937, to be computed from October 29, 1937 be commuted from 30 years to 15 years 8 months expiring on June 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this is not the first time he has been in difficulty. In fact, he has ten prior arrests, six convictions and two parole violations. He has very little to commend him except that he has now served over fifteen years and seven months of a minimum sentence of thiry years. Even so, the Board would not consider this applicant favorably but for the fact that this man is wanted by the State of New Jersey and the State of New York on active detainers. There is no doubt about this applicant being shrewd and prison wise but he does have an excellent record in the institution.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia has stated that at present they are not opposed to the granting of commutation so that this applicant may be released to the other states on the detainers now lodged against him.

Because of the fact that he is wanted in New Jersey and New York on active detainers that will keep him in prison for many years to come, we recommend that his sentence be commuted, in order that he may answer the charges in other jurisdictions.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pete Christean, No. 2366, No. 230, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Pete Christean, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Lawrence County on December 4, 1922, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a maximum term of 30 years 6 months, expiring on June 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lee Clarke, No. A-1918, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lee Clarke, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 26, 1948, to be computed from December 23, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 6 months expiring on June 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and he committed a series of robberies in Philadelphia County over a ten month period. As a result of these robberies he was apprehended and plead guilty, being sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The applicant served over three years before being released on parole. At the present time he has been on parole two years and three months. The applicant now desires commutation of a maximum sentence in order that he may return to the State of Missouri, where his sister and family intend to set him up in business.

The trial judge has stated he has no objection and the district attorney states he is favorably impressed with the applicant and feels that the application should be granted. He has been under supervision for over five and one-half years and all of the persons who have had him under supervision have been favorably impressed. We, therefore, recommend that further parole supervision be terminated and that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy H. Cross, No. 8337, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Roy H. Cross, convicted of practicing medicine without a license and abortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 26, 1943, computed from February 21, 1943 be commuted from 30 years to 10 years, 4 months, expiring on June 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted of practicing medicine without a license and committing abortions. This applicant served his entire minimum sentence of six years and at the present time has been on parole for approximately four years, 3 months.

For some time this applicant has been in rather poor health and he desires to return to the State of Michigan, which is his ancestral home, but he does not desire to go there while under parole supervision. The Board of Parole states that he has been a cooperative parolee and that he has done everything possible to rehabilitate himself.

The district attorney of Philadelphia leaves the matter of commutation of maximum sentence to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, however, is opposed to the granting of relief. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that further parole supervision will serve no useful purpose. We, therefore, recommend that the commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert S. Edmiston, No. A-1399, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert S. Edmiston, convicted of burglary, robbery armed with an offensive weapon and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 9, 1947, to be computed from March 15, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 3 months, expiring on June 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary and robbery. At the time of his plea of guilty he was only nineteen years of age. His accomplices were a great deal older and they were the ones who influenced this applicant in the commission of the crimes. One of the accomplices has already had his sentence commuted from ten years to three and one-half.

This boy has now served almost as long as the one accomplice and the other accomplice is serving the same sentence as the applicant. Since this applicant was just out of the juvenile age limit and since it was his first major conviction, we feel that he was very severely dealt with and we also feel that he should be given some consideration. He has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Delaware County has no objection to the granting of clemency. We, therefore, recommend that the commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Thomas Fisher, Jr., No. A-1903, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Thomas Fisher, Jr., convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Washington County on August 19, 1952, to be computed from June 9, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 6 months, expiring on December 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his third offense. He was sentenced to from two to eight years on charges of burglary and larceny, which occurred over a period of three months, and according to the records before the Board there were seventeen places entered. However, this is the applicant's first time in prison and it seems to have had a good effect on him. He has an excellent record in the institution and the Board of Trustees feels that he received a very lenient sentence.

The trial judge states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation at this time. The district attorney is opposed to clemency. However, we feel that this applicant has received a longer sentence than his accomplice, who was equally guilty. We can see no reason for the accomplice to serve less time than the applicant. Since he has now served approximately the same length of time as the accomplice we feel that if he serves an additional term of six months, making a total of eighteen months, that will be sufficient punishment for this offense. We, therefore, recommend that his sen-

tence be commuted when he has served eighteen months of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lee French, No. 4026-D, No. A-1924, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lee French, convicted of Rape in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 3, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 13 years, 8 months, expiring on June 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 22, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard G. Gibbon, C-1470, No. A-1341, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard G. Gibbon, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on December 29, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 1 month, expiring on January 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on charge of robbery of less than ten dollars. Although the offense occurred in January, 1949, this applicant was not convicted until December of 1949.

At the present time the applicant has served four years of a minimum sentence of five years. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Westmoreland County, in May 1953, also objected to clemency although we do not have his opinion at the present time.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The Board feels that for a first offender he has been sufficiently punished and since he has served four-fifths of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Gogliuzza, No. A-1898, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Gogliuzza, convicted of unlawful pool selling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 27, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and was sentenced following a plea of guilty on charges of unlawful pool-selling and bookmaking on horse races. He was arrested in the act of taking bets in a horse parlor. Since his release, approximately six years ago, he has been a law abiding citizen. He has three daughters, the youngest of whom is six years and the oldest of whom is twenty. He desires a pardon so that his children and family will not be offended by his past conduct.

He is presently employed in the County Commissioners Office in the City of Philadelphia. He has a good reputation in his community. He is a member of the American Legion and has become affiliated with Lodge No. 27 of the Order of Brotherly Love. We feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since this was his only offense, we recommend that a Pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lester E. Gore, No. A-1740, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lester E. Gore, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 13, 1952 to be computed from October 8, 1952 be commuted from 1 year to 8 months, 10 days, expiring on June 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and was never before arrested for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted of having given perjured testimony in connection with a review of the operation of the Zoning Board of Adjustment in Philadelphia. Following this testimony he was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions and sentenced to a term of not less than one year nor more than three years. At the present time this applicant has served over eight months of his minimum sentence. Prior to this conviction he had an excellent reputation. In fact his reputation was of such a character that at the time of the hearing before the Board, his neighbors presented a petition which contained the names of over five hundred persons, and which requested the Board of Pardons to give favorable consideration to this application. The Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The District Attorney's office of Philadelphia, however, is opposed to the granting of clemency.

It has often been said that a man's reputation is based upon his past conduct and what his neighbors think of him. If such is the case, this applicant certainly bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and how better can a good reputation serve a man in his time of need. Therefore, in the light of the petition which was presented to the Board and which is made a part of this record, as well as the fact that this applicant has never before been arrested for any offenses whatsoever, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emil Grayshock, No. 8335-A, No. 4002, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Emil Grayshock, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 6, 1931 be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 22 years, 3 months, expiring on June 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 6, 1971.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy Harrell, No. 5076-C, No. 5958, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leroy Harrell, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong County on January 7, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years, 5 months, expiring on June 7, 1953.

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 11, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Haslerig, No. 6263, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Haslerig, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 3, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, 4 months, expiring on July 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of murder generally to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has an excellent record in the institution and at the present time has served more than twenty years of his life sentence. He desires to have his sentence commuted in order that he may return to his native land of Cuba.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Harold L. Ervin, has no opinion. The district attorney of Delaware County has no objection if this applicant is deported to Cuba. Since this applicant has served over twenty-years of a life sentence and since there is no objection to commutation by the district attorney, we recommend that his sentence be commuted on condition that he be deported to Cuba.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Hay, No. 3083-C, No. 4574, May, Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Hay, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on February 8, 1933 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 4 months, expiring on June 8, 1953 expiring on June 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 8, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervisions.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth J. Hazard, No. A-1767, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Kenneth J. Hazard, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wayne County, on June 21, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to charges of involuntary manslaughter, which occurred as a result of death to a passenger in his car. The applicant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor while operating an automobile. The applicant was sentenced to six months in prison and was immediately placed on probation for the duration of the sentence. His license was suspended in New York State for a period of one year and it has again been restored. This offense in New York State amounts to a felony and as such causes the applicant to lose all rights of his citizenship. This is a much heavier sentence than the offense in Pennsylvania and has had a very marked effect upon this applicant because he was a Justice of the Peace in New York State.

We do not feel that the effect that is given to his sentence in New York State should be further imposed upon this applicant. It is the feeling of the Board that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Judyski, No. A-1911, May Session. 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward J. Judyski, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County, on May 15, 1942 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and his only offense against the law is the one for which he seeks pardon at this time. He plead guilty to charges of burglary and the larceny and served one year and three

months of a minimum sentence and has been in no further difficulty for eleven years.

Since his release he served in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of approximately three years and was discharged with an honorable discharge. He has been employed by the Lee Tire and Rubber Company of Conshohocken, but desires to become a member of the Police Force of the City of Philadelphia. In order to be accepted for this position it is necessary for him to have a pardon.

Neither the Trial Judge nor the District Attorney are opposed to the granting of relief in this case. Since it occurred over eleven years ago, and the applicant has been completely rehabilitated and served three years in the Armed Forces, we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Keller, No. 7357, No. 2145, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Keller, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 11, 1928, be commuted from a maximum term of 30 years to a maximum term of 25 years, 4 months, expiring on June 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 11, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Lamonica, No. 8246-A, No. 3157, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Lamonica, convicted of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Delaware County on October 3, 1935, to be computed from May 22, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years expiring on May 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 22, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Edward Lauffer, No. A-331, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Edward Lauffer, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on December 18, 1946 computed from February 13, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 5 months expiring on July 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years on two charges of Arson. He was convicted of the offense and at the present time he has served over seven years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if eligible for parole they would recommend him.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed to commutation in this matter. However, they failed to take into consideration that this applicant was not quite eighteen years of age when the offense took place. We believe that if you take into consideration the applicant's age at the time of commission of the offense,

and his subsequent development in the institution, you will find that he is entitled to some consideration at the present time. That is the feeling of the Board in this matter and because of his institutional record and age at the time of commission of the offense, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilson Link, No. 2096-A, No. 1243, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Wilson Link, convicted of Robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 13, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years on Bills No. 44, 45, 46, 47, 53, 63 and 64 to a maximum term of 2 years 1 month, expiring on June 13, 1953; and on Bills No. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 18, 1953.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Lower, No. 6979-A, No. 4212, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Lower, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session, of Philadelphia County on March 8, 1932, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years on Bill No. 1651 to a maximum term of 1 year 3 months expiring on June 8, 1953; and from a maximum term of 20 years on Bill No. 1652 to a maximum term of 1 day expiring on June 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 10, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Guss Mackris, No. A-1891, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Guss Mackris, convicted of attempt to fire a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on April 9, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he was convicted on a charge of attempt to set fire to a building. The evidence against this applicant was clearly circumstantial and the Assistant District Attorney, who is now Judge in Delaware County, has written the Board of Pardons to recommend a pardon be granted because there was grave doubt of the guilt of this applicant. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of the pardon. The Board of Parole, in writing the Board of Pardons, states that from their investigation they find this applicant has an average, satisfactory reputation in the community. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of sixteen years and has been in the restaurant business until recently.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble in the past sixteen years and the trial judge and district attorney have stated there is grave doubt that he committed this offense, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas McCartney, No. 1931-B, No. A1884, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas McCartney, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on October 18, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years 8 months, expiring on June 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 7, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer McCord, No. A-1881, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Elmer McCord, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 20, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 2 months, 2 days, expiring on June 22, 1953; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of the said Elmer McCord, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 8, 1943, be commuted from 8 years to 1 year, 6 months, 13 days, expiring on June 23, 1953; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of the said Elmer McCord, convicted of robbery, burglary, and breaking and escaping prison on August 29, 1944, be commuted from 20 years to 1 day, expiring on June 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he has been sentenced in the courts of Philadelphia, Bucks and Berks County for a series of robberies, which he committed in those three counties. As a result of this commission he was sentenced to three consecutive terms which total together would amount to thirty-four minimum to sixty-eight maximum years. At the present time this applicant has been in the Eastern State Penitentiary since April 12, 1940, or a total of over thirteen years and one month.

Since this was the first major conviction we feel that this applicant was sufficiently punished and since he has now served this length of time with a good record we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Martinez Medellin, No. A-1916, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Martinez Medellin, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on September 5, 1952, to be computed from September 1, 1952 be commuted from 18 months to 12 months expiring on September 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to not less than eighteen nor more than thirty-six months in the Allegheny County Workhouse on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. This followed a plea of guilty to the above charges. This offense occurred while applicant was unemployed and while it is believed that he was suffering from the use of narcotics, it is now believed that he has gotten over the use of this dope and if granted clemency at this time will go to live with relatives in Ohio from whence he came.

He has a good record at the Allegheny County workhouse. The district attorney of Lawrence County and trial judge are opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. We feel, however, that they gave this applicant a heavier sentence than they would normally give under the offense because of his coming from Ohio to commit these offenses. We further feel that one year would have been sufficient under all the circumstances and we, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted at the expiration of one year.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Moser, No. A-1907, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Moser, convicted of bookmaking in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on April 11, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. There was nothing to connect this applicant with the operation of bookmaking other than his presence in the apartment at the time of the raid.

This applicant has a good reputation and served honorably with the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II. The present judge, the Honorable Harold L. Ervin, has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

The applicant lives with his mother in Philadelphia and has been in no further difficulty for over a period of fifteen years. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case. The Board of Parole states this applicant has a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives. At present he is a licensed bondsman in Philadelphia.

In view of the circumstances we feel that this applicant has suffered sufficient punishment, and in view of the further fact that he has been in no further difficulty for over fifteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Adrian Neal, No. 6660-A, No. 4617, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Adrian Neal, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Treminer and Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County on December 14, 1928, to be computed from June 14, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years on Bill No. 536 to a maximum term of 2 years, expiring on June 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 15, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph H. Newhouse, No. A-1882, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph H. Newhouse, convicted of pool selling and bookmaking, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 12, 1948 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. Approximately five years ago this applicant was arrested on charges of pool selling and bookmaking and upon his apprehension plead guilty. This applicant has had an offer to become associated in an executive capacity with a vending company, but it requires the collection of funds and this requires the applicant to secure a bond. Also, he has three children who will be affected by the stigma of this conviction. He has tried to be an honest, law-abiding citizen and the Board of Parole has testified that he has a good reputation in the community in which he lives.

We do not feel that a sentence of this type should serve to prevent the applicant from advancing in life, and we feel that he has served his sentence and that further sentence should not be imposed. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Panichelli, No. 2842-B, No. 4658, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Panichelli, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 8, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a maximum term of 22 years, 8 months expiring on June 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until the end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Manley F. Parks, No. 8787, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Manley F. Parks, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 11, 1945, to be computed from January 28, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 5 months expiring on June 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he was convicted in Bradford County on charges of assault to rob and sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than ten years. He persistently maintained his innocence from the time of his incarceration and when he was transferred to Bellefonte he walked away from this institution. Needless to say he was apprehended and after he was apprehended the district attorney in Bradford County felt this applicant was not guilty of the offense for which he was sentenced and caused the sentence there to be removed and a nolle prosequi entered. However, this applicant was sentenced for his escape from Rockview and is now out of the institution and seeking a commutation of his maximum sentence on the basis that he should not have been convicted in the first instance.

The Board of Parole has written us and stated that they have no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter. In view of the unfortunate original conviction, we feel that this applicant has been very severely dealt with and we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Pearlman, No. A-1915, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Pearlman, convicted of keeping a gambling house in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 24, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was president of a club which permitted gambling and when the raid occurred he was arrested. This offense occurred fourteen years ago and he has been in no difficulty before or since. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and is now in the carpet business. He has no connection whatsoever with any illegal activities. We feel to hold this conviction over the head of this applicant is not good when he has become completely rehabilitated.

Under all these circumstances, we feel that consideration should be given to his plea and we, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy James Price, No. A-1338, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leroy James Price, convicted of arson and intent to defraud in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on May 17, 1948, to be computed from February 23, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years 4 months expiring on June 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted on a charge of arson and setting fire to a building with intent to defraud. He was convicted of the crime in Huntingdon County and as a result of this conviction was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years in the Western State Penitentiary. At the present time the applicant has served over five years two months of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole they would recommend him. The applicant will do farm work if released with a sponsor and it is a well-run household and will be a good home for him.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no objection. The district attorney has no objection to the granting of clemency and since this was the applicant's first major conviction, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Reinschriber, No. 6499, No. 1174, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry Reinschriber, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 27, 1923, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a maximum term of 30 years 2 months, expiring on May 27, 1953.

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent A. Sciacca, No. A-1922, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vincent A. Sciacca, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Perry County, on August 4, 1925 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this offense occured more than twenty-eight years ago when applicant was a visitor in Perry County and attempted to make a call on a party line. As a result, the person who was using the phone threatened to beat up the applicant and when he appeared, applicant drew knife and cut victim. A great deal of sympathy goes out to the applicant in this type of case when he was unable to use a party line phone. However, the Board is not sympathetic with the fact that he used a knife to make his point. He has not been in difficulty for more than twenty-eight years and because of the change in the Immigration Laws he may be deported because of this conviction. As a result of this youthful act there is some question whether the law remains the same as in Department of Labor et al vs. U. S. ex rel Malesevic, and, therefore, in order to avoid deportation, he desires a pardon.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and has been completely rehabilitated. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Sharp, No. 1221, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry Sharp, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 8, 1937; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 17, 1940; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 26, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he was convicted on three different occasions for setting up an illegal lottery. The applicant has been in no further difficulty and is now living in New Jersey where he is operating a Cafe. He is required to have a pardon in order that he will not be made to suffer further punishment as a result of these convictions. Also, in order to operate this Cafe in New Jersey, the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Board desires that he seek

a pardon. The New Jersey parole investigation states that there is no reason why favorable consideration should not be given to this application.

The trial judges have made no comment and the District Attorney is not opposed. Under all the circumstances the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we, therefore, make that recommendation to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Shaw, No. 6963-C, No. 4963, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Shaw, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County on April 7, 1937 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years 2 months, expiring on June 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 7, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommeds to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Sheehan, No. 8975-A, No. 423, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Sheehan, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 20, 1929, be commuted from a maximum term of 60 years to a maximum term of 24 years 3 months, expiring on June 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 20, 1989.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommeds to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Correll David Smith, No. A-1324, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Correll David Smith, convicted of burglary and perjury in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on July 12, 1949, to be computed from May 22, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years 1 month expiring on June 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years on charges of burglary and perjury growing out of his burglary convictions and his application for a marriage license. Since he has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Peniteitiary he has had an excellent record and the trial judge in Monroe County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, as does the district attorney.

If granted release this applicant intends to reside with a brother in Stroudsburg and will have employment in that vicinity. Many of the applicant's friends in the vicinity of Stroudsburg show a willingness to help in his rehabilitation.

Since neither the trial judge nor the district attorney are opposed to commutation in this matter and he has an excellent institutional record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony C. Tomasco, No. A-1908, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony C. Tomasco, convicted of assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery by auto, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 30, 1928; and further convicted of fornication and bastardy, in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia on March 7, 1929; and further convicted of selling liquor to non-members of club, selling liquor after hours, and selling liquor to persons visibly intoxicated, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 9, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-three years of age and the offenses for which he seeks pardon were all committed by the applicant while he was a young man in his early twenties. The Board of Parole has made an investigation and reports to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent reputation for the past ten years.

The trial judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has written the board and leaves the matter of pardon up to the board. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency as prayed for. We feel that this applicant has made an honest effort to rehabilitate himself and since he has served in the Armed Forces of the United States, we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Max Weinstein, No. 9264-A, No. 4938, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Max Weinstein, convicted of setting fire to building and conspiracy to set fire, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1938, to be computed from January 6, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years 5 months, expiring on June 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 9, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Clifford Wentz, No. 7368, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Russell Clifford Wentz, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Westmoreland County on May 29, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years 1 month expiring on June 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment for the commission of a killing during the perpetration of a robbery. He has served nearly one-half of his entire life in the Western State Penitentiary. During that time he became a school teacher in the institution and has taught not only the inmates, but others who later became teachers in the institution. When the riots occurred in January 1953, this inmate was not a participant therein, and was, in fact, not locked in a cell for a good portion of the time. He has an excellent record in the institution and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if he were eligible for parole they would recommend him.

The district attorney of Westmoreland County leaves the matter up to the Board. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has stated that he is opposed to the granting of commutation. However, it should be pointed out that this present judge is generally opposed to any action taken by the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served over twenty-two years of a life sentence, and has shown evidence of his complete rehabilitation we recommend commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Willmick, No. 771-B, No. 4396, May Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Matthew Willmick, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Session, of Luzerne County, on January 8, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years 5 months, expiring on June 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 4, 1942.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Julian Andrews, B7813, No. 3173, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Julian Andrews, plead guilty to robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 15, 1941, computed from June 30, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 2 months, expiring on August 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he has had a long criminal record, which included seven arrests for juvenile convictions, two adult convictions and one parole violation, as a result of which the applicant has received sentences which would mean a service in the Eastern State Penitentiary of approximately fifty years. At the present time he has served over twelve years of this sentence and still has approximately eighteen years of back time to serve before beginning the service of his last sentence. Part of the time that this applicant has been in the institution has been served in the Farview State Hospital for a mental ailment. He is now completely recovered and has been transferred to the Western State Penitentiary where he is serving his time. All accomplices in the original criminal offense have been released on parole and this applicant has an excellent institutional record. In fact, it is considered by the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary to be outstanding. He is considered to be a painter of considerable merit and has perfected a type of textile painting that is unique and above the standard used by the industry today.

He has a good parole plan and if released can secure employment in line with his artistic ability.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the commutation by reason of the long period of time served, and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board feels that this applicant has shown considerable improvement while in the institution, that he has served a long period of time, and that in view of his outstanding institutional record, some credit should be given.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Major Miles Bell, No. 6665-C, No. 3981, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Major Miles Bell, convicted of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 29, 1933, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years 9 months, expiring on June 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 29, 1953.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Meyer G. Borish, No. A-1961, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Meyer G. Borish, convicted of unlawful sale and manufacture of liquor and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 18, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He became involved in the unlawful manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, and quantities of mash and liquor were found. Prior to his arrest, and subsequent, he had a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived. He has completely disassociated himself with any further criminal activities and is now seeking a job with the Seashore Transportation Company, which requires that he be bonded. He is presently employed as a truck driver in Philadelphia.

The district attorney of Philadelphia has stated he leaves the matter up to the Board. Since this applicant is thirty-four and has been in no further trouble, we do not feel that he will again become involved with the law, and since he desires to improve his position in life, we do not wish to stand in his way. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andro Broeckey, E-1729, No. A-1945, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Andro Broeckey, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on June 15, 1950, computed from September 6, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 11 months expiring on August 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, but changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has served over one-half of his minimum sentence, and this is his first application for commutation.

The Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary advise that his disciplinary record and adjustment have been excellent. At the present time he has been released from work at the penitentiary as a result of an upper respiratory infection.

The district attorney of Montgomery County is strongly opposed, but the trial judge, the Honorable George C. Corson, leaves the matter up to the Board, as he states the murder "was a crime of passion involving jealousy between two men over one woman."

The Board, in considering all the facts of this case, feel that since the applicant has made such a good adjustment in the institution, as well as his physical condition, and since the trial judge is not opposed, commutation should be granted. We, therefore so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elijah Brown, No. 358-B, No. 3094, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Elijah Brown, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions, in the Court of Philadelphia County on June 14, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years 10 days, expiring on June 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 14, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Wallace Buxton, No. A-1999, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Wililam Wallace Buxton, convicted of attempting false pretenses; fraudulently making a written instrument, uttering forged instrument in the Court of Quarer Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 26, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he plead guilty to cheating by fraudulent pretenses; forgery and uttering forged instrument, which amounted to pretending to be a purchasing agent for a church and ordering curtains which would fit only his own home. Before they were finished the fraud was discovered. The applicant paid for them and plead guilty to making the purchase and returning the truck.

For the past fourteen years he has been an employe of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. There is a rule of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company that "any person who is not acceptable for bonding by the company which bonds our employees, cannot be kept on the payroll." In view of these circumstances it would seem very true that in addition to the punishment already meted out and served, additional punishment should not be added, and he applicant lose employment which he has served faithfully and well for the past fourteen years.

Because of this one mistake applicant has paid dearly and we do not feel it should cast a shadow over the balance of his life. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Costello, D82, No. 7333, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Costello, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 29, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 9 months expiring on July 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record with the exception of a juvenile arrest in 1931. At the time of the commission of this offense the applicant was nineteen years of age and he had fallen in with bad company. The group was arrested for the murder of a police officer who was escorting a theatre manager to the bank with the day's receipts. The persons who fired the guns were electrocuted, and this applicant and two others were given life sentences.

At the present time this applicant has served nearly nineteen years of a life sentence. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and has stated that their office is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

The board is of the opinion that since this applicant was but nineteen years of age and since he has an excellent record in the institution for nineteen years, and there is no objection from the authorities in Philadelphia County, he has proved his complete rehabilitation and should be given some consideration at this itme, and that his sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank De Rogatis, No. 3428-C, No. 4209, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank De Rogatis, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 20, 1935, effective February 27, 1935, be commuted from a maximum sentence of 20 years to a maximum sentence of 18 years, 4 months, expiring on June 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 27, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Dever, No. 7250-D, No. A-1929, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Vincent Dever, convicted of Burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1946, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years, 3 months, expiring on June 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 13, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Diodata, No. A-1953, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The application of the above having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Dominick Diodata, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 23, 1913; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 12, 1941; and further convicted of unlawfully selling brewed or malt beverage without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and he committed the offenses of breaking and entering, operating a lottery and offenses against the Liquor Control Act. These offenses occurred forty years ago and twelve years ago. Our letters indicate that this applicant, since his last trouble in 1941, has become a pillar in the community in which he lives in Philadelphia, and that he has an excellent reputation, according to friends and neighbors. He has done much to achieve a position of respect in the community.

Since this man is now sixty-three years of age, and has been in no further difficulty for a period of twelve years, we feel that he has shown he is completely rehabilitated, that he has a position of respect in the neighborhood, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ruth Raplee Duffield, No. A-1995, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ruth Raplee Duffield, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on September 1, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on September 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and she has had no prior criminal record. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and placed on probation for five years on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was in that this applicant testified the offender was another brother, and not the one who was finally convicted.

The applicant has been in no further difficulty for approximately three years. Her former husband has divorced her on the grounds of cruelty and indignities to the person, claiming he was unable to live with a woman who was on parole. She has since remarried and throughout the period of probation there was no reports of misconduct.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney, are opposed to the granting of clemency although for different reasons. The district attorney of Bradford County seems to be of the opinion that this applicant is attempting to seek a pardon. She is not, she merely seeks commutation of maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole for nearly three years of five years, we feel that further parole supervision, especially since she has remarried, is unnecessary. We, therefore, recommend that her maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Falasco, No. A-1938, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John A. Falasco, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on September 30, 1952 be commuted from 1 year to 10 months, expiring on July 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was alleged to have broken into and entered a club and stole personal property of the club. The applicant states that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquors and that he did not know what was going on.

Since his incarceration in the Delaware County Jail he has made every effort to rehabilitate himself and holds a position of trust. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed although the trial judge, the Honorable Harold L. Ervin, is opposed and feels that this is premature. We do not agree with the trial judge in this matter in view of the dependent's rehabilitation. The district attorney of Delaware County shares our belief that this applicant should be given some consideration. Under all these circumstances we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Thomas Ficzko, D-8023, No. A-1986, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo Thomas Ficzko, plead guilty upon certain indictments charging him with prison breach, burglary and larceny of automobile, breaking and entering and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on November 29, 1944, computed from November 14, 1944, be commuted from 22 years, 1 month, 13 days to 8 years, 9 months, expiring on August 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he has had a long criminal record In 1942, after having committed a series of burglaries he was sentenced to the Northampton County Prison for a period of not less than two and one-half nor more than ten years. While so confined he escaped from the Northampton County Jail and committed a burglary and larceny while at large. Upon his apprehension he was sentenced for the crimes of prison breach, burglary and larceny to a total term of not less than twenty-two years, one month, thirteen days nor more than fifty-six years, one month, thirteen days, in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

At the present time he has served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices have been released from the institution and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has had an excellent institutional record while confined to the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has stated that he is not opposed to consideration at this time. The district attorney of Northampton County has advised the Board that he feels this applicant merits consideration.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant received a most severe sentence and in light of his prison record, and the fact that the authorities are not opposed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Griffin, D-9798, No. 9426, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Griffin, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, possession of burglary tools in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 30, 1947, computed from July 9, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, expiring on July 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and four accomplices committed six robberies and five burglaries over a period of four months. At the time this applicant was apprehended he had completely disassociated himself from his criminal companions.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they further state that he now appears to be very well motivated.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for. All of the accomplices, who accompanied this applicant on the burglaries and robberies which he was a party to, having received the same or lesser sentences, with one exception, have been paroled. The one exception, accomplice Anthony Perpiglia, received a sentence of fifty to one hundred years. He is still an inmate of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Since this applicant has served six years of his minimum sentence and since all accomplices with the same, or lesser sentences, have had their sentences commuted and since this applicant has had a good institutional record, we feel that he should be treated as his accomplices were and his sentence commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Hughes, D-9807, No. A-948, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Hughes, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 1, 1947, computed from July 18, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 6 years, expiring on July 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices robbed a store. They were apprehended during the robbery and the loot involved amounted to approximately $500. At the present time he is serving a twenty to forty year sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has an excellent institutional record. For the past six years this applicant has played in the penitentiary orchestra and it was called to the Board's attention that he had an excellent reputation before the occurrence of these offenses.

The Board feels that for a young man with no prior criminal record his sentence of twenty to forty years for armed robbery was very severe. The district attorney of Philadelphia feels that the application is a bit premature, but the present judge, the Honorable Peter F. Hagan, has left the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant was a first offender and has served six years of a twenty year sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his application be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Johnson, D-2943, No. 6264, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Johnson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1938, computed from February 24, 1938 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years 5 months expiring on July 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was not his first criminal offense, having served two prior convictions, one of which he violated parole in the commission of this offense. The applicant and two accomplices, during a period of three months, committed two robberies in which the loot amounted to approximately $121. For these offenses the applicant received a sentence of not less than twenty nor more than forty years. At the present time he has been confined in the institution almost fifteen and one-half years, and during the majority of the time he has had an excellent record. This is the third time the applicant has sought release on parole and the only one since an accomplice was paroled in 1948, and the other accomplice died in prison. Both of these accomplices had the same prison sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. In view of the long period of time; the fact that there is no opposition; and the further fact that all of his accomplices have been released, requires us to recommend that he be given favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold E. Jordan, No. 9360, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold E. Jordan, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 12, 1946, to be computed from November 27, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 8 months expiring on July 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and never has been in any difficulty before this offense. He and an accomplice were caught in the act of robbing a store and he was sentenced on a plea of guilty to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years. He served four and one-half years of his minimum sentence before being released on parole by commutation of sentence.

At the present time he has been on parole two years one month. The Board of Parole has indicated to us, in its confidential report, that he has an excellent reputation and has made every effort to rehabilitate himself and that he desires to go into the used car business which will require certain financial commitments which he could not make while on parole.

Since the Board of Parole has no objections to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence and he has a good reputation in the community in which he lives, and this, in spite of his present conviction, we feel that he is entitled to relief from parole and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Kessler, No. 7219-A, No. 1057, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Kessler, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1929, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 13 years 3 months 2 days, expiring July 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 9, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Kiley, D-43, No. 6206, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Kiley, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on October 15, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 9 months expiring on July 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of first degree murder. He and an accomplice broke into the basement of a church to rob the janitor. The victim was hit over the head by the accomplice and died. The applicant was only nineteen years of age at the time the offense was committed, and he had been drinking heavily.

The applicant has now served over eighteen years of his sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advise that this applicant has an excellent record in the institution and has become a proficient and skillfull woodworker. He has made numerous blood donations to the American Red Cross serum bank. He has matured emotionally and socially and the Board feels that he is completely rehabilitated.

The trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board and the district attorney is not opposed. In view of this, and the fact that he was only nineteen years when admitted and has now served nearly nineteen years in the institution, the Board feels that his sentence should be commuted, and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nathan Kimmel, No. A-1988, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nathan Kimmel, convicted of conspiracy and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on April 25, 1952, to be computed from January 9, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 8 months expiring on September 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than two years on a charge of conspiracy and receiving stolen goods. He was engaged in the junk business and was involved in a conspiracy with an employee of the Armstrong Cork Company and bought scrap and material that had been stolen from the company. The person with whom he had these scrap realings, Frank E. Hauck, received a lesser sentence than the applicant and was himself released by the Board of Pardons in April, 1953. Another person involved in similar dealings, Robert Miller, with the same company was also released by the Board. The applicant was one of the minor participants in the offenses.

The district attorney of Lancaster County is opposed and we have no recommendation from the trial judge. We feel, however, that since the applicant was one of the minor participants in the offenses and others involved in the same offenses have been released, the sentence of the applicant should be commuted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Kreischer, D-7362, No. A-385, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Kreischer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Session of Northumberland County on September 7, 1943, to be computed from June 28, 1943 be commuted from 20 years to 10 years 1 month, expiring on July 28, 1953; and further convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob; burglary with intent to commit felony, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 27, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years 1 month 1 day, expiring on July 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than twenty nor more than forty years for the commission of nine burglaries in Northumberland County, and a robbery in Philadelphia County. He was quickly apprehended and given the sentences which have been referred to above.

At the present time he has served ten years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The present judge of Northumberland County has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency, and the district attorney of Northumberland County leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances we feel that for the first major conviction this applicant was severely punished and since he has served one-half of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gene Tunney Floyd Kulp, No. A-1972, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gene Tunney Floyd Kulp, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 15, 1944, computed from August 18, 1944 be commuted from 12 years 6 months to 8 years 11 months expiring on July 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and at the present time he has served almost nine years of a minimum sentence of twelve and one-half years. He committed a series of robberies over a period of two months, there being six of them in all. He also stole an automobile.

This is applicant's first application for commutation of sentence and it is well to point out to your Excellency that this applicant was only seventeen years of age when these offenses were committed. The applicant has made an excellent adjustment in the Eastern State Penitentiary and is given credit by the officers for rehabilitation.

We believe that since he has served three-fourths of his sentence, that some consideration should be given to his application at this time. The Board is of the opinion that commutation should be granted because of his youth at the time of the commission of the offenses, his excellent prison record and the length of time that he has served. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John S. LaRocca, No. A-1785, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John S. LaRocca, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 2, 1940 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he was convicted of three charges in 1939 growing out of an arrest on a charge of lottery. The lottery charges grew out of the fact that the applicant had in his possession stolen license plates and the additional charges of larceny were laid against him. He has had and maintained a good reputation since the offenses in 1939 and for the past fourteen years has conducted himself as an honorable and upright citizen engaged in a legitimate business.

The trial judge, the Honorable Thomas Marshall, has written the Board and has stated he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency at this time. In view of the fact that this applicant has been in no further difficulty over fourteen years and has had a good reputation in the community we feel he should be given consideration at this time and that a pardon should be granted. This is particularly so when we learned that although these facts were available for more than fourteen years, it is only recently that action was taken to attempt to deport this applicant by virtue of the fact that

he had not been granted citizenship, after having been brought to this country as a young child by his father. The Board is of the opinion it would be cruel and unusual punishment at this time to refuse a pardon so that he may be deported, and in order to forestall such action we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Loiselle, No. 4396-A, No. 4098, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Loiselle, convicted of robbery with aggravated circumstances in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on September 29, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years 9 months, expiring on June 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 29, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rosario Mantione, No. 8458, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rosario Mantione, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on July 2, 1941 be commuted from life imprisonment to 12 years 10 days expiring on July 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he was convicted of murder in the first degree. However, it was argued to the Board that at the commission of this offense there was a great deal of merit to applicant's contention that he should not have been convicted of a greater crime than second degree murder. If such was the case, applicant's minimum would have expired two years ago.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, the Honorable Edward P. Little, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Lackawanna County refers us to previous correspondence in which he left the matter up to the Board. We are impressed by applicant's contention that he should not have been convicted of a greater crime than second degree murder, and since he has already served more than the minimum term for second degree murder, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Marracino, No. A-1943, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Marracino, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 15, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was arrested in the operation of a lottery. He has since completed a course of study in music and teaches in the Allegheny and Robinson Township High Schools. He is a veteran of the armed forces and served over three years over seas. He is married and has no children. He enjoys an excellent reputation and it is doubtful whether he will ever again offend against society.

Because of his past record in the armed services and his good reputation, both before and since the occasion of this offense, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Marratto, No. 1854, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Marratto, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 20, 1930, computed from November 25, 1938, be commuted from 50 years to 14 years 8 months, expiring on July 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and this is not the first time he has been in difficulty. In fact, his difficulties started back in 1929, when he received his first major conviction. Since that time he has had almost continuous brushes with the law and at least, in 1939, he was sentenced for from fifty to one hundred years. At the present time he has served fourteen years seven months. He also has been serving back parole time, although the judge who sentenced him attempted to make his back parole time run concurrently with his new sentence. This is a violation of the law, as set forth by the Supreme Court in the Wheeler Case and, therefore, we are unable to so compute the back time. Nevertheless, fourteen years seven months has been a very long period of time.

The trial judge in this case leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons, but the District Attorney of Allegheny, following the usual procedure, has opposed commutation even though the parole plan calls for the applicant to reside in California. The applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant was not involved in the riot which racked the Western State Penitentiary. Under those circumstances they recommend that clemency be granted.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be given consideration for this long period of sentence, and should also be given consideration for his excellent institutional record. Since the district attorney is the only one that opposed his application, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Helen Roberta Martin, No. A-1952, June Session, 1955.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Helen Roberta Martin, convicted of larceny by employee in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 24, 1944 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-years of age and has no prior criminal record. She was cashier of an insurance company and as such she was requested by other employes to withhold their checks from deposit until they could make them good. As a result of this, she began to extract sums of money from the company and when she advised them of her shortage it amounted to $1810.00. She has made complete restitution of this amount to the bonding company. She has been employed for the past seven years, in fact, almost from the time of this offense, with Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a statistical worker. This is closely associated to the office of Controller and is similar to the situation she had with the insurance company.

We have been advised by the Probation Officer of the County of Allegheny that the court costs were paid and restitution made.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney is not opposed. There is no doubt about this applicant's attempt to rehabilitate herself and since she has been in no further difficulty for almost ten years we feel that she will never again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob P. Martin, No. 6753-C, No. 5362, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jacob P. Martin, convicted of felonious entry and larceny, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 17, 1939, effective February 11, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years 5 months, expiring on July 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 11, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Milton McCormick, No. 6037-D, No. A1933, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maxium sentence of Milton McCormick, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the court of Oyer & Terminer of Washington County on February 5, 1940, be commuted from a maxium term of 15 years to a maxium term of 13 years 5 months, expiring July 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 26, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In reapplication of Jack Richard Mell, E573, No. A724 June session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack Richard Mell, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on October 8, 1948 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years 9 months expiring on July 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first serious conviction. He was once before arrested and sent to the Pennsylvania Industrial School, but upon his release became involved in this difficulty. This was caused by breaking into a series of homes. Also this applicant escaped from Berks County Prison and it was on this escape that applicant stole an automobile. Nevertheless this applicant has now served over four years of his minimum sentence and he has demonstrated a good habit of industry and industrial stability. He also has an excellent and unblemished disciplinary record. It is believed that release to parental supervision may be helpful at this time.

Neither the trial judge, nor the district attorney, has written the Board of Pardons to express their opinion, although they have stated their opinion to the Board of Parole in opposition to favorable consideration.

We feel that this applicant has demonstrated that he will not again violate the law, and that he has stability back of him, most of which was acquired in the institution. He was between nineteen and twenty years of age when this offense took place. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Miller, No. 6310-C, No. 4701, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Nicholas Miller, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 13, 1938, effective September 7, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years 10 months, expiring on July 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 7, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Mincarelli, 27615, No. A-1218, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of Leo Mincarelli, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on February 18, 1929, computed from May 20, 1953, be commuted on Bill 716 from a maximum of 20 years to a new maximum of 8 months, 28 days, expiring February 18, 1954; and on Bill 718 from a maximum of 10 years to a new maximum of 1 day, expiring February 19, 1954; and on Bill 721 from a minimum of 10 years to a new minimum of 1 day, expiring on February 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age. He was sentenced in 1929 by the late Judge Harry S. McDevitt to a term of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years on charges of robbery. At the time of his conviction in Pennsylvania he was under indictment in the State of Maryland and was released by Judge McDevitt to Maryland authorities with the understanding that if he received less than the death sentence in Maryland he was to be returned to Pennsylvania to begin serving his sentence. In Maryland he received a sentence of life imprisonment and was not returned to Pennsylvania. He served a period of twenty-two years in Maryland and was finally returned to Pennsylvania on May 20, 1953, to begin serving the sentence imposed in 1929.

The sentences of all his accomplices have been commuted, the last in 1946. Thus out of a group of four young men, who were nineteen or twenty years of age, this applicant is the last to be in an institution.

Our records indicate that at the present time he has a good record in the Eastern State Penitentiary although he has been there but a short time. We do not feel that service of the Maryland sentence atones for a past crime in its entirety, but we do feel that this man has served a long time.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed. Under all the circumstances the board is of the opinion that this applicant should be granted some clemency, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted as of February 20, 1954, when he will have served nine months on account of his Pennsylvania sentence, and a total of twenty-five years in both states.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Moran. D-7234, No. 9705, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Moran, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 17, 1943, computed from June 11, 1943 be commuted from 50 years to 10 years 1 month expiring on July 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He made a practice of placing a black mask over his head, ringing a doorbell and sticking a gun into the victim's ribs when the door was opened. There were five robberies of this nature and he has now served ten years of a sentence of fifty to one hundred years. Thus, it can be seen that this applicant, who was seventeen years of age when he embarked upon this youthful spree, received a very severe sentence.

The board of trustees of the Eastern State Pentitentiary advise that this applicant has an unblemished record and that his adjustment has been excellent and he deserves credit for the constructive use he has made of his spare time.

The sentencing judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The board is of the opinion that this applicant has been very severely dealt with and that having served ten years he should be given credit for his excellent record in the institution and should be granted clemency at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Erwine Moss, No. A-1981, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Erwine Moss, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 19, 1934 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He became involved in a fight with a friend over an election. He was arrested and placed on prohibition for a period of one year. This was nineteen and one-half years ago. Since that time he and the victim have again become good friends. He has an excellent reputation. He is the vice-president of a company in New Jersey. He is executive office manager in another company. He was special deputy sheriff in Philadelphia for a period of nine years.

He has a wife and a daughter and bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives. This pardon is recommended by the parole office and the district attorney's office. We feel this was nothing more than a friendly election scrap and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Richard Palermo, C-1882, No. A-947, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Richard Palermo, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Beaver County on December 6, 1950, computed from July 15, 1950 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years expiring on July 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first serious conviction. It was only his second arrest. The applicant was convicted of voluntary manslaughter on the basis that he went to his sister's aid after having just returned from a hunting trip. A fight ensued and in the struggle the applicant's brother-in-law threatened to kill applicant, but applicant's gun went off killing his brother-in-law.

He has many letters of recommendation filed with his application and one of them comes from the former district attorney of Beaver County, wherein he states that the applicant deserves consideration and requests that sentence be commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that they have no objection to commutation and we, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted. The trial judge, the Honorable Morgan H. Sohn, has written the board that he has no objection to the granting of clemency, and there is a recommended parole plan.

This is a very meritorious case. In fact, nearly everyone in Beaver County recommends this applicant. Under all the circumstances, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and since there is no objection to the granting of clemency, we, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Pinto, No. A-2003, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Salvatore Pinto, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 17, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he was arrested for writing number slips. He has no prior record, and upon his arrest he was fined $25.00.

This applicant has a good reputation in his neighborhood and has been gainfully employed. He has made application for a position on the Philadelphia Police force and the favorable action of the Board on his application will enable him to accept the same.

The district attorney is not opposed. The trial judge has not seen fit to advise us. Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for over two and one-half years, and since this was his only offense against society, it is recommended that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mario L. Pomendale, No. A-1886, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Mario L. Pomendale, convicted of practicing medicine without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 30, 1931; and further recommend that Mario L. Pomendale, plead guilty to practicing medicine and surgery without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 25, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has had no prior criminal conviction. He was charged with the crime of practicing medicine without a license in that he performed minor surgery. There was nothing illicit about his activities except he did diagnose and treat without having received a certificate from the Department of Public Instruction. Since this offense in 1931 he has been in no further trouble and has left the field of medicine and gone into the field of accounting. He is a member of character buildings societies, such as the American Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society and contributes to various charitable organizations. He bears an excellent reputation in the community.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Delaware County and Philadelphia County have no objections and since he has raised a family and has been in no further difficulty for twenty-two and one-half years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Poska, No. 4340-A, No. 3895, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Poska, convicted of assault and battery to rob; pointing firearm; breaking and entering, larceny, etc., in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on August 19, 1933, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 8 years expiring on August 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 19, 1965.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Reisinger, No. A-1948, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Reisinger who plead guilty to charges of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on May 26, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to a new minimum of 6 years, 4 months, expiring on July 25, 1953; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Reisinger, who plead guilty to charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on June 3, 1947, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 6 years, 2 months, expiring on August 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was out of work, broke and in debt and as a result committed a series of robberies and larcenies in Northamberland and Lehigh Counties. For the offense in Lehigh County he received a sentence of not less than five nor more than ten years and when he was brought before the Court in Northampton County he was given a sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. The sentences were to run concurrently.

At the present time he has served the minimum of the Lehigh County sentence and has served an additional year and three months of the Northampton County sentence. The Warden of the Northampton County Prison states that this applicant is an excellent prisoner and has made strides towards complete rehabilitation. The Trial Judge of Lehigh County has stated he has no objections to the granting of clemency. We have not heard from the trial judge in Northampton County. Neither the district attorney of Lehigh nor Northampton Counties are opposed to the granting of clemency and leave the matter up to the Board.

Since this applicant was a first offender we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Riley, B-3030, No. 4352, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Riley, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong County on December 28, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 7 months, expiring on July 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he had a very minor criminal record before becoming involved in a murder during the commission of a robbery. However, there is an extenuating fact. He was only seventeen years of age when this offense was committed. At the present time has has served twenty-one and one-half years of a life sentence. He merits the confidence of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in that they state he has an excellent record for almost twenty-two years, and they have no reason to believe that he was involved in the riot at the penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Armstrong County has no comment to make in the case.

Since this was the applicant's first conviction for any offense whatsoever and he plead guilty to the offense, and since he has an excellent institutional record for nearly twenty-two years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Werner Roettgen, No. A-1958, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Werner Roettgen, convicted of larceny in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County, on June 15, 1917 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and he suffered imprisonment in Philadelphia County for nine months in 1917, more than thirty-six years ago. In fact this case is so old that most of the records in the Philadelphia County Courts have been lost. Following this arrest, this applicant returned to his homeland, Germany, and remained there for a period of approximately thirty-five years. Following world war II, he served with the British Occupation Forces and American Forces and then became employed by the Bendix Aviation Corporation and is now in this Country and desires to make application for citizenship.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge makes no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed.

Because of his record for the past thirty-six years and in order for this not to affect his present application for citizenship, we recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Rookstool, No. 4215-D, No. A-1932, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ernest Rookstool, convicted of conspiracy to rob and robbery at point of gun in the Court of Quarter Session and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 26, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 236 from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 10 months, expiring on June 26, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 237 from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 26, 1972.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Rossi, E-2511, No. A-2011, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vincent Rossi, convicted of subornation of perjury in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on September 10, 1951, computed from April 4, 1952 be commuted from 3½ years to 1 year, 5 months, expiring on September 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is the first time he was convicted of any serious offense. He was alleged to have been guilty of subornation of perjury of a numbers pick-up man. Actually what happened in this case was that this applicant was tried on a numbers charge and was acquitted. When the necessary witness did not deliver the testimony which had been expected, the witness was taken by the police. It was then that the applicant was charged with this offense and was convicted upon the testimony of his alleged accomplice. Some of the matters contained in the letter of the trial judge has no bearing on this case.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has been a cooperative prisoner. Both the trial judge and the district attorney are strongly opposed to this applicant's release. We believe that the trial judge's opposition has been not very objective but nevertheless it is in the record and it must be reported. The Board is of the opinion that this applicant received the most severe sentence it was possible to give and that it was not done in a calm, judicial manner as should have been done by an impartial court. We, therefore, feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of one year, 5 months.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jerome Scott, No. 6365-C, No. A-1935, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jerome Scott, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 13, 1938 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 10 months, expiring on July 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 19, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Segall, No. 5891, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Segall, convicted of entering a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 3, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of entering a building in 1936. He was placed on two years' probation and sentenced to pay the costs. This applicant served in the armed forces of the United States and in the South-West Pacific for one year. After two and one-half years' service he was honorably discharged. He has an excellent reputation in the vicinity in which he lives and is married and the father of three small children. He has been self-employed in the trucking business and intends to reenter the employment of his former employee upon the sale of his business.

This applicant has not been in any further trouble for seventeen years. It is the opinion of the Board that this was a fight and not a true breaking and entering, as contemplated by the criminal statute. We also feel that this applicant has atoned for his misconduct in the armed forces of his country and by continuing good reputation for a period of more than seventeen years.

Under all the circumstances the Board feels that this is a case for the exercising of clemency and recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Seifert, No. 2492-A. No. 5420, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Raymond Seifert, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 24, 1938 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 6 months, expiring on June 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 27, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles V. Shadduck, No. A-688, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles V. Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on September 1, 1950, computed from September 14, 1950 be commuted from 7 years to 3 years, expiring on September 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified the offender was another son, not the one who was finally convicted. The applicant has had an excellent reputation in the community. He has been on parole after serving seven months of his minimum sentence, and at the present time he has been under suprvision for two years and one month. The Board of Parole indicates that he has been amenable to parole supervision but is rather contentious with the restrictions that are imposed upon him. The Board of Parole seems to indicate that they do not think their supervision hampers this applicant.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are opposed to the granting of clemency although for different reasons. The district attorney of Bradford County seems to be of the opinion that this applicant is attempting to seek a pardon. He is not, he merely seeks commutation of maximum sentence. The Board feels that having been on parole for over two years, as well as having been in prison for seven months, that he has sufficiently complied with his sentence and we need fear no further trouble from this applicant. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE.
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Shadduck, No. A-1010, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Donald Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Session of Bradford County on September 1, 1950, computed from January 11, 1951 be commuted from 7 years to 2 years, 8 months, expiring on September 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and was in no prior difficulty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and to imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified it was his brother, and not himself, who was involved. He served his minimum sentence in the institution. He has had an excellent record while on parole and has been under parole supervision for approximately one and one-half years. The applicant's employer at the present time is objecting to parole supervision of this applicant and feels that there is no further need for his remaining under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole, as he has been completely rehabilitated.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are opposed to the granting of clemency although for different reasons. The district attorney of Bradford County seems to be of the opinion that this applicant is attempting to seek a pardon. He is not, he merely seeks commutation of maximum sentence. We feel that since he has been under parole supervision for approximately one and one-half years he is in no need for further supervision and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther Shadduck, No. A-1996, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Luther Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on September 1, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on September 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has no prior record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and placed on probation for a period of five years on a charge of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified the offender was another brother, not the one who was finally convicted. Since his release on probation he has been under parole supervision for approximately three years. In that period of time he has married and has attempted to comply with the parole restrictions. However, this applicant has had several brushes with his parole agent, none of which have been serious.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney, are opposed to the granting of clemency although for different reasons. The district attorney of Bradford County seems to be of the opinion that this applicant is attempting to seek a pardon. He is not, he merely seeks commutation of maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole for a period of approximately three years, and has been in no serious difficulty, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his parole supervision be terminated.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Shadduck, No. A-687, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ralph Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on June 12, 1950, computed from September 14, 1950 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years expiring on September 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and to imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than four years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified it was himself and not his brother who was involved. He served seven months, was released on parole, and has been on parole over two years one month, and has been in no further difficulty. The Board of Parole has not made a report on his conduct.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney, are opposed to the granting of clemency although for different reasons. The district attorney of Bradford County seems to be of the opinion that this applicant is attempting to seek a pardon. He is not, he merely seeks commutation of maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole for over two years, and has been in no serious difficulty, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Aloysius Shields, No. 4032-C, No. 3575, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Aloysius Shields, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 12th day of December, 1932, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 7 months, expiring on July 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 12, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lee Shifflett, No. A-1471, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Lee Shifflett, plead guilty to charges of larceny, burglary, and violation of auto laws, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County on November 15, 1948, effective September 24, 1948; and further plead guilty to charges of burglary, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 14, 1949, effective August 25, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He committed a number of burglaries in Chester and Lancaster Counties and when apprehended was sentenced to White Hill Industrial School. After having served approximately one and one-half years in the institution, and following his release, he entered Penn State College, where he is now in his senior year. He is at present head of the Independent Men at Penn State. He received excellent comment from the Dean of Men and from the President of the College, the Honorable Milton S. Eisenhower. The Director of Student Affairs says that this applicant in two difficult situations this year reacted courageously and ably to emergency situations, and showed good judgment, sound thinking under pressure, and courage to do the right thing.

The trial judge in Chester County has stated he leaves this matter up to the Board. The trial judge in Lancaster County is not opposed. The district attorney in Chester County has no objections.

It may be further pointed out that this applicant is married and has a daughter eighteen months old. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and we are recommending a pardon for these reasons: he was only nineteen at the time of these offenses; he is now married and has a daughter and a pardon will remove the stigma from this little family; he is a college leader and has complete trust and confidence placed in him by the college authorities; and since he is graduating this year it will make it easier for him to seek gainful employment for himself and family.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Shilton, D-8677, No. A-190, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard Shilton, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Bucks County on February 4, 1941, computed from January 24, 1946 be commuted from 9 years to 7 years 6 months expiring on July 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than nine nor more than twenty years on charges of robbery. He has had two prior convictions and has been returned as a parole violator on two occasions. Nevertheless this was a single holdup of a drug store in Bucks County. The loot involved was $122. At the present time this applicant has served, as a result of his parole violation and incarceration, a period of over twelve and one-half years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. During all of this time he has had an excellent institutional record. All three of his accomplices, who received similar sentences have long since been released from imprisonment. This young fellow, when first involved with the law, was but fifteen years of age and he is the victim of pampering in the family home, which developed an introvert personality in the individual. This explains some of his actions, but we feel that having reached the age of thirty-three years, and having spent the last twelve of them in the institution, his emotions will be more restrained.

Under all the circumstances we believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd Shupe, No. 6779-C, No. 6425, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lloyd Shupe, convicted of felonious entry, larceny, larceny of auto and auto plates in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Indiana County on April 12, 1937, effective April 21, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 17B from a maximum term of 10 years, to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 22, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 18 from a maximum term of 3 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 23, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 19 from a maximum term of 3 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 24, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 20 from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action, to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 21, 1979.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Smith, D-7219, No. A-860, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eugene Smith, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 10, 1943, to be computed from May 29, 1943 be commuted from 35 years to 10 years 2 months expiring on July 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and two accomplices committed two hold-ups in the City of Philadelphia and two of his accomplices were apprehended in the commission of one of the offenses. He plead guilty to two bills of indictment and was convicted on two other bills of indictment, as a result of which he was sentenced to not less than thirty-five years nor more than seventy years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has made excellent adjustment and that a slight misconduct in 1949 is no longer considered prejudicial. It is interesting to note that this applicant was nineteen years of age when he received the very severe sentence referred to above.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since he was a very young man of nineteen with no prior criminal record, we feel that he received a very severe sentence, and since he has now served ten years of his minimum sentence of thirty-five, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Sojourner, No. 489-B, No. 5129, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Sojourner, convicted of assault & battery; aggravated assault & battery; assault & battery to ravish; attempted rape; and rape in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 14, 1940, effective March 9, 1940 be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 13 years 3 months, expiring on June 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 9, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eli Stanley, No. A-1994, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eli Stanley, convicted of attempted blackmail and extortion, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 21, 1951, computed from February 19, 1953 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 3 months, 20 days, expiring on June 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and his two accomplices were charged with attempted blackmail and extortion. However, at the argument before the Board of Pardons it was shown that he was improperly convicted of the offense and at most should have been convicted of attempted bribery. The offense grew out of an argument between two families of gypsies.

At the time of the original conviction the trial judge sentenced the one defendant to a term of one month to twenty-three months, and the other two defendants to a term of one to three years. However, after an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the conviction affirmed, the trial judge vacated the sentence and sentenced the defendants to a term of three years.

We feel that a reading of the record would disclose that substantial justice has been done by the amount of imprisonment that they have now suffered. Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
—Dissents
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Stanley, No. A-1993, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Stanley, convicted of attempted blackmail and extortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 21, 1951, computed from February 19, 1953 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 3 months, 20 days expiring on June 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and his two accomplices were charged with attempted blackmail and extortion. However, at the argument before the Board of Pardons, it was shown that he was improperly convicted of the offense and at most should have been convicted of attempted bribery. The offense grew out of an argument between two families of gypsies.

At the time of the original conviction the trial judge sentenced the one defendant to a term of one month to twenty-three months, and the other two defendants to a term of one to three years. However, after an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the conviction affirmed, the trial judge vacated the sentence and sentenced the defendants to a term of three years.

We feel that a further reading of the record would disclose that substantial justice has been done by the amount of imprisonment that they have now suffered. Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
—Dissents
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Larry Stanley, No. A-1992, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Larry Stanley, convicted of attempted blackmail and extortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 21, 1951, computed from February 18, 1953 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 3 months, 20 days expiring on June 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and his two accomplices were charged with attempted blackmail and extortion. However, at the argument before the Board of Pardons, it was shown that he was improperly convicted of the offense and at most should have been convicted of attempted bribery. The offense grew out of an argument between two families of gypsies.

At the time of the original conviction the trial judge sentenced the one defendant to a term of one month to twenty-three months, and the other two defendants to a term of one to three years. However, after an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the conviction affirmed, the trial judge vacated the sentence and sentenced the defendants to a term of three years.

We feel that a further reading of the record would disclose that substantial justice has been done by the amount of imprisonment that they have now suffered. Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
—Dissents
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Starke, E-2230, No. A-1928, June Sessions, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Starke, convicted of operating automobile while intoxicated and failure to stop in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 21, 1952 be commuted from 18 months to 1 year, expiring on October 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is not his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of eighteen months to three years for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. We feel that this applicant received a very substantial sentence in that it is a larger sentence than that usually meted out where no physical injury was done, as in this case.

The Board is of the opinion that the trial judge was incensed by the applicant's conduct, but that upon sober reflection he would be willing to a reduction of sentence at this time. He has a good institutional record and under the circumstances we feel that he has been sufficiently punished if he served a year of his sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Under the circumstances we feel that tihs sentence should be commuted on October 21, 1953, when he shall have served one year.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick R. Stone, E3341, No. A1223, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frederick R. Stone, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on August 4, 1950, computed from October 29, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 9 months, expiring on July 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced in both Dauphin and Lancaster Counties for burglaries committed in those counties. At the present time he has served three years three months of a combined minimum sentence of four and one-half years. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary where he is presently confined and since he has served the Dauphin County sentence, there is no opposition from the authorities in Dauphin County.

The trial judge in Lancaster County, the Honorable Joseph B. Wissler, however, states that he is opposed. We feel, however, that he received a very severe sentnce for a first offender and since he has served three years three months of his combined minimum sentences, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. Under all the circumstances the Board feels that since his accomplice has received commutation of sentence this applicant should be granted commutation also. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph George Strockbine, E-711, No. A-465, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph George Strockbine, convicted of robbery, burglary and larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 17, 1948, to be computed from December 1, 1948; and further convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on May 13, 1949, to run concurrently with the Philadelphia sentence; and further convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 3, 1949, to run concurrently with the Philadelphia sentence and to be computed from December 1, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 7 months, 14 days, expiring on July 15, 1953, on the Philadelphia sentence; and commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 2 months, 3 days, expiring on July 16, 1953 on the Montgomery sentence; and commuting 5 years to 4 years, 7 months, 16 days, expiring July 17, 1953, on the Delaware sentence.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices committed a series of offenses in Philadelphia, Montgomery and Delaware Counties. Cars were stolen in the perpetration of the larceny and robbery. This applicant has now served approximately four and one-half years of his minimum sentence of five years, said sentence from the three counties to run concurrently.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation, nor is the district attorney of Delaware County opposed, if the other counties agree to commutation. We have not been advised as to the feeling of the district attorney of Montgomery County.

Since this applicant was a first offender and since he has made every effort to adjustment in the institution, and since we have been advised of no objection from the sentencing authorities, we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Szymanski, D-7442, No. A-235, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Szymanski, convicted of assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 6, 1940, computed from October 6, 1943, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years, 9 months, 10 days, expiring on July 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he has a record of nine arrests and six previous convictions. He was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years and at the present time has served nearly ten years of his minimum sentence. The offense for which he is serving is a bad one, but since he has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary he has made an honest effort to rehabilitate himself and has gained proficiency as a woodcarver. As an individual novelty maker in the institution he has been able to invest over six thousand dollars in War Bonds and to establish a prison balance of more than one thousand dollars. He is considered a perfect inmate and is one of the most cooperative and well-adjusted prisoners in the institution. All of the accomplices in this offense have had their sentences commuted, or have served the minimum sentences.

The sentencing judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has served all but two years of a minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished in view of his evidence of rehabilitation and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Tagg, Jr., No. 5621-A, No. 2497, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Joseph Tagg, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer on May 25, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 22 years, 1 month, expiring on June 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record.

But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jairus W. Thayer, C-1173, No. A-960, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jairus W. Thayer, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on June 27, 1949, to be computed from June 6, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 2 months, expiring on August 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and several accomplices particpated in eight burglaries and larcenies. There were two accomplices with him, one of whom received a sentence similar to the accomplice, who has been released over one year ago. The other accomplice, who received one-half the sentence of the applicant, was released over two years ago.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record, and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary says he was not connected with the riot in that institution. They also advised that if he were eligible they would recommend that his sentence be commuted. He has now served over two-third of his sentence with an excellent record and since both accomplices, who were equally guilty, have had their sentences commuted, we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Tunnell, C-025, No. 6865, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Tunnell, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 13, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years 1 month expiring on July 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first offense. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary when he plead guilty to murder. He stood by while his accomplice beat the victim with a club and poker, and robbed victim of his wallet. Applicant and accomplice divided the money and disposed of the bloody clothing. When victim died three days later applicant was arrested. Applicant has now served twenty years of a life sentence and the accomplice, who also received a sentence of life imprisonment, died in the penitentiary in 1936.

Applicant was only nineteen years of age at the time this offense took place and we are advised by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary that his disciplinary record is unblemished and all adjustment reports are outstanding. The Board also states that applicant deserves credit for his excellent adjustment, and ability to meet situations that could have resulted in a poor prison record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has not taken any position and the district attorney is not opposed. The Board feels, therefore, in view of the age of this applicant at the time of the crime, his present prison record, and the fact that the district attorney is not opposed, that his sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Tushal, No. 3996-C, No. A-1944, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Oscar Tushal, convicted of being armed with offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on May 19, 1941, effective May 12, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 12 years 2 months, expiring on July 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 12, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long

time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur Umnitz, No. 2187, No. 213, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Wilbur Umnitz, convicted of robbery, robbery armed with an offensive weapon, striking, ill-using in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Erie County on June 7, 1932 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 11 years, expiring on July 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 1, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Wilson, No. 6965-C, No. 6141, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carl Wilson, convicted of assault and battery with intent to steal and robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Delaware County on March 18, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 164 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 4 years, 4 months, expiring on July 18, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 63 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 18, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Zendarsky, No. A-1483, June Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Zendarsky, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Session of Allegheny County, on October 15, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was a police officer and in the commission of this offense struck a person he was arresting. It is asserted more force was used than was necessary and the present action was brought as a result of which he served in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of approximately six months. As a result of his conviction he was dismissed from the Police Force and has been required to accept odd jobs in employment that were not remunerative. This applicant feels he was operating in the line of duty and did not consider he was committing an offense against society.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, both by his imprisonment and by his loss of job, and feel further that he will never again offend against society, and for that reason we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Adams, 7698-C, No. A-2022, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Adams, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 3, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 17 years, 8 months, expiring on October 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 3, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Alexander, D-3154, No. 7717, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Alexander, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 9, 1938, computed from May 4, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 15 years, 5 months, 1 day expiring on October 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than thirty nor more than sixty years in five taxicab robberies. He has served over fifteen years of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices have been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently dealt with, having served over one-half of a very heavy sentence, and further feel that he is entitled to some consideration. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jess D. Allen, Jr., No. A-990, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jess D. Allen, Jr., convicted of assault with intent to kill; assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on November 3, 1949, computed from September 23, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 16 days expiring on October 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than six years on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill. The applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole on March 23, 1952 so that at the present time he has been on parole for a period of approximately one and one-half years, leaving him with two years of parole supervision unless clemency is granted.

This applicant desires a commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may go to Texas with other members of his family and to secure employment there. The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has made a good adjustment since his release and they state his reputation in the community is good, and people in the community have expressed surprise at his change of attitude since release.

The trial judge has not commented on this case and the district attorney of Erie County has stated that he is not opposed to commutation of maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole for a period of one and one-half years with an excellent record, we are willing to recommend to your Excellency that his maximum sentence be commuted on condition that applicant take up residence in Texas, and that if he does not, he is to continue on parole supervision until the expiration of his maximum sentence, unless sooner commuted by your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Axtman, 8110-C, No. 6942, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Martin Axtman, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1936 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 17 years, 3 months, expiring on September 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 22, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew R. Bastardi, No. A-1764, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Matthew R. Bastardi, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, on April 2, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and had no prior criminal record. The applicant plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement of company funds in which he was an officer. The most that can be said about this applicant is that he was guilty of loose business practices and that had he stood trial it is probable that he would not have been convicted of the offense for which he was charged. He served with credit and distinction in World War I$I. He is married and is the father of five children.

The applicant is now living in California and if granted clemency intends to follow the public accounting field. He intends to take the examination of a certified public accountant in California.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney are opposed.

Since this applicant had only one offense and it is doubtful if a conviction could have been secured in the first instance had he stood trial, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ranson Benjamin, C-4985, No. 4972, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ransom Benjamin, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on December 7, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years, 10 months, expiring on October 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. He has an outstanding institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has now served almost twenty-five years of his sentence, and this is the only offense which he committed.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge makes no comment as to whether or not he should be released from the institution. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. It may also be stated that this applicant is an arrested tuberculosis patient in the institution.

Since this applicant has served almost one quarter of a century of his sentence of life imprisonment with an excellent institutional record and the authorities are not opposed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

On re application of Walter Blayle, No. A-2055, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Blayle, convicted of larceny and forgery, in the Court of Quarter Session of Northampton County on November 24, 1952, computed from September 21, 1952, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 6 months, expiring on March 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he plead guilty to charges of larceny and forgery, and was sentenced to not less than three nor more than six years. At the present time he has served over one year of his minimum sentence. If released he will go to New York State to live with his wife and will be able to restore the family relationship. We feel that for six checks this applicant received a very serious sentence. In addition, the fact of the family situation and the need of his wife for his support and maintenance makes us feel some consideration should be given at this time.

The trial judge is opposed and the district attorney of Northampton is also opposed.

We, therefore, recommend that he serve one and one-half years, which will cause his sentence to expire on March 21, 1954, and we recommend clemency at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Brown, 6767-C, No. 6004, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Willie Brown, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 6, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 18 years, 8 months, expiring on October 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 6, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bruno, No. 1986-B, No. 4245, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Bruno, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schylkill County on July 13, 1936, computed from November 5, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 18 years, 11 months, expiring on October 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 5, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommend him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Burgess, 7748-C, No. 6843, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Burgess, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on October 28, 1938, computed from July 25, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 2 months, expiring on September 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But

for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 25, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gene Capone, D-7441, No. A-1597, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gene Capone, convicted of rape, sodomy and prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on October 5, 1943, computed from September 17, 1943 be commuted from 18 years, 6 months to 10 years, 1 month, expiring on October 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He plead guilty to rape, sodomy and prison breach and was sentenced to not less than eighteen and one-half years nor more than thirty-seven years. This was a most vicious and brutual crime and cannot be condoned under any circumstances, even though it occurred when this applicant was but eighteen years of age. At the present time he has served over ten years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has had an excellent institutional record for the past eight years and that he has adjusted favorably in the institution.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has written the Board of Pardons and stated that they leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Bucks County is opposed to commutation on the basis that this was an extremely aggravating crime and for that reason it should be opposed.

Normally the Board of Pardons would not recommend an application for commutation in the type of crime which was committed in this case, but we have here extenuating circumstances such as the age of the applicant, the time served, and our records indicate there is a detainer lodged for violation of probation in New Jersey. The Board, therefore, recommends his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of August J. Cenevivo, 802-D, No. 5586, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of August J. Cenevivo, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on March 4, 1940, computed from November 24, 1939 be commuted on Bill No. 22 from a maximum term of 16 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 10 months, expiring on September 24, 1953; and further convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 24, 1941, be commuted on Bill No. 3 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 12 years, 5 months, expiring on September 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 24, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Chase, 7723-A, No. 3308, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Chase, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, in the County of Philadelphia, on March 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1621 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 year, 7 months and 1 day, expiring on October 8, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 1622 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the

applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 9, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Cinico, 473-B, No. A-2014, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Cinico, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 29, 1937, computed from January 29, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, 8 months, expiring on September 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 29, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Coffey, No. A-1967, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Coffey, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 15, 1952, computed from December 4, 1952 be commuted from 13 months to 11 months, expiring on November 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this is not his first conviction. The fact of the matter is, that this applicant has had twenty-one arrests and seven convictions, mostly for larceny and violating liquor law. He was considered to be one of the big number bankers in Philadelphia and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $750.00 and to imprisonment for not less than thirteen years nor more than twenty-six years. Normally the Board of Pardons would refuse a recommendation for commutation in this case because of his obvious connection with the rackets, but here we have a positive recommendation from the district attorney of Philadelphia County that this applicant should serve eleven months, after which he should be released. The district attorney further stated that his recommendation of eleven months was based on a "deal" which applicant's attorney had with the district attorney's office. What the basis or facts, constituting the "deal" was not revealed.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The Board is willing to accept the district attorney's recommendation in this matter since they were very positive about it. For that reason, and that reason only, we are recommending to your Excellency that the applicant's sentence be commuted when he has served eleven months.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Colflesh, C-1422, No. A-1543, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Robert Colflesh, convicted of rape, incest and bastardy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on November 14, 1949, computed from October 5, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 2 months, expiring on December 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age, and he has no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of rape, incest and bastardy. At the present time he has served approximately four years of his minimum sentence. He had no prior criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institu-

tional record and if he were eligible for parole they would recommend him.

The district attorney is not opposed at this time. However, the trial judge is opposed. We feel that this offense merits the imprisonment, but since he has now served four-fifths of his sentence he has been sufficiently punished to deter others from this type of crime. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Connison, 8480-C, No. 6175, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Connison, convicted of armed to rob, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 31, 1937, computed from December 22, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 958 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 10 months, expiring on October 22, 1953; and commuted on Bills No. 483 and No. 484 from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 22, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Connor, 8112-C, No. 6940, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Connor, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 12, 1935 be commuted on Bill No. 252 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 18 years, 2 months, expiring on October 12, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 253 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 12, 1975.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George W. Davis, Jr., E664, No. A-748, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George W. Davis, Jr., convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 29, 1948, computed from May 10, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 5 months, expiring on October 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty generally to the offense of murder and was determined to be guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. He has now served over five years, four months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record for the past three years.

The trial judges leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of clemency, although we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished. He was just sixteen years of age when this offense occurred and it was done more in the spirit of bravado than with any actual intent to commit bodily harm. Also it should

be pointed out that this applicant was a member of the Armed Forces at the time this offense occurred.

We feel that he has been sufficiently punished and if released at this time he will be in a position to rehabilitate himself. Under the circumstance we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Davis, E-796, No. A-2039, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Willie Davis, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1949, computed from August 19, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 2 months, expiring on October 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction for any offense. He has now served over five years of a minimum sentence of ten years for a series of burgularies, in which the loot amounted to three thousand dollars.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to; make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

The Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished for a first offense by having served over five years of his minimum sentence and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Downey Richard De Bolt, Jr., C-2323, No. A-2058, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Downey Richard De Bolt, Jr., convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Greene County on July 14, 1951, computed from June 25, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 6 months, expiring on December 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has had several previous arrests and convictions. In this offense he was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years following a plea of guilty to charges of burglary and larceny. Two places were broken into by this applicant and his two accomplices and approximately twelve hundred dollars in loot was taken.

At the present time this applicant has served nearly two and one-half years of his minimum sentence. One of his accomplices has been released and the other accomplice, who had at least a similar bad record, still remains in the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that as he was a witness for the Commonwealth in the riot trial he should be given consideration.

The trial judge, the Honorable John I. Hook, is opposed, and the district attorney of Greene County has not seen fit to advise the Board of his position. The Board feels that we should give consideration to this applicant for the reason that he has served one-half of his minimum sentence and that he was an aid to the Commonwealth in the riot trial. For these reasons, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT (Opposed)
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Domasinsky, 2789-B, No. A-2031, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Domasinsky, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia Vounty on January 25, 1938, computed from December 20, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 25 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 10 months, expiring on October 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 20, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Horace James Esham, No. A-2015, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Horace James Esham, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on November 6, 1952, computed from August 26, 1952 be commuted from 1 year, 6 months to 1 year, 2 months, expiring on October 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he has no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of one and one-half to three years on charges of larceny of tools from builder's shacks on housing projects. He is perhaps the least culpable of all the parties involved in this offense, and he has been sufficiently punished as a result of this infraction with the law. His wife and children suffer as a result of his misconduct and he feels very keenly for the suffering which he has brought upon his family. If released he will be able to secure employment and take care of his family and remove them from the Department of Public Assistance rolls. Under the circumstances we would normally feel this applicant should be made to serve his entire sentence, but since he has served all but four months of his sentence, we recommend commutation to ease the suffering of his family.

Since this applicant was a first offender and since he has now served over thirteen months of his minimum sentence of eighteen months, and since our recommendation of clemency is based on the extreme hardship of his family, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Farrar, E-103, No. A-2083, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Farrar, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1948, computed from December 23, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 months, expiring on October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and an accomplice, were sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary and larceny. There was only two offenses involved and upon the applicant's apprehension he plead guilty to the offenses. At the present time he has served nearly six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge has written the Board stating he is opposed to the granting of communtation. The district attorney of Philadelphia, however, advised the Board that since he has served nearly three-fifths of his minimum sentence without prior application, and having a good institutional record, they are not opposed to granting of clemency. For some strange reason the accomplice, who was equally guilty, was found not guilty.

We feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished under all the circumstances, and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Forneyberger, 6803-C, No. 6599, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Forneyberger, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on December 6, 1941, computed from August 24, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 12 years, 1 month, expiring on September 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 24, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Freund, C-2419, No. A-1590, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Freund, convicted of assault with intent to maim in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on November 13, 1951 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 2 years, expiring on November 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He plead guilty to assault and battery with intent to maim. The victim in this offense was his wife whom applicant felt was unfaithful to him, and in an argument which resulted over her alleged misconduct, his wife was shot by the applicant. He was sentenced to not less than two and one-half nor more than five years and at the present time has served one year ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge has not advised us of his opinion. The district attorney, however, is not opposed.

The Board feels that there are some mitigating circumstances in this case, particularly those of his wife's conduct, and although this is no justification for shooting wives who are unfaithful, the Board further feels he will be sufficiently punished if he has served two years. We recommend, therefore, that his sentence be commuted on November 13, 1953, when he has served two years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Gaynor, 8442, No. 1643, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Gaynor, convicted of assault, being armed with offensive weapon to rob, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 12, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 307 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 6 years, 10 months and 7 days, expiring on September 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 19, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel German, No. A-2072, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel German, convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on August 25, 1952, computed from August 22, 1952 be commuted from 1 year, 6 months to 1 year, 2 months, expiring on October 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to contributing to the delinquency of a minor, in this instance a girl seventeen and one-half years of age. However, it was explained to the Board of Pardons that this seemed to have been a love affair between a married man and a juvenile, and that this charge was brought by the wife, who was spurned by the applicant.

This applicant is presently confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse, where he is given a satisfactory conduct rating. The trial judge has not made any recommendation in this matter and the district attorney of Jefferson County is opposed to his release. As a member of the Board of Pardons expressed it: "We do not feel that he contributed to the delinquency of a minor,as he was charged in this case, but merely concurred in the delinquency of the minor." There is a letter in the file from the mother of the victim in which she states that even though the applicant is incarcerated the victim is still true to applicant and they speak of each other as husband and wife.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that since this applicant has now served thirteen months of a minimum sentence of eighteen months, he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Givigliano, 5362-D, No. 4723, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alfred Givigliano, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 25, 1938, computed from October 27, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, expiring on October 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 27, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Grennor, No. 9305, No. 6648, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Grennor, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 5, 1939, computed from July 13, 1943, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 10 years, 3 months, expiring October 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 13, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Gross, D-7157, No. A-2032, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Gross, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1943, computed from April 19, 1943 be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, 6 months, expiring on October 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was convicted of a series of robberies, seven in number, and was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years. At the present time he has served approximately ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence without prior application to the Board of Pardons. Three of his accomplices have already received commutation of sentence in these offenses and he makes application at this time for mercy on his behalf.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this application has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and the district attorney is not opposed, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished for a first major conviction, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Gross, No. 7280-A, No. 2959, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Herman Gross, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 1, 1935 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 18 years, 8 months, expiring on October 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has faborably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 1, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul W. Hackett, E-85, No. A-828, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul W. Hackett, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1948, computed from December 3, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 months and 20 days, expiring on October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than thirty years on charges of robbery. There were four taxicab hold-ups in which this applicant participated. He has now served almost six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge has written to the Board and states be believes this applicant should be given another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant is clerk to Mr. William J. Banmiller, the Senior Parole Officer, and comes highly recommended by him. One accomplice has had his sentence commuted and the other accomplice is still an inmate in the Eastern State Penitentiary. Mr. Banmiller advises that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated.

Since there is evidence of his rehabilitation and the fact that he has served a major portion of his sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Hellner, No. 9527, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leon Hellner, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 8, 1946, computed from December 17, 1945, be commuted from 16 years to 7 years, 10 months, expiring on October 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was convicted on certain Bills of Indictment on a charge of burglary. As to whether or not this man was guilty of the offense as charged is a matter of little moment at this time. He served approximately four years of his minimum sentence of eight years and has been on parole for nearly four years at the present time.

Since his release he has been employed as ship's carpenter and goes from port to port on the Eastern Seaboard, making repairs to ships. The Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of clemency in this matter.

The trial judge has no recommendation to make and the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency. The applicant desires commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free to ply his trade of ship's carpenter without parole supervision.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for almost four years and this was his first offense against society, we believe that he has been rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louella Jackson, No. 3515-C, No. 6083, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louella Jackson, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 23 years, expiring on October 31, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde Johnson, 9163-C, No. 3909, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clyde Johnson, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 6, 1934, be commuted on Bills No. 322, No. 323 and No. 324 from a maximum term of 20 years, to a new maximum term of 19 years, 7 months, expiring on October 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 6, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Forest Johnson, 1041-B, No. 3038, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Forest Johnson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1928, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 25 years, 6 months, expiring on October 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred Jones, E-790, No. A-2075, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fred Jones, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1949, computed from September 28, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 1 month, expiring on October 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had been involved with the law on at least several different occasions, and he has had one parole violation. There is no

doubt that this applicant and five accomplices were involved in a series of burglaries and larcenies. As a result of his apprehension, he plead guilty and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penintentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

This applicant has earned the license of barber while in the institution.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed.

On behalf of the applicant it should be stated that Detective Driscoll, of the Philadelphia Police Force, advised the Board that this applicant helped solve one hundred and fifty-eight crimes in Philadelphia and for that reason the Board feels that some celemency should be extended. Two accomplices have already had their sentences commuted. Even though this applicant has been involved in approximately seven or eight burgularies we feel that his cooperation with the police deserves some consideration and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George H. Jones, No. A-2017, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George H. Jones, convicted of aggravated assualt and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 12, 1940 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and had one prior arrest. He was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-eight dollars, and placed on probation for a period of three years, following charge of assault and battery with intent to rob. This offense occurred more than thirteen years ago and applicant has been in no further difficulty. At the present time he has applied for a position with the Special Police of the City of Pittsburgh and would be appointed but for the fact that he has this conviction against him.

The Board of Parole advises that the applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and they recommend that clemency be granted.

The trial judge has made no comment, and the district attorney of Allegheny County does not object to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant bears a good reputation in the community in which he lives with the execption of this offense, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James William Jones, C-893, No. A-1016, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James William Jones, convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 28, 1948, computed from October 9, 1948, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, expiring on October 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than eleven years for robbery of two taxicabs. The loot involved amounted to approximately twenty dollars. At the present time this applicant has served four and one-half years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Pardons has been advised that a detainer has been lodged by the United States Marshall for parole violation. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since he was not involved in the riots, they recommend that clemency be granted.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in this matter. However, the district attorney is objecting to clemency.

Since this applicant has served more than two-thirds of his minimum sentence on a first conviction, and there is a possibility that he will be forced to serve additional time for Federal parole violation, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Lee Jones, E-799, No. A-1358, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Oscar Lee Jones, convicted of burglary, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1939, computed from August 19, 1948; and further conviced of violation

of the Firearms Act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 10, 1949, to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed on January 13, 1949, be commuted from 10 years, 11 months to 5 years, 2 months, expiring on October 19, 1953, and the maximum of 23 months be commuted to a maximum of 1 day, expiring on October 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was convicted on two previous occasions. He was guilty of the offenses as charged and was involved in seven or eight burglaries. Also there was an offense of assault and battery which the applicant commited on his girl friend, but this has now been served.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

This applicant has cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and they advise that he has been most cooperative since his incarceration. Under these circumstances we feel that he should be given some consideration. Since he has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence, we recommend that consideration be given to his application because of his cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Karl Webster Kivler, D-44, No. 6043, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Karl Webster Kivler, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on October 15, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years expiring on October 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. At the time this offense was committed the applicant was twenty years of age so that he has now served approximately one-half of his life in the Eastern State Penitentiary. There is no doubt that this offense was committed by the applicant and his accomplice. However, it should be pointed out that the accomplice's sentence was commuted at the June 1953 Session of the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent instituional record and the present judge in Luzerne County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney has not advised the Board of his position in this matter.

We recommend that commutation be granted because this applicant has served nearly nineteen years of a life sentence and it was his first conviction, and we also recommend it on the basis that the accomplice, who was equally guilty, has had his sentence commuted three months ago. Under all the circumstances we recommend that this applicant also be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irving Kolker, No. A-2059, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Irving Kolker, convicted of accessory after the fact to robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 26, 1932; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 7, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was charged with being accessory after the fact to robbery and also served a sentence on the charge of setting up an illegal lottery. Since these offenses occurred over twelve years ago this applicant has been in no further difficulty.

For the past twenty years this applicant has served as General Manager and Steward in hotels and clubs from New Jersey to Florida, and at the present is located at Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, New Jersey. There are letters in the file indicating that this applicant has rehabilitated himself and has been in no further difficulty. Also it should be brought out that this applicant served in World War II, and has an Honorable discharge.

Since this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and has been in no further difficulty for over twelve and one-half years, we feel that he is entitled to consideration at this time and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen Law, No. 8644-C, No. 3343, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum

sentence of Allen Law, convicted of murder, second degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on February 26, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 19 years, 7 months, expiring on September 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 26, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leone, John, 4212-C, No. A-2042, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Leone, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Crawford County on May 27, 1940, computed from March 16, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 7 months, expiring on October 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 16, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Logan, No. 6761-C, No. 6035, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Logan, convicted of robbery, armed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 2, 1938, computed from April 29, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 5 months, expiring on September 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 29, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Lucian, No. B-1508, No. 515, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Lucian, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, robbery, felonious attempt to kill, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on July 1, 1929, be commuted from a maximum term of 32 years to a new maximum term of 24 years, 3 months, expiring on October 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 1, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommend to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles McCrary, No. 1043-D, No. 6073, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles McCrary, convicted of Burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the eighth day of May, 1940, computed from March 26, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 16 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 6 months, expiring on September 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 26, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Percy McDonald, B-3239, No. 6343, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Percy McDonald, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 27, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 5 months, expiring on October 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced, in 1932, to life imprisonment, following a plea of guilty to murder. This applicant, together with three accomplices, had been brought to the Pittsburgh area by the victim, who had promised them work and they had agreed to pay victim for their transportation. Later they learned that they had been victimized by the deceased and they then formed a conspiracy to murder him. They carried this into effect and as a result all were sentenced to life imprisonment. One of the accomplices died in the Western State Penitentiary and two other accomplices have already had their sentences commuted, one in 1942 and the other in 1952. This applicant is the last remaining one of the group in the institution.

At the present this applicant has served over twenty years of a life sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if eligible for release they would recommend his parole.

The trial judge recommends that the sentence be commuted, although the district attorney of Allegheny County objects to any release. It should be pointed out that this applicant has no prior criminal record. In view of the above, the Board recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James McDonough, 1042-D, No. 5656, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James McDonough, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 21, 1940, computed from March 9, 1940 on Bills No. 88 and No. 90 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 7 months, expiring on October 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 9, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mickles, Robert, 455-C, No. 5412, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Mickles, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 13, 1938, computed from September 7, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 1 month, expiring on October 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 7, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommend him for release, the Board of Pardons recommend to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob J. Miller, E3528, No. A-2043, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jacob J. Miller, convicted of conspiracy and larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on April 25, 1952, computed from February 6, 1953, be commuted from 2 years to 8 months, expiring on October 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years. He was one of a group who conspired to defraud the Armstrong Cork Company of property by fraudulent weight slips. There were other people involved, his son and an employee of the company, and when this was uncovered they were all convicted of conspiracy and larceny.

The Board of Parole has a report from the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stating this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge however, is opposed to the granting of clemency, but the district attorney feels that clemency should be granted in this case, and he is not opposed. It should be stated that all the other accomplices were released after the expiration of eight months.

We feel that this applicant should be treated in the same manner as the others and since he has now served seven months of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Moro, D272, No. 5745, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Theodore Moro, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on December 24, 1934, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 10 months, expiring on October 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and has no prior convictions. He was sentenced to life imprisonment following a plea of guilty to murder generally for the shooting of a member of a black-hand gang, who had threatened him and who had attempted to draw a gun on the applicant. However, applicant beat him to the draw, the victim was killed.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is considered by them to be a model prisoner. The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in this matter. The family of the victim, of course, is opposed to any clemency. The district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Computing applicant's time from the date of his arrest, we find that he has served nearly nineteen years for this offense. We feel that this was a killing, the motive for which was fear, and although it is not to be condoned, we believe that almost nineteen years' incarceration is sufficient to attone for this offense. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morrison, Norman, 5628-A, No. 4326, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Norman Morrison, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Cumberland County on December 23, 1929, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 23 years, 10 months, expiring October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Mosebach, 7806-C, No. 5368, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry Mosebach, convicted of sodomy, taking female child for purpose of intercourse, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 3, 1938, computed from January 29, 1938, be commuted on Bills No. 1566, No. 1567, and No. 1569 from a maximum term of 25 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 8 months, expiring on September 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 29, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Nelson, No. 943-D, No. 5760, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Nelson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on March 2, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 7 months, expiring on October 2, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 2, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Nixon, E-611, No. A-2073, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Nixon, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on December 11, 1945, computed from October 30, 1952 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 1 year expiring on October 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he plead guilty

to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years. The larceny of an automobile occurred when the applicant escaped from the Northampton County Jail and stole the automobile to effect the escape. He has actually been in the institution for approximately eight years, but only eleven months apply on this sentence of two and one-half years. All of the accomplices have been released, the last one being released in June 1953 by commutation by this Board.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Northampton County and judge are opposed to commutation. However, if this applicant's sentence is commuted he will go to live in New York State, and we feel that since he has served such a long period of time that further incarceration can have little effect.

We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
DISSENTS
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Nugent, 8404, No. 6215, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Nugent, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1938, computed from December 20, 1937, be commuted on Bills No. 427 and No. 428 from a maximum term of 30 years to a new maximum term of 15 years 9 months expiring on September 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 20, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Passero, No. 9450 September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Paul Passero, convicted of selling indecent photographs and possessing articles intended for immoral purposes in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, on February 17, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He pleaded guilty to the charge of selling indecent photographs. These offenses occurred over twelve and one-half years ago and since that time the applicant has been in no further difficulty. At the present time the applicant is living in New York City and is operating a grocery store. In view of this conviction he is unable to secure a license for the sale of malt beverages in his store. There is no further evidence of improper conduct.

The trial judge has not advised this office of his position. However, the district attorney is opposed to the granting of pardon. The Board feels that this applicant has made an effort to rehabilitate himself over a period of twelve and one-half years and since this was his only offense in his entire lifetime, the Board further feels that it should not be held against him forever. Therefore, under the circumstances set forth above, we feel that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Payton, George, 7013-C, No. 5460, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Payton, convicted of being armed, etc., in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 26, 1939, computed from May 18, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 5 months, expiring on October 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record.

But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 18, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Pidhirnay, Jr. No. 1301-D, No. 3785, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Mike Pidhirnay, Jr., convicted of second degree murder in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Indiana County on March 1, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, 7 months, expiring on October 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 1, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Preno, No. A-2035. September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Preno, convicted of violation of the Pennsylvania Motor Code, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on March 13, 1942; and further convicted of larceny of automobile, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on February 7, 1946; and further convicted of Violation of the Liquor Control Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 27, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he seeks a pardon for three offenses, being: violation of Pennsylvania Motor Code, larceny of automobile and violation of the Liquor Control Act. Neither of these offenses are very serious and the applicant, who is married, and the father of five children, desires a pardon in order that he may take an office with the City of Philadelphia.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant, who is a Democratic committeeman in the Twenty-Sixth Ward of Philadelphia, has a good reputation in the community. All references contained in the file state that he merits favorable consideration. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no knowledge of the facts. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for more than four years we recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Norman Price, No. 585-D, No. 7281, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Earl Norman Price, convicted of accessary before the fact to murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 12, 1939 computed from December 12, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 10 months, expiring on October 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 12, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Giuseppe Ricciardi, No. 2840-B, No. 2770, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Giuseppe Ricciardi, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on December 5, 1928 be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 24 years, 10 months, expiring on October 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Lewis Richardson, C-348, No. A-2028, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Lewis Richardson, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Juniata County on October 8, 1947, computed from October 3, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 20 days, expiring on October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of burglary. From the testimony as related to the Board of Pardons it is obvious that this would not even amount to a common-law burglary and that the two places entered were cabins, one of which was used periodically and the other, daily. The Board is of the opinion that this was a very severe sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record, but in view of four prior juvenile arrests, they feel that his release is premature. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and has not made any comment. The district attorney of Juniata County has not seen fit to comment either.

The Board is of the opinion that to serve six years for an offense which would not be burglary at common-law and is merely burglary by statute would be sufficient punishment, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer James Richardson, C-347, No. A-2029, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer James Richardson, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Juniata County on October 8, 1947, computed from October 3, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 20 days, expiring on October 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of burglary. From the testimony as related to the Board of Pardons it is obvious that this would not even amount to a common-law burglary and that the two places entered were cabins, one of which was used periodically and the other, daily. The Board is of the opinion that this was a very severe sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and has not made any comment. The district attorney of Juniata County has not seen fit to comment either.

The Board is of the opinion that to serve six years for an offense which would not be burglary at common-law and is merely burglary by statute would be sufficient punishment, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde H. Ruffner, B-8431, No. A-2057, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde H. Ruffner, convicted of rape, attempted rape, assault with intent to ravish and incest in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on December 2, 1942 be commuted from 12 years to 10 years, 10 months, 20 days, expiring on October 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he had no prior record. He was convicted of the charge of rape, assault and battery and incest and was sentenced by the Courts of Westmoreland County for not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four years. At the present time he has served nearly eleven years of his minimum sentence and this is the first time that he has applied for clemency.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole they would recommend the same.

The trial judge does not object to clemency but hopes that the applicant will stay out of Westmoreland County. The district attorney states that he does not think the sentence was excessive but makes no comment as to whether or not ten years was enough time to serve. In any event, the applicant has served over ten years with an excellent record, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Joseph Russo, No. 7347, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel Joseph Russo, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 16, 1942, computed from March 9, 1942 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years, 7 months, expiring on October 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half years nor more than twenty years on charges of robbery and receiving stolen goods. These offenses were a series of burglaries and larceny of automobiles. He served his minimum sentence and was paroled at the expiration thereof. He has now been on parole four and one-half years and is living in New York State.

The New York Board of Parole has advised the Pennsylvania Board of Parole that he has an excellent record and they do not object to the commutation of maximum sentence in order to relieve him of further supervision. The trial judge is deceased but in 1947 he advised the Board of Pardons that he was not opposed to commutation of the minimum sentence. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

In view of this applicant's good record on parole for over four years, and since the New York State Parole authorities recommend that clemency be granted, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert K. Shutts, No. A-185, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Herbert K. Shutts, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, on November 12, 1948 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted on charges of fraudulent conversion and was sentenced to not less than one nor more than two years in the Allegheny County Workhouse. He served his minimum sentence and was released on parole. His maximum sentence has been served and he now desires a pardon in order that he may apply for the restoration of his real estate broker's license. He has been transferring from job to job without much success as he has been a real estate broker for over thirty years.

The report of the Board of Parole indicates this applicant has rehabilitated himself and he has been in no further difficulty for a period of approximately four years. This applicant seeks a pardon on the basis that he was never actually guilty, or that he had any criminal intent to commit a violation of the law and he desires to reinstate himself in the public esteem.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has attempted to rehabilitate himself and since this was his only mistake we feel that he has atoned for this by reason of his good behavior since his release on parole. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Thompson, 6369-C, No. A-2013, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Thompson, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938, computed from September 8, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 1 month, expiring on October 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 8, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Owens Thompson, No. 6798, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Owens Thompson, convicted of truancy; entering to steal; robbery; armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on June 18, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record. In the days of his youth, when he was but fourteen years of age, he became a juvenile delinquent and was sentenced to the Philadelphia Protectory for an indeterminate term. This did not deter him and he then became involved in an armed robbery and sentenced to not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years. While in the Eastern State Penitentiary he came under the guiding influence of the late Dr. Linn Bowman, as well as under the influence of the late beloved Frank P. Tucker. Mr. Tucker took an interest in this applicant and made him his personal clerk where for more than five years he handled the confidential work of the Senior Parole Officer in the Eastern State Penitentiary. It was largely through Mr. Tucker's efforts that Herbert L. Maris, Esquire, became interested in the applicant and through Dr. Bowmen's and Mr. Tucker's efforts, the Board of Pardons recommended that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

On July 17, 1947, this applicant was released on parole with a plan of working for his sponsor, Herbert L. Maris, Esquire. From that time to the present, the applicant has been engaged by Mr. Maris and, as stated by him, the applicant has handled many matters that deserve the utmost confidence and trust. Several years ago the applicant was married and is presently the father of a daughter, age two. There appears in the file many letters from attorneys stating that this applicant has done a remarkable job of rehabilitating himself.

Of all the cases that have come before the Board of Pardons in the past, few merit executive clemency more than this applicant. We have here a picture of a frustrated youth who seemed destined for a life of crime but who, through the kindness and influence of two men in the Eastern State Penitentiary, was able to be brought back to the straight and narrow. We believe that this applicant is a monument and tribute to the life work of Dr. Linn Bowman and Frank P. Tucker, and, therefore, it gives the Board of Pardons great privilege to recommend to your Excellency that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Veasey, D-5185, No. A-147, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Veasey, convicted of conspiracy, assault and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 6, 1940, computed from May 25, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 5 months, expiring on October 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he has had a bad prior criminal record. He, and three accomplices, held up the American Express Company and got away with approximately Six Thousand Dollars in loot. For this offense he was sentenced by the late Judge Harry S. McDevitt to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years, and at the present time has served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices had their sentences commuted with the exception of this applicant, although it must be admitted that some of the accomplices did not have the bad prior criminal record that this applicant has.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional

record. The present judge has no comment to make since this was a Judge McDevitt case. The district attorney is still opposed to commutation even though he has served three-fourths of his sentence.

We feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence and since he has now served over thirteen years, four months, we recommend that he be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Walmer, No. 5087, No. 5642, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ernest Walmer, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 19, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 19 years, 7 months, expiring on October 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 19, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Wojwicgwowski, 5578-D, No. 7953, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Julius Wojwicgwowski, convicted of burglary and escape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 26, 1939, computed from April 19, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 5 months, expiring on September 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 19, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Yavorsky, No. 4046-C, No. 1376, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Yavorsky, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Mercer County on July 7, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 23 years, 3 months, expiring on October 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until the end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John C. Young, D-9066, No. A-701, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John C. Young, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 12, 1946, computed from July 27, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 6 months, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of robbery. There was no doubt as to the applicant's participation, as he was well identified.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. One of the accomplices has had his sentence commuted, one has served his complete sentence, and the other is still confined in the institution.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of seven and one-half years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James H. Zecher, No. A-2062, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James H. Zecher, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 26, 1952 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 1 year 1 month, expiring on October 26, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of two and one-half years for the embezzlement of Building and Loan funds. Upon his apprehension, and before his sentence, he made complete restitution of all the funds which he was alleged to have misappropriated. This offense was brought to light by the applicant when he volunteered the information to the President of the Association.

He has a good institutional record in the Lancaster County Prison and although the trial judge is opposed to release at this time, the district attorney leaves the matter up to the Board.

This was applicant's first misstep. He was a respected man in the community and as a result of his sentence he has been made to suffer more than any hardened criminal by this one year incarceration. We feel that further incarceration would have no salutary effect and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Zelk, 8008-C, No. A-2012, September Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Benjamin Zelk, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1939, computed from January 9, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 9 months, expiring on October 9, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 9, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Armstrong, B-866, No. 5136, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Armstrong, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on June 19, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 25 years, 5 months, expiring on November 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record. The offense occurred when the applicant shot two police officers who were trying to arrest him for a fight which he had had with his wife. This offense occurred in 1928 and the applicant has now served nearly one-half of his entire life in the Western State Penitentiary. During all this time the applicant has had an excellent institutional record and the prison authorities state that he was not connected with the riot which occurred in the Western State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable John E. Evans, is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable John H. McCann, has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney is, however, opposed to commutation.

Since this applicant has served over a quarter of a century for this offense and he had no prior criminal record we feel that he has been suffiicently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Bowman, C-5294, No. 9660, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Bowman, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Dauphin County on April 8, 1929, be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years, 8 months, expiring on December 8, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment on April 8, 1929. At the present time he has served over twenty-four and one-half years. He is in very poor physical condition and he bases his application for commutation on his extreme ill-health, his advanced years and his complete rehabilitation. As to his physical condition, the Board is of the opinion that he does need medical attention and it was impressed by his condition. However, we do feel that he was found guilty of a most brutal murder.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served nearly a quarter of a century we feel that he has been sufficently punished and because of his advanced years, we feel that he will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bridges, No. A-2124, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Bridges, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on April 17, 1953, computed from April 6, 1953, be commuted from 18 months to 8 months, expiring on December 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He took eight tablecloths belonging to his wife's grandmother, while in her home on business during her absence. These he sold for a total of thirty-six dollars and when he was apprehended complete restitution was made of the articles stolen. For a first offender we feel that the applicant received a substantial sentence and since he will be on parole for approximately three and one-half years, we feel he can return to society as a useful citizen with strict supervision of the Board of Parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable Carl E. Gibson, advises recommendation and states that if he was able he would parole this applicant. Under the circumstances we recommend that clemency be granted, and the applicant placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Brown, 9170-C, No. 5932, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Brown, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March

13, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 8 months, expiring on November 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 13, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Alexander Cantrell, C-2011, No. 9484, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Alexander Cantrell, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on October 25, 1946, computed from August 29, 1946, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 3 months, expiring on November 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. This applicant plead guilty to murder generally and was sentenced to a charge of murder in the second degree growing out of a fight between the victim and himself. When the victim drew a knife on the applicant the applicant attempted to get away and when his life was threatened he shot the victim.

At the present time he has served over seven years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that his disciplinary record is unblemished and he is a cooperative prisoner.

The trial judge, the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, has not seen fit to advise the Board on his position. The district attorney recommends that clemency be granted. Since this applicant has served over seven-eighths of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record and since the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia recommend his release we too join in the recommendation and ask that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Domenick Carusone, No. 1598, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Domenick Carusone, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on November 22, 1921; and further plead guilty to murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County, on December 19, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and prior to these offenses he had but one offense which did not result in a conviction. There were two murders committed, but in neither did the offense rise higher than second degree.

The applicant served his entire minimum sentences, as well as his maximum sentences. The offenses for which he seeks pardon occurred thirty-two years ago. The reason he seeks pardon at this time is because the applicant is threatened with deportation under the McCarren Act recently passed by the United States Congress. At the age this applicant has attained, it would be equal to imposing an additional life sentence on this applicant to return him to the land of his birth, where all friends and relatives have long since died.

The Board of Parole advises that this applicant now has an excellent reputation. It is further stated in the recommendation that the present judge and the district attorney of Washington and Beaver Counties have no objection to the granting of a pardon.

Under all the circumstances we do not think that this man should be barred from American citizenship because of offenses committed over thirty years ago, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted for these offenses.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
—Dissents
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Chaplinsky, Jr., No. A-187, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Chaplinsky, Jr., convicted of larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County, on May 16, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first offense. He was granted commutation of sentence after having served one year of a minimum sentence. He now requests that a pardon be granted in order that he may really begin life anew.

The trial judge, the Honorable C. W. Staudenmeier, has no objection. The warden of the Schuylkill County Prison states he had an excellent record while there. We do have some indication that he is having difficulty with his parole board. However, We do not think that it is such a serious nature that this matter should be further delayed.

Therefore, under all the circumstances we feel that this was an unfortunate occurrence and since he is now working with the Merchant Marine, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Clark, 2417-D, No. 6533, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Herbert Clark, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 23, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 10 months, expiring on November 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 17, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Cooper, E-3020, No. A-2126, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Cooper, convicted of Prison Breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on April 4, 1951, computed from May 30, 1952 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 6 months expiring on November 30, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age. This offense grew out of a parole violation after the applicant was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years. During this time he had been transferred from the Eastern State Penitentiary to the Delaware County Prison and while there the applicant escaped. As a result of this he was sentenced to an additional term of two and one-half to five years so that his combined minimum sentence would amount to seven and one-half to fifteen years. This applicant has now served his minimum of seven and one-half years and he has served one year and four months on the consecutive sentence of two and one-half years.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry C. Sweney of Delaware County, has advised the Board of Pardons he is not objecting to the granting of commutation in this case, and the district attorney of Delaware County is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, having served nearly nine years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised us that disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent. The Board of Pardons feels that by this service of additional one year four months for escape he has atoned for this offense and we, therefore, recommend that the escape sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward S. Cox, No. A-2123, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward S. Cox, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 7, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. In 1937, over sixteen and one-half years ago, when this applicant was but twenty-two years of age, he became involved in the breaking and entering and larceny charge. He was sentenced to a term of nine months to three years and served his minimum sentence. The applicant has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant enjoys a

good reputation and the trial judge and district attorney recommend that clemency be granted in this matter.

Since this applicant has had a good reputation for the past sixteen and one-half years and desires to remove this one blot from his record in order that his family will not suffer therefrom, we feel that he has shown that his rehabilitation is complete and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Crane, 961-D, No. 2025, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel Crane, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on April 14, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of 16 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 3 months, expiring on November 3, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 3, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel D'Angelo, No. A-1858, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel D'Angelo, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 19, 1953, to be computed from June 12, 1953 be commuted from 1 year to 5 months expiring on November 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was a series of offenses beginning in Allegheny County and ending in Lancaster County. He was sentenced in Allegheny County to a term of not less than four nor more than eight years and after he had served approximately three and one-half years his sentence was commuted by the present Board of Pardons in April of 1953. At that time there was a detainer in Lancaster County, which we assumed would be waived, and the applicant released on parole. However, upon the release of the applicant from the Western State Penitentiary, he was taken to Lancaster County where on June 19th of this year he was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than two years. At the present time he has served over four months of this sentence so that at this time the applicant has served upward of four and one-half years.

It was the intention of the Board, in April of this year, that he should be released on parole. However, since no request was made as to the Lancaster County sentence and since there was no sentence in Lancaster County at that time, the Board was unable to commute the sentence. Under the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that the Lancaster County sentence be commuted in order that this applicant may be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Felix T. Dugan, C-1514, No. A-1797, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Felix T. Dugan, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 3, 1950, computed from October 24, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 2 months, expiring on December 24, 1953; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Felix T. Dugan, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 23, 1950, computed from October 24, 1959, be commuted from 14 years to 1 day, expiring on December 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is not the first offense that he has been imprisoned on, as he was a member of a very bad gang. However, we were impressed by this applicant's brother, who lives in Toledo, Ohio, and who received a recommendation of clemency at the hands of the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania, and has done an excellent job in rehabilitating himself.

If released this applicant will go to Ohio where he will be supervised by his brother.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feels that this application is premature although they state he has an excellent institutional record. The applicant was not involved in the riot in the Western State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable W. H. McNaugher, is opposed because he feels it is premature as is the district attorney of Allegheny County. However, the Board is impressed by this applicant's older brother, who promises to supervise him and we believe that he has the possibility of helping this applicant find himself. Under all the circumstances we recommend that the commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Ferguson, 2947-B, No. 3992, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Ferguson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on January 22, 1932, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 21 years, 9 months, expiring on October 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Fleischman, C-1898, No. A-1057, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond Fleischman, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 10, 1948, computed from November 16, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years expiring on November 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and four accomplices committed a series of armed robberies over a period of approximately four months. At the present time the applicant has served four years ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record, and they would recommend him for commutation. They also state he was not involved in the riot at Rockview.

The trial judge, the Honorable Michael A. Musmanno, has not seen fit to advise the Board his position in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since he has served approximately five years of a seven and one-half year sentence as a first offender, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dwight Daniel Willard Gardiner, No. A-2100, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Dwight Daniel Willard Gardiner, convicted of driving motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 10, 1952, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is nineteen years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, together with some friends, attended a dinner party where some cocktails and champagne were served and the applicant partook of some of the alcoholic beverages. He had an accident and it was unfortunate that the accident occurred with a member of the Lower Merion Township Police Department. The total amount involved was approximately Two Dollars, which amount was promptly paid. He was sentenced to pay a fine of One Hundred Dollars, and the costs of prosecution, all of which have been paid. He has also had his Pennsylvania driving license revoked and that has been revoked for over one year.

At the present time he has been in no further difficulty. The trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of pardon up to the Board. We feel that this was

an unfortunate accident and if the car that was involved had not been the one it was, it is doubtful that this applicant would have been involved in this affair. We do not believe that this applicant will ever again become involved in an offense and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Gordon, 8350-C, No. 6985, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Gordon, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on December 29, 1937, effective September 11, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, 2 months, expiring on November 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 11, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Huggins, D-7628, No. A-789, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Huggins, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 21, 1944, computed from January 22, 1944 be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 10 months expiring on November 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, with several accomplices, was arrested for a series of robberies and although he was only sixteen years of age when this sentence was imposed, nevertheless he, a virtual first offender, was given a terrific sentence of twenty to forty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Despite his youth this applicant has made an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has now served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Under all the circumstances the Board feels that this applicant received a most severe sentence for a youth of sixteen years, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of B. J. Johnson, No. A-2131, October Sessions, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of B. J. Johnson, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 13, 1951, computed from January 21, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 11 months expiring on December 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he has no prior criminal record. This applicant was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. The victim had stabbed the applicant. When the applicant, in order to defend himself, picked up a paring knife and the victim became impaled thereon and died as a result of that stabbing.

The jury in this case attempted to bring in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter and they stated they felt that this killing was not a true case of voluntary manslaughter.

The trial judge, the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, attempted to give the applicant a lenient sentence, but it is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that this applicant should not have been convicted of any offense whatsoever. However, since he was convicted and since the jury attempted to bring in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter we will attempt to give effect to their recommendation.

The warden of the Philadelphia County Prison has not advised us of any institutional record against him. The district attorney recommends that commutation of

sentence be granted. The Board is of the opinion that consideration should be given in this case and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Johnson, E-2967, No. 5375, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Johnson, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 17, 1945, computed from May 1, 1952 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 7 months expiring on December 1, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years on charges of assault with intent to rob and robbery. By his conviction in this case he violated parole and he was required to serve the entire unexpired portion of a ten year sentence, which amounted to approximately six and one-half years. At the present time he has served on the prior sentence and this sentence a combined term of seven years ten months, but only one year and five months apply on his two and one-half year minimum. All his accomplices have been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has an unblemished and excellent disciplinary record and all adjustment reports are favorable.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, makes no recommendation in this case. The district attorney of Philadelphia is satisfied that having served nearly eight years this applicant has been sufficiently punished and he, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted. Since this applicant has served a long period of time, upwards of eight years, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and, following the recommendation of the district attorney, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Jordan, No. A-2121, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Jordan, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 4, 1952, computed from August 21, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 3 months, expiring on November 21, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pleaded guilty to murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

The facts in this case are worth considering. The Board if of the opinion that had this applicant stood trial he would have been acquitted on the basis of self-defense. There is no doubt that the victim fired three shots at this applicant before the applicant drew a gun and fired at the victim striking him and killing him. In fact it is shown that the victim stalked the applicant about his car, who was trying to avoid any altercation with the deceased.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, the Honorable Walter P. Smart, has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County objected on the basis that a murder was committed and it is premature. We do not believe that the district attorney's objection in this case is valid as we believe this was a justifiable homicide and the applicant would not have been sentenced if he had elected to stand trial. We feel he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Blucker Halcomb Lewis, D-651, No. 5411, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Blucker Halcomb Lewis, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 7, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 6 months expiring on December 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and there was no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. In this case the applicant was twice beaten up by the victim and on the third occasion the victim drew a gun, at this time the applicant also drew a gun, both fired, the victim was

killed. The applicant, who was not struck by any bullets, was apprehended immediately by the police.

A very strange thing occurred when the applicant pleaded guilty to murder generally. It was a violation of the rules of court in Philadelphia County to be sentenced by only one judge, there being a rule in that county that three judges sit to hear the testimony on the plea of murder and that one of the three sentence the defendant and determine the degree of guilt. This was not done.

The Board of Pardons has learned that this applicant has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge is no longer living and cannot give his comment. The district attorney recommends that commutation be granted. We feel that had the trial judge consulted with two of his colleagues, he would have come to the conclusion that this would have been second degree murder at the most. Nevertheless, this applicant has served over eighteen years of a life sentence and since he has served such a long period of time with an excellent record we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. Under all these circumstances, therefore, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert James Marshall, E-670, No. A-1611, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert James Marshall, convicted of assault, armed with weapon with intent to rob, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1948, to be computed from September 25, 1948 be commuted from 8 years to 5 years, 2 months expiring on November 25, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than eight nor more than thirty years on charges of armed robbery. He, together with three accomplices, did commit a series of eight armed robberies. Upon his arrest, he, and another accomplice, plead guilty. His three accomplices, several of whom received longer sentences than this applicant, have all had their sentences commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has maintained an unblemished disciplinary record and has made excellent adjustment.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, although he has had no communication with the applicant for a period of five years, is still opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney recommends that commutation be granted.

Since all the accomplices, who were equally guilty with the applicant, have had their sentences commuted, and this applicant has served more than five years, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Meka, E-1805, No. A-1018, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard Meka, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Susquehanna County on July 17, 1950, computed from August 5, 1949 be commuted from 7 years to 4 years, 4 months expiring on December 5, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he had no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seven nor more than fifteen years for killing his father. This offense occurred when he was only eighteen years of age. All the testimony presented to the Board from the record of the trial, and at the hearing, indicates the father was most brutal and vicious in his treatment of not only the applicant but his mother, the victim's wife. The offense occurred at a time when the father had threatened to kill not only the mother but the applicant. The applicant has now served over four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant's disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent.

The sentencing authorities of Susquehanna County are opposed, however, to clemency.

We feel that the father's particular treatment of the applicant and his mother, and his repeated threats to kill them, placed this applicant in such a fear of death and great bodily harm that he acted as any "scared" kid would act. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished to pay his debt to society and we do not feel that he could be any further rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James D. Mitchell, C-1481, No. A-1089, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James D. Mitchell, convicted of larceny, robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cambria County on January 9, 1950, computed from December 18, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 11 months expiring on November 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. This applicant, together with three accomplices, broke into box cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad and also broke into other establishments. The applicant and the accomplices were involved in five charges. He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and they would recommend that his sentence be commuted because he served the Commonwealth in the riot at the Rockview State Prison.

The trial judge, the Honorable G. H. McCann, has stated that he has no comment to make and the district attorney has advised the Board that he is not opposed. Since this applicant has served four-fifths of his minimum sentence, and since he materially aided the Commonwealth at the time of the riot, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Nelson, 2413-A, No. 2463, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Nelson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on January 24, 1927 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 19 years, 7 months, expiring on November 2, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 2, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Joseph Nemeth, C-3078, No. 9072, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Joseph Nemeth, convicted of Prison Breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 27, 1948, computed from on April 19, 1953 be commuted from 1 year to 6 months 26 days expiring on November 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he has had twelve prior arrests, all of them juvenile. He was convicted on four juvenile arrests and he has, on three occasions, violated his juvenile probation period. At the present time this applicant has served ten and one-half years of an eleven year combined minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Robert E. McCreary makes no recommendation to the Board. The district attorney has no objection to commutation.

Since he has served six months of a minimum sentence of eleven years, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julio O'Campo, No. A-2129, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Julio O'Campo, convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 5, 1943, computed from September 14, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and is of Filipino extraction. In 1942 he was arested and charged with voluntary manslaughter in a free-for-all taproom fight. There was some doubt as to whether or not this applicant was actually guilty but he was convicted and served his entire maximum term. During the war this applicant served in the United States Navy and following the war he has served on various ships of the United States Mer-

chant Marine. This service in the Merchant Marine has taken him to foreign shores. Under the McCarran Act, as recently passed by the United States Congress, since he left the United States and went to foreign shores he is now subject to deportation. Had he stayed within the boundary limits of the United States he would not be subject to deportation. He has no family in the Philippine Island, nor relatives of any sort. He would be a complete stranger in the land of his birth. He has a family in Philadelphia and we feel that in light of his service with the armed forces he should not be deported by reason of the McCarran Act recently passed by the United States Congress.

The trial judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, and the district attorney, are not opposed. In view of the district attorney's recommendation that the pardon be granted we feel under the circumstances this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene O'Sheay, C-988, No. A-2133, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Minimum sentence of Eugene O'Sheay, convicted of Burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Venango County on December 28, 1948, computed from August 16, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years 4 months expiring on December 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years on charges of burglary. Although the applicant has maintained his innocence and still does, we have no hesitancy in advising that he was involved in this offense. He, however, at the present time, has an excellent parole plan and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states he has an excellent institutional record and they recommend that clemency be granted.

The trial judge also recommends that clemency be granted, as the accomplice was granted commutation in April 1953.

Since this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record, and since the sentencing authorities recommend that clemency be granted, the Board also recommends that this applicant's sentence be commutted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert E. Rhodes, C-1908, No. A-2104, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert E. Rhodes, convicted of larceny and burglary of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on July 31, 1950, computed from November 19, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on November 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he has a juvenile record. He stole an automobile and various articles of equipment in the car. He has now served two years and nine months of a minimum sentence of five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states he has an excellent institutional record and was a Commonwealth witness during the riot cases.

The trial judge is opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. In view of the applicant's help to the Commonwealth and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted to three years, expiring on November 19, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James W. Robinson, B-8733, No. 8470, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James W. Robinson, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 29, 1943, computed from July 20, 1943, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years, 4 months, expiring on November 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and at the time this offense was committed he was but eighteen years of age, and had he committed the offense a year prior he would have been sentenced as a juvenile. However, he had been in Juvenile Court on three previous occasions and had spent some time in Morganza, and for that reason, and since he was over eighteen, the Court gave him a very severe sentence by sentencing him to the Western State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states he has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for parole since he has served over ten years.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge is not opposed. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. Since he has served two-thirds of his original sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Scott, C-9766, No. 6071, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Scott, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1934, be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years, 5 months, expiring on November 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was a murder committed during an attack on the applicant by the victim. If this applicant had stood trial it is possible that he would have been convicted of a lesser offense. The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County, at the time of hearing before the Board of Pardons, stated that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. In fact, their statement of no objecion was equivalent to a recommendation.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter up to the Board.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has established and maintained a disciplinary record entirely free from misconduct reports.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the present judge and district attorney are not opposed. The district attorney in fact recommends that the sentence be commuted, the Board feels that having served over nineteen years of a life sentence when he conceivably could have been convicted of a lesser sentence had he stood trial he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Singleton, E-2437, No. A-2076, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Singleton, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 15, 1952, be commuted from 13 months to 11 months, 10 days, expiring on November 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he was arrested on twenty-one different occasions, which resulted in five convictions. Most of his arrests were on suspicion and disorderly conduct and arrests for lottery charges. There were five minor convictions. At no time did the applicant ever serve any time in prison. Recently he was arrested for setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery and was sentenced to a term of not less than thirteen months nor more than thirty-six months. There was an agreement between the counsel for the applicant and the district attorney that this applicant and his two accomplices were not to receive more than eleven months, after which he should be released. The district attorney further stated that his recommendation of eleven months was based on a "deal" which applicant's attorney had with the district attorney's office. What the basis, or facts, constituting the "deal" was not revealed.

The applicant has now served over ten months of his thirteen month minimum sentence. The Warden of the Philadelphia County Prison states that this applicant has an excellent record in the institution.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney recommends that the sentence be commuted. In order to give effect to the district attorney's agreement and his present recommendations, we also recommend the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Spano, B-8938, No. A-113, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Spano, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 28, 1944, computed from December 29, 1943, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years, 11 months, expiring on November 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was not his first major conviction. He and two accomplices committed three burglaries and he was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years.

At the present time he has served over nine years and nine months of his minimum sentence. Both of his accomplices have had their sentences commuted, one at the June Session 1948 and the other at the February Session 1952.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for commutation especially so since it was shown he aided the institution during the riot which occurred in January of this year.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney, however, is objecting to any commutation of sentence. We feel that since he has served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence and, since he aided the institution at the time of the riot, consideration should be given to him and since his accomplices have all been released we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Thomas, 7468-A, No. 592, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Thomas, convicted of attempt to rob, assault with intent to commit rape and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County, on May 4, 1940 be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 6 months, expiring on November 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 4, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Thompson, No. A-1482, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Thompson, convicted of Operating a Lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 19, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and but for an arrest in 1935 he has been in no other difficulty. In 1950 he was arrested for operating a lottery and upon arrest plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Five Hundred Dollars. He has been in no further difficulty. He served five years in the United States Navy and has an honorable discharge and is now leading a model life. For the past two years he has been employed as a clerk for the County of Allegheny. In order to continue in this capacity, it is necessary that he secure this pardon.

The trial judge, the Honorable John J. Kennedy, has advised the Board that he is not objecting to the granting of clemency. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of approximately two years and, in view of his past record with the United States Navy and his rehabilitation, we feel that he will not again offend and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick Turse, 7779-C, No. 5525, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frederick Turse, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on June 28, 1937 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, 4 months, expiring on October 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 28, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gordon Tuttle, 3978-C, No. 2349. October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gordon Tuttle, convicted of entering, robbery and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County, on March 26, 1928, be commuted on Bill No. 28 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 7 months, expiring on October 26, 1953; and commuted on Bill No. 28 from a maximum term of 3 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 26, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Vogt, E-1310, No. 8698, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Vogt, convicted of robbery, burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on October 7, 1949, computed from May 31, 1949, be commuted from 8 years to 4 years, 5 months and 16 days, expiring on November 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he has a very poor criminal record. However, the Board has been advised that this applicant is suffering from Hodgkin's Disease, which is a form of cancer and there is a severe white blood cell deficiency. Dr. Nathan Blumberg, Medical Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has indicated that this applicant cannot recover and his life expectancy is a year and one-half at the very most.

At the present time this applicant is hospitalized. Normally this applicant would not receive any consideration from the Board by reason of the fact that he is a parole violator and has nearly seven years yet to serve before he would be eligible for parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, having been advised of his condition, is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Because of his physical condition, however, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen Wallen, 2628-D, No. 7616, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Allen Wallen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on March 12, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 17 years, 8 months, expiring on November 12, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 12, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further resaon, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles D. Weiss, Sr., No. A-2000, October Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles D. Weiss, Sr., convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1948, computed from April 20, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 7 months, expiring on November 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less tahn two and one-half nor more than ten years on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. He served his entire minimum sentence and at the present time has served over three years on parole. He now wishes to go to live in New Jersey with his family and he desires to do so without being on parole. We have been advised by his representative, and the district attorney's office, that the applicant has a good reputation on parole and they further recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted as it is entirely too long under the circumstances.

Since the Board of Parole states this applicant has an excellent record on parole and that they feel he is rehabilitated, and since the district attorney recommends his maximum sentence be commuted on the ground that it was too lengthy in the first instance, we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roland Adams, No. A-2173, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Roland Adams, convicted of operating a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 5, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He pleaded guilty to the operation of a lottery in 1948, was placed on one year's probation, and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. This was his only offense against society.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has a good reputation at the present time and he desires this pardon in order that he may engage in the radio and television business.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County also leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. Since this applicant has had only one offense against society and since he desires this pardon in order that he may enter business, we feel that he has shown sufficient rehabilitation for us to recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Bloss, C-4021, No. 7787, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alfred Bloss, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on June 27, 1927, be commuted from life imprisonment to 26 years, 6 months, expiring on December 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted of murder in the first degree in Northampton County and at the present time he has served over twenty-six and one-half years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary consider this applicant a model prisoner with an excellent disciplinary record. He only once before applied for commutation of sentence in the entire twenty-six years.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Northampton County states his office prefers to leave the matter up to the Board. Under all the circumstances, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Quitman Thomas Bruch, E-1862, No. A1538, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Quitman Thomas Bruch, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on September 11, 1950, computed from August 17, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 4 months, expiring on December 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years on a charge of burglary from his father, in which the total loot amounted to eight hundred dollars. He has made complete restitution to his father and his father has forgiven him.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record free from misconduct reports of any kind.

The trial judge, the Honorable Robert M. Fortney, is not opposed and the district attorney of Northumberland County is not opposed.

Since over three years has been served of his minimum sentence and since his accomplice, who was equally guilty, has already been released upon the expiration of his minimum, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emil C. Burgy, No. 5176, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Emil C. Burgy, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapon in Magistrate's Court of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1926; and further convicted of disorderly conduct in Magistrate's Court of Philadelphia County on December 25, 1928; and further convicted of assault to kill, conspiracy and carrying concealed deadly weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on August 17, 1929, and further plead guilty to charges of assault to rob, entering to steal, to rob, conspiracy to rob in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 23, 1933; and further plead guilty to charges of illegal gambling in Magistrate's Court of Philadelphia County on December 27, 1942; and further plead guilty to charges of illegal lottery in Magistrate's Court of Philadelphia County on November 14, 1943; and further convicted of operating a motor vehicle without license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 22, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was involved in several offenses between 1929 and 1943, one of which was the robbery of a bank and to which the applicant plead guilty. He served his entire sentence in the case and has been freed of parole for a period of one year. He and his wife will operate a cafe in Egg Harbor, New Jersey.

This applicant has made a good rehabilitation and the Board of Parole states that he has made a good adjustment in his present capacity.

The Board feels that some consideration should be given to this applicant at this time for his honest effort to live down a very bad past, and under those circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of DeLos Burk, E-929, No. A-1458, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of DeLos Burk, convicted of larceny and burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 25, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 9 months, expiring on December 31, 1953; and further recommending that the maximum sentence of DeLos Burk, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 4, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 1 day, expiring January 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this offense arose in the Commission of eight burglaries and one larceny in Lehigh and Northampton Counties. He received consecutive sentences so that the applicant's sentence amounted to six and one-half years from March 31, 1949.

At the present time this applicant has served over four years of the six and one-half year sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge and district attorney of Northampton County are opposed, but the trial judge and district attorney of Lehigh County have no objection.

Since there is no objection to commutation of the Lehigh County sentence by the Lehigh authorities, we are recommending that the Lehigh County sentence be commuted, and since the applicant has served nearly four and one-half years of a minimum sentence in Northampton County, we are recommending, over the objection of the authorities in Northampton County, that that sentence also be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cecil Herbert Carbaugh, E-3104, No. A-2175, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Cecil Herbert Carbaugh, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County July 7, 1952, computed from June 24, 1952 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 1 year, 6 months expiring on December 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first criminal offense. He, and an accomplice, a brother, stole one hundred and twenty-five chickens. At the present time this applicant has served sixteen months of his minimum sentence, and if granted release will return to his rome in Mercersburg and will help to support his father. He also is offered a job in West Virginia.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant's disciplinary record is free from major misconducts.

Since this was applicant's first criminal offense, we believe that he received a very severe sentence. The Board feels that thirty months is an extreme sentence in this case. Under all the circumstances the Board feels that justice will be served if he is released at the expiration of eighteen months. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted to eighteen months.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Carlini, D-8753, No. A-822, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence Carlini, convicted of robbery, etc in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 5, 1946, computed from February 9, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 10 months, 10 days expiring on December 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He, together with two accomplices, committed nine robberies over a period of three months. At the time these offenses were committed the applicant was nineteen years of age.

He has an excellent parole plan and if released will be under the direct supervision of a friend of the family and will also be given employment by him.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant continues to receive favorable adjustment reports.

The trial judge is deceased, and the present judge has made no recommendation. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case.

Since this applicant has served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence of twenty years for what is really a first major conviction, we feel that he has been very severely punished, and under these circumstances we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Clark, No. A-2171, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Clark, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1929; and further convicted of maintaining a disorderly house and unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 25, 1929; and plead guilty to unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 7, 1929; and plead guilty to unlawful possession and transportation of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 7, 1929; and plead guilty to unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor and unlawful transportation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1929; and convicted of unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and the only offense that he has ever had was the violation of the liquor laws, which occurred between the years 1927 and 1932. It is for these six offenses that the applicant now seeks a pardon. There is no doubt about it that during the period of time above mentioned the applicant was a bootlegger. These offenses all occurred during the prohibition era and he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole, having investigated his past circumstances, advises that the applicant has a good reputation at the present time and is well liked in his community.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Under all the circumstances, and since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for nearly a quarter of a century, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Curcuruto, No. A-2168, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Banjamin Curcuruto, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 4, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he plead guilty to being a numbers writer two years ago. His representative stated that he committed these offenses while he was unemployed, but since this one offense he has avoided any further trouble with the law.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation, is a steady worker and presently occupies a position of trust.

In view of his obvious rehabilitation and for the sake of his wife and family we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Cutter, D-1209, No. 5696, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Cutter, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1936 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years expiring on April 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was sentenced on a plea of guilty to imprisonment for life, for murder committed in the perpetration of a robbery. There is no doubt that the robbery was committed. However, this applicant, in an effort to prevent what happened, had removed the bullets from the gun, but an accomplice had replaced other bullets in the hold-up weapon.

The Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, who was assistant district attorney in the trial of this case, states that the violance occurred as a result of wild shooting which happened to be fatal.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent and outstanding disciplinary report and enjoys an outstanding reputation in that institution. He has served over one-half of his life in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County feels that at the present time he has served almost enough, but not quite enough time. In order to give effect to the district attorney's recommendation we are recommending to your Excellency that his sentence be commuted when he has served eighteen years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. DeLia, No. A-2144, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank J. DeLia, convicted of pool-selling and book-making in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 2, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was convicted of pool-selling and book-making. The offense occurred in 1951 and he has been in no further difficulty since that time.

The Board of Parole states that they have carefully investigated this applicant and find that he now has a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives. The applicant now seeks employment with the City of Philadelphia and so long as this record exists he is unable to take his civil service examination.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed although more than two years has elapsed since this offense. Under the circumstances we feel that he should be given an opportunity to better his position in life and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Delsimore, 8323-C, No. 6995, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Delsimore, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on March 29, 1940, computed from March 18, 1940, be

commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 8 months expiring on November 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 18, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Spurgeon Duke, C-1602, No. A-2146, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Spurgeon Duke, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County on August 29, 1947, computed from March 29, 1946 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 9 months expiring on December 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. The offense occurred in a fight over money in which the applicant beat the victim and he died. At the present time he has served all but five months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record and all adjustment reports are good.

The trial judge, the Honorable Judge Sherwood, leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of York County believe it is premature even though his minimum sentence will expire in five months.

Under all the circumstances we believe the applicant has been sufficiently punished and had he stood trial it is possible he would not have been convicted of anything further than voluntary manslaughter. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice L. Dunie, No. A-2169, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Maurice L. Dunie, convicted of conspiracy, fraudulent conversion and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 10, 1951, computed from June 29, 1953, be commuted from 2 years to 8 months, expiring on March 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than four years on charges of fraudulent conversion, conspiracy and receiving stolen goods. The fact is that this applicant was one of a group who conspired to defraud the Armstrong Cork Company of property by fraudulent weight slips. There were other people involved, who were all convicted of conspiracy and larceny.

This applicant, who did not start to serve his sentence until June of this year, was found to be suffering from various ailments and was transferred to the Lancaster General Hospital for an operation a few months ago, where he is presently confined.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph B. Wissler, is opposed to commutation, but the district attorney feels that this applicant should be treated like the other defendants. They were all released after serving eight months. The Board, therefore, recommends that the sentence of this applicant be commuted when he has served eight months, or March 1, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Eismann, No. A-2174, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Eismann, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on August 15, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the taking of certain automobile accessories, which resulted in his arrest and plea of guilty. He was placed on probation for a period of one year.

The Board of Parole, in investigating this applicant's

reputation, states he has an excellent reputation in the community in which he now lives.

The trial judge, the Honorable John J. Kennedy, has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves this matter up to the Board.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty for over seven years. He is subject to deportation as a result of the passage of the McCarran Act and since he is a long time resident of Pittsburgh he does not wish to be deported to his native Czechoslovakia. Since he has only this one offense we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alvin Engler, Jr., No. A-954, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alvin Engler, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County on April 21, 1941, computed from February 28, 1941, be commuted from life imprisonment to 12 years, 10 months, expiring on December 28, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. This offense occurred when he was nineteen years old. The offense for which he stands committed is the killing of an uncle who kept him in not only poverty, but in virtual slavery. In the present day and age it is hard to believe that there can be such sadists in the world as this victim and his early demise was looked upon with not too much misgiving.

This boy, nineteen years of age, was illiterate. A shredded mattress on the floor served as the applicant's bed. His bed clothes were old coats and burlap bags. There was such poor heating arrangements in the home that both applicant and victim were forced to sleep in their clothes. The only fuel in the home was wood.

The rest of the history shows that this applicant would be locked in the house and that if neighbors had not fed him he would have starved. He has an excellent institutional record in the Northampton County Prison where he has become literate. It was through his intervention that the lives of two guards in that institution were saved in an incipient riot.

Not only the neighbors, but all the authorities, recommend that this applicant be given serious consideration and that commutation of sentence be granted.

The trial judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, has written the Board and states that in this instance, even though only twelve years and eight months have passed, he feels so strongly in the light of applicant's past record in the institution and the saving of the lives of the guards, that he would not object and leaves it to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Northampton County has written the Board and recommends that commutation be granted.

Under all the circumstances the Board is of the opinio that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and is to his everlasting credit that he saved two lives althoug one person's life was taken which caused his imprison ment. Nevertheless having served over twelve years unde all the circumstances we believe this applicant has bee sufficiently punished, and we recommend that his sentenc be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Evancho, C-9232, No. A-216 November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon du public notice, in open session, the undersigned membe of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimu sentence of Peter Evancho, convicted of murder in th first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer an Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on October 6, 193 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, months, 10 days, expiring on December 16, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are a follows:

This applicant is sixty-six years of age and he had n prior criminal record. He got into an argument with h fiancee, a struggle started for a gun, it went off and th fiancee was murdered. The applicant has now serve over twenty years of a life sentence, this being his fir application to the Board of Pardons for commutation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Peniten tiary states this applicant has a perfect disciplinary re ord and receives excellent adjustment reports.

The trial judge, the Honorable B. R. Jones, is decease and the present judge has no comment to make. The di trict attorney of Luzerne County has no recommenda tion as he is not familiar with the case.

The Board feels that this applicant has been sufficientl punished and that nothing like this will ever agai occur and since he has served over twenty years, the recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James W. Hawthorne, D-5814, N A-2162, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James W. Hawthorne, convicted of robbery, together with other persons, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on June 6, 1941, computed from May 17, 1941, be commuted from 15 years to 12 years, 7 months, expiring on December 17, 1953; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of James W. Hawthorne, convicted of robbery, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on October 6, 1941, computed from May 17, 1956, be commuted from 2 years to 1 day, expiring on December 18, 1953, and the maximum sentence to be served concurrently, be commuted from 2 years to 1 day, expiring on December 19, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-six years of age and this was the third time he received a substantial prison sentence. Under the circumstances this applicant did receive a very severe sentence. He was sentenced to not less than sixteen nor more than thirty-two years probably because he had seven prior arrests and two convictions.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant's disciplinary record is above reproach.

The trial judge, the Honorable George C. Corson, leaves the matter up to the Board and the district attorney is opposed.

At the present time he has served over twelve and one-half years of his minimum sentence. In fact he has now served all but thirteen years of his minimum sentence. Since he now served all but thirteen years with an excellent institutional record, and this is the first time he has applied to the Board of Pardons for relief, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Hingst, No. 9812, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Hingst, convicted of pandering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on July 2, 1948 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was convicted of the offense of pandering and was sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than four years. At the present time he has served his maximum sentence and has been freed of parole for approximately two years.

Since his release the applicant has maintained a good reputation in the community, and he has married. He and his wife desire to move to the State of California, where both he and the wife own property, and where he would be in a position to better maintain himself than at present. He, however, does not wish to go with this sentence over him.

Since this applicant, according to the record of the Board of Parole, has rehabilitated himself and since he desires to go to the State of California freed of any record in Pennsylvania, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer Johnson (Johnston) 509-B, No. 2016, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Elmer Johnson (Johnston), convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 23, 1923, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 30 years, 9 months expiring on November 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Vincent Jones, Jr. E-3465, No. A-2154, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Vincent Jones, convicted of burglary

and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on January 2, 1953, computed from December 13, 1952 be commuted from 1 year, 6 months to 1 year expiring on December 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was apprehended while committing a burglary and larceny in the victim's home under the guise of a photograph salesman. At the present time he has served over eleven months of a minimum sentence. This is his first offense of any nature.

The applicant's home is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and if released he will go to live with his parents in that state. His parole plan is approved and he will be under the supervision of his parents.

The trial judge, the Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, is opposed. The district attorney has no objection. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this aplicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

We feel that since he is a first offender and since he has served two-thirds of his sentence, and since he will be paroled to Wisconsin, he has been sufficiently punished, and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Kelly, E-915, No. A-2161, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Kelly, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1949, computed from February 11, 1949 be commuted from 7 years, 6 months to 4 years, 10 months expiring on December 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices committed a series of seven burglaries and were apprehended as they committed the last offense. Two accomplices received a sentence of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years, which has been served. For some reason this applicant was sentenced to serve not less than seven nor more than fifteen years and at the present time he has served nearly five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary record has been excellent and adjustment has been above reproach.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this applicant has served nearly five years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years, he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clement Lubeskie, D-9676, No. A-2189, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clement Lubeskie, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 9, 1947, computed from March 15, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 9 months expiring on December 15, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He, and three accomplices, committed a burglary entering two taprooms and upon apprehension the applicant plead guilty to the commission of these offenses. Both of the accomplices have already had their sentences commuted, one in May of this year, and the other in November three years ago. At the present time, this applicant has served six years eight months of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Pentitentiary states this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no opinion. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of this commutation.

Since both the accomplices have had their sentences commuted, and since this man had no prior criminal record, and he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar McCray, 638, No. A1220, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Oscar McCray, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allgheny County on May 4, 1948, computed from No-

vember 8, 1947 be commuted from 8 years to 6 years 1 month 10 days expiring on December 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and the victim got into a fight after he had been drinking and the victim was knocked down by the applicant, and he subsequently died. At the present time he has served six years of his minimum sentence of eight years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record. There is no evidence to indicate that he was involved in the recent riot.

The trial judge, the Honorable Walter Smart, has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to clemency.

Since there was no real intent to commit this offense and it was done while the applicant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished for a first offense, and we recommnd that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene M. McCreary, 2957-C, No. A 2172, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eugene M. McCreary, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 10, 1952, be commuted from 1 year 6 months to 1 year 10 days expiring on December 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He plead guilty to a charge of rape and was sentenced to a term not less than one and one-half nor more than three years. At the present time he has served nearly one year of his minimum sentence. He is married and has two children.

This applicant has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary. The trial judge, T. M. Marshall, has not made his position known to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of clemency to the Board.

Since this was the applicant's first conviction for any offense and since he has had a good record and has served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul G. McKim, D-8142, No. 9177, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul G. McKim, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on February 19, 1945, computed from November 4, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 1 month 10 days expiring on December 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years for murder in the second degree, for the killing of his wife, who had advised the applicant that a gentleman friend, with whom she and the applicant had been visiting in the evening, could call at her home at any time. This lead to an argument, a struggle for a gun, and finally the fatal shooting of his wife.

At the present time this applicant has served over nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record and is considered an outstandng prisoner.

The trial judge, the Honorable W. Butler Windle, has made no comment. The district attorney of Chester County has not seen fit to advise the Board of his position in the matter.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, the Board recommends to your Excellency that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Richard Mell, No. A-724, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack Richard Mell, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on June 16, 1948 be commuted from 4 years to 8 months 20 days expiring on December 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced in Bucks County to a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years on charge of burglary and larceny. After having served approximately four and one-half years of this sentence the Board of Pardons granted commutation. However, approximately four months before the sentence of six to twelve years had been imposed, this applicant had been sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than twelve years. When the Board of Pardons commuted the sentence of six to twelve years no mention was made of the fact that the applicant had three years seven months two days yet to serve on this minimum sentence. Therefore, he was returned to the Berks County Prison for the purpose of serving the balance of this sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Berks County Prison and the board is of the opinion that this applicant had received a very "salty" sentence. Under the circumstances it was the intention of the Board of Pardons that the Berks County sentence would have been included in the commutation. For that reason we recommend that at this time the sentence of four to twelve years, imposed June 16, 1948, be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Murphy, D-4860, No. 6313, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Murphy, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 16, 1940, computed from September 27, 1939 be commuted from 15 years to 14 years 3 months expiring on December 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years on charges of murder in the second degree. At the time of his sentence the trial judge stated that had the police in this offense carried out their sworn duty it is doubtful whether or not this applicant would have been imprisoned. He had asked the police to aid and assist him in getting his wife to leave her paramour, but when the police refused to help him, a shooting occured in which both the wife and her paramour were killed.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent and unblemished disciplinary record, and enjoys an outstanding reputation for cooperation and attitude.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, has written a letter to the Board in which he recommends that clemency be granted in this matter. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has served over fourteen years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Mutz, 6991-C, No. 6641, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Mutz, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, entering a building, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 23, 1938, computed from June 10, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 16 years to a new maximum term of 15 years 6 months, expiring on December 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 10, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Myrl F. Ohm, E-2666, No. A-1683, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minmum sentence of Myrl F. Ohm, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on November 28, 1951, computed from November 7, 1951 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 1 month 10 days expiring on December 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction, the other offenses being military offenses while the applicant served with the armed forces in 1943 to 1949. This applicant committed offenses in Bucks and Lehigh Counties but he asks only that the Bucks County sentence be commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant's disciplinary record and adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge, the Honorable Hiram H. Keller, has written the Board and the applicant's representative that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances, and since this applicant will be required to serve a sentence of six months in Lehigh County, we are recommending that the sentence of Bucks County be commuted but that the applicant be required to return to Lehigh County for the sentence which he must serve there.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Schuler, E-2881, No. A-2156, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jacob Schuler, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 14, 1952, computed from October 4, 1951 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 2 months 10 days expiring on December 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He did, however, have two juvenile arrests that resulted in suspended sentences.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant's disciplinary record is free from misconduct reports and adjustment and attitude are reported favorably.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph Sloane, has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in this matter and the district attorney, after reviewing the facts for the Board, stated that his office was not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

We feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished under all the circumstances and since he has served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sylvester Smith, E-979, No. A-1680, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sylvester Smith, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 24, 1949, computed from December 7, 1948, be commuted from 8 years to 5 years, 10 days, expiring on December 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he had no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than eight nor more than twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree, which was known in Dauphin County as the "piggy bank" murder. The applicant plead guilty and was sentenced to a term of not less than eight nor more than twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, has stated to the Board of Parole that he is opposed to commutation. The district attorney, who appeared personally before the Board, stated that he left the matter of commutation up to the Board and then later stated his position as being in favor of commutation.

This man has now served over five years of his minimum sentence. The Board is of the oponion that since he has an excellent institutional record and since the district attorney feels that this applicant was probably not completely to blame, that some clemency may be had at this time. In view of the further fact that he will be fifteen years on parole the Board recommends to your Excellency that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Speck, E-3175, No. 975, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the minimum sentence of Andrew Speck, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 23, 1935, computed from August 23, 1952, be commuted from 10 years to 1 year 4 months, expiring on December 23, 1953; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Andrew Speck, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and

Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 23, 1935, computed from August 23, 1962, be commuted from 10 years to 1 day, expiring on December 24, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and his prior record is not much to recommend this application. However, at the present time he has served over eighteen consecutive years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. These offenses, for which he was sentenced, occurred in 1935, when there were six hold-ups in which this applicant was involved.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has had long and faithful service as a yard laborer and has in addition demonstrated ability and willingness to do hard work.

This applicant is now in middle life and knows that if he violates parole, which is being recommended, that he will possibly spend the rest of his life in prison.

The trial judge is deceased. The district attorney recommends clemency. The Board also recommends clemency in this matter, realizing that if this applicant engages in any further anti-social conduct he will probably spend the rest of his life in prison, and this should be suffiicent deterent to cause him to continue the reformation which he has shown during the past eighteen years. We, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Tucker, No. A-2179, November Session, 1953 .

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry Tucker, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 20, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, growing out of an alleged fight. The only damage done in the fight was the breaking of teh victim's false tooth plate which damage the applicant restored by having the plate repaired. This occurred over fourteen years ago and he has been in no further trouble.

The trial judge, the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Under all the circumstances we feel that a pardon should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Williams, C-8024, No. 5075, November Sessions, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel Williams, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 23, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years 7 months expiring on December 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he was convicted of murder in the first degree. There is no doubt about that fact that this was a premediated crime, but at the present time he has served over twenty-one and one-half years at the instituion.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record and they consider this applicant to be one of the outstanding inmates.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

The Board feels that this applicant, having served over twenty-one and one-half years with an excellent institutional record, deserves clemency and we, therefore, so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of St. Clair Wilson, 2107-D, No. A-2158, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of St. Clair Wilson, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assautl and battery, attempted rape, assault and battery, to ravish, rape, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 13, 1939, computed from December 5, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 14 years expiring on December 13, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Pardon has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The

Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons afte reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain parole until December 5, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frazier Wise, E-3749, No. A-2191, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frazier Wise, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 9, 1953 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months expiring on March 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was in economic difficulty and entered a yellow cab, took twenty dollars from the driver, and after spending eight dollars for medicine for his sick children, his conscience bothered him and he gave himself up to the Taxi Company and returned twelve dollars. He has now served over five months of a minimum sentence of one year.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record and has adjusted well.

His former employer is willing to help him rehabilitate himself. The trial judge, the Honorable Fred W. Davis, has not advised the Board of his position, as he was visiting judge. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant received a very severe sentence in light of it being his first offense and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served nine months of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Amos Lee Young, E-1327, No. A-2190, November Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Amos Lee Young, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 26, 1949, computed from September 27, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 3 months, expiring on December 27, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices committed a series of burglaries over a period of two months. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years. At the present time he has served over four years two months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has no previous record and since he has now served over four-fifths of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles William Bowes, C-9682, No. 4911, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles William Bowes, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1934 be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, 9 months, expiring on February 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he had six convictions. The offense for which he now seeks commutation was committed in 1934 when he was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years on charges of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon.

This applicant's minimum sentence was committed on July 7, 1943 and he was released on parole on August 17, 1943. He has now been on parole for nearly nine years. Part of the time since then was served in the Eastern State Penitentiary because of parole violation.

This applicant is residing in New Jersey and while at first his attitude towards parole agents was decidedly resentful, the last report we have is that he has continued to cooperate fully. In fact, he has become a pillar

in his community, is held in high regard and esteem by his neighbors.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, states he will be satisfied with the judgment of the Board, and the district attorney is not opposed if he has a good parole record, which he does.

Since this applicant has an excellent record for over ten years we feel that he can be safely removed from parole supervision and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Broadus Brock, E-2264, No. A-2137, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Broadus Brock, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 4, 1951, computed from February 16, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on February 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had no prior convictions. He was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of conspiracy and robbery, armed with an offensive weapon. He, together with two accomplices, robbed a dress shop and stole money and dresses. He plead not guilty but a jury found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

This applicant has now served nearly three years and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states his disciplinary record is unblemished and adjustment reports are favorable.

The trial judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, states he should serve his minimum sentence and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency.

In view of the fact that this applicant has now served three years with an excellent institutional record we believe he has been rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD. JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Augustus Butler, Jr., E2786, No. A-2208, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl Augustus Butler, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 18, 1952, computed from June 30, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 7 months expiring on January 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. In this case the victim and the applicant were drinking. They were brothers and they got into a drunken brawl and one brother stabbed the other one.

The applicant is now confined at Graterford where he is a trusty and working outside the walls of the institution. The Board of Trustees states he has an excellent and unblemished disciplinary record.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable Walter R. Sohn, nor the district attorney of Dauphin County, are opposed ot the granting of commutation.

Under the circumstances we believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Capodanno, No. A-2240, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Capodanno, convicted of keeping gambling house in the Court of Quarter Session of Allegheny County, on March 17, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this is the only offense for which he has ever been convicted. He was the bartender in a place of business where gambling was being conducted. A raid was held and he was arrested.

The applicant is now employed by the City of Pittsburgh and the City Treasurer's Office and if granted this pardon will be in a position to improve his position. He has been in no further difficulty for six years. He has a good reputation in the community in which he lives.

Since he has not been in any further difficulty for more than fifteen years, we feel that he should not be prevented from getting ahead in life because of this conviction. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Henry Chapman, C-9671, No. 6121, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Henry Chapman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 4, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years 9 months expiring on February 4, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He plead guilty to murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

He has an excellent institutional record. However, at the present time he is confined to a wheel chair and is in the hospital block because of his heart condition. He has served over nineteen years of a life sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Since he has served approximately twenty years of a life sentence, and has a heart condition, we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time, and, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Davis, 6976-C, No. 6588, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Davis, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1932, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 21 years 8 months, expiring on January 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John DiBattista, D-7272, No. A-108, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John DiBattista, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1943, computed from June 8, 1943 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years 8 months expiring on February 8, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was not the first time he committed an offense. He, with six accomplices, committed a series of burglaries and when apprehended he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to not less than fifteen nor more than forty-five years, on charges of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon. The loot involved amounted to approximately seven thousand dollars.

When this applicant was first incarcerated he had several misconducts, but now his custodial officer reports that there has been a marked change in the attitude of this prisoner and he is now cooperative and seemingly well adjusted.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter up to the board, as he has no record of the facts, The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends clemency.

Since this applicant has now served over ten years of his minimum sentence and since he now has an excellent institutional record, and in view of the fact that the sentence he received was the most severe of the group, we believe that his sentence should be commuted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward M. Elias, C-1597, No. A-2238, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward M. Elias, convicted of rape, fornication, aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on March 29, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 10 months expiring on January 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of rape and assault and battery.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record. There is no evidence that he was involved in the riot of January 1953.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Beaver County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The Board feels that since this applicant was a first offender he received a very substantial sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Lee Ellison, 7997, No. A-2246, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Lee Ellison, convicted of killing a human being in mistake for game in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County on September 22, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 4 months expiring on January 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. In September of this year he was sentenced to a term of two years on charge of killing a human being in mistake for game. The victim was his brother.

The Board is of the opinion that this is a very harsh law that requires a person to be sent to prison because he mistakenly kills another person. There is no doubt that this applicant was sufficiently punished the day the offense was committed because of the great remorse he must have had in killing his brother. There was no animosity between the victim and this applicant and it was a true case of mistake. Thus we feel that this applicant suffered all the necessary punishment when he committed the offense.

The trial judge, the Honorable W. Butler Windle, has made no recommendation in this matter and the district attorney of Chester County has not advised this office of his opinion.

Since this applicant has been sufficiently punished by the mere happening of this offense, we cannot see that further imprisonment can add in his rehabilitation and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Factor, No. 9756, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Factor, convicted of robbery and assault in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 2, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 1 month, expiring on February 2, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to not less than seven nor more than twenty years on charges of robbery. After having served over three years of his minimum sentence this sentence was commuted.

This applicant has been on parole approximately four years and during that time he has shown excellent work habits and good cooperation. The Board of Parole has no objection to the commutation of maximum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, recommends commutation of maximum sentence and the district attorney of Delaware County has no objection. Since he has had a good record on parole for more than three years and since the Board of Parole advises it is not against release from parole, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Fare, No. A-2248, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Joseph Fare, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on December 9, 1948 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices held up a poolroom and robbed card players of the sum of $540.000. Later they attempted to hold up another fellow, who escaped. When apprehended, ten minutes after the second attempt, and within an hour of the first offense, he plead not guilty. Later the applicant changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced to not less than one nor more than ten years. All this occurred over five years ago, in 1948. He had been drinking at the time.

This applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole in November 1949. He has been on parole four years, and has been in no further trouble.

This applicant, we understand, was in the Army at 14 years of age.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble and since his behaviour on parole has been excellent and since the sentencing authorities do not oppose, we hereby recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph H. Fischer, E-3510, No. A-2205, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph H. Fischer, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 30, 1953, computed from January 7, 1953 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, 20 days, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices, held up three places robbing them of loot amounting to approximately five hundred dollars. He was sentenced to not less than one and one-half nor more than three years. At the present time he has served nearly one year of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's performance report is good, and his disciplinary record and adjustment have been good also.

The trial judge, the Honorable Theodore L. Reimel, leaves the matter up to the Board and the district attorney of Philadelphia, while he feels the application is premature, leaves the matter up to the Board.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since he has now served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence, and since the sentencing authorities leave the matter up to the Board, we hereby recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Foti, 5072-A, No. 7639, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Foti, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on April 12, 1939, computed from February 23, 1939, be commuted from maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years 11 months, expiring on January 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 23, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel J. Frederick, D-9691, No. A-1169, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel J. Frederick, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 17, 1947, to be commuted from February 8, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years expiring on February 8, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he had no prior

criminal record. He and three accomplices held up a real estate office and took $100.00 in cash and $2,000. in jewelry. When apprehended he plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's adjustment reports indicate he is a cooperative prisoner, and an unblemished disciplinary record has been established.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. C. Crumlish, is opposed but the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has now served seven years of his minimum sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record we believe he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin E. Good, No. A-2234, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Melvin E. Good, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County on June 14, 1948, computed from March 20, 1948 be commuted from 7 years 6 months to 5 years 11 months expiring February 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had one prior arrest in 1947 before becoming involved in this offense. He, together with two accomplices, committed a series of four holdups during a period of ten days. In one of these offenses one of the victims was shot at and the victim in turn shot at the applicant hitting him and causing him to be taken to the hospital where he remained for several days. Upon his release from the institution in March 1950, this applicant secured a job with a contractor but in 1951 he secured a job as a truck driver.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty and the trial judge does not advise us of his position. The district attorney of Berks County is opposed to the commutation of maximum sentence on the grounds that this applicant lacks stability. The Board is of the opinion that he shows sufficient stability and since he has but approximately one year and ten months more on parole, we cannot see that he would acquire any more stability than he has at the present time. Under the circumstances, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Gooseberry, C-4928, No. 5779, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Gooseberry, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 14, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 25 years 3 months expiring on February 14, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and he has no prior conviction. He plead guilty to murder generally and the court determined the degree of crime to be murder in the first degree and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

This offense grew out of an altercation between the applicant and his landlady when he demanded the return of money paid for a room and which he did not occupy. When the landlady went in and closed the door the applicant fired through the door. The victim, attracted to the scene by the screams of bystanders, observed the applicant running and gave chase. The applicant turned and fired, killing the victim almost instantly.

This applicant has been in the institution twenty-five years and the Board of Trustees states his record has been free from serious reports during more than twenty-four years. All adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, is not opposed to the granting of commutation provided the applicant leaves the jurisdiction. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency.

Since this applicant has an excellent instiutional record and since he has served over twenty-five years of a life sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and if released will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Haith, No. A-2155, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Haith, convicted of violating firearms act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 17, 1946 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was

his first conviction. He was sentenced to probation for a period of one year for violating the Witkin's Firearms Act. At the time this offense occurred he had a loaded revolver on his person.

The Board of Parole has indicated this applicant has a good reputation in his community. The trial judge, the Honorable Sara M. Soffel, is not opposed to a pardon and the district attorney advises that since he has been in no further difficulty for seven years, he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

Under all the circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steven Harper, A-14297, No. A-2225, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the maximum sentence of Steven Harper, convicted on 3 indictments of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on September 17, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 91 from a maximum term of 8 years to a new maximum term of 5 years 1 month 24 days, expiring on January 24, 1954; and commuted on Bill No. 93 from a maximum term of 4 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 25, 1954; and commuted on Bill No. 94 from a maximum term of 3 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 26, 1954; and that the minimum sentence of Steven Harper, who plead guilty to a charge of indictment of breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on November 24, 1952, be commuted on Bill No. 94 from a minimum term of 3½ years, to be served consecutively, to a new minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he has had quite an extensive criminal record, which culminated in these two offenses. Following his escape from Pennsylvania in 1925 this applicant was arrested in North Carolina, where he was sentenced to a term of not less than thirty, nor more than forty years. After serving more than twenty-one years of this sentence applicant was returned to Pennsylvania where he was required to serve the balance of his eleven year minimum. At the present time, he has served approximately five years of this sentence. He is over fifty-five years of age and desires to return to North Carolina where he will be in a position to support his mother, who is over eighty years of age.

Neither the trial judge, nor the present judge, of Erie County have made any comment. As to the escape, Judge Ivan Walker of Centre County and district attorney Willard, both state they will not oppose commutation and recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Since this applicant has served over five years of a combined minimum of seven and one-half years, the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished, together with the fact that he has spent nearly twenty-one years in an institution in North Carolina, and recommends commutation, therefore, in order that he may go back to North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd Heitzenrater, 101-D, No. 6522, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Floyd Heitzenrater, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Elk County on April 17, 1941, computed from February 26, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a new maximum term of 12 years 11 months expiring on January 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 26, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matt Hodak, No. 3953, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Matt Hodak, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on February 3, 1933 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and this was his only conviction for any offense. He was convicted on somewhat dubious testimony of murder in the first degree. The applicant is a Croatian and desires to become an American citizen before he dies. His health is very poor. At the present time he is a patient at the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Sanitorium.

Ray Sprigle, of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, has made an interesting study of this applicant's case and the questions he raises concerning the testimony makes it dubious whether a correct verdict was reached in this case.

The district attorney of Allegheny County recommends that a pardon be granted and the trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, likewise recommends the same. Since this may have been a case of mistaken identity and since he has been on parole for over four and one-half years, and since his chances of recovery are poor, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James O. Hofecker, C-1337, No. A-1490, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James O. Hofecker, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on August 29, 1949, computed from June 25, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 7 months, expiring on January 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to serve not less than five nor more than ten years for the taking of several motors and furniture. He made full restitution before he appeared before the Court and then he was given the sentence set forth above. We feel that was a very severe sentence for the amount of property involved.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Richard D. Laird, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, as does the district attorney of Westmoreland County.

Since this applicant has served over four-fifth of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and under the circumstances we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Hoopengardner, C-883, No. A-181, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Hoopengardner, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fulton County on October 8, 1948, computed from August 3, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 6 months, expiring on February 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is eighty-eight years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of second degree murder. The evidence in this case was completely circumstantial, but nevertheless the jury convicted him and on that basis we must make our present recommendation. He has had an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, the Honorable W. C. Sheely, makes no recommendation although he is inclined to oppose the commutation. The district attorney of Fulton County is opposed to commutation. However, the Board feels that this man should be given commutation of sentence because of his advanced age and the fact that he has an excellent institutional record. We believe that five years service in the penitentiary for one his age is equivalent to ten years for a younger person.

This applicant is bed-fast in the prison hospital and no further good can come from keeping him confined. We, therefore, recommend that his sentenced be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Hoover, 6803-A, No. 3301, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Hoover, convicted of robbery, at No. 75, December Sessions, 1930, of Allegheny County on January 7, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years to a new maximum term of 23 years, expiring on January 7, 1954; and further convicted of robbery at No. 79, December Sessions, 1930, of Allegheny County on January 7, 1931 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 8, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 7, 1980.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Mitchell Irwin, B-7202, No. 2897, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Mitchell Irwin, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to No. 12 February Session, 1940, of Allegheny County on April 19, 1940, computed from January 18, 1940 plus backtime, be commuted from 5 years to 1 month, expiring January 31, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Mitchell Irwin, who plead guilty to prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions to No. 653, April Session, 1940, of Allegheny County on April 30, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 1 day, expiring February 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he was sentenced on an escape from the Allegheny County Jail while awaiting trial on the perpetration of robbery of two Pennsylvania Liquor Stores where approximately $15,000 in loot was stolen.

At the present time this applicant has served fourteen years of a total of approximately twenty-six years. We feel that this applicant received a very substantial sentence and since he is now over forty-four years of age, we feel that he should be given some consideration since if he again becomes involved with the law he will have over fourteen years back-time to serve. This should be a determent to any man, and since his accomplice Dugan, who was equally guilty, has been freed after serving only five years, we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant's institutional record has been excellent, and there is no evidence that he was involved in the riot.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney objects to the granting of clemency.

The Board, however, is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carlisle Jones, 6958-C, No. 6579, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carlisle Jones, convicted of entering with intent to steal and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 4, 1938, computed from Janhary 28, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, expiring on January 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 28, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert La Bov, E-3358, No. A-2215, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert La Bov, convicted of attempted sodomy, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 10, 1952, computed from November 7, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 6 months, expiring on May 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted on several charges of sodomy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor child and indecent assault, and sentenced to not less than three nor more than six years.

At the present time this applicant has served over one year of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's performance report is very good and his disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent.

At the present time this applicant has served over one year of his minimum sentence and the trial judge, the Honorable George Gowen Parry, feels that this applicant should serve his minimum, but the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed. However, the district attorney feels this applicant should have psychiatric care.

The Board, however, feels that this applicant should serve at least one-half his minimum sentence and we, therefore, recommend that he be released when he has served one and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold G. Leyda, C-2362, No. A-2069, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold G. Leyda, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on September 11, 1951 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 5 months expiring on February 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he is serving a sentence of larceny. He was an inmate of the Rockview Prison at the time of the riot and very greatly assisted the Commonwealth in the riot cases. In fact, he was a state witness, appearing against those who participated in the riot. As a result he has been put in jeopardy of his life to such an extent that he has been kept in solitary confinement. This has added greatly to the burden of his punishment and the Board is of the opinion that some consideration should be given for his aid to the Commonwealth.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary now feels that his commutation has some merit.

The trial judge, the Honorable Carl E. Gibson, has no recommendation to make and the district attorney of Washington County is opposed, as he was at the last meeting.

However, under the circumstances set forth above the board feels that this applicant should be given some consideration because of the nature of his confinement since he attempted to aid the Commonwealth, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Franklin J. Lichty, E-2281, No. A-2216, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Franklin J. Lichty, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 3 months expiring on January 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He entered a gasoline station and robbed it of items totalling $463. He was sentenced to serve not less than two nor more than five years when he entered a plea of guilty.

At the present time he has been confined for more than one year of his minimum sentence. He is married and has grown children married.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, recommends the granting of commutation and the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence and since the sentencing authorities do not object to his release, we hereby recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ammon Franklin Loss, E-3163, No. A-2053, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ammon Franklin Loss, convicted of accessory before the fact to robbery while armed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Union County on August 18, 1952, computed from August 12, 1952 be commuted from 3 years 6 months to 1 year 6 months expiring on February 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first offense whatsoever. He, together with two accom-

plices, attempted to rob a business establishment in Union County. One of the peculiar things about this case is that this applicant had never before been in any difficulty and when his representative was asked what his difficulty seemed to be, he advised the board that it was intoxicating liquors.

At the present time this applicant has served approximately one and one-half years of a minimum three and one-half year sentence, and he has a wife and three children, all of whom are in need of his help.

The trial judge, the Honorable William L. Showers, has informed the board that he leaves the matter up to the board, and the district attorney of Union County also leaves the matter of commutation up to the board.

Since this applicant has probably learned his lesson and has promised to leave intoxicating liquor alone, we feel that for the sake of this applicant's family we can recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Joseph Marano, No. A-2218, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert Joseph Marano, convicted of assault and battery and enticing a minor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 29, 1929; and further plead guilty to charges of aiding and abetting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on June 4, 1941; and further convicted of refilling used liquor bottles on April 21, 1948 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he has no convictions prior to the time these offenses occurred. In 1929 he was placed on probation for a period of one year on charges of enticing a minor, and in 1941 he was found guilty on charges of lottery and sentenced to serve sixty days in the Philadelphia County Prison, and in 1946 he was found guilty of refilling registered bottles and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

This applicant operates a hardware store at the present time and has been in this business for over eleven years. He has been in no further trouble.

He and his wife have in their home, a three year old boy brought over from Italy as a displaced person by the Catholic Children's Bureau, and the applicant is anxious to legally adopt him. To do so he must first obtain a pardon. The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, feels that this applicant should be a good moral risk, but the district attorney is opposed to the granting of pardon.

The board, however, feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble and since he wishes to adopt the boy he has been keeping for the past two years, these offenses should not be held against him. We, therefore, recommend a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Blaine McDowell, E-1657, No. A-1739, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Blaine McDowell, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 2, 1952, computed from March 17, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 10 months 10 days expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, and eight accomplices, committed a series of burglaries and larcenies. The loot amounted to approximately two thousand dollars in merchandise, and when apprehended he plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than two nor more than four years.

At the present time this applicant has served nearly two years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has no opinion to state, and the district attorney is not opposed.

The Board feels that since this applicant had no prior criminal record and since he has served nearly all of his minimum sentence, he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joe Mihalcin, 9735-A, No. 4293, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joe Mihalcin, convicted of murder, first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Mercer County on July 7, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 23 years 6 months, expiring on January 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. Moyer, 2028-C, No. 6370, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles J. Moyer, convicted of robbery, and murder, second degree, in the Court of Allegheny County Oyer and Terminer on January 24, 1933, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 6 years 13 days, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 25, 1967.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Murkli, 7926-C, No. 7709, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Murkli, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 4, 1946, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 7 years 6 months, expiring on January 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 22, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John E. Murphy, E 18, No. A-1131, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John E. Murphy, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, conspiracy to commit felony and violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 17, 1947, computed from November 6, 1947 be commuted from 8 years to 6 years 3 months expiring on February 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, together with an accomplice, was arrested and it was ascertained that he had black masks, automatic pistol and rifle, both fully loaded, in the lock-box of the Market Street Subway. There was also a wrist watch in the lock-box and a cab-driver testified that the applicant, and his accomplice, had held him up at point of guns, took $20.00 cash and his wrist watch.

The applicant plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than eight years nor more than sixteen, and his accomplice received a similar sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary record has been excellent and he is a cooperative and well adjusted prisoner.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, leaves the matter up to the Board and the district attorney of Philadelphia also leaves the matter up to the Board.

Since this applicant has now served over six years of his minimum sentence and since he has an excellent in-

stitutional record, we are of the opinion that his sentence should be commuted and we so recommended to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Orloff, No. A-2194, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Daniel Orloff, convicted of gambling in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 16, 1945 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. In 1945 he was arrested, with ten others, for placing a bet on a baseball game. He plead not guilty and on conviction was fined one hundred dollars and placed on probation for one year.

At the present time this applicant resides in a good residential section of Philadelphia and is the owner of a bar, employing two persons. He has been in no further trouble.

The trial judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, recommends a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed.

The Board feels that this applicant, who has completely forsaken any interest in gambling, and has gained the respect of his community as a businessman and law-abiding citizen, should be granted a pardon, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Osmin, No. A-2220, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Arthur Osmin, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 13, 1935 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he has had three prior convictions. However for one of the convictions he received a pardon from the State of New York. Now, under the McCarren Act he is liable to deportation to Estonia, a country now under Russian domination, unless he receives a pardon for the offense which was committed in Pennsylvania. This consists of a minor larceny and receiving stolen goods when two suits and a watch were taken from the victim. This occurred in 1935. He received a sentence of probation for three years. With the exception of the offense in New York State he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole, upon investigation finds that this applicant has been in no further trouble and his reputation is satisfactory. He is self-employed as a contractor. He is married and has one daughter.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

The Board, in view of all the circumstances, and in order to save this applicant from deportation, recommends that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Parisse, No. A-2198, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Parisse, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 30, 1948; and plead guilty to charges of setting up an illegal lottery and conspiracy on March 26, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and in 1943 he was found guilty of a disorderly conduct charge and fined ten dollars. The applicant was found guilty of lottery on four occasions and sentenced to pay various fines, but was given no prison sentence. He has complied with the sentences by paying these fines.

The Board of Parole advises us that the applicant's next door neighbor described him as a good neighbor. He is married and has three children. He is employed in his father's meat market, but desires a pardon to go into the real estate business.

The trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board and the district attorney has no objection.

The Board feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble and since he desires a pardon to better his position in life, the offenses he committed should not be held against him and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold C. Parmenter, No. A-2197, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold C. Parmenter, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on May 5, 1950, computed from May 2, 1950 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years 9 months expiring on February 2, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, and an accomplice, stole milk from the victim to the extent of six cans. The purpose of the larceny was to provide milk for children of applicant's friend.

He has been on parole for approximately three years and has been in no further difficulty. The Board of Parole states that he has made a good adjustment on parole and the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, has stated he leaves the matter of commutation of maximum sentence up to the Board. The district attorney of Bradford County, however, is opposed to the granting of relief.

However, under all the circumstances the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished, and that further supervision will be of no avail. Therefore, since he has made a good adjustment on parole, and since the trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack F. Perkins, No. A2231, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack F. Perkins, convicted of bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 17, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was arrested in 1949 on charges of bookmaking and plead guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, but was never confined in prison.

This applicant is married and has two children. He also furnishes partial support to his parents. He has been in no further trouble and has become partner and owner of a restaurant and a check cashing service. He finds it difficult to obtain credit necessary to the operation of his business and desires a pardon to remove this difficulty. Furthermore his son, who will soon be entering college, might suffer unless the stigma of these past events are erased.

The trial judge is retired and the present judge makes no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed.

The Board, under all the circumstances, recommends that a full and complete pardon be granted by your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Argel Phillips, C-2517, No. A-2230, December Session, 1053.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Argel Phillips, convicted of forgery of check in the Court of Westmoreland County to No. 36 May Session 1952 on February 28, 1952, computed from December 28, 1951, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 1 month, expiring on January 28, 1954; and that the maximum sentence of Argel Phillips, convicted of forgery in the Court of Allegheny County to No. 56 March Term 1952 on April 17, 1952, to be served concurrently, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year 9 months 11 days expiring on January 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years from Westmoreland County and Allegheny County for issuing a series of bad checks totalling $350.00. Perhaps the reason for this sentence was he had been arrested on one previous bad check charge about three months before his arrest in the first of these offenses.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they feel that his previous conduct was brought on by drinking and gambling and associating with people of low character.

The trial judge, the Honorable Edward G. Bauer, has no objection to commutation of sentence at this time, and the district attorney of Westmoreland County recommends commutation be granted on the basis of the fact of detainers from other counties, and one from Maryland.

Under the circumstances we feel that since this applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence, consideration should be given to his release at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Piccarelli, No. 4530, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel Piccarelli, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 10, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years 2 months expiring on February 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. In 1932 he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. In 1946 his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. This applicant has been on parole for seven years and he desires commutation of maximum sentence so that he will not have to make regular reports. The Board of Parole has no objection to commutation of his maximum sentence and advises that his cooperation has been satisfactory.

At the present time this applicant is in the Merchant Marines and spends most of his time at sea. He is married and has a daughter living in Illinois at the present time.

The Board of Parole feels that this applicant has made a very sincere effort to effect a satisfactory parole and adjustment and the Board feels that he is completely rehabilitated and will not again offend against society. Therefore, it is recommended that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Pishney, 9310-A, No. 4843, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Pishney, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 7, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 3 years 1 month, expiring on February 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 7, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Herron Pope, No. A-2239, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Herron Pope, convicted of public indecency in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, on March 31, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced for several acts of public indecency while attending Lafayette College. After being apprehended he plead guilty and was placed on probation for a period of one year. He has since gone to California where he is now attending Claremont College. He expects to graduate there in June, 1954.

The trial judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The distirct attorney of Northampton County advises the granting of pardon.

Since this applicant received psychiatric care after his aberration we feel that he has made a sufficient recovery and should be granted the pardon that he seeks herein.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Pryor, D-9015, No. A-472, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Pryor, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1946, computed from June 22, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 7 months expiring on January 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior convictions. He was arrested for robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and carrying concealed deadly weapons. He had been drinking and plead guilty when apprehended. He was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record and all adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond Mac Neille, is opposed but the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

At the present time this applicant has served over seven years of his minimum sentence and the Board feels he has been sufficiently punished. Therefore, it is recommended that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rafter, 6689, No. A-2244, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Rafter, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Session of Northampton County on July 30, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 10 months 15 days expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had no prior record. He plead guilty to commission of forcible rape upon apprehension. However, since his incarceration in the Northampton County Prison he has served as librarian and has assisted in editing a newspaper and has joined the Alcoholics Anonymous. From all indications he is ready to be released to society and he has now served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable William A. Frack, is opposed and so is the district attorney of Northampton County, but the Board feels that since this was applicant's first offense against society that he has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit offenses of any nature. Under all the circumstances we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Reese, B-8868, No. A-1751, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Reese, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 4, 1943, computed from October 14, 1943 be commuted from 19 years to 10 years 4 months expiring on February 14, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction for any offense. He has now served over ten years of his minimum sentence of nineteen years on charges of robbery and burglary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant is considered a good inmate. There is no evidence to indicate he was involved in the riot of January 1953.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney is not opposed as he states this applicant is a good inmate and he feels he has had a change of heart and will not again offend against the law. Under the circumstances we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis A. Ronzoni, E-754, No. A-2229, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis A. Ronzoni, convicted of robbery, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 29, 1948, computed from December 17, 1948

be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 2 months, expiring on February 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his second offense. He violated a parole by this offense and has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence. At the time of the incarceration this applicant had just become twenty-one years of age, and the offenses all took place prior to his reaching his majority.

The applicant feels that he did receive a very substantial sentence for having committed this one robbery and the Board is inclined to agree that had he not been on parole for carrying a concealed deadly weapon sentence he would probably not have received any greater sentence than his accomplices. One accomplice was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than ten years, which has been served. The other accomplice was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, which also has been served.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary record is free from major misconduct reports.

The trial judge has not given any opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that the sentence be commuted.

The Board feels that this applicant did receive a very substantial sentence and since he served over one-half of it with an excellent record, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rosa, No. 3824, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Rosa, convicted of attempting to enter a building with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 12, 1926; and further convicted of malicious destruction of property by explosives in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 13, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he was convicted of offenses in the Courts of Allegheny County, one of which caused him to be a parole violator and he served in addition to the minimum sentences imposed, of one and one-half to ten and two to four, a sentence of one year one month for parole violation. These offenses occurred in 1926 and 1935.

Since that time the applicant has been self employed and he has not been involved in any trouble whatsoever. In 1949 this applicant suffered a severe heart attack and since that time he has been supported by his children. He bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and the reason this applicant seeks a pardon is that he has been proceeded against under the McCarran Act of 1952 by the United States Department of Justice and, unless a pardon is granted, he will be returned to Italy whence he was brought by his father when but a child. In fact, this applicant was of the opinion that he was an American citizen until the matter of deportation was raised.

For a person who suffers from a heart condition of the severity of this man's case, deportation to Italy, where he knows no one and not even the language, would be the equivalent of a sentence of death. Under these circumstances, neither the present judge nor the district attorney have any objections and we, therefore, recommend that a full and complete pardon for all offenses in Pennsylvania be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Docray Shepherd, 6275-D, No. 8142, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Docray Shepherd, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 27, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 25, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George C. Shotwell, 6493, No. A-1346, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George C. Shotwell, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 19, 1950, computed from January 29, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, expiring on January 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he had no prior record. He, and five accomplices, broke into five different places and committed burglary and larceny. Upon his apprehension, he plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years. At the present time he has served more than three years of his minimum sentence. All the accomplices, with the exception of two, received shorter sentences. Two accomplices received the same sentence as this applicant.

The trial judge, the Honorable William G. Barthold, feels that this applicant should serve his minimum sentence and the district attorney of Northampton County is also opposed to commutation.

However, the Board feels that since he had no prior record, and since he has served four-fifths of his sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Sines, 6688, No. A-2243, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Sines, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on July 30, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 10 months, 15 days, expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he had no prior record. He plead guilty to commission of forcible rape upon apprehension. He has an excellent record in the Northampton County Prison, and from all indications he is ready to be released to society. He has now served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable William A. Frack, is opposed and so is the district attorney of Northampton County, but the Board feels that since this was applicant's first offense against society that he has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit offenses of any nature. Under all the circumstances we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel J. Smart E-2346, No. A-2210, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel J. Smart, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 14, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 8 months, expiring on July 14, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and has had no prior criminal record. Applicant states that he was with two accomplices who are alleged to have committed a rape, but that the applicant did not actually commit rape. This statement is supported by the District Attorney of Philadelphia County. Nevertheless, this applicant was convicted and sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than four years.

The trial judge opposes this petition. The District Attroney is not opposed, and in view of the applicant's not having committed any of the offense as charged, and at the present time he has served a year and seven months, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Daniel Stansbury, C-7905, No. 6003, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Daniel Stansbury, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on April 1, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 10 months, expiring on February 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he had no serious criminal record. However, he had been convicted of a charge of robbery in 1930 prior to the commission of this offense. The victim, on two occasions, attempted to fight with this applicant, and the applicant, knowing the victim's nature, had tried to avoid the

fight. Neverthless, the victim was fatally stabbed, and the applicant was taken into custody.

During the past twenty-one years and more, the applicant has had the best prison record that it is possible to have, being spoken of as a model prisoner and one that is cooperative in all respects.

The trial judge, the Honorable Roger Fronfield, is deceased and the present judge makes no recommendation. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has now served almost twenty-two years of a life sentence, we believe he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carmen Suero, 94972, No. A-2214, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Carmen Suero, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 9, 1953, computed from July 19, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 7 months, expiring on February 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, and an accomplice, robbed a check casher of approximately ten thousand dollars, which was found in his possession at the time of his arrest. This applicant comes from a good family and there seems to be no way to explain his conduct. He is married and has one daughter, age fifteen months, who is being supported by his mother. If released he will work with his mother at their fruit stand on South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

The trial judge, the Honorable William R. Toal, has recommended that this applicant serve one and one-half years, and the district attorney of Delaware County has no objection. Since he has now served more than one and one-half years, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roger Thomas, 139-D, No. 8037, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Roger Thomas, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 28, 1944, be commuted from a maximum term of 25 years to a new maximum term of 10 years 1 month, expiring on January 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until Dceember 29, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Cawley Toerner, E-3512, No. A-2209, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack Cawley Toerner, convicted of assault, robbery, armed robbery, etc., in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 30, 1953, computed from January 7, 1953, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year 1 month expiring on February 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, and two accomplices, committed an assault with intent to rob and the two accomplices actually did commit the robbery. He received the same sentence as the two who were actually guilty.

At the present time this applicant has served one year of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Theodore L. Reimel, did not advise the Board of his position and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this was the applicant's first conviction for any offense whatsoever and since he was less culpable we feel that he should be given consideration at this time, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Verdi, No. 802, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Verdi, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 5, 1931 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to a charge of murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to not less than three nor more than six years. The victim in this case was a blackmailer, who had threatened the applicant's life and had actually fired a shot.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant is no longer on parole and they refer the Board to the recommendation of the Board of Parole. The Board of Parole states this applicant has a good reputation since his release over nineteen years ago.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, wrote the Board in 1932 stating that he felt this applicant should have as low a sentence as possible without encouraging the idea that one might take the law in their own hands. At the present time he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished. He has atoned for his offense and since he now has a good reputation we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Williams, 1671-D, No. 6573, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry Williams, convicted of entering to steal and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 4, 1938 be commuted from a maximum term of 30 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, expiring on January 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 28, 1968.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Omurl Williams, 6601-A, No. 4124, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Omurl Williams, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 4, 1927, be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 26 years 10 months, expiring on January 4, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Henry Zimmer, 5647, No. A-2212, December Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Henry Zimmer, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, failure to stop at scene of an accident, operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated in the Court of Quarter Sessions of York County on December 27, 1952 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, 3 months, expiring on January 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he had no prior record. The reason for his incarceration comes as a result of his being in an intoxicated condition and driving an automobile. This resulted in striking a victim, killing him and failing to stop. Although this occurred during a blinding rainstorm the fact that the applicant was intoxicated lead to his conviction.

At the present time this applicant has served over one year and three months of his minimum sentence of one year six months. To release him now is to give him credit for but three months off his minimum sentence.

Under the circumstances we feel, as does the trial judge, the Honorable Walter I. Anderson, and the district attorney of York County, that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Reuben Ash, No. A-1669, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Reuben Ash, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 5 months, expiring on March 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twenty years for the commission of a murder which grew out of a fight. The applicant had a shot gun with him for the purpose of having it fixed and when the victim began to shoot at the applicant, the applicant returned the fire with the shot gun, killing the victim.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a position of responsibility and trust and has an outstanding institutional record. It recommends clemency for him.

The trial judge, the Honorable James C. Crumlish, has no recommendation to make in this case. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends to the Board that clemency be granted.

Since this applicant has served over five years and four months of his minimum sentence of six years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Bauman, 7111, No. A-2249, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Bauman, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 16, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 25 years to a new maximum term of 2 years 3 months 10 days, expiring on January 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 16, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

in re application of William Brazil Brown, No. A-2262, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Brazil Brown, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on May 22, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 10 months expiring on March 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was committed for the perpetration of sodomy in 1946. At this time he was recommended for treatment by a psychiatrist. He has been undergoing treatment under a psychiatrist and we have been informed by the applicant's attorney that psychiatrists consider him cured of his sexual deviation.

The Board of Parole has not been able to give us a report on his present reputation nor have they opposed the commutation of maximum sentence in this case.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has been on parole nearly seven years a favorable recommendation is made that he be removed from parole two years prior to the expiration of his present maximum sentence. We feel that he should not be granted a pardon at this time, but we do recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bruce Carter, D-713, No. 8587, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bruce Carter, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on June 13, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 9 months expiring on March 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of murder in the first degree growing out of a murder committed during a fight over a girl. The decedent had a poor reputation and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they further state that this is a deserving case.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge will take no position in this application. The district attorney does not object to the granting of clemency. This applican't parole plan provides that he go to the State of Illinois, and this meets with our approval.

Under these circumstances we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Close, D-1210, No. 6040, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Close, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1936 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years expiring on April 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and had a bad juvenile record. However, when he was but seventeen years of age, he became involved with two older men and in the attempt to commit a robbery on the victim, an accomplice shot and killed the victim. At the present time he has served almost one-half of his life in the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they recommend that he be given consideration.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. However, we do feel that having served but seventeen years nine months of a life sentence he should serve as much time as his accomplice who was equally guilty and who had his sentence commuted after having served eighteen years. We threfore recommend that his sentence be commuted to expire April 3, 1954, when he shall have served eighteen years of his life sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis Francis Diddlebock, D-811, No. 6837, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lewis Francis Diddlebock, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 23,

1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 7 months expiring on March 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was the first offense for which he was convicted. He acted as one of the lookouts in a Theatre-Manager holdup and at the time of the holdup one of the accomplices shot and killed the police officer who was guarding the Theatre Manager.

At the present time this applicant has served approximately nineteen years of his life sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and has made twenty-six donations of blood to the American Red Cross.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia recommends this man for clemency because of his outstanding institutional record.

Two of the accomplices, who received similar sentences, have had their sentence commuted. This applicant is the last one in the institution and since his accomplices, who were equally guilty, have been given their freedom, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Edelman, No. 9903, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Edelman, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 4, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-three years of age and has but one major conviction. He was sentenced in November 1948 to a term of not less than six nor more than fifteen years on a charge of burglary. The facts are that this applicant rented his truck to his accomplice and the truck was used for the transportation of goods stolen in interstate commerce.

After this applicant had served approximately four years he was released on parole through commutation of his sentence. He immediately went to Florida where he reestablished himself and became affiliated in a wholesale meat business. He has progressed to the point where he is now the General Manager of this wholesale business and he desires pardon in order that he may clear his name and that of his children and so that he may expand the business in which he is presently engaged.

The trial judge, Eugene V. Alessandroni, recommends that the pardon be granted. However, the district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to this action.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty for nearly three years and we feel that the possibility of his again becoming involved is very remote. Under these circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Elliott, E-774, No. A-1791, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Elliott, convicted of robbery and carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 10, 1949, computed from December 30, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months expiring on March 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He committed a robbery and although he alleges it was done while under the influence of liquor, there is no evidence of such condition in the record. However, this was but one of the factors and there was no prior criminal record. This applicant received a very substantial sentence in a ten to twenty year term.

At the present time this applicant has served more than five years of his minimum of ten years.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no comment to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia stated he feels this applicant received a most severe sentence for a first offender, and he stated he was not opposed to the clemency.

Under the circumstances the Board, therefore, recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Evans, 6731-D, No. A-2273, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Arthur Evans, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1945, computed from October 21, 1945, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 8 years 3 months, expiring on January 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the

applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 21, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John First, B-5932, No. 9737, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John First, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 1, 1937 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years expiring on July 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. The murder to which this man plead guilty was a murder committed in the perpetration of a holdup. The applicant's accomplice was the one who did the actual killing and he is still incarcerated.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and there is no evidence that he was involved in the roit of January 1953. They would recommend him if he were eligible for parole.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny is opposed to commutation at this time, feeling that it is a bit premature. The Board does feel that this application is premature. However, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted as of July 1, 1954, when this applicant will have served seventeen years of a life sentence which we do not think premature under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Joseph Flanagan, No. A-2275, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommends that the minimum sentence of Eugene Joseph Flanagan, convicted of larceny of auto; operating vehicle w/o consent of owner in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1953 be commuted from 6 months to 5 months, expiring on February 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six months nor more than two years in the Philadelphia County Prison for the larceny of an automobile.

The warden of the Philadelphia County Prison states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milnor, has not advised the Board of Pardons his recommendations in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has now served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record, and there is no objection from the district attorney of Philadelphia Couny, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Gilliard 4719-D, No. 5606, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Gilliard, convicted of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 28, 1935 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 19 years, expiring on April 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 18, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Chester Harris, No. A-2250, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Chester Harris, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on August 31, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 6 months, 10 days, expiring on February 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he had one previous conviction. He was arrested when his accomplice made a statement with regard to burglary, and was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years. Two of the accomplices, who were equally guilty, received a three hundred dollar fine. Because of his previous record it was felt that he was sentenced to too severe a sentence.

The trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of clemency up to the Board.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record, and the authorities of Westmoreland County have no objection, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph G. Howell, No. A-2268, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph G. Howell, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 28, 1949 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years, 9 months, expiring on February 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and at the present time has served nearly five years of a minimum sentence of eight years. At the time these offenses were committed by this applicant he was but a youth of seventeen years of age. He and six accomplices committed a series of burglaries and taxi cab robberies. Most of the accomplices had prior criminal records although this applicant had no prior criminal record. He was given a very severe sentence of eight to sixteen years.

The Board of Trustees of Western State Penitentiary state that this man has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable A. Marshall Thompson, makes no recommendation. He does point out this applicant was in four armed robberies. The District Attorney of Allegheny County has no objection to the granting of clemency in this case.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has served nearly five years of a minimum sentence of eight years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Kruvczuk, also known as Stephen Kruvczuk, No. 4675, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Steve Kruvczuk, also known as Stephen Kruvczuk, convicted of assault and robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years 3 months expiring on March 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than twenty years for the commission of a series of three robberies. This applicant was the driver of the get-away car. He had his minimum sentence of three years commuted to two years and seven months and he was paroled from the Eastern State Penitentiary on July 29, 1941. At the present time he has been on parole over twelve and one-half years.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. He provides well for his family and maintains a good home. Applicant desires to change his name which is Polish in origin. However, in order to do so, he would have to give to the court the facts of his conviction. He has been in no further difficulty and has married and has a family of a young daughter and a son.

The trial judge, the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he has no objection to the granting of a commutation of his maximum sentence and the district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty and has been on parole over twelve and one-half years, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Providenza Miccichi, No. 5679, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Providenza Miccichi, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 1, 1940 be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age and this is her first conviction for any offense whatsoever. She was a member of the famed arsenic ring of Philadelphia County and was under the complete domination of the head of the ring, one Morris Bolber. Bolber conspired with applicant to turn over to an individual certain powders which were furnished to applicant's accomplice, who, in turn, administered them to his wife. The powders turned over to the accomplice were arsenic poison. This applicant has now served over fourteen years and eight months in the Industrial Home for Women at Muncy where she has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Louis E. Levinthal, has stated that this applicant is deserving of a penalty less severe than that imposed upon Morris Bolber or her accomplice.

The applicant is suffering from arthritis and she has a cardiac condition in addition thereto. Her family has been faithful to her through all the years of her confinement. Now at the age of sixty-eight she desires clemency in order that she may be reunited with her family.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County feels that this application is premature at the present time. We, however, agree with the trial judge that she is deserving of some consideration and we, therefore, recommend that her minimum sentence be commuted to fifteen years, expiring on June 15, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Carl Miller, No. A-2279, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Carl Miller, convicted of perjury and bigamy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 23, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He committed bigamy by marrying a second time while his first marriage still subsisted. He is a hard worker and is an elevator dispatcher in the Union Trust Building in Pittsburgh, with twenty-four men under his supervision. He has a position offered as a special police officer in his present employment and is unable to take this job with a record still before him.

Since these two offenses grew out of the same set of facts, that is the perjury on the marriage license application and the bigamy in the commission of the second marriage, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and since he has been in no further difficulty for eighteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Mount, No. 9864, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Mount, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 6, 1940 be commuted from 15 years to 13 years, 8 months, expiring on February 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has a very bad prior criminal record, having four prior convictions and one parole violation. However, in this offense he plead guilty to the commission of a payroll robbery and was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years. At the present time he has served over thirteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and all of his accomplices with the exception of one, who is confined in Farview State Hospital, have been free.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, places the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since he has served such a large proportion of his minimum sentence, and the district attorney is not opposed to clemency, we are recommending that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thelma R. Orr, No. A-2263, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thelma R. Orr, convicted of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Session of Delaware County on December 12, 1952 be commuted from 4 years to 1 year, 2 months, expiring on February 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and she has had no prior criminal record. She was a teller in a bank and over a period of twenty-two years she committed a series of embezzlements.

The trial judge, the Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no objection to the granting of clemency in this matter because, as he pointed out, in the Federal District Court a woman was sentenced to three months for embezzlement of approximately $136,000. The judge further stated that under those circumstances this applicant's sentence would have been approximately one month. At the present time she has served thirteen months of a minimum sentence of four years. The judge also said that this applicant was a person of good reputation and highly regarded by many of her fellow-townsmen and her friends. These funds, which were taken from the bank, were used to help poor people and this applicant never profited in any way from the peculations. She is willing to make restitution to the extent that she is able and to that end has advised the bonding company.

The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency, and under the circumstances we feel that this applicant's sentence should be commuted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Howard Pyeatte, E-1496, No 2642, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leon Howard Pyeatte, convicted of assault and battery and attempt to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 9, 1948, computed from February 3, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 3 months, 14 days, expiring on May 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and is presently serving a sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit sodomy. His entire appeal to this Board is based on the fact that he was not given a legal sentence from Berks County in 1932 and when that sentence is correctly computed and restated he is serving one year too long. He only asks that this one year sentence reduction be given.

The trial judge is opposed. The district attorney states that he recommends, if he is entitled to this time. The Board finds he is entitled to this one year and since he has now served over four years we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry W. Pitts, No. A-2271, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry W. Pitts, convicted of highway robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on November 29, 1950, computed from October 19, 1950 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 4 months, expiring on February 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is the third offense that he committed. He and an accomplice compelled the victim to get into a car and after that they threatened the victim and drove into the country where they stole $54.00.

At the present time this applicant has been on parole for three years and three months and parole authorities feel that it may be premature at this time. However, he is now living in Ohio and has been released from supervision by the Ohio authorities. We get a very favorable recommendation from the people in Ohio.

The trial judge has not written to us, but the District Attorney has no objection to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence.

Since this applicant is in Ohio and will continue to remain there, we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Lee Pressley E-3423, No. A-2283, January 19 Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert Lee Pressley, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on December 12, 1952, computed from December 3, 1952 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 7 months, expiring on June 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than seven years on a charge of rape. Under the circumstance we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the Board is dubious of the conviction although he will not go behind the jury's verdict.

The trial judge, the Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick, is not opposed to the granting of clemency and leaves that matter up to the Board. The District Attorney feels that this applicant should serve approximately one year, six months to one year seven months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that the applicant has a good institutional record.

Since this applicant has an excellent record and the authorities are not opposed if he serves one year, seven months, we recommend that his sentence be commuted to June 3, 1954, when he will have served one year, seven months.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morton Shore, No. A-2281, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morton Shore, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 25, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of five years for being a party to the commission of oral sodomy in the men's room of a North Broad Street Subway Station.

Following his probation period he received psychiatric treatment and the Psychiatric Department of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia states that this applicant has made an excellent readjustment.

The trial judge, the Honorable James C. Crumlish, has written the Board and recommends that the pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County also recommends that a pardon be granted.

Normally a pardon would not be granted while the applicant is on parole. However, the Board has been informed that the trial judge terminated parole on this individual on November 10, 1953, and under these circumstances we feel justified in recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Sireci, No. 5185, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Sireci, convicted of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County, on October 3, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum of 18 years, 11 months, expiring on April 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 22, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Spina, No. A-1238, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Pasquale Spina, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 3, 1950, computed from December 17, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 1 month 26 days expiring on February 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and three accomplices were sentenced on a plea of guilty to burglary to not less than five nor more than fourteen years. He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommends his release.

The trial judge, the Honorable Michael J. Egan, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has no objection.

Since this applicant has now served over four years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Strothers, No. A-1728, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo Strothers, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 28, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 10 months expiring on March 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of robbery, having committed a payroll hold up. Upon his apprehension he plead guilty and is now incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that a pardon be granted.

Since he has served approximately six years of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Anthony Stuski, No. A-2251, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stanley Anthony Stuski, convicted of conspiracy to set up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 17, 1938 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and placed on suspended sentence on a charge of conspiracy to set up an illegal lottery.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent reputation at the present time. He is the present owner of the "Dumont Bar and Restaurant" in Philadelphia and desires this pardon in order to clear his name as well as that of his five children.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his feeling in this matter. However, the district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case. Under these circumstances, since the offense occurred almost seventeen years ago, we are recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Joseph Walsh, No. 1903, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Paul Joseph Walsh, convicted of conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 29, 1932 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. Approximately twenty-two years ago he was charged with conspiracy to defraud the election law in placing fictitious names on the voting lists. Since this one deviation with the law he has been in no further difficulty for twenty-two years and has been a pressman for the Pittsburgh Press for over thirteen years. He is

married and has four children, and has an excellent reputation in his community.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney is not opposed. Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant should be granted a pardon and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Wilson, No. 7841, January Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Wilson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on November 26, 1930 be commuted from 10 years to 1 year, 3 months, expiring on February 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he has been serving a sentence of not less than thirty nor more than sixty years on charges of robbery. At the present time this applicant has served over twenty-three years of his minimum sentence and he has an excellent institutional record for the past twelve years. There is no evidence that he was involved in the riot of January 1953.

The trial judge, the Honorable George V. Moore, is deceased and the present judge has made no recommendation. The district attorney was not opposed when he found that this applicant's parole plan was to go to the State of West Virginia where he will live with his aged mother.

Since this applicant has served nearly a quarter of a century we believe that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Black, C-2523, No. A-1829, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard Black, convicted of breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 9, 1950, computed from March 13, 1952 be commuted from 3½ years to 2 years, expiring on March 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he had been sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than eight years on charges of robbery, etc., and while incarcerated in the Rockview Penitentiary he escaped and was given an additional sentence of not less than three and one-half nor more than seven years. At the present time he has served nearly two years of this minimum sentence so that he has now served more than six years in the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview have no objection to the granting of clemency and state there is no evidence this applicant was involved in the riot.

Neither the trial judge, nor the district attorney of Centre County have any comment to make regarding clemency.

We feel that this is a very severe sentence and since he has served two years we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward John Cook, E-3023, No. A-1743, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward John Cook, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 27, 1952, computed from May 3, 1952 be commuted from 2 years 6 months to 2 years expiring on May 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

'This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced for the murder of a man who was running around with applicant's wife. He received a very short minimum sentence but this is probably due to the fact that the circumstances were such that the trial judge felt he should not be severely punished. He does have four children, one of whom is nearly totally blind and the other is totally deaf and he is needed for the support of these children and their care and maintenance. We do feel that he must be punished for taking the law into his own hands. However, we do feel that he is entitled to some clemency in this matter.

Under these circumstances and the fact that the trial judge is no longer opposed to clemency, we recommend that clemency be granted when he has served two years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Coots, D-7913, No. A-972, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Coots, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 3, 1944, computed from September 26, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 6 months expiring on March 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He did have two prior juvenile offenses which are not considered serious. He received a very severe sentence for robbery in this matter, being not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At the present time he has served all but seven months of this sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge, the Honorable Joseph Sloane, is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter nor is the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

Since this applicant received a very severe sentence and since he has served all but six months of ten years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and recommend the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roosevelt Cunningham, B-9991, No. 9012, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roosevelt Cunningham, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 17, 1947, computed from August 23, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 7 months expiring on March 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has had a bad juvenile record but this was his first major conviction.

He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years on charges of armed robbery. At the present time he has served three-fourths of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a fair institutional record and that they would recommend him for parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable Russell H. Adams, has not advised the Board of Pardons of his feelings in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County, however, has advised the Board he is in favor of commutation.

Since this was the applicant's first major conviction and since he has served seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas H. Daly, No. A-2314, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas H. Daly, who pleaded guilty to fornication and bastardy, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 9, 1935; and was convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He is a plumbing inspector for the City of Philadelphia and has taken a civil service examination for appointment in a similar capacity with the United States Government. He however, cannot accept this position unless he receives a pardon.

He has made a full disclosure of his offenses to the board and has been in no further difficulty for a period of approximately six years.

The first offense occured nearly nineteen years ago.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been severely punished.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Gilmore, D-9064, No. A-519, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Gilmore, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 12, 1946, computed from July 27, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 8 months expiring on March 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of robbery. At the present time he has served over three-fourths of his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record and occupies a position of trust in the Graterford institution. He is permitted to work outside the walls without immediate supervision and has never breached his trust.

The trial judge, the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency in this matter. We recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Gordesky, B-9779, No. A-1722, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Gordesky, convicted of burglary and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 28, 1946, computed from May 14, 1946, be commuted from 13 years to 7 years, 10 months, 10 days, expiring on March 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of burglary and rape for not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-six years.

At the present time this applicant has served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence.

The Board is rather doubtful that an actual rape was committed in this case and this conclusion was concurred in by the district attorney of Allegheny county.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has no objection to his being released on parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable Walter P. Smart, states that he believes this applicant has been institutionalized for a considerable period of time and he would not object to any decision made by the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated that he has no objection to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant has served nearly eight years of a very long minimum sentence, we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Harris, E-1485, No. A-1808, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Harris, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 31, 1950 be commuted from 9 years to 4 years, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on March 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was given a term of not less than nine nor more than eighteen years on the charge of breaking into homes and stealing jewelry and other valuables. All of his accomplices received shorter sentences and since they have been released from the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, has advised the Board of Pardons he leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant was virtually a first offender and has now served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Haynes, C-9588, No. 6702, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Haynes, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1931, computed from March 13, 1934, be commuted from life to 20 years expiring on March 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 52 years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a victim who thought that this applicant was attempting to rob a home in the vicinity of the victim's home

He has an excellent institutional record and has been in the institution for more than 23 years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record. It must be stated that he certainly has served a long period of time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Since he has served nearly a quarter of century with an excellent institutional record, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend. We therefore recommend commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marion Jenkins, No. A-1955, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Marion Jenkins, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 28, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year 5 months expiring on March 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was her first major conviction. She was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years on charges of voluntary manslaughter which grew out of a fight that occurred in the applicant's own home, the victim being the aggressor in the fight.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make and the district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends clemency be granted in this matter.

Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant is entitled to clemency and recommend a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer H. Kaehl, C-2497, No. A-1747, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer H. Kaehl, convicted of escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on May 16, 1949, computed from February 24, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 1 month, expiring on March 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his second major conviction. He was first given a sentence of not less than five years nor more than ten years on charges of robbery and larceny and while at Rockview he escaped therefrom. He was then given an additional sentence or not less than five nor more than ten years and at the present time he has served approximately two years of this minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and both the trial judge and the district attorney of Centre County have no recommendations to make in this matter, leaving the same up to the Board of Pardons.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gordon Kossovsky, No. 8224, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gordon Kossovsky, convicted of assault and battery with intent to rob and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 21, 1943, computed from June 16, 1943 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years 9 months expiring on March 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years on the charges of assault and battery with intent to rob, and robbery. He served eight years before being

released on parole. At the present time he has been on parole two and one-half years.

The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania states that this applicant has a good record on parole and it has no obpection to his parole being terminated in order that he may move with his parents to Florida without being under supervision. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since he has a good record on parole for over two and one-half years and since he desires to move to Florida without the responsibility of parole, we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Joseph Kotal, E-84, No. A-1817, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Joseph Kostal, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1948, computed from December 3, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 3 months, 10 days, expiring on March 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than forty years for the charge of holdup of four hotels. One of the accomplices who received a sentence of five to ten years and has already had his sentence commuted. The other accomplice is still in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommended that clemency be granted in this matter.

Since this applicant has now served over six years of his minimum sentence and since he had no prior criminal record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and has learned his lesson. For these reasons we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas W. Moran, No. A-2311, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas W. Moran, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 11, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, expiring on March 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-five years of age and this was his first offense against society. He was convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy on a young boy. At the present time he has served approximately one year of his minimum sentence. If released he plans to go to live in Florida with his wife. He is also suffering from angina and because of his physical condition it is doubtful if he would live out his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Ralph T. Bell, has made no comment, and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed. Under the above circumstances and with the recommendation from the District Attorney's office of Allegheny County we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Moskorisin, C-2222, No. A-2305, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Moskorisin, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 4, 1951, computed from March 18, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, expiring on March 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was found guilty of an alleged rape upon a victim. However, from all the facts presented to the Board of Pardons it would seem that this applicant was not guilty of rape but that the act was consensual.

At the present time this applicant has served two years of a minimum sentence of five years.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge makes no recommendation in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County, however, stated that he was not opposed to clemency. This applicant had a very good war record and received the Presidential Citation so that under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been severely punished. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Reed, B-6734, No. A-1756, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Reed, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 23, 1939, computed from December 3, 1941 be commuted from 35 years to 12 years, 3 months, 20 days, expiring on March 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has had a prior criminal record. Because of this prior criminal record this applicant received a sentence of not less than thirty-five nor more than seventy years on charges of robbery and burglary. At the present time he has served fifteen years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent instituional record and it further states that this applicant was not involved in the riots.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County, however, states that he believes this applicant is worthy of another chance and is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has served nearly one-half of a very lengthy minimum sentence, we feel that he is worthy of another chance and, therefore, will serve a long period of parole. We recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert Robinson, C-2006, No. A-417, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gilbert Robinson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 3, 1944, computed from September 26, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 6 months, expiring on March 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and although he has been arrested seven times, six of these were juvenile offenses and were disposd of in juvenile courts by probation periods. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on the charge of robbery. At the present time he has served over nine and one-half years of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent record. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that clemency be granted.

Since this applicant has served all but approximately six months of his minimum sentence we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rosselli, C-303, No. A-618, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Rosselli, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 4, 1947, computed from May 5, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 10 months, 20 days, expiring on March 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this is not the first time that he has been in difficulty with the law. However, most of his trouble has been the cashing of bad checks. He did, in this instance, cash ten checks involving approximately fifty dollars each. He received a very severe sentence of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years. At the present time this applicant has served nearly seven years of this minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but because of the length of the sentence they feel that perhaps this application is premature.

The trial judge, the Honorable Samuel E. Weiss, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that clemency be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County also recommends that clemency be granted in this matter.

Since this applicant has served approximately seven years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years for forging ten checks, we feel that he has been severly punished and in view of the recommendations of the authorities in Allegheny County, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin E. Sarkisian, No. A-2316, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Martin E. Sarkisian, convicted of larceny of automobile in the court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 8, 1953 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 21 years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices borrowed a friend's car and went to a dance and when they failed to return the car, due to the fact that they had a flat tire, the friend reported the car stolen.

The accomplices were found not guilty but this applicant was not tried at the same time because he was in the Armed Forces and serving in Korea. Upon his discharge he was found guilty of this offense and placed on probation. It is interesting to note that this applicant was no more guilty than his accomplices yet he was convicted and the accomplices were found not guilty.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation and should be given some consideration.

The trial judge, the Honorable George G. Parry, is no longer a member of the Court and present judge leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency in this matter.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant is punished more than his accomplices who are equally guilty and we feel that this is a miscarriage of justice. We therefore, recommend a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Phillip Fred Scasserra, 70732, No. A-1949, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Phillip Fred Scasserra, who plead guilty to burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on August 16, 1951, computed from July 31, 1951, be commuted from 3 years, to 2 years, 8 months, expiring on March 31, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Phillip Fred Scasserra, who plead guilty to conspiracy to do unlawful act and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler County on August 31, 1951, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 7 months, expiring on March 31, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Phillip Fred Scasserra, convicted of false pretence in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 23, 1953, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years. 8 months, expiring on March 31, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years on charges of burglary and larceny with sentence in Allegheny County. He was also sentenced in Butler County on charges of conspiracy to do unlawful act and larceny, and sentenced in Allegheny County on charges of false pretences. He also has a sentence of not less than two nor more than four years imposed by the Dauphin County Court which he will be required to serve after he finishes his sentence in Allegheny Workhouse.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his opinion in this matter. However, the district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

The applicant has now served nearly his entire minimum sentence and under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Schmitt, E-977, No. A-1310, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank J. Schmitt, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1949, computed from March 9, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 days, expiring on March 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five years on the charge of robbery. At the present time he has served approximately five years of his minimum sentence.

For a first offender the Board feels that this applicant received a very severe sentence. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which fact was given us by the Board of Trustees.

The trial judge, the Honorable Byron A. Milner, feels that this applicant should serve his minimum sentence but we feel that he received a very severe sentence under the circumstances. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this

matter and we, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles C. Shuman, No. A-2048, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles C. Shuman, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 11, 1952, computed from May 11, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 10 months, expiring on March 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He obtained money through fraudulent conversion advertising that he had mortgage money to place. He collected a fee therefor and then was unable to place the mortgage. For this he received a sentence of not less than two nor more than four years. At the present time he has served all but three months of this sentence. Restitution has been made.

Under the circumstances we feel that applicant has been sufficiently punished and therefore we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Zack Stanford, D-2945, No. A-276, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Zack Stanford, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1938, computed from February 24, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 16 years 1 month expiring on March 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than thirty nor more than sixty years for the charge of strong armed robbery. It is believed that he and seven accomplices committed a series of robberies over a period of several months. He received a very severe sentence and all of the accomplices who were sentenced with him have either had their sentences commuted or have died in the institution. Since this applicant does not have a bad prior record we feel he should receive the same treatment as his accomplices.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comments to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County agrees with the Board of Pardons in this matter.

Under these circumstances we recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thurman Tate, D-9692, No. A-383, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thurman Tate, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 17, 1947, computed from April 16, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 11 months expiring on March 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of robbery. At the present time he has served six years and ten months of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices have been released or have had their sentences commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since applicant has served nearly seven years of a minimum sentence of ten years and since the district attorney leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Tranter, E-784, No. A-2293, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alfred Tranter, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 12, 1949, computed from December 31, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 3 months expiring on March 31, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a charge of robbery.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County favors clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant is a first offender and has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and there are no objections from the authorities in Philadelphia County, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dorsey Wright, E-910, No. A-1463, February Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dorsey Wright, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 25, 1949, computed from February 6, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 1 month 10 days expiring on March 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on the charge of armed robbery. He was only sixteen years of age when sentenced and we feel he was given a very severe sentence under the circumstances. Nevertheless he adjusted well at the Eastern State Penitentiary and has now served five years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record.

We believe that if this applicant is given another chance he will not again offend against society. Because of his youth and because of the fact that he has served over one-half of his minimum sentence we recommend that clemency be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William E. Allen, E-2273, No. A-1451, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William E. Allen, convicted of burglary and attempt to rob or commit burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 27, 1951, computed from January 30, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 3 months, expiring April 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than four nor more than ten years on a plea of guilty to the commission of thirteen burglaries. At the present time this applicant has served over three years, three months of a minimum sentence of four years. One of his accomplices has been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, has advised the Board that he feels this sentence was fair and he is opposed to commutation. The district attorney, at the time this applicant was convicted, was the Honorable Carl B. Shelley, and he has written this Board and states he advises commutation. The present district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter up to the Board.

In view of this applicant's physical condition, and the fact that he has made an excellent adjustment in the institution, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard B. Barrett, C-590, No. A-1086, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard B. Barrett, convicted of burglary, violation firearms act, prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on March 15, 1948, computed from March 10, 1948 be commuted from 9

years to 6 years, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on April 20, 1954, only on condition he go to New York State.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and his prior record has nothing in it to commend him to the Board of Pardons. He has four prior arrests, four convictions and two parole violations. The latest violation of parole was the offense committed in Clearfield County in Pennsylvania for which he is presently serving his sentence. He also escaped from the Clerfield County Jail while awaiting trial. At the time this offense occurred he had been on parole just a few months short of two years.

At the present time he has served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence in Pennsylvania and while normally we would not consider this applicant for clemency at this time, we are taking the word of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary and recommend that his sentence be commuted subject to and only on condition that he be returned to the State of New York, there to serve a substantial portion of his sentence whose parole he violated by the commission of this offense in Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Legion Bedford, B-2940, No. A-894, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Legion Bedford, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 17, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years, 6 months, expiring on May 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment on a plea of guilty to murder generally, the murder occuring in the perpetration of a robbery. He has an excellent institutional record and was not involved in the riots that occurred in the Western State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served more than twenty-two years of a life sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no information. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency, but we feel that the long period of time he has served is sufficient reason for the granting of clemency in this case. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lynwood Cheatham, C-2627, No. A-994, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lynwood Cheatham, convicted of murder in second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 3, 1950, computed from December 26, 1948 be commuted from 7 years to 5 years, 4 months, expiring on April 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age, and has no prior criminal record. He had a very good reputation prior to the happening of this offense and it was most unfortunate that this applicant, having had a few drinks on Christmas Eve, became angry with his wife and shot her. She was found dead under the Christmas tree.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has demonstrated a good habit of industry and disciplinary record is unblemished.

The present judge in Dauphin County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Dauphin County, who was the prosecutor in this case, appeared before the Board of Pardons and recommended that clemency be granted in order that this man may reestablish his home.

Since this applicant has served over five years of a minimum sentence of seven years, and he has an excellent institutional record, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Barron Cramer, C-2951, No. A-2356, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Barron Cramer, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on December 5, 1952 computed from September 22, 1952 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years expiring on September 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than ten years on a charge of rape. He plead guilty to the offense when arrested, together with two accomplices, and was given the

sentence that appears above. This is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

The victim was twenty-two years of age and it is the opinion of the board that for a first offender he received a very severe sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and there is no evidence that he was connected in any degree with the riots in the Western State Penitentiary.

It is the opinion of the board that perhaps the feeling in the community may have something to do with the severity of the sentence. The trial judge, the Honorable J. Colvin Wright, now Superior Court Judge, has written the board and states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the board.

We feel that justice would be served in this case if the applicant be required to serve two years, and under those circumstances, we recommend that the sentence be commuted on September 22, 1954, when he will have served two years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gaetano Culotta, 4986-D, No. A-2346, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gaetano Culotta, convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on November 29, 1944, computed from February 3, 1945, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 9 years 2 months, expiring on April 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 3, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Leroy Cunningham, C-3130, No. 8937, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Leroy Cunningham, who plead guilty to charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on December 6, 1950, computed from August 3, 1953, be commuted from a minimum term of 3 years to a new minimum term of 9 months, expiring on May 3, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Leroy Cunningham, who plead guilty to charges of burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 18, 1950, computed from August 3, 1953, be commuted from a minimum term of 2 years to a new minimum term of 9 months, expiring on May 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he had a particularly bad prior record when he became involved in this offense. But for this man's action while in the Western State Penitentiary we could find nothing in his past record which would merit consideration by the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, and the acting warden, have seen fit to write letters recommending this applicant and this for the reason that he has proved himself to be an excellent automobile mechanic. It is his intention, and his parole plan, that when he is released from the penitentiary he will be employed by the State Police in the maintenance of their automobiles. We can think of no better place for this applicant. He has an excellent record at the institution.

The trial judges in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties have withheld their objection and have stated they are not opposed. Likewise, the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served nearly three and one-half years of his sentence, but only seven months of which apply, we feel he will have the type of guidance which he will need to go straight under his present parole plan, and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Curry, Jr., E-3007, No. A-2284, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Curry, Jr., convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 22, 1952, computed from April 16, 1952, be commuted from a minimum term of 10 years to a new minimum term of 2 years, expiring

on April 16, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Curry, Jr., convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon together with other persons, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on October 31, 1952, be commuted from a minimum term of 2 years 6 months to a new minimum term of 1 year 5 months 15 days, expiring on April 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced for this series of robberies in Delaware and Montgomery Counties when he became involved with several older men who lead him astray. It is the feeling of the authorities in Delaware County that this application is premature. However, at the time of hearing the persons with whom he is going to live, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Semans, appeared before the board and stated that they were interested in this applicant and would give him a home as well as a position. This applicant is the result of a broken home and he had no one to turn to in his youth. He lacked the proper parental care which caused him to get into these difficulties.

The board of trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary record is free from major misconduct reports, and custodial officers report favorably concerning his attitude and cooperation.

In view of the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Semans in this applicant and the fact that he can probably be rehabilitated even though this applicant has served but one year and nine months, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted to two years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Darling, 5537-C, No. 8021, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Darling, convicted of entering with intent to steal and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1938, computed from May 24, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 15 years 11 months, expiring on May 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 24, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel DeLuca, §942, No. 2596, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel DeLuca, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 15, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years to a new maximum term of 3 years, expiring on April 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 15, 1991.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Fauland, E-3616, No. A-2366, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Fauland, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on March 23, 1953, computed from August 11, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 1 year 8 months 10 days expiring on April 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this

was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, together with three accomplices, committed a series of burglaries in and about Shamokin, in Northumberland County. Upon their apprehension the applicant plead guilty to these offenses and was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has now served over one and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Robert M. Fortney, has written the Board and stated that the applicant was a hard-working, respectable individual before he became involved with the law and he has no hesitancy in recommending parole action to the Board. The district attorney of Northumberland County, however, feels that the matter is premature at this time, but since he is not aware of the judge's present position we have reason to believe that he would be in favor of clemency as is the trial judge.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant's disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent. Under the circumstances we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stewart W. Felker, E-3441, No. A-2374, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stewart W. Felker, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on December 10, 1952 be commuted from 2 years 6 months to 1 year 6 months expiring on June 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the charge of forgery, he being the Secretary of the Steamfitters and Plumbers Union in Monroe County. During the years 1950 to 1952 he collected the members' fees and dues and forged the name of the president of the Union to the slips and did not report approximately $12,000 in cash to the Union. When confronted with these peculations he admitted his guilt and received the sentence mentioned above.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge has advised the Board of Pardons that this sentence is fair, but he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Monroe County has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in the matter. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished for a first offender and he has an excellent parole plan which meets with the approval of the Board of Pardons. We further feel that he will be in good hands of his sponsor and representative, his brother-in-law. We also feel that under these circumstances substantial justice will be accomplished if he serves one and one-half years. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted as of June 10, 1954, when he will have served one year six months.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Flippone, C-6580, No. 4465, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Filippone, convicted of kidnapping in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on November 20, 1930 be commuted from 25 years to 23 years, 6 months, expiring on May 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He is serving a term of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years on the charge of kidnapping. The kidnapping is alleged to have been his employer's son although in retrospect it hardly seems that this applicant was as guilty as the offense seemed. Nevertheless he has now served approximately twenty-four years of his minimum sentence. His one accomplice received a ten year sentence and has had his sentence commuted nearly fifteen years ago. The other accomplice is deceased.

Since this applicant has served such a long period of time on what is actually a first offender, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Gaffney, E-2688, No. A-2341, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Norman Gaffney, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 22, 1946, computed from December 10, 1951 be commuted

from 10 years to 2 years, 4 months, 20 days, expiring on April 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age. He has had a bad prior criminal record involving at least one parole violation in this conviction. At the present time he has served over eight years, but because he was sentenced for parole violation he has only served two years and three months of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has maintained an excellent work and institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make with regard to the advisability of his release on parole at this time. If released it is the intention of this applicant to move with his family to Florida so that he will no longer be a resident of Pennsylvania.

All of his accomplices have had their sentences commuted or have served their minimum sentences.

This applicant has served as long as any of his accomplices. Nevertheless the district attorney of Philadelphia County is still objecting to granting of clemency in this matter. We feel that since this applicant's parole plan is satisfactory and since he has an excellent institutional record and since he served continuously for a period of eight years, even though only two years three months apply on this sentence, that some consideration should be given and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Larry Ward Getgen, E-2125, No. A-2339, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Larry Ward Getgen, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on January 15, 1951, computed from December 18, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 4 months, expiring on April 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and three accomplices, committed a series of burglaries and he was apprehended in the second establishment they were in on this particular evening. Upon his being brought before the bar of justice he plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than eight years. At the present time he has served over three years two months.

One of his accomplices had his sentence commuted and the other accomplice has served his sentence. This applicant was only eighteen years of age at the time this offense occurred, and since the accomplices have been freed, we feel this applicant should be given consideration because he was no worse than his accomplices. He has served more than the minimum sentence of his accomplice and since he was only eighteen at the time this offense occurred, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence L. Griffith, E-133, No. A-2373, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence L. Griffin, convicted of burglary, robbery armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Session of Chester County on February 2, 1948, computed from October 15, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years, expiring on October 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age. He plead guilty to the commission of burglary and robbery, armed with an offensive weapon. The offense was the robbing of a bank and the using of a sawed off shot gun as a weapon.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford have advised the Board of Pardons they feel this applicant has made a good adjustment in this institution and they would recommend him for parole.

This is really the applicant's first offense and he received the maximum sentence under the law. He has now served six years five months of a fifteen year minimum sentence. We feel this applicant has been very severely punished and although the authorities in Chester County are opposed to clemency, we feel that since this applicant is a first offender, some leniency should be granted. We, therefore, recommend that this sentence be commuted when this applicant has served seven years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth Thomas Guy, No. A-2350, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Kenneth Thomas

Guy, convicted of pointing firearms in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, on March 21, 1931 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and has had no prior criminal record. In 1931 this applicant was convicted of pointing firearms and was sentenced to a term of not less than one year nor more than two years.

This applicant presently resides in the State of Kentucky and has a good reputation in the State. He is married and has three children. He owns his home, which is completely paid for, and he desires to have his name cleared in order that he may go into business. No one in the community in which he now resides is aware of this previous record.

Since this applicant is married, has a fine family and home, and has completely rehabilitated himself, we feel that this one mistake should be completely removed from the record and a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry J. Harrison, D-9369, No. A-1759, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry J. Harrison, convicted of burglary and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 14, 1947, computed from December 19, 1946 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 4 months, 10 days, expiring on April 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than twenty nor more than forty years on a plea of guilty to five burglaries and one robbery. At the present time this applicant has served over seven and one-quarter of his minimum sentence of twenty years. His accomplice, however, is still in the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an outstanding record that is excellent. They commend him highly because of his rehabilitative effort and the sincerity of his purpose.

The trial judge, the Honorable Vincent J. Carroll, has not advised the Board of Pardons of his opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, is not opposed to clemency.

Since this applicant has served over one-third of his minimum sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record, and the authorities in Philadelphia County are not opposed to his release on parole, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph M. Jones, 6687, No. A-2343, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph M. Jones, convicted of assault and battery and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County on July 30, 1952 be commuted from 2 years, 6 months to 2 years, expiring on July 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He, and two accomplices, had been drinking when he and a companion took a sixteen year old girl to a lonely spot and there had, as he described it, "consensual relationship" with the victim. However, the trial judge disputes this argument very strongly and opposes the commutation.

The applicant does have an excellent institutional record and if released will be subject to parole supervision by Envoy Prynn of the Salvation Army. Also this applicant will live in Philadelphia with his grandparents.

We believe this applicant has been very severely punished, and we are recommending that his sentence be commuted when he has served two years, to wit, July 30, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Krupocin, 6622-D, No. 8211, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Paul Krupocin, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on September 28, 1939, computed from July 1, 1939, be computed from a maximum term of 30 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 9 months, expiring on April 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action

to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until July 1, 1969.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Kuklich, 7064-C, No. 6680, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Oscar Kuklich, convicted of entering and stealing in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 5, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 9 years, 2 months, expiring on March 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 24, 1954.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Lavery, 5636-D, No. 7958, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Lavery, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 2, 1937, computed November 26, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years, 4 months, expiring on March 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 11, 1946.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Lesanitz, 3521-D, No. 7722, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Lesanitz, convicted of entering a building to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 20, 1938, computed from September 17, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of twenty-five years to a new maximum term of 15 years, 6 months, 10 days, expiring on March 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 17, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bert Levy, No. A-2331, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Bert Levy, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon and entering with attempt to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 27, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this was his first offense. In 1927 this applicant plead guilty to a crime of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon, and entering with intent to commit a felony. He and an accomplice committed robbery on two store clerks.

This applicant presents a case of incredible personal circumstances. He has been a soldier of fortune since the First World War. He has been a guerrilla fighter and taught commando tactics and guerrilla warfare to the forces of Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

In the August 17, 1942 issue of Life magazine, his picture appeared on the cover, and there fifteen pages of that issue devoted to his exploits, following which he became a lecturer. He continued to lecture for a period of time when he became afflicted with arthritis, and he is now physically incapacitated as a result of this affliction.

He has been in no further difficulty for a period of twenty-one years and this was his only fall from grace as far as we are able to learn.

This applicant is presently living in Santa Barbara, California. Because of his exploits during the last World War and the aid and assistance he has given to this Country and her allies, as well as his good reputation for the past twenty-one years, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gerald C. Libengood, C-2167, No. A-1843, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gerald C. Libengood, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on April 9, 1951, computed from March 7, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on April 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he has four prior arrests and two convictions. The conviction, however, carried very minimum sentences, one of six months and the other a suspended sentence. In all, this applicant stole twelve automobiles. It is believed this applicant has learned his lession by the fact that he has now served over three years of a minimum sentence of four years.

The trial judge, the Honorable F. Cortez Bell, who is no longer upon the bench, has written the Board of Pardons and opposes the granting of clemency. However, the present judge, the Honorable John J. Pentz, has not given any recommendation to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Clearfield County recommends that clemency be granted.

Since this applicant will be under the custody and sponsorship of his parents, we feel that he will be given the necessary supervision which will require him to make a good adjustment. This applicant has a satisfactory institutional record and in view of the present recommendation from the authorities in Clearfield County, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Lohman, No. 9225, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Martin Lohman, convicted of burglary, robbery, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County on November 16, 1940, computed from October 31, 1940, be commuted from 24 years to 13 years, 5 months, 20 days, expiring on April 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he requests a computation of the maximum sentence of the offense committed in Franklin County at the 1940 Session of Court. He was charged with the crimes of burglary, robbery and larceny and received a very severe sentence from the hands of the then judge, the Honorable Watson R. Davison. He plead guilty to approximately twelve indictments but was sentenced on but four of them. The judge in his sentence made all of these sentences run concurrently so that the accumulated sentences amounted to twelve to twenty-four years. At the time of the commission of these offenses this applicant was but nineteen years of age and this was his first major conviction.

Since his release from the Western State Penitentiary on January 2, 1951, it is reported by not only the Board of Parole, but by the district attorney of Franklin County that this applicant has made an excellent adjustment while on parole and the concluding paragraph of the report to the Board of Pardons states: "It is the opinion of his supervising agent that subject has been one of the

most cooperative subjects that he had ever had the opportunity to supervise."

The district attorney of Franklin County has stated that he concurs in the applicant for a commutation of maximum sentence. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has not given the Board of Pardons the benefit of any information. Since he has served ten years of his minimum sentence and has been on parole over three years, we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marion London, E-3276, No. A-2261, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Marion London, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 26, 1952, computed from August 28, 1952 be commuted from 2 years 6 months to 1 year 8 months expiring on April 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than two and one-half nor more than five years on a charge of burglary and possession of burglary tools. He has now served approximately one year and four months of his minimum sentence.

His accomplice, who was equally guilty, was given a sentence of not less than one nor more than five years and has been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports this applicant has an excellent attitude and adjustment is favorable.

If granted commutation this applicant will return and live with his wife and child.

The trial judge has not given us any indication of his feeling in the matter, but the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of relief in this matter. We feel that he is about ready for release, but we do feel that he should be required to serve an additional period of time and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served one year and eight months.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Loyal Bernard Marcellus, C-2920, No. 6258, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Loyal Bernard Marcellus, convicted of breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 15, 1950, computed from November 10, 1952 be commuted from 4 years 6 months to 1 year 6 months expiring on May 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and while confined in the State Penitentiary at Rockview he broke and escaped prison. It is the custom in Centre County that an inmate escaping from a State Penitentiary be given an amount equal to the one that he was then serving, but that if he returns to the institution voluntarily and of his own free will, six months will be cut from the minimum sentence. That is what happened in this case. He was given a sentence of four and one-half to nine years on top of a minimum of five to ten years. He served his entire minimum sentence on the first offense of burglary and larceny. He has now served one year four months for the breach and escape of prison, and he still has a detainer which he will be required to answer from Union County. He desires commutation for the purpose of beginning this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states "if this inmate were eligible to apply for parole we would probably recommend him for parole subject to detainer."

Since he has now served one year four months and the Board of Trustees recommend him for commutation, and there is no objection from the authorities in Centre County, we recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of one and one-half years in order that he may begin the serving of the Union County sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Howard Miller, C-2950, No. A-2357, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Howard Miller, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on December 5, 1952, computed from September 22, 1952 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years expiring on September 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than ten years on a charge of rape. He plead guilty to the offense when arrested

together with two accomplices, and was given the sentence that appears above. This is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

The victim was twenty-two years of age and it is the opinion of the Board that for a first offender he received a very severe sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and there is no evidence that he was connected in any degree with the riots in the Western State Penitentiary.

It is the opinion of the Board that perhaps the feeling in the community may have something to do with the severity of the sentence. The trial judge, the Honorable J. Colvin Wright, now Superior Court Judge, has written the Board and states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

We feel that justice would be served in this case if the applicant be required to serve two years, and under those circumstances, we recommend that the sentence be commuted on September 22, 1954, when he will have served the two years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick Mosteller, 6577, No. A-1784, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frederick Mosteller, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 12, 1951, computed from March 8, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years 1 month 10 days expiring on April 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his second conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than eight years on a charge of larceny. He stole thirteen rolls of copper from the Metropolitan Edison Electic Company. He did all these things while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and he has since joined Alcoholic Anonymous and made an effort to rehabilitate himself. He is the holder of the Purple Heart Medal for service in the United States Army. He is married and has seven children. It is believed that if he is granted commutation that he will be in a position to again return to the support of his family and remove them from the records of the Department of Public Assistance.

Since he has now served over three years of his minimum sentence and since the only people suffering now from his incarceration are his wife and seven children, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Prezioso, No. A-1481, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Prezioso, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 14, 1944 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and he has no prior criminal record. Approximately ten years ago he was sentenced to a term of not less than six months nor more than one year on charges of setting up and maintaining a lottery.

He served his sentence and has been in no further difficulty. At the present time he desires to purchase a business involving a liquor license, but is unable to do so because of this conviction. We feel that this conviction of ten years ago should not mitigate against his going into business.

The Board of Parole states that he has an excellent record and has had a good reputation in his Community for the past ten years, but admits he had a poor reputation for ten years prior to his arrest.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we do not feel that he should be further harrassed. The District Attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Virgil Reynolds, B-6705, No. 9863, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Virgil Reynolds, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on April 1, 1939 be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years, 1 month expiring on May 1, 1954, only to go to New York.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has a very poor prior record. In fact, he was sentenced in Pennsylvania on a plea of guilty to life imprisonment for murder in the first degree. The plea is made that clemency be granted only for the purpose of permitting this appli-

cant to go to New York State to serve a parole violation, a balance of a twenty year to life sentence for a charge of murder in that State. Since this applicant has now served nearly fifteen years for a murder in Pennsylvania we would normally consider this application to be premature.

The present judge, the Honorable Robert E. McCreary, in Beaver County is opposed to the granting of clemency and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that the application is premature. Normally this would be the feeling of the Board of Pardons but in this case we are willing to recommend clemency on the basis that this applicant be taken from the Western State Penitentiary and delivered to the authorities in New York, and only on the further condition that he serve a substantial portion of the sentence there imposed.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Domonick Rommuno, E-926, No. A-1593, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Domonick Rommuno, convicted of burglary, larceny receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 1, 1949, computed from February 12, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 2 months, 10 days expiring on April 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He, however, had been arrested on five juvenile charges prior to his arrest in this case.

He and three accomplices, during a period of four months, burglarized nine theatres and upon his apprehension plead guilty to the charge of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. He was sentenced by the late judge Harry S. McDevitt to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, and at the present time he has served over five years of his minimum sentence. Two accomplices, who received lighter sentences, have had their sentences commuted. One accomplice, who received an equal sentence with this applicant, remains in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to clemency in this matter. It should be pointed out that this applicant was only nineteen years of age when he was sentenced to the penitentiary.

In view of the above facts we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and since he has an excellent institutional record and since the district attorney does not object to his release, we feel consideration should be given to him by reason of these facts and his youth at the time of sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Rossi, D-717, No. 8135, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Rossi, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 27, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 10 months expiring on April 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was his first serious offense. He plead guilty to murder generally for the killing of a person with whom he had had a previous slight argument.

Judge McDevitt, the trial judge in this case, took the plea of murder alone and not before a three judge court in violation of the Philadelphia Rules of Court No. 21A, although we are not considering this violation of the rules of court of Philadelphia at this time. We merely insert it here to show that this applicant was not given the benefit of the rules as then applied.

At the present time this applicant is suffering from peptic ulcers and if he is continued in the institution it is probable that he will not secure the necessary medical attention which it is felt is necessary for him to have. He has had continuous pain and it is for the past two years, and we have a letter from Dr. Blumberg, Medical Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, who states that in order to give this applicant relief, he should have a complete removal of his stomach.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that since he is in such a bad physical condition and since he has served nearly nineteen years of a life sentence, he is not objecting to the granting of clemency. Because of this applicant's physical condition and because he has served almost nineteen years, we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Singley, D-2068, No. A-2345, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Singley, convicted of robbery, armed

with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1937, computed from March 12, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 1 month 10 days expiring on April 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than ten years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. However, it should be pointed out that although this applicant was sentenced on March 25, 1937 for this offense shortly after his confinement to the Eastern State Penitentiary he was transferred to the Farview State Hospital for the criminal insane and served in that institution for fifteen years, four months before being returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary to begin serving this sentence. Therefore, although he was given credit for but two years of his three year minimum sentence he has been continuously confined for a total of seventeen years.

The accomplices have all been released from the institution and we have no record of any of them being returned.

We do have here the case of a young man who has spent approximately one-half of his entire life in the institution, and we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. The district attorney of Philadelphia does not object to the granting of clemency.

In view of all the above, the Board recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Spencer, D-4441, No. 9522, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Spencer, convicted of kidnapping, larceny, carrying concealed deadly weapons, assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 24, 1939, computed from November 15, 1939 be commuted from 35 years to 15 years, expiring on November 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than thirty-five nor more than seventy years on charges of kidnapping, larceny, carrying concealed deadly weapons, and assault and battery with intent to ravish. This was a very serious crime and there was plenty of brutality involved in the offense, and the applicant was given a very severe sentence.

However, at the present time he has served over fourteen years four months of his minimum sentence. He was but eighteen years of age when this offense occurred. During his entire commitment he has had an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, the Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, has now stated that he does not oppose this application if he, the applicant, states the crime in its brutality. His attorney, Arthur S. Salus, Esquire, admitted that the facts set forth in the application do not give a complete description of the offense but he states that this occurred by reason of the original filing of the application and does not indicate the man's present intention.

Under all these circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for a serious offense and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served fifteen years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank P. Stimer, C-1749, No. A-2368, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank P. Stimer, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on June 22, 1950, computed from June 19, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 10 months, expiring on April 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to ravish and rape.

Applicant has now served approximately four years of his minimum sentence and he has an excellent institutional record. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that if this applicant were eligible they would recommend him for parole. There is no evidence that this applicant was involved in the riots.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable John M. Klepser, as well as the district attorney of Blair County, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. In fact, the district attorney of Blair County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant has served approximately four years of a five year sentence with an excellent institutional record, and since this was his first major conviction, we are recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Thompson, No. A-1482, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Thompson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on October 23, 1935 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to robbery and was sentenced to two years probation. At the time of his offense he was but seventeen years of age. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of eighteen years. He is employed at the present time in the Prothonotary's Office of Alegheny County but will have to be released from employment if his petition is not granted.

He served in the United States Navy during World War II and received a Navy medal for meritorious action at Pearl Harbor.

We feel that this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and under the circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin Trusty, 945-D, No. 6540, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Calvin Trusty, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 9, 1940, computed from January 4, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 3 months, expiring on April 4, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 4, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Turner B-1833, No. 6974, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Henry Turner, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on January 27, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years, 3 months expiring on April 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and given clemency by the jury and sentenced to life imprisonment. In this instance the applicant insisted to his Attorneys that he stand trial, and as a result was convicted of murder in the first degree, with recommendation of life imprisonment, when the District Attorney would have taken a plea of second degree murder with full knowledge and permission of the Court.

The Honorable George T. Cummins, now Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County, represented this applicant and he has written the Board and stated the facts which have been entered in the above record. He now requests the Board to recommend commutation. The District Attorney leaves the matter up to the Board and the Board of Parole indicates that the present Judge Roy I. Carson is unopposed to commutation.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that if this inmate were eligible for parole they would probably recommend. In view of the opinion of the authorities in Washington County and the circumstances involved, we recommend this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Walter Vaughan, C-2949, No. A-2358, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Walter Vaughan, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on December 5, 1952, computed from September 22, 1952 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years expiring on September 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any indictable offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than ten years on a charge of rape. He plead guilty to the offense when arrested, together with two accomplices, and was given the sentence that appears above. This is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

The victim was twenty-two years of age and it is the opinion of the Board that for a first offender he received a very severe sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and there is no evidence that he was connected in any degree with the riots in the Western State Penitentiary.

It is the opinion of the Board that perhaps the feeling in the community may have something to do with the severity of the sentence. The trial judge, the Honorable J. Colvin Wright, now Superior Court Judge, has written the Board and states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

We feel that justice would be served in this case if the applicant be required to serve two years, and under those circumstances, we recommend that the sentence be commuted on September 22, 1954, when he will have served the two years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harrison Womack, D-7644, No. A-693, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harrison Womack, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon; robbery; assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 3, 1944, computed from February 29, 1944 be commuted from 23 years, 6 months to 10 years, 2 months expiring on April 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of twenty-three and one-half to forty-seven years for robbery by hold-up.

He has an outstanding reputation in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not oppossed to the granting of clemency in this matter, feeling that this applicant has served a very substantial sentence.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently sentenced as a first offender, and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Jay Worth, C-2421, No. A-2338, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Jay Worth, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Erie County on November 12, 1951, computed from September 19, 1951, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 7 months, expiring on April 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he had a previous criminal record. However, he has not been in any difficulty for approximately five years when he became involved in this series of offenses. This offense was the stealing of five hundred chickens in 1943. Since that time he has been in and out of various reformatories and prisons and is now serving the sentence which was imposed on the indictments of November 1943.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states they would recommend parole if this applicant were eligible. There is no evidence that he was involved in the riot in 1953.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney have advised the Board of Pardons of their feeling in this matter.

Since this applicant has now served two years, five months of his sentence and since the authorities have not advised us of their position in this matter, and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry J. Zwislewski, 5155-D, No. 7900, March Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry J. Zwislewski, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 31, 1940, computed from April 26, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, expiring on April 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 26, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur Black, 5781, No. A-2406, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Wilbur Black, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny on October 16, 1931, computed from October 16, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 5 years to a new maximum term of 2 years, 7 months, expiring on May 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 26, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Bovaird, Jr., No. A-2292, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Bovaird, convicted of fraudulent conversion and embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County on March 19, 1951, computed from April 6, 1953 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 2 months expiring on June 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he had no prior record. He was convicted on a charge of fraudulent conversion growing out of his operations of partnership property with regard to the production of oil. He set up the books, managed the business, purchased new properties, but in addition he was withholding funds for personal use and kept strict account of all the funds. One of the cotenants, who put in $67,500.00 received $9,500.00, while this applicant is alleged to have withdrawn $196,000.00. The lower court felt that this made out a case of fraudulent conversion and on appeal the successive appellant courts likewise agreed with the lower court and sustained the conviction.

The applicant has repeatedly stated that he at no time had any intention to fraudulently deal with the property of the contenants. The facts that a strict accounting was kept more or less obviates his intention to fraudulent convert the property to his own use.

The applicant is presently incarcerated in the McKean County Prison and he has a good record there. He was known to have an excellent reputation prior to this offense.

The trial judge, the Honorable Charles G. Hubbard, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of McKean County is strongly opposed to any clemency at this time. We, however, feel that this applicant has been rather severely punished for this offense, which is more civil in nature and certainly is not a henious offense. This applicant, who has served over one year of his minimum, would, with time off, be required to serve but twenty-seven months. Since he has served one-half this period, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vernon Andrew Boyd, C-3045, No. A-2319. April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vernon Andrew Boyd, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on April 1, 1953, computed from February 6, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 4 months expiring on June 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than five years on a charge of robbery for holding up a streetcar motorman while under the influence of alcohol. He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary where he is presently confined and we feel that he will be sufficiently restrained by strict parole to keep him on the straight and narrow path. We do not feel he will again offend against society.

The district attorney of Washington County is not opposed to clemency and the trial judge is not available for comment.

Since he has served more than one-half of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Brooks, C-2365, No. A-2417, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Brooks, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 26, 1930, computed from October 26, 1933 be commuted from 10 years to 7 months expiring on May 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age. This is not the first time the applicant has been in difficulty. In fact, in this instance he became a parole violator by his arrest and plea of guilty. He was given a very severe sentence of thirty to sixty years and at the present time he served over twenty-three years of this sentence but only twenty years apply because of the parole violation. His accomplice received a similar sentence and was commuted at the February 1954 Session of the Board.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his feelings in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the release at this time. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advised the Board that he has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole it would recommend that he be released.

It is the belief that this applicant has served a very substantial sentence and will not again commit such offenses, that he has indeed learned his lesson, and since he has served more than two-thirds of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph B. Burns, No. A-1484, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph B. Burns, convicted of being a common gambler in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 2, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and has quite a lengthy history of arrests. In fact, this applicant has advised the Board that at one time he was a common gambler. However, he denies his connection with games of chance at this particular time. He asks his pardon in order that he may be granted a license as a private detective or investigator. Although the Board has known this applicant for some period of time it would not willingly grant a pardon in this matter but for the fact that there appears in the record letters from Martin J. Newell's office, Alderman, written by Louis Braunstein, Constable; William L. Luther, Alderman, Pittsburgh; David B. Roberts, Prothonotary, Pittsburgh and Ray Sprigle, of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette; and also the fact that the district attorney of Allegheny County has written and stated he would not be opposed to the granting of this application.

The trial judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, however, remains steadfastly opposed to this pardon. We feel this applicant has been very severely punished and since there has been but one arrest, the one for which he seeks pardon, between 1942 and 1944, we feel he has demonstrated ability to stay out of trouble and we, therefore, recommend that pardon be granted as prayed for by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Carter, Jr. C-2253, No. 6181, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Carter, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 21, 1945, computed from July 12, 1947 be commuted from 8 years to 6 years, 11 months expiring on June 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has had a bad prior record. However, he was convicted of a charge of burglary in which the loot amounted to Twenty-Eight Dollars. He received a sentence of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years and at the present time has served six years nine months of this sentence. His accomplice received a sentence of not less than six years nor more than fifteen years and has had his sentence commuted. If granted commutation he will live with his parents in Steelton, Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has had a good record for the past two years and that improvement in his attitude has been reported.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this was the longest sentence that this applicant has ever received and since he had now served nearly seven years of his minimum sentence and a longer time than his accomplice, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Ciocco, No. A-2389, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Ciocco, convicted of Robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County, on January 14, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is the first time he became involved with the law at any time. He and two accomplices held up and robbed their victim of a watch and Nine Dollars. Later the victim was found dead but there was no evidence to connect this applicant with the death of the victim. He has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and the trial judge is deceased. The present judge has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Lehigh County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. He has worked hard and served in the armed forces of the United States and has purchased a restaurant and cafe in the City of Allentown which he owns and manages.

In view of his complete rehabilitation and the fact that he is married and has four children, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and since he has been in no further difficulty for eighteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Clark, E-3274, No. A-2426, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Clark, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County, on September 20, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 8 months expiring on May 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he was convicted on a charge of rape in Dauphin County and sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years. However, the trial court was not satisfied that this applicant actually did commit the rape, as the victim has since been before the trial judge and lied to the trial judge about the case then before him. His personal investigation leads him to believe that this victim may have perjured herself against this applicant.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. He is presently serving his sentence at Graterford. He has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence.

Under these circumstances the trial judge, Walter R. Sohn, believes that clemency could properly be granted in this case and the district attorney of Dauphin County states that he is not opposed to clemency in this matter.

Since his applicant has served one year and seven months of his minimum sentence we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Croce, 86-C, No. A-2385, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Arthur Croce, convicted of rape, assault and battery with intent to ravish, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on August 27, 1946, computed from June 13, 1948, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 5 years, 11 months, 10 days, expiring on May 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 13, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Di Carlo, E-3820, No. A-2425, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Di Carlo, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 28, 1954 be commuted from 6 months to 4 months, expiring on May 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he never was in any difficulty prior to this offense. He and a group of friends got into an argument with some other persons on the street and while a fight developed this applicant snatched a policeman's club from the policeman's hand. For this the applicant was arrested and charged with assault and battery although he at no time struck or in any way used any bodily violence on the police officer.

The trial judge in sentencing the defendant stated that these sentences were being imposed not only as deterrents upon the defendant but as an example to others who may be inclined to commit crime. We do not agree with the trial judge that this applicant flagrantly interferred with the efforts of the police officer but in the matter before us we are of opinion that his snatching of the club from the police officer was in an effort to prevent it from being used upon the friend of the applicant.

Nevertheless, at this time he has served approximately four months of his minimum sentence and if he is released he will have served approximately all of his minimum sentence. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished and has acted as a sufficient deterrent to others and as an example he should not suffer any further.

The trial judge is not opposed. However, the district attorney is opposed in this matter. However, under the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has suffered sufficiently and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carmel Ferro, No. 6501, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Carmel Ferro, convicted of assault and battery with intent to rob and aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of York County on March 7, 1938; and further plead guilty to charges of robbery in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Adams County on August 26, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he does not have a very good prior record. These two offenses occurred when he was about twenty to twenty-five years of age and he has been in no further difficulty. He has completely rehabilitated himself, is married and has two children. He would be deportable if he was not granted relief by this Board. The authorities of York and Adams Counties are not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. For the sake of this man's family and wife we recommend that clemency be granted in order that he will not be deported.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
—Dissents
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony France, Jr., No. A-2408, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony France, Jr., convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Ter-

miner of Allegheny County, on September 19, 1944 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he had no other criminal record than the offense for which he seeks pardon. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two nor more than four years on the charge of robbery and was released after having served approximately forty days in order that he might enlist in the armed forces of the United States. The applicant did this and was inducted into the armed forces on November 1, 1944. He then served in the European, African, Middle East Theatre and particularly in the Rhineland and Central European engagements. He was wounded and received the Purple Heart. He was then returned to this country and discharged on March 13, 1946. Since that time he has been steadily employed and bears a good reputation in the community in which he resides. He is presently unemployed but feels that if this pardon is granted he will be able to secure work much easier than he would otherwise. He and his wife have three children whom he feels will benefit by the pardon.

Under these circumstances we feel that by reason of his service in the armed forces and his good reputation over the past ten years, he merits consideration. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Chester William Garrett, E-242, No. A-215, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Chester William Garrett, convicted of larceny of motor vehicle in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Wayne County on April 6, 1948 be commuted from 7 years, 6 months to 6 years, 2 months, expiring on June 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seven years six months, nor more than fifteen years for larceny and for attempting jail break. Much of his difficulty with the law was brought on by his parent's attitude toward the law and the district attorney of Wayne County has stated that he recommends this young man be given another chance if he is not to be under the influence of his mother.

The trial judge recommends that he serve his minimum sentence for the same reason.

If granted clemency he will return to the parental home, but we feel that he has sufficient insight into his present predicament and he will be under the influence of the mother at this time.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary says that he has an excellent institutional record and since he has served a period of more than one year longer than his accomplice, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John G. Hess, D-8914, No. A-2170, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John G. Hess, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 24, 1946, computed from May 23, 1946 be commuted from 28 years to 8 years, expiring on May 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He committed a series of burglaries, a total of thirty-three in all, and received the sentence of twenty-eight to fifty-six years. At the present time he has served nearly eight years of this minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutioal record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable Michael J. Eagen, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board and the district attorney of Lehigh County states that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has served nearly eight years of a minimum sentence we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dorren D. Hoffman, E-2039, No. A-857, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dorren D. Hoffman, convicted of prison breach and robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on March 14, 1947, computed from November 29, 1950 be commuted from 9 years, 6 months to 3 years, 6 months, expiring on May 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. On the day in which he was received at the State Penitentiary at Graterford, he and several accomplices attempted to break out of that institution.

It is unfortunate but true that this applicant has been in prison since he was seventeen years of age. At the present time he is twenty-five years of age. However, only three years and four months apply on this nine year six month minimum sentence.

He is a native of Tioga County and if released will return to Mansfield, Penna.

Since he has been in prison this last period the Board of Trustees rates him as having an excellent record. The trial judge is not opposed to clemency in this matter.

Because of the length of time he has served in prison and the fact that he will be returning to a good environment we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Margaret Holladay, 3762, No. A-2381, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Margaret Holladay, convicted of larceny by employee in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 28, 1953 be commuted from 9 months to 7 months, expiring on May 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and she has no prior criminal record. She stole Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars out of receipts of her employer and fled jurisdiction. Later when her conscience bothered her she called the County detective, disclosed her whereabouts and returned to suffer her punishment. She was sentenced to a term of not less than nine months nor more than three years. At the present time she has served nearly five months of this minimum sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, feels that the sentence was lenient. However, the district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

If released she will have a home with friends in Chester who will also give her a position. For a first-offender we feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence and that since the authorities in Delaware County ar not opposed to clemency we may properly recommend that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gustave Kaiser, No. A-2303, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Gustave Kaiser, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 26, 1934 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and has no prior criminal record. Twenty years ago he became involved in the purchase of some four cartons of cigarettes and four boxes of cigars which had been stolen. He had no reason to believe that they had been stolen. He is the owner of a restaurant and bar in the City of Philadelphia and has been in this business for approximately twenty years and is operating it successfully.

We feel that from the circumstances as explained to us that the element or knowledge that the goods had previously been stolen was strangely missing in this case. Therefore, since this was his only offense and since he bears a good reputation in the community and has been in no further trouble for approximately twenty years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Kaseman, C-2280, No. A-1677, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert L. Kaseman, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on September 19, 1950, computed from June 14, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 4 months, expiring on June 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was brought into this affair by his older brother who had a previous record. But for his influence this applicant would probably not have been involved in these offenses. Prior to this offense he bore a satisfactory reputation in the community and was a fairly good worker and provided for his family. If released he intends to return to his family and reestablish them. They are presently living in Cleveland, Ohio.

He has now served nearly four years of his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and neither the trial judge nor the district attorney are opposed to clemency at this time.

Since this is his first major conviction and he has served such a long period of time, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel S. Kelly, E-3262, No. A-2422, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel S. Kelly, convicted of murder, voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1952, computed from September 24, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 8 months, expiring on May 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. This case poses for this Board the question of the eternal triangle. This applicant, finding his common-law wife in bed with another man, got into a struggle and fight with the victim and eventually killed him.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney is not opposed to clemency in this matter.

We feel that although he received a sentence of four to eight years and has now served nearly two and three-quarters of these years, that he has been sufficiently punished and we agree with the district attorney when he says he is not opposed to clemency, and therefore, recommends that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy Knotter, C-2849, No. A-2101, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leroy Knotter, convicted of malicious mischief by explosives; attempt of malicious mischief by explosives in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on October 10, 1952, computed from September 16, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 8 months, expiring on May 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. The victim in this case owed the applicant some money and when he refused to pay applicant, the applicant placed some explosives in the home of the victim and caused damage by reason of explosion. This applicant's minimum sentence will expire in September 1954. This is first time that he has ever been incarcerated for any offense. He is plaintiff in a law suit in Ohio which is about to come to trial and cannot come to trial until he is released. It is believed that the trial, which is for negligence in permitting a bolt to fall upon the head of the applicant, may have been part of the cause for his anti-social conduct.

Under these circumstances we feel that since he is now recovered from this injury that he will not have any further anti-social action and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Michel, C-2945, No. A-2405, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Michel, convicted of Larceny by trick in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on November 25, 1952, computed from November 8, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 7 months expiring on June 8, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. Approximately thirteen years ago he served a sentence of ninety days for assault and battery but otherwise his record is free from conviction. This applicant enrolled children in a proposed dancing class at the rate of Forty-Five Dollars for twenty lessons. After approximately one hundred children had been enrolled, this applicant absconded with the money and gave but two lessons to the children. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and it would recommend him for release if he has an adequate parole plan.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of his release.

At the present time this applicant has served one year and six months of his minimum sentence. The Board feels that this applicant received a very severe sentence

and because of his prior record and his present record in the institution we should recommend that commutation of sentence be granted but only on condition that restitution is made to the persons who have been defrauded by this applicant. We, accordingly, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Naomi E. Montgomery, No. A-2395, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Naomi E. Montgomery, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 11, 1953 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months expiring on June 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was her first major conviction. While employed in the dress shop she stole Two Hundred Dollars from the cash register and shortly thereafter was arrested, plead guilty and sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than two years. She has an excellent institutional record in the Lancaster County Prison and the trial judge is opposed to release. The district attorney, however, states he is not opposed to the granting of clemency as she intends to be married. This she intends to do.

We are willing to recommend that clemency be granted in this case but only upon two conditions: 1. that complete restitution is made to the victim and 2. That she be married within thirty days after her release from the institution. Under these circumstances we would recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert Russell, C-7355, No. 6270, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gilbert Russell, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 25, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years, 8 months expiring on May 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and had twenty-one prior arrests and five convictions. Most of his prior arrests were for assault and battery and disorderly conduct. There is no doubt about it he did not have a good reputation prior to his entering the institution.

He got into a fight with his family and killed his stepfather and his sister. Though the killing occurred while a fight was going on, still he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

He has an excellent institutional record and at the present time he has served twenty-two and one-half years of life imprisonment

The trial judge is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney, however, is opposed because he is opposed to all commutations in life imprisonment cases.

We feel, however, that this applicant has served a very long period of time and since he has served just short of a quarter of century in an institution, we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles W. Schaeffer, No. 8379, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles W. Schaeffer, convicted of Rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on December 9, 1941, computed from September 27, 1941 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 8 months expiring on May 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age. This was his first major imprisonment. He was convicted of a charge of rape on a twelve year old girl and served his minimum sentence for the offense. He has been on parole for six and one-half months and desires to have his maximum sentence commuted so that he may be released from parole supervision.

The Board of Parole states that he has an excellent reputation since being released on parole and is presently employed by the County of Berks.

The trial judge, the Honorable Forrest R. Shanaman, has written to the Board of Pardons and recommends that the maximum sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Berks County has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that it has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence. The Board is of the opinion that he has proved, by his behavior, that he no longer needs parole

supervision and since it is merely granting him one and one-half years from his maximum sentence, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
—Dissents
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred James Scoleri, E-191, No. A-2409, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fred James Scoleri, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 9, 1948, computed from February 5, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 4 months expiring on June 5, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and three accomplices committed a series of five armed robberies and he received, on a plea of guilty, a sentence of fifteen to forty years. This, in our estimation, is a very severe sentence for a virtual first offender as far as imprisonment is concerned.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that during the past six years he has established a good reputation as a willing worker with a pleasant attitude. He has shown an attitude of thrift and has sent money home to his mother. If granted a release he will be well supervised and has a good position to go to. We feel that this applicant has seen the error of his ways. We feel that this applicant, if granted commutation, will attempt to rehabilitate himself and although the district attorney is opposed to clemency, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James John Sheffo, No. A-2387, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James John Sheffo, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 20, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a charge of assault and battery following his conviction to the term of not less than six months nor more than twenty-three months.

The facts briefly are these: The applicant, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, entered the wrong apartment in his apartment house and one occupant therein started to scream and he was convicted of assault and battery. It seems that this applicant has a good reputation and that the persons in the community where he resides regard him very favorably.

The trial judge, the Honorable Walter P. Smart, has written the Board and states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Allegheny County likewise has no objection and in view of the applicant's prior reputation and present good reputation we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend, therefore, that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Smith, 7113-C, No. 6722, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Smith, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen good in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on June 20, 1940, computed from May 29, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 30 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, expiring on May 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 29, 1970.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Smith, No. A-2383, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J. Smith, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 12, 1953 be commuted from 1 year, 6 months to 1 year expiring on June 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. He stole a taxi, stripped it of its accessories and sold them. He had never been in difficulty before and upon his apprehension promptly plead guilty without advice of counsel and was sentenced to the Philadelphia County Prison. He has a good prison record.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney is not opposed to his receiving clemency at the hand of this Board.

Since he was a first offender we believe that he received a rather severe sentence and for that reason we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Stranahan, No. A-2414, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Stranahan, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on May 29, 1953, computed from May 19, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on May 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. This applicant, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, stole parked automobiles. There were six cars involved.

This applicant realizes his entire problem in his addiction to alcohol, and has arranged to take psychiatric treatment but finds it impossible to obtain the best results from this treatment while in prison. Since he realizes that he is physically and mentally ill and desires to undergo treatment for this condition, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished even though the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed at this time.

Nevertheless, we are recommending that commutation be granted, but as a condition we are recommending to the Department of Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that no operator's license or owner's license be granted during the time of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth Lee Yount, No. 9885, April Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Kenneth Lee Yount, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Armstrong County, on January 17, 1949 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior conviction with the exception of this arrest. He has no prior criminal record whatsoever. This was his very serious involvement with the law and resulted from an attempt to commit an armed robbery at the Kittanning Country Club. There was no good reason for making this mistake because he was a professional baseball player and was earning money at the time. He has since married and has a good reputation in the community in which he lives.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Armstrong County recommend that a pardon be granted.

We feel that this applicant will not again commit any offenses against the law and in the light of his present excellent reputation we recommend pardon for this offense.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Anderson C-2717, No. A-1920, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Anderson, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on July 3, 1952 computed from December 15, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 7 months expiring on July 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 48 years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was having a birthday party in his own home and after the party had begun to break up 3 strangers arrived and started threatening the applicant to kill him with a knife. One of them threw a bottle at the applicant and came at him with a knife. They tried to rob this applicant. While this was occuring applicant secured a gun and shot one of the strangers who died. Applicant was convicted of the crime of voluntary manslaughter and at the present time has served 2 years, and 6 months in the State Penitentiary at Rockview where he has an excellent institutional record.

We believe that this applicant had some mitigating circumstances and that if his plea of self-defense had been properly presented to the jury this applicant would have been acquitted. The Trial Judge in writing to the Board of Pardons has stated that he believes this may have been self-defense and therefore leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The District Attorney of Beaver County also leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this could very well have been self-defense and since this applicant has served over ¾ of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dale Angle, No. 8339, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dale Angle, convicted of attempted rape, assault and battery with intent to ravish, adultery, prostitution of female child, rape, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer Terminer of Cumberland County on September 20, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 12 years, 9 months, expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 15, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Bartash, No. A-2444, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Bartash, convicted of larceny, conversion and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 5, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his only conviction for any offense. The offense occured when the applicant, a milkman, withheld approximately sixty doslars in receipts from his employer. He pleaded guilty to the offense when arrested and was placed on probation for a period of five years. He immediately became employed by Freedman Express, Incorporated, and has risen to become the Manager of the Newark, New Jersey Terminal. He has been in no further difficulty for seventeen and one-half years. He has led an exemplary life; is married and has two sons. He is called upon to transact certain financial business for his employer and it becomes embarrassing for him to relate the details of this offense which occurred nearly twenty years ago.

We believe that the applicant has been severely punished, paid his debt to society and completely proved his rehabilitation and we therefore commend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Chester Charles Boniecke, No. 4833, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Chester Charles

Boniecke, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 19, 1930; and of the crime of robbery and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Beaver County, on December 2, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Allegheny County on September 19, 1930 to Indictment No. 940 September Sessions, 1930, charging larceny and receiving stolen goods and was sentenced by the Honorable George V. Moore, Judge, to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from 6 to 12 months.

On December 2, 1936, the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County to Indictment No. 8 December Sessions, 1936 charging robbery and receiving stolen goods and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank E. Reader, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from 3 to 10 years and to pay a fine of $1.00.

This applicant is 42 years of age and these two offenses for which the aplicant is seeking pardon occured more than twenty-four years ago in one instance and seventeen years ago in the other. He desires these two pardons in order that the McCarran Act will not operate against him. Although he thought he was a native born citizen, he learned he was brought to this country by his parents at a very early age. This applicant would be deported to Poland unless relief is given thru a Gubernatorial Pardon.

The authorities in Beaver and Allegheny Counties, where these offenses took place, have no objection to the granting of relief prayed for.

In view of the fact that this applicant would be returned to Poland where he has no relatives and which is at present behind the Iron Curtain, it would seem to be in the nature of cruel and inhuman punishment.

Since the applicant is married and has a family in Pennsylvania, and since there are no objections from the authorities, we recommend that a pardon be granted of these offenses so that this applicant will not be deported.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Capaccione 1599-D, No. 7561, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Capaccione, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on June 21, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 4 months expiring on June 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this offense was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years for his participation in a Bank robbery, in which the loot amounted to approximately $3,000. He served his entire minimum sentence and upon release on parole went to live with a brother in Florida. However, he was dissatisfied with this, returned to Pennsylvania, and since May of 1952 has been an employee of the Homestead Works of the United States Steel Corporation.

He has had an excellent adjustment on parole but desires a commutation of his maximum sentence at this time in order that he may be released from further parole supervision.

Since he has had a good adjustment for the past two and one-half years on parole, we feel that he will not again become involved with the law and we, therefore, recommend that his commutation of the maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Carbone D-9865, No. A-159, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Carbone, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Philadelphia County computed from July 17, 1947 to September 4, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 29 years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than 15 nor more than 30 years on a plea of guilty for the commission of a series of burglaries in Philadelphia County. This applicant received $400 of his share of the loot.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Graterford institution and that was his only offense in nearly 7 years of imprisonment. The Trial Judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County feels that this applicant should serve at least one-half of his minimum sentence. We feel that this applicant has been severely punished and since he has served nearly 7 years, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Carbone, D-9887, No. A-160, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Carbone, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County computed from July 17, 1947 on September 12, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 36 years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than 15 nor more than 30 years on the charge of burglary. There were a series of offenses and applicant had been the look-out man for the gang. At the time of his arrest the applicant had given up the life of crime and was gainfully employed. He is married and has 2 children, ages 11 and 8.

He has an excellent institutional record in the State Penitentiary at Graterford and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County feels he should serve one-half of his minimum sentence. At the present time the applicant has served nearly 7 years of 15. We feel this is very close to the one-half minimum sentence and we therefore recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patsy Catlado, No. 1840, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Patsy Catlado, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 15, 1931, be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 3 years 2 months, expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until October 15, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Chalmers, D-8702, No. A-2433, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Chalmers, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 17, 1946 computed from September 24, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 10 months expiring on July 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 49 years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was sitting on his front steps when a group of men approached him and started to fight him. They threw bottles at the applicant and as they broke upon his porch the applicant leaped from the porch, grabbed the deceased by the neck, and stabbed him with an ice pick. As a result of this killing the applicant was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 to 20 years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that the applicant has an excellent institution record. The Trial Judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Allessandroni, has no comment to make. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County, however, did state to the Board at the time of argument that they are not opposed to clemency, in fact, recommended clemency in this case.

Since this applicant has served nearly 9 years of his minimum sentence and has no prior criminal record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Christie, No. 4148, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Richard Christie, convicted of murder, first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter

Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 21, 1925, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 28 years, 8 months, expiring on June 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Arthur Clark, C-1160, No. A-2459, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Arthur Clark, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 16, 1949 computed from May 14, 1949 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on June 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 32 years of age and has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to 3 armed robbery charges with the loot amounting to approximately $1,000. A gun was used. There were approximately, all told, 11 armed robberies, but only 3 that this applicant was concerned with. His accomplice is still in the institution.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview has stated that since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since he has served over 5 years of his minimum sentence, that he should be given some consideration at this time.

The Trial Judge has stated to the Board of Parole representatives that he would not oppose this applicant and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The District Attorney recommends that clemency be granted.

Since this applicant has served two-thirds of his minimum sentence and has no prior criminal record and has a good institutional record, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Colono, No. A-2440, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Colono, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia on July 3, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years, 5 months, 8 days, expiring on June 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 2, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Costanza, No. 1907, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry Costanza, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 12, 1928, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 25 years, 8 months, expiring on June 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long

time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Daniels, D-8309, No. A-398, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Daniels, convicted of Burglary and Receiving Stolen Goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on May 7, 1945 computed from April 6, 1945 be commuted from 40 years to 9 years, 3 months, expiring on July 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He had been heretofore sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and upon his release he violated that parole by breaking into a large number of homes with at least one accomplice. The parole report indicates that there were forty-five homes broken into in which various articles of personal property were stolen. This was one of the heaviest sentences ever meted out by the courts of Dauphin County and was unusual for Judge Woodside who did not impose such severe sentences. This applicant has now served nearly ten years.

The Trial Judge has written the Board and stated that he recommends clemency unless the Board of Trustees is opposed. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a good institution record and that he has made a favorable adjustment. The District Attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed and since this applicant has served over nine years we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter DeStefano, No. A-2476, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter DeStefano, convicted of conspiracy and setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 6, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was the first conviction for any offenses whatsoever. He had three prior arrests on charges of suspicion of setting up gambling devices and lottery, but he plead guilty on these two occasions.

This applicant has attempted to rationalize his behavior in these offenses by stating that everyone else was doing it and because he was a sick man he weakened and became involved.

He is supporting his wife and aged Mother and has an average reputation in the community in which he presently resides. He is now a salesman with a printing firm and the owner of this firm has stated that he is a likeable individual and is applying himself very well. Also, he goes out of the State on occasions to secure printing for his employer. He is well recommended by persons in the South Philadelphia Area where he lives and they recommend clemency to your honor.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Thomas Bluett, has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons as to his feelings in this matter. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed.

Since this applicant has had no further difficulty for over three and one-half years and has given up his criminal tendencies, we feel that he will not again commit any offense against society and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Digenova, No. A-2478, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Digenova, convicted of Feloniously making false entries in books of account of trust company in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 14, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has had no prior criminal record. Over eleven and one-half years ago this applicant who was an officer in his family's private bank, signed a fictitious name to a note and he received the funds therefrom. He was paying the money off to the bank and at no time was the note in default. However, when the books of the bank were examined, he was arrested by the federal bank examiners on the grounds that a fictitious loan had been made. After a

conviction in the United States District Court, an appeal was had to the Circuit Court of Appeals and they reversed the conviction with the statement that the trial judge did no assume his judicial responsibility and declare the law applicable to the facts of the case and direct the verdict of not guilty. After this offense had taken place in the District Courts, the applicant was brought in on the same set of facts for trial in the state courts. At this point he was prevailed upon by his counsel to plead nolle contendre and he would be released with a fine of $100. At this point the applicant agreed without thinking to this arrangement and thereby admitted a conviction to be entered against his name.

It is the feeling of the Board of Pardons that this applicant has always borne a good reputation and the District Attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed. He is no longer in the banking business and he now desires to obtain a real estate license. Under these circumstances, we feel that this conviction should not militate against him and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Dunmore, No. 6577, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Albert Dunmore, convicted of being armed to rob, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 2 months, expiring on June 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 21, 1979.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Gatewood E-3800, No. A-2437, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Gatewood, convicted of Aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 10, 1953 computed from July 10, 1953 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on July 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and has had no prior criminal record. Applicant was found guilty of aggravated assault and battery by shooting a bartender for refusing to serve applicant while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. He was given a term of not less than one and one-half years nor more than three years. At the present time he has served ten months of this sentence.

The Trial Judge has no comment to make and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed. Under these circumstances, we feel that having served more than one-half of his minimum sentence without any prior record, he is entitled to consideration and, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Gelormo, No. 7098, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Victor Gelormo, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 16, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years, 9 months, expiring on June 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 16, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term

of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Glassman, No. A-2452, May Sessions, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Oscar Glassman, convicted of Assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 13, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is the only offense for which he was ever convicted. He was convicted of assault and battery upon an individual who parked in front of his place of business and became profane and vile in the use of language to him. There were no serious injuries sustained by the victim. The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant is a good provider and he is respected in his neighborhood.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edwin C. Lewis, has not given any opinion in this matter. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter. It may be pointed out that at the present time this applicant is very active in sporting and charitable circles in Philadelphia and has done much to aid and assist the wounded servicemen.

Under all the circumstances, we feel he should be given consideration and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Gross, E-272, No. A-1191, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Gross, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon to Nos. 170 and 173 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 14, 1948, computed from March 5, 1938, be commuted from 30 years to 6 years, 4 months, expiring on July 5, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Gross, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods to No. 27 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 8, 1948, to begin at expiration of sentence imposed on April 14, 1948, in Philadelphia County, be commuted from 5 years to 1 day, expiring on July 6, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Gross, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, to No. 26 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 8, 1948, to run concurrently with Bill No. 27 mentioned above, be commuted from 5 years to 1 day, expiring on July 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant together with four accomplices burglarized four places of business and committed a series of six armed robberies, in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, over a period of two weeks. As a result of these offenses, the applicant and accomplices were arrested and applicant plead guilty.

The Board of Trustees of Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the two misconducts which he had in prison in the past six years are not considered prejudicial.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

This applicant was nineteen years of age when these offenses were committed. Since he has now served over six years we recommend that his sentences be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank A. Guinan, No. 2450, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank A. Guinan, convicted of robbery and conspiracy to rob, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 14, 1920; and of the crimes of breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1923, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions on October 14, 1920, to Indictment Nos. 268 and 269 October Sessions, 1920, charging robbery and conspiracy to rob, and the Honorable Judge Ferguson to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for one year.

On February 28, 1923, the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County to Indictments Nos. 426 and 427 January Sessions, 1923, charging breaking and entering; larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable

Judge Barrett. Sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of 3 years.

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and approximately thirty years ago he was involved in two offenses of robbery and larceny. The first offense involves the robbery of a victim, taking therefrom the sum of $90.00. In the second offense the applicant is alleged to have taken some cloth from freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Evidently this was sufficient to teach him the lesson he needed, because he thereafter never became involved in any other offense. He has led an exemplary life for thirty-one years and resides with his wife in Philadelphia. He has been the father of eleven grandchildren and has five children of his own. He now desires to have this conviction removed from his record which was placed thereby by the irresponsibility of youth.

Since there is no objection from the District Attorney in Philadelphia County we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dale Mensch Haggy, E-3165, No. A-2378, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dale Mensch Haggy, convicted of robbery armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Union County on August 18, 1952, computed from August 12, 1952, be commuted from 4½ years to 2 years, expiring on August 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant and two accomplices attempted to hold up a restaurant and since this was their first offense they became a little scared and abandoned the adventure. They were later arrested and plead guilty to the offense.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and at the present time has served one year and eleven months of his minimum sentence. He has a wife and three-year-old daughter and the hardship of the imprisonment is on them.

Since he has now served approximately two years of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer Clarence Harris, B-6732, No. A-573, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer Clarence Harris, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 23, 1939, computed from January 20, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 5 months, expiring on June 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 55 years of age and has had a bad prior criminal record, having had 5 arrests, 5 convictions and 1 parole violation which occurred by reason of the guilty plea to these offenses. He received a very severe sentence of not lss than 20 nor more than 40 years and at the present time he has served all but 4 years, 7 months of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has been a very cooperative inmate. It was pointed out that if released this applicant will be on parole until 1979 so he will have plenty of supervision.

All but 2 of applicant's accomplices have been released. The ones still in the institution had records similar or the equivalent of the applicant's criminal record.

Since this applicant has served more than 15 years we feel that he has been severely punished and if he is ever to be released in order that he may procure a position while still able to do so and rehabilitate himself, consideration must be given at the present time for his release. We therefore recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Helrink, No. 734, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Andrew Helrink, convicted of conspiracy to rob, robbery with arms, assault and battery to kill, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 15, 1928, be commuted from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 4 months, expiring on June 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 15, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time

on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Jackson, E-332, No. A-1030, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Jackson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 28, 1948, computed from May 7, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 2 months, expiring on July 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 28 years of age and he is serving a term for the commission of a payroll robbery. He pled guilty to this offense while incarcerated in the House of Correction on a charge of possession and use of narcotics. At the present time applicant has served 6 years of a 10 year minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record in the State Penitentiary at Graterford.

Except for 2 offenses of the possession of narcotics this applicant was a first offender.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that commutation be granted and the applicant's accomplice who received a similar sentence had his sentence commuted at the February 1954 session of this Board. Under all the circumstances we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abra F. Jones, D-9808, No. A-2492, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Abra F. Jones, convicted of robbery-armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 1, 1947, computed from August 1, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, expiring on July 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant has served nearly 7 years of a minimum sentence of 20 years on a charge of attempted robbery and the commission of an actual robbery where guns were stolen and the loot involved was $400. This was the applicant's first major conviction but he had served a term for breaking and entering of 6 months on a prior occasion. He had one other acomplice and at the present time he is 31 years of age.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is presently holding a position of trust in the institution.

The trial judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to clemency, in fact, recommends that clemency be granted. Since this applicant's accomplice was released in September of 1953, by commutation by this Board, we recommend that this applicant be given similar clemency and that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Kleinberg, B-7730, No. A-758, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Louis Kleinberg, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 20, 1941 be commuted from life imprisonment to 13 years, expiring on June 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He plead guilty to the one charge, both charges being murder. The persons involved were the parents of the applicant's girl-friend. There is a good deal of speculation as to what actually did happen in this sequence of events. The girl-friend of this applicant disappeared immediately before the trial and has never been heard from to this day. It is not known why she disappeared other than to take the applicant's story that she was an active participant in one of these offenses, particularly the shooting of the Mother. It is very strange that a person who is about to inherit the sum of $80,000 would mysteriously disappear and be absent and unheard of for over twelve years.

The Board of Trustee's of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. He has held a number of responsible positions of trust and has always carried out his duties in an exemplary manner.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district

attorney of Allegheny County is opposed although he admits that there are strange situations involved in this case. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that this applicant did not receive 7 months that he served in the County Jail prior to this conviction. Under these circumstances he would have served nearly 13½ years. We therefore recommend commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Krevinko, No. 5290, May Session, 1944.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Krevinko, convicted of malicious mischief by explosives (3), blackmail, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on February 7, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years, 8 months to a maximum term of 2 years, 4 months, expiring on May 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 28, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lerew, William Floyd, No. 3458, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Floyd Lerew, convicted of arson in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, on May 2, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced following a conviction of a charge of arson. The crime consisted of the setting fire to a vacant building which was being converted into a dewelling house. He served his minimum sentence of three years and was on parole the balance of his maximum term.

He returned to the same community from which he was sentenced and approximately four years ago became the owner and operator of a Television business. He is married and had one son and is completely adjusted to his environment. He is a member of the Lion's Club and the Elks. Because of the fact that he is married and has a family he desires this pardon in order that his conviction may not affect them at a later time.

Since he has such an excellent reputation and has been so completely rehabilitated the authorities in Adams County are in favor of a pardon. The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent reputation in the community.

Under all these circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Lighthart, C-2487, No. A-1830, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Lighthart, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on February 5, 1952 computed from January 12, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 6 months expiring on July 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction. He and two accomplices broke into the same house on three different occasions. He was apprehended and plead guilty. Applicant has an excellent record at the State Penitentiary at Rockview but the Board of Trustees feels that this application is still premature. However, by the time this application is acted upon he will have served over one-half of his minimum sentence. One accomplice received a sentence of probation and the other accomplice received the same sentence as this applicant. The accomplice had two prior arrests and one conviction. This applicant did not have any conviction.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Herbert F. Mook, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The District Attorney has not seen fit to give us any comment on this case.

Since this is a case of a first offender with an excellent institutional record and since he will be on parole for approximately seventeen and one-half years, we feel that

he will be given the necessary supervision that will help him be rehabilitated. We therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lunsford, No. 5687, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Lunsford, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 16, 1930, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 24 years, 1 month, expiring on June 16, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Lynch, No. A-2474, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John J. Lynch, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on September 4, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has had no prior criminal record. Approximately seventeen years ago this applicant was a member of a Volunteer Fire Department and in order to secure practice for the Fire Company, he and four accomplices set fire to several buildings. He pleaded guilty upon apprehension and served one year in the Delaware County Prison before being released on parole. After being placed on parole the applicant married and has become the father of three daughters and one son. He is regularly employed, attends Church, and takes part in social and community activities. He is doing his best to raise his children in a clean and lawful manner and since he has paid his debt to society, he requests a pardon in order that his name may be cleared.

The present judge, the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of the pardon prayed for, and the district attorney of Delaware County recommends clemency.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons joins in these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas I. McGrory, D-6093, No. A-2178, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas I. McGrory, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 7, 1941 be commuted from life to 12 years, 10 months, expiring on September 7, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has had one prior arrest for drunkeness prior to this offense. He and accomplice were on a drinking spree and stole a car and held up a garage attendant who was killed. This applicant and accomplice were arrested and plead guilty. The accomplice was sentenced to death and the death sentence was carried out. The applicant, because of his background, was given life. Now there is no doubt that this applicant was in an alcoholic daze for a period of two days prior to the commission of this offense. This testimony was argued by applicant's representatives and the testimony was introduced in evidence to show that he had so much to drink that he did not know where he was nor the nature or affect of his act.

Since he has been imprisoned in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has an excellent institutional record and the Trial Judge has left the matter of communtation up to the Board of Pardons. Mr. Berkowitz, representing the District Attorney's office, has now agreed that they have no objection to the granting of clemency. Under these circumstances, the Board is of the opinion that the applicant was so intoxicated as to not know the nature and effect of his act and having served fourteen years, and due to the fact that he was incarcerated for over a year

before he was sentenced, was not taken into account, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John McKairens, C-8848, No. 6535, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minmum sentence of John McKairens, convicted of murder in first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 11, 1933 computed from January 19, 1933 be commuted from life to 21 years 3 months expiring on July 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He and the victim became enraged and applicant went and bought some moonshine. Applicant went home, drank some and after drinking a great deal shot and killed his wife who was the victim.

He has had an outstanding record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge, the Honorable Frank Smith, has not given us any report on his feelings. The district attorney, however, has stated that they are not opposed to the granting of clemency and leaves the matter of parole up to the Board of Pardons.

Since he has had an outstanding record and served twenty-one years and upwards of a life sentence, we feel taht he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William R. Mack, E-2449, No. 8932, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William R. Mack, convicted of prison farm escape in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 12, 1949, computed from July 17, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 32 years of age and this was his second offense. The first was a charge of forgery which sent him to the Eastern State Penitentiary and then while there the applicant escaped from the prison farm. He was granted a commutation on the forgery to begin the 5 to 10 years sentence on the escape charge and at the present time he has served nearly 3 years of the 5 to 10 years which he received for the escape. This is almost the equivalent of one year for each of the three days that he was at large on the escape from the Rockview State Prison Farm. We deem this to be a rather severe sentence.

The Board of Trutees of the Eastern State Penitentiary at Graterford states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. Both the trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served nearly 7 years of the combined minimum 10 years we feel he has had a very severe sentence and we therefore recommend that commutation of the escape sentence be granted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Marcello, No. A-2484, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Marcello, convicted of larceny and burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County on February 7, 1927; and of the crimes of assault with intent to rob, robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, and consipracy, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 30, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County on February 7, 1927 to Indictment No. 61 December Sessions 1927, charging larceny and burglary, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years. Sentence to be computed from January 15, 1927.

On December 30, 1929, the applicant plead guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County to indictment Nos. 171 and 172 December Sessions 1929, charging assault with intent to rob, robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, and conspiracy, and was sentenced by the Honorable H. S. Davis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than four years. Sentence to run concurrent with the unexpired term of the Northampton County sentence.

This applicant had five prior arrests and by this last arrest committed two crimes involving moral turpitude. In December 1932, this applicant was ordered deported to his native land, which was Italy. He settled in Naples

and became a Ship Broker for several American Steamship Lines. During World War II he served with the British Intelligence and loyally helped the Allied Forces. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Naples and both his Parish Priest and all the persons with whom he has come in contact give him a good reputation for more than twenty years.

The Trial Judge of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons, as well as the District Attorney.

In view of the fact that the applicant has had a good reputation for over twenty-one years in his native land, we recommend that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward James Mason, No. 1601, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward James Mason, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 25, 1940 computed from September 25, 1943 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years 9 months expiring on June 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 44 years of age and has a bad prior criminal record consisting of a burglary and breaking and entering, one of which resulted in a parole violation in this offense. As a result of this parole violation he was required to serve a term of 3 years and 8 months before beginning to serve the present sentence of 15 to 30 years. At the present time he has served over 10 years and 3 months of this sentence so that all told he has served nearly 14 years.

He had one accomplice who was given a 1 to 3 year sentence and has long since been released.

This applicant was a big help to the authorities during the prison riot cases and the Trial Judge, the Honorable William M. McNaugher, states that he has no recommendation, but the District Attorney feels that this applicant merits some consideration for commutation of his sentence.

In the light of his aid to the Commonwealth during the riots and the fact that he has served such a long period of time, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Micofsky, E-2900, No. A-2451, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Micofsky, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods; and operating motor vehicle without consent of owner, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1952 computed from February 15, 1952, be commuted from 3½ years to 2 years 6 months expiring on August 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and has had two convictions prior to this offense although they are all juvenile offenses. In fact he was only nineteen years of age when this offense was committed. He was given his first taste of prison and sent to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three and one-half years nor more than ten years.

This applicant was not the leader of this gang of boys and immediately upon his entry into the institution he made an effort to rehabilitate himself and has worked very hard and has an excellent institutional record.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has no comment to make but the District Attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that clemency be granted.

The Board of Pardons feels that he did receive a very severe sentence for being nineteen years of age and we recommend his sentence be commuted to two and one-half years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marvin W. Moyer, No. A-2443, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Marvin W. Moyer, convicted of indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on September 21, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He is alleged to have committed an indecent assault upon young daughter. There was little corroboration for this young daughter's story, as she was but ten years of age at the time of the trial.

The District Attorney of Montgomery County, in his letter to the Board, has stated that the testimony of the daughter contains statements that are more apt to be he figment of imagination rather than the truth of actual happening. There was quite an element of doubt throughout the trial of this case and he concludes by stating to the Board that in view of the forgiveness between the applicant and the wife in this case, he has no objection to the granting of clemency. Likewise, the Trial Judge, the

Honorable George C. Corson, recommends that clemency be granted.

We also received a letter from the wife of the applicant, and in that letter to the Board, she expresses her doubt as to the happening of this event.

Prior to this conviction, the applicant had an excellent reputation in the neighborhood and was a well thought of electronics engineer with the U. S. Navy. As a result of this conviction he has been unable to practice his profession. We feel that this applicant has suffered a great deal as a result of this conviction which may have been improper and we therefore commend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Neal, E-925, No. A-773, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Neal, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Philadelphia County on March 1, 1949 computed from February 12, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 5 months expiring on July 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 24 years of age and this was his first major imprisonment. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to a term of not less than 10 nor more than 20 years. His prior brushes with the law had to do with juvenile offenses only.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. All of the applicant's accomplices have been released or are on parole through commutation of sentences, one as early as June 1951.

Under the circumstances we feel that this applicant has had a very severe sentence and since he now has served nearly one-half of his sentence we feel he should be given the same consideration as his accomplices and therefore recommend it be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ben Needleman, No. A-2475, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ben Needleman, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 15, 1950; and of the crime of lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 11, 1940; and of the crime of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 3, 1942; and of the crime of keeping a gambling house, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 20, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 15, 1930 to Indictment No. 276 June Sessions, 1930, charging entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and was sentenced by the Honorable G. Moore, Judge, to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for not less than 6 months nor more than 12 months. Sentence to be computed from October 3, 1930.

On March 11, 1940 the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County to Indictment No. 82 April Sessions, 1940, charging lottery and was sentenced by the Honorable W. McNaugher, Judge, to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Prison for not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days and to pay a fine of $100.00. Sentence to be computed from May 1, 1940.

On June 3, 1942 the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Session of Allegheny County to Indictment No. 455 September, 1942, charging lottery and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and costs, by the Honorable J. Kennedy, Judge.

On February 20, 1943, the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County to Indictment No. 173 March Sessions, 1943, charging keeping a gambling house, and was sentenced by the Honorable A. Cooper, Judge, to pay a fine of $250.00 and be placed on probation for one year.

This applicant in the 1930's and 1940's had a total of 4 arrests and 4 convictions. On the charge of entering a building to commit a felony the applicant served approximately two and one-half months before being released. Two other charges were lottering and one was keeping a gambling house.

Since 1945, a period of over eleven years, this applicant has been conducting himself as an honest, respectable citizen and is now a manufacturer's agent in New Castle.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the present Judge has no comment to make. The District Attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of a pardon up to the Board of Pardons.

We feel that after a period of eleven years of a good reputation and no difficulty with the law this applicant should not be further penalized and are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest P. Pace, D-9864, No. A-400, ay Session, 1954.

o His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due ublic notice, in open session, the undersigned members the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum ntence of Ernest P. Pace, convicted of burglary in the ourt of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on eptember 4, 1947 computed from July 17, 1947 be com-uted from 30 years to 7 years expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as llows:

Applicant is 26 years of age and has had no prior crim-al record. He together with accomplice committed a ries of burglaries and at least 9 places were broken to and safes robbed. He was sentenced to a term of not ss than 5 nor more than 30 years and after having rved 3½ years the Board of Pardons commuted his ntence in 1950 largely because the applicant was a first fender. He was released on parole and is a contractor the present time. He seems to have made a complete habilitation and desires this commutation of maximum ntence in order that he may be freed from the necessity parole supervision.

The Trial Judge is deceased and the present judge has o comment. The District Attorney of Philadelphia ounty says that this applicant has an excellent reputa-on and should be rewarded by the granting of the com-utation of his maximum sentence. We feel that this pplicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated to show that e needs no further supervision and we therefore recom-end that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Morris Payton, C-2005, No. 881, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due ublic notice, in open session, the undersigned members f the Board of Pardons recommened that the minimum ntence of Harold Morris Payton, convicted of robbery the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions f Philadelphia County on October 3, 1944, computed om September 26, 1944 be commuted from 10 years 9 years 10 months expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as llows:

This applicant pled guilty to a charge of robbery of jewelry store. He was the look-out and his 3 accom-lices committed the actual robbery. The loot amounted over $2000. He was given a sentence of not less than 10 or more than 20 years for his participation in this offense nd at the present time has served all but 5 months of is minimum sentence. One of the applicant's accomplices as had his sentence commuted and one has served his inimum sentence. One accomplice still remains in the stitution.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to clemency in this case. The trial judge did not advise the Board of Pardons as to his position.

Since this applicant has served all but 5 months of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In reapplication of Patsy Petergal, No. A-2466, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Patsy Petergal, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 17, 1932; and of the crime of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Elk County on July 28, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 17, 1932 to Indictment No. 488 May Sessions,1932, charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Elder Marshall, judge to imprisonment in the Allegheny County workhouse for not less than four months nor more than eight months. This sentence was later modified to not less than 2 months nor more than four months. Sentence computed from May 17, 1932.

On July 28, 1935 the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Elks County to Indictment No. 12 June Sessions, 1935, charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable E. H. Baird, judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than two years and to pay a fine of $1.00.

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced in 1932 on a charge of larceny and involving stolen goods and in 1933 on a charge of robbery. One offense involved $10.00 and a watch and the other offense involved the "rolling" of a drunk.

The applicant is not on parole, having been discharged in 1934, so that for a period of approximately twenty years he has been in no further difficulty. During this time he has been self-employed and has been an investigator on the Staff of the Honorable Charles J. Margiotti, formerly Attorney General of this Commonwealth.

The trial judge, the Honorable Elder Marshall of Allegheny County has no comment to make on the granting of a pardon and the district attorney leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The present judge in Elks County, the Honorable Joseph I. Trambley, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Elk County has no comment to make.

Under the circumstances and since it is nearly twenty years since this applicant has been in difficulty we be-

lieve that he has shown that he is able to adjust to society and that a good record for this length of time should stand him in some good stead. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Pittelli, E-1526, No. A-1523, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Pasquale Pittelli, convicted for burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer & Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 3, 1950, computed from December 17, 1949 be commuted from 9 years to 4 years 7 months expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 36 years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He and 4 accomplices committed 5 burglaries in which the loot of approximately $4,000 was taken. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served over 4 years of a minimum sentence of 9 years.

All the other accomplices who received a lesser sentence have had their sentences commuted.

Under the present circumstances we feel that this applicant should not be required to serve any longer than the other accomplices since he is a first offender and we therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Rocci, No. A-2455, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Rocci, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County, on September 6, 1933 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he seeks a pardon for the serious conviction which he had during his violations against the law. For a period of approximately eleven years, between 1922 and 1933, this applicant became involved with the violation of the Liquor Law and this is the one offense for which he seeks a pardon at this time. The offense was set forth as attempted burglary, which had to do with the breaking of a window in a home while attempting to remove furniture therefrom. This applicant seeks a pardon at this time on the grounds that he is subject to deportation and he has been in this country for almost forty years. To send him to Italy would cause him to be separated from his daughter, age six, who is entirely dependent upon applicant for her support and maintenance.

For a period of approximately twenty years this applicant has been in no further difficulty, and has a good reputation in the community in which he lives, according to the Board of Parole, who investigated his reputation.

The trial judge, the Honorable William Butler Windle, is not impressed with the fact that this applicant has been in no further difficulty and takes the position that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not lend it's authority to obstructing the proper administration of justice under the act of Congress of the United States. All of what the trial judge says may be true although the McCarran Act increased the deportability of many persons who heretofore would not have been deported and would have been entitled to remain in this country by reason of the Act of 1960. However, the McCarran act removes the benefits provided by that act and now makes this applicant deportable.

We think that in view of almost twenty-one years that this applicant has been in no further trouble that it would be cruel and inhuman punishment to remove him from his daughter and send him back to his native country, which he knows little about and which he left over forty years ago. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In reapplication of Robert Rosenberg, No. A-2495, Ma Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon du public notice, in open session, the undersigned membe of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Rose berg, convicted of conspiracy; embezzelment by emplo of corporation; accessory before the fact to embezzl ment to employee of corporation in the Court of Quart Sessions of Dauphin County, on March 26, 1945 pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are follows:

This applicant is seventy-two years of age and has been in no prior or subsequent difficulty, this eve having occurred more than nine years ago. The fa briefly are that the applicant and his brother, both me bers of the Dauphin County Bar, had a very involv

scheme of embezzlement from a local bank. When the scheme was uncovered the applicant and his brother were arrested and upon signing a consent decree to disbarment, were sentenced to imprisonment in the Dauphin County jail.

This applicant has a good institutional record and the former district attorney, Carl B. Shelley, has written a letter to the Board, asking the Board to exercise clemency in this matter.

The present district attorney of Dauphin County recommends clemency and in view of the fact that this applicant had an excellent reputation both before and since this offense and has a family of which any father can be proud, we recommend that the stain on this conviction be removed. We recommend that this applicant be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Showers, E-3247, No. A-2413, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Herman Showers, convicted of possession of drugs; lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 4, 1953, computed from August 4, 1953 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on August 4, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he was convicted on a charge of possession of drugs but plead guilty to the charge of lottery. He was sentenced to a term of two and one-half years in the Philadelphia County prison. Normally he would be required to serve just one of two years in this type of case. We feel that there is sufficient evidence to show that this applicant did not have anything to do with the heroin that was found on the prmises. It was, however, known that he was a user of drugs.

The district attorney has stated to the Board that he feels that clemency could be recommended in this case since that applicant has served over ten months. Under these circumstances we recommend that clemency be considered.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Shultz, E-4224, No. A-1258, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Shultz, convicted of burglarly, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on February 24, 1953, computed from February 24, 1953 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 5 months expiring on July 24 ,1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 22 years of age and at the present time has served approximately 1½ years of his minimum sentence of 2½ years. Although he has served but 1½ years of this sentence, he has been continuously confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary for more than 5½ years. Thus he was sent to the Eastern State Penitentiary when but 17 years of age.

He has a good parole plan which will take him to New Jersey to live and that state has accepted his parole. The boy has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and we believe it would be to his advantage to be given some consideration at this time so that he may be released after having served over 5½ years.

The trial judge, the Honorable Hiram Keller, Jr., of Bucks County, however, is opposed to the granting of clemency but he was not aware of the fact that this applicant has served the Philadelphia County sentence. We believe that if Judge Keller had been aware of the fact that this applicant has been in a continuous confinement for over 5½ years and that he was a virtual first offender there would be no objetion to his release at this time.

Therefore, under all the circumstances we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Simoni, C-1596, No. A-1577, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Simoni, convicted of rape; aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on May 29, 1950, computed from March 29, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 4 months expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 28 years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty of rape and aggravated assault and battery and there is not much doubt but what the offenses occurred to which he plead guilty. He had an excellent reputation before the happening of this offense and he had one accom-

plice in the commission of the offense. This accomplice has since had his sentence commuted at a very recent session of the Board of Pardons and is now out of the institution. It is true that the accomplice in this case was more culpable than this applicant.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and this was his first imprisonment. Since he was the least culpable of the offense we feel that he should be granted clemency as was granted to his accomplice. It should be pointed out in this connection that neither the trial judge nor the district attorney have any objection to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Smith, E-919, No. A-2480, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Smith, who plead guilty to charges of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County February 28, 1949, computed from February 1, 1949, be commuted from a minimum term of 10 years to a new minimum term of 5 years, 5 months, expiring on July 1, 1954; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Smith, who plead guilty to the charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County February 24, 1953, computed from February 24, 1953, be commuted from a minimum term of 2½ years to a new minimum term of 1 year 4 months.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He engaged in a series of burglaries and robberies over a period of one week in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties. He was what was known as the "Green Dragon Gang." He was only seventeen years of age when sentenced. He was sentenced by the late Judge McDevitt to 10 to 20 years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He received a concurrent sentence in Bucks County. This was a severe sentence and at the present time has served over five and a quarter years of his minimum sentence.

All of the accomplices, with the exception of two who received equivalent sentences have had their sentences commuted or served their minimum sentence and one who received an equivalent sentence had the sentence reduced to five to ten years on a writ of habeas corpus to the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the State Penitentiary at Graterford and the trial judge in Bucks County, Judge Keller, is opposed although the applicant has served one-half of that sentence by a total of five years and four months in the Penitentiary. We feel that for a young man sixteen years of age when these offenses were committed, that he received much too severe a sentence and therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Sommer, No. A-2430, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Sommer, convicted of robbery, armed with offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 11, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years 9 months, expiring on June 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has recieved a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 11, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Tancredi, No. 5827, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Tancredi, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years 3 months, expiring on June 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has recieved a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 21, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Tanksley, D-8464, No. A-700, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Tanksley, convicted of second degree murder in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 14, 1945 computed from June 12, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 1 month expiring on July 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 25 years of age and this was his first conviction. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, the victim being a Chinese cook who was beaten to death by the applicant and 2 other accomplices. This was a case of a young juvenile delinquent who fell in with bad company and unthinkingly caused the death of this victim. He was sentenced to 10 to 20 years. At the present time he has served 9 years of his minimum sentence.

One accomplice has already been released through the expiration of his minimum sentence and one still remains in the institution. The present judge has no comment and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that clemency be granted. Since this applicant has served 9 years of his minimum sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Richard Tanner, 73578, No. A-2493, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Richard Tanner, convicted of drawing check with intent to defraud in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on February 23, 1953 computed from January 12, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 6 months expiring on July 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a period of not less than two nor more than four years on the charge of drawing checks with intention to defraud. There were ten checks involved—the total amount being $140.00. At present he has served nearly 1½ years of the two year minimum sentence.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Herbert A. Mook, recommends that clemency be granted and the District Attorney of Crawford County has not given any indication of his opinion in this matter.

Because of the trial judge's recommendation that clemency be granted we are perfectly willing to recommend a commutation, but only on condition that this applicant make restitution of the amount defrauded prior to his release.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Tharp, C-1524, No. A-777, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Tharp, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 18, 1950, computed from February 17, 1950, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 5 months, expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he, together with three accomplices, committed a robbery of a Gas Station. The Board of Trustees of Rockview Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record and although the Trial Judge feels that he should serve his minimum sentence, the District Attorney of Washington County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

All of the applicant's accomplices who were found equally guilty received sentences of four to twelve years and they were released from prison nearly four months ago. We see no reason to distinguish between this applicant and the other accomplices and for that reason we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Thomas, No. 5083, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Thomas, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 8, 1925, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 28 years 8 months, expiring on June 8, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Jacob Thomas C-2406, No. A-1600, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Jacob Thomas, convicted of rape and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 30, 1951, computed from July 17, 1951, be commuted from four years to three years, expiring on July 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than four nor more than ten years on a charge of rape. Although this applicant claims this relationship was consensual, still there were marks upon the body of the victim. There is little doubt but what this applicant was properly convicted. However, since he has incarcerated at Rockview State Penitentiary he has had a most satisfactory conduct record and has serve all but one year and two months of his minimum sentence. Every indication has been given that this applicant has atoned for his crime and that he has been rehabilitated and if released, will become a worthy member of society.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, the Honorable William M. McNaugher, has no comment. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed and since this applicant has served all but four years of his minimum sentence, we feel that in the light of his rehabilitation and his satisfactory institutional record that we can give him some credit or assurance. We therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served three years, expiring on July 7, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Vaughn, A-14470, No. 6685, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James J. Vaughn, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on January 25, 1926 computed from January 25, 1926 be commuted from life to 28 years, 6 months, expiring on July 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 54 years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and the conviction arose because of the fact that he was postively identified although the applicant still maintains his innocence. At the present time this applicant has been continuously confined for more than 28 years and during the early part of his incarceration his prison record was not the best. However, in the past 4 years he has had an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make with regard to commutation. The district attorney of Fayette County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served nearly 30 years we recommend that commutation be granted in view of applicant's present age and ability to secure employment and not be a burden on society.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Winstead, No. 8593, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Winstead, convicted of entering with intent to steal-larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 20, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years, 9 months, expiring on June 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 10, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Zeiger, No. 5328, May Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Theodore Zeiger, convicted of the crime of receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 2, 1940; and of the crime of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 20, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 2, 1940 to indictments Nos. 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881 and 882 July Sessions 1936, charging the crime of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Byron A. Milner, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years.

On July 2, 1940, the applicant plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County to indictments No. 575 and 576 July Sessions, 1936 to the crime of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years, this sentence to run concurrent with the above sentence.

On July 2, 1940 the applicant plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County to indictment No. 76 November Sessions 1936 to the crime of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Pentitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years. Sentence to run concurrent with the above sentence.

On January 2, 1941 the applicant plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County to indictment No. 873 July Sessions 1936, to the crime of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Byron A. Milner, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years. Sentence to be computed from July 2, 1940 and run concurrent with the above sentence.

This applicant is sixty-nine years of age and this was his first serious conviction. He was alleged to have received stolen goods of one hundred and twenty-five suits and nine hundred yards of cloth. He did receive these stolen goods and upon his arrest he was tried and convicted and was sentenced to one and one-half years to three years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Subsequent to his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary he has gone to work in Washington, D. C., and has attempted to rehabilitate himself. He works for his son and is in the restaurant business. He has been in no further difficulty for over a period of thirteen years.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Philadelphia County are opposed to the granting of a pardon. We therefore recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Alden, No. A-2402, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Alden, convicted of lottery, poolselling and bookmaking and conspiracy, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 1, 1948; and further convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 22, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and but for the two offenses for which he requests a pardon he has been in no further legal difficulty. He was but seventeen years old when the first offense was committed and was

lead into the robbery by an older and more experienced accomplice. In the second offense the applicant was in a bookmaking establishment when the place was raided. The last offense occurred approximately five years and eight months ago and the first offense occurred twenty-two years ago.

This applicant bears a good reputation in the community in which he lives. The accmplices in the offenses received suspended sentences and a fine of two hundred dollars ($200.00) as did the applicant.

The applicant is a waiter in the Embassy Restaurant in Philadelphia and four months out of the year is a waiter in the 500 Club in Atlantic City.

Because he has been in no further difficulty and has a good reputation, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Barney Allen, Jr., 5861-A, No. 5580, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum life sentence of Barney Allen, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 7 1927, be commuted from a maximum term of life to a maximum term of 28 years, 10 months, 20 days, expiring on July 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this actior to the Board of Pardons after receiving his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence. would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tony Anderson, No. 9035, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Tony Anderson, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 3, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 1 month expiring on August 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and he was convicted of the crime of statutory rape and served his minimum sentence. He has been on parole nearly five years and during that time he has had no violation of parole. He has a good reputation and was known to be a steady worker. The Board feels that he has made a good adjustment on parole.

Since he has been on parole nearly five years and has a good reputation, we believe that he has shown the Board of Parole that he needs supervision no longer.

The District Attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation of the maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons and since he has been on parole five years, we feel he does not need any further supervision and we recommend commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles H. Arnwine, C-8845, No. 6589, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles H. Arnwine, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on April 10, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years 3 months 10 days expiring on July 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a conviction of murder in the first degree to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served over twenty-one years of a life sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record and both the trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served more than twenty-one years of a life sentence with an excellent institutional record we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefor, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Howard Bain, C-682, No. A-1940, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Howard Bain, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 9, 1948, computed from May 25, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 2 months expiring on July 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he has had four prior arrests, one conviction and one parole violation. As a result he received a very substantial sentence. At the present time he has served over six months of his minimum sentence. He is asking for the commutation of his sentence in order that he may serve a Federal sentence of a year and a day and be returned to the Elmira Reformatory in New York for violation of parole in the State of New York.

Normally we would have no reason for recommending commutation because of the bad prior record but since this applicant has several sentences in other jurisdictions yet to serve, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted in order that he may begin the Federal sentence and the parole violation sentence in New York.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James P. Bell, No. 8914, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James P. Bell, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 20, 1946, computed from January 1, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 6 months, 20 days, expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he has been in no difficulty with the exception of this offense. He has served his minimum sentence and has been on parole approximately four and one-half years. He has approximately one and one-half years to serve on parole. He asks commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may better himself.

The Board is of the opinion that this is a very meritorious situation and since the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County are not opposed, we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steven John Bradish, C-2321, No. A-1980, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Steven John Bradish, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on February 22, 1950, computed from July 29, 1951 be commuted from 4 years 6 months to 3 years expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this conviction occurred while he was confined in the State Penitentiary at Bellefonte. During this imprisonment applicant walked away from the dairy at the Bellefonte institution and was apprehended thereafter in short order. At the time of his commission of this offense he was serving a sentence of not less than five nor more than ten years. After he served his minimum sentence for that offense he began serving this sentence of four and one-half to ten years for prison breach. He has now served nearly four years of this sentence and has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge and the district attorney of Centre County have no comment to make.

Since this applicant has served nearly eight years of his combined minimum sentences we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we therefore recommend that his minimum sentence of four and one-half years for prison breach be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter J. Buntag, No. A-2277, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter J. Buntag, convicted of false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, on June 3, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first conviction. He is alleged to have secured money under false pretenses from a certain victim in Adams County. His was not a very bad case because the applicant was given a sentence of only ninety days.

Following his release in 1952, he returned to his home in Pittsburgh. It was pointed out that he had an excellent reputation.

This applicant is a prior fight promoter and in order for his license to be renewed for him it is necessary that a pardon be granted.

Since this offense occurred over two years ago we believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Franklin Campbell, E-1090, No. A-1736, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Franklin Campbell, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 23, 1949, computed from May 10, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 2 months 10 days expiring on July 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He and his accomplice robbed a service station and held up one of their victims in his own home. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on a plea of guilty.

He has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge has no comment and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of clemency up to the board.

Since this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and since a detainer has been filed from New Jersey, which he will be required to serve, and since he was only nineteen years of age when this offense was committed, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Cassetti, E-1789, No. A-1239, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Cassetti, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 14, 1950, computed from June 12, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 1 month 10 days expiring on July 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He had several juvenile offenses and violated his probationary period on a charge of larceny by the commission of this offense. At the present time this applicant has served four years of his minimum sentence of five years.

The board of trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since he has served over four-fifths of his sentence and has an excellent record we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry J. Collins, No. 4924, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry J. Collins, convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on November 16, 1933; and further convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 14, 1936; and further convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 10, 1940; and further convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 10, 1940, and further convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January, 1945; and further convicted of assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 30, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he is a former pugilist and his propensities for getting into trouble were brought about by his ability as a prize fighter. Over a period of approximately seventeen years he was arrested and served sentences for assault and battery on six separate occasions. In one instance, however, he was guilty of a robbery which he still denies.

This applicant feels that he should be pardoned because he can secure a position with a detective agency in Philadelphia where he is presently living and which requires that he be bonded.

We do not desire to hinder this applicant. He has had an excellent reputation for the past three and one-half years and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. Connor, E-3730, No. A-2542, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles J. Connor, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 2, 1955, computed from May 11, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on July 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he alleges that he was solicited by a gang of boys to commit sodomy. The applicant alleges that he was drinking and also that he is hard of hearing and he did not know what was being done. He was arrested by the police and upon conviction was sentenced to not less than two nor more than four years. At the present time he has served over one year and seven months of his minimum sentence.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that his overindulgence in alcohol was probably the result of his difficulty. He has now made every effort to curb his overindulgence in alcohol. He is a good truck driver and has a good parole plan.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, is opposed to the granting of clemency.

Under all the circumstances we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Cusato, 3572-D, No.3406, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Cusato, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 2, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years, 10 months, expiring on July 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until September 23, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Czworkowski, D-8809, No. A-1890, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony Czworkowski, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1946, computed from March 18, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 4 months, 10 days, expiring on July 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. Although he has had six other convictions this is the most severe sentence that he has yet been called upon to serve. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At the present time he has served over eight years and two months at the Eastern State Penitentiary where they report that he has an excellent institutional record.

The Trial Judge, he Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make with regard to the release of this applicant. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to his release at this time.

Since he has served over eight years and two months of his minimum sentence of ten years and his accomplice has served a sentence of two years, we feel this applicant has been severely punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Davis, D-9708, No. 5298, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Davis, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 4, 1945, computed from June 21, 1947, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years 1 month expiring on July 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he has been in the Eastern State Penitentiary for nearly seven years. He was convicted on two prior occasions and was guilty of a parole violation which caused him to serve an additional two years so that at the present time this applicant has served nearly ten years, but only seven years apply to the present sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Trial Judge, the Honorable Michael Eagen, leaves the matter of commutation up to the board. The District Attorney of Lackawanna County likewise has no objection.

Since this applicant has served all but one year of his minimum sentence and over two years for parole violation, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence to commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wardell Davis, E-3495, No. A-2379, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wardell Davis, convicted of assault and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1953, computed from January 21, 1953 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 8 months, expiring on September 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of a series of robberies in which the loot which they secured was approximately three hundred sixty-five ($365) dollars of which the applicant received his share.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that he has an excellent institutional record and if released this applicant has promised to make every effort to go straight and not become involved again with the law. His former employer will again reemploy him and he will be able to support his wife and children.

Under all the circumstances we feel that he will be severely punished if he is required to serve one year and eight months which would make his release September 21, 1954, which we recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ruth Raplee Duffield, No. A-1195, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ruth Raplee Duffield, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on September 1, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and she had no prior criminal record. She was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and placed on probation for five years on charges of perjury. These charges grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was in that this applicant testified the offender was another brother, and not the one who was finally convicted.

During the applicant's probation period there were no reports of misconduct.

The applicant's maximum sentence was commuted by your Excellency upon the recommendation of the Board at its June 1953 Session.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are strenuously opposed to the granting of pardon.

However, the Board feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble for one year, three months we recommend that a pardon be granted by your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Fenstersheib, 65077, No. A-306, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Fenstersheib, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 10, 1948, computed from November 16, 1948, be cemmuted from 10 years to 5 years, 8 months, 10 days, expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has had three prior convictions. He was arrested and plead guilty to the charge of armed robbery, burglary and violation of the Firearms Act. There were approximately twenty offenses. He together with five accomplices committed a series of robberies over a period of four months. At the present time this applicant has served nearly five years of a minimum sentence of ten years. The accomplices, with the exception of one, have had their sentences commuted and have been released.

We have received a letter from the Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse who reports this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge has not seen fit to advise us of his position and the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and all of his accomplices, except one, have been released from prison, we recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse Finkes, C-1339, No. A-1037. June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jesse Finkes, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 1, 1949, computed from June 25, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years 1 month expiring on July 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years on the charge of voluntary manslaughter which grew out of a fight over where the victim's wife would sleep.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and they recommend that his sentence be commuted.

The trial judge and the district attorney of Westmoreland County are opposed to clemency. However, in view of the fact that this applicant is sixty-one years of age and is suffering from a cardiac condition and at the present time has served five years of a minimum sentence of six. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Flounders, E-2213, No. A-2505, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Flounders, convicted of robbery, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 7, 1951, computed from February 26, 1951 be commuted from 4½ years to 3 years 5 months expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and two accomplices committed a series of three holdups in which the loot amounted to approximately ten dollars. He was only eighteen years of age when these offenses were committed and if granted commutation he will go to live with his parents in New Jersey where he has a satisfactory parole plan.

The trial judge, the Honorable Arthur Bretherick, has advised the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case. Neither is the district attorney of Delaware County opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since he has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the authorities are not opposed to the granting of clemency, we recommend that he be granted clemency at this time in view of his excellent record and his youth at the time of the commission of the offense.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles R. Fox, No. A-1161, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles R. Fox, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 17, 1947, computed from June 23, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years 1 month expiring on July 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and at the present time he has served seven years of a minimum sentence of twenty years. He was virtually a first offender having had two juvenile arrests but never was he convicted of any offense before this time. In this offense he was merely the lookout and did not participate in the robbery.

He has an excellent record in the Allegheny County Workhouse and at this time the present judge is not making any recommendation to the Board of Pardons because he was not the sentencing judge. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this case.

In view of the applicant's youth at the time of the commission of these offenses and the fact that he has now served over seven years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of G. Edward Fritz, No. A-1757, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that G. Edward Fritz, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 19, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first offense for which he was ever convicted. He was placed under probation for a period of two years on the charge of solicitation to commit sodomy. Following his release he found that his family took a great deal of interest in him and secured psychiatric treatment for him. He no longer requires psychiatric treatment and he has faced his difficulty with a good deal of understanding.

The foster father appeared to represent him and stated he believes it would be to this applicant's advantage to have a pardon granted. Since the district attorney recommends, and since this applicant has an excellent record, and was only eighteen years old when the offense occurred, we recommend that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl W. Fuller, C-896, No. A-2529, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl W. Fuller, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, violation of firearms act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on October 25, 1948, computed from August 14, 1948, be commuted from 19 years to 5 years, 11 months, 11 days, expiring on July 25, 1954; and further convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on March 1, 1949, computed from October 25, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 9 months, 1 day, expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He and four accomplices committed a series of twenty-eight burglaries through three southwestern counties and he received sentences in each of the three counties. The sentence in Fayette County was the heaviest sentence received when he was sentenced to a term of not less than nineteen nor more than twenty-nine years.

The Board of Trustees at the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that it would recommend that commutation be granted because it feels that the sentence was excessive. The District Attorney of Fayette County and Westmoreland County agree that they leave the matter of clemency up to the Board of Pardons.

The Trial Judge in Somerset County has no objection although in Westmoreland County and Fayette County the trial judges feel that this applicant is slightly premature.

We feel that having served approximately one-third of his minimum sentence for a person who has just been convicted for the first time his is a very severe sentence. In the light of his excellent institutional record and the fact that he has served nearly six years, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abraham Harry Gady, No. A-1804, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Abraham Harry Gady, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 18, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he was placed on probation in 1947 for receiving stolen goods. There were two radios and twelve wedding rings involved. In the past seven years he has completely rehabilitated himself. He has real estate interests in and about Pittsburgh to the extent of approximately one-half million dollars and he makes approximately thirteen thousand ($13,000) dollars annually. He has no further criminal record and has made an excellent reputation for himself.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no recommendation. The District Attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed and under all the circumstances we believe that this applicant should receive a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Pierce Gairens, Jr., E-2303, No. A-2541, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Pierce Gairens, Jr., convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 25, 1951, computed from March 31, 1951 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years 4 months expiring on July 31, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first serious offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years on a plea of guilty to the charge of robbery. There were three actual robberies committed in the City of Philadelphia. The loot amounted to approximately Two Hundred and Thirty-five ($235.00) Dollars. Toy pistols were used to resemble actual guns and this applicant and the others were arrested when the car in which they used to make the get-away was crashed into a light standard following the commission of the third robbery.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, the Honorable George G. Parry, is no longer on the bench. The present judge has no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board.

Since this was the first serious offense and since he has stated he will return to the Scranton area where he formerly lived and maintain his wife and two children, we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd Clover, 6580-D, No. 6400, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lloyd Clover, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years, 7 months, sentence to be computed from December 30, 1937 and expiring on July 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 30, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy E. Hamaker, D-220, No. 7236, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leroy E. Hamaker, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on March 17, 1941; and convicted of robbery, in the Court

of Quarter Session of Lebanon County on March 19, 1941, be commuted from a minimum term of 14 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 5 months, expiring on July 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 11, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of J. Lynn Harris, E-145, No. 9750, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of J. Lynn Harris, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on February 9, 1948, computed from September 26, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 10 months, expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This apllicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of second degree murder following a jury trial. This applicant was provoked by the deceased and had been beaten by the deceased prior to the commission of this offense. Applicant thought that the victim was about to draw a weapon from his pocket when he pulled a gun and shot the victim. This was an offense that was committed largely through fear and without any intent on the part of the applicant.

Upon being sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary he immediately began to compile an excellent institutional record and at the present time is well thought of by all persons who came in contact with him.

The trial judge is no longer on the Bench and the present judge, without any knowledge of the facts, is opposed to granting of clemency. The district attorney, who was familiar with this case at the time of the trial, is not opposed to the granting of relief.

Since this applicant has served nearly seven years of a minimum sentence of ten years and is a first offender with an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore A. Harris, No. A-2497, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Theodore A. Harris, convicted of Sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 30, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was arrested in the commission of the act of oral sodomy although he was a passive party. He had an excellent reputation and prior to this offense was a member of the Temple Baptist Church, Board of Trustees. He has received psychiatric treatment and it is believed that he has his deviant personalty tendency under control. He is a former World War I veteran and a post office clerk. He bears a good reputation in his community.

We recommend this applicant for a pardon as does the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Holt, E-2231, No. A-1691 June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon du public notice, in open session, the undersigned member of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimun sentence of Edward Holt, convicted of burglary an receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Termine and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on Marc 22, 1946, computed from March 19, 1951 be commute from 10 years to 3 years, 4 months, 10 days, expiring o July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are a follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and has a ba prior criminal record with seven arrests, six conviction and one parole violation which resulted in this offens He and three accomplices broke into a laundry an secured a loot of approximately sixty dollars ($60.00 when they were arrested. This applicant aided the polic in the solution of a great number of robberies an

burglaries in Philadelphia which he and his accomplices were in, and normally the Board would not consider this applicant at the present time. However, since he has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge is deceased and the fact that he aided the officers in the solution of a large number of crimes, we feel he should be given some consideration especially since his accomplice, who received a like sentence, was commuted at the March 1954 Session of the Board.

Under all of these circumstances we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kaminsky, No. A-1863, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Kaminsky, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 15, 1944; and further convicted of setting up an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and although he has been arrested on a total of five different times, all for the same offense, which is setting up and maintaining a lottery, this applicant was convicted on two of the occasions for which he now seeks pardon.

The first offense occurred in 1944 and the last offense in 1951. Since that time the applicant has gotten out of the lottery business and he is now employed by a shipping company in Philadelphia. He has a good reputation and is very active in church work. The applicant feels that he will not again offend against society and desires a pardon in order that he may continue his rehabilitation especially in behalf of his wife and two sons.

Under all the circumstances we feel he has given up his criminal ways and since the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John William Kendall, C-1527, No. A-1975, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John William Kendall, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 24, 1950 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years, 5 months, expiring on July 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to a term of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years on the charge of robbery.

At the present time he has served four years and three months of his minimum sentence. He has a very devoted wife who has written to him daily while in the institution and it was largely on the basis of her representation that this applicant changed his way of life, that we were inclined to recommend clemency.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary but the trial judge and the district attorney are both opposed to clemency at this time. Nevertheless, the Board is recommending clemency on the basis of this applicant's plea of rehabilitation and the fact that his wife has exhibited a steadfast faith and encouragement in her husband. All other accomplices have been freed. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Shelburn Kennedy, E-1136, No. A-982, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Shelburn Kennedy, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on June 8, 1949 be commuted from 9 years to 5 years, 1 month, 20 days, expiring on July 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has had two prior juvenile convictions—one in Dauphin County, where he was placed on probation for one year, and one for robbery where he was given probation for a period of two years. He got into this difficulty with two accomplices who are still in the institution. There were a series of places broken into, approximately twenty-two in all, and the offenses occurred over a period of approximately four months.

If released, this applicant will have a good parole plan. He is needed for the support and maintenance of his minor children and there are persons in the school system of the school district of the City of Harrisburg who are interested in the applicant.

Since he has now served more than five years of his minimum sentence with an excellent record in the insti-

tution and since the district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick J. Kluth, C-3148, No. A-2502, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frederick J. Kluth, convicted of forgery, uttering and publishing a draft in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on September 10, 1953 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on September 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He forged an insurance check or a fraudulent claim. He was sentenced to a term of not less than one and one-half nor more than three years on the basis of this forgery. He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and they they recommend that clemency be granted.

The trial judge, the Honorable Burton R. Laub, is not opposed to the granting of clemency. The District Attorney of Erie County has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency at the expiration of one year.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the authorities are not opposed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted as of September 10, 1954, when he will have served a minimum sentence of one year.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kuda, B-4876, No. 9389, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Kuda, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on January 4, 1936 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 6 months 20 days expiring on July 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. This was a crime of passion and the applicant plead guilty to the commission of the offense. After having killed the victim he attempted to kill himself and finally succeeded in shooting out his left eye. At the present time this applicant has served over eighteen and one-half years of a life sentence.

H has an excellent institutional rcord in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees recommends that clemency be granted because of the fact that during the riots he objected to the wanton destruction of property by the other inmates and was severely beaten by them.

However, the trial judge has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he feels that this matter is up to the Board of Pardons, but that a life sentence should mean life. We are not of that opinion otherwise there would be no need for a Board of Pardons or any other instrumentality that is provided for the granting of clemency. Since this man has served over eighteen and one-half years we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Edward Long, E-287, No. A-852, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Edward Long, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 20, 1948 computed from April 4, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 3 months 20 days expiring on July 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has one prior arrest and conviction. He was only nineteen years of age at the time this offense occurred and he received a very severe sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At the present time he has served over six years and two months of his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge, the Honorable Joseph Kun, believes that it would be helpful to commute his sentence at the present time. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency and since he has served more than six years and was only nineteen years of age at the time the offense was committed we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilton Love, E-2617, No. A-2111, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilton Love, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1951, computed from October 5, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years 9 months 20 days expiring on July 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has a bad prior criminal record. Most of the bad prior record consists of writing false and fraudulent checks. This was the same offense that was committed in this case.

The applicant had a series of fictitious checks printed and gave a forged check to a business supply house for the purpose of buying a check protector. If this check had not been forged applicant probably would have gotten away with his scheme to defraud merchants in the Philadelphia area. However, he did make this one fatal error and he has now served nearly three years as a result of this offense.

There is a detainer lodged from the State of Maryland which it will require the applicant to serve.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to the granting of commutation of the minimum sentence.

Under these circumstance we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted on condition that restitution is made in full for the check at or before the time of his release and that he be released to the Maryland authorities to serve that detainer.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Loveless, E-3372, No. A-2504, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Loveless, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on November 17, 1952, computed from September 6, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, expiring on September 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He committed these offenses while on a drinking spree. He has admitted his mistake and when he was apprehended he plead guilty to the offenses.

He has an excellent record in the State Penitentiary at Graterford and since he has now served only one year nine months of his minimum sentence of three years we feel that he should serve some additional time.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of clemency up to the Board.

Under all the circumstances we feel this applicant should be granted clemency when he has served two years and we, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted as of that date.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph McKairnes, D-9872, No. A-904, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph McKairnes, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 5, 1947, computed from August 22, 1947 be commuted from 7 years, 6 months to 6 years, 11 months, expiring on July 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and had a bad prior criminal record of six arrests, three convictions and one parole violation. He committed this daring robbery but was caught and was convicted. Shortly before he was convicted applicant married his wife and she acted as his representative before the Board of Pardons. During the past seven years she has seen him on every available opportunity and has written him a letter at least once a day. She has been the devoted wife and intends to help him rehabilitate himself when he is released.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that clemency be granted in this matter and because of his excellent record in the institution and the devotion of his wife as shown, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Maleno, D-7668, No. A-1544, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Maleno, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 22, 1944 be commuted from life imprisonment to 10 years, 4 months, expiring on July 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he is now serving a life sentence for what was alleged to have been murder in the first degree. This applicant, at the age of seventeen years, together with two accomplices, was holding up a crap game when the accomplice Donato, the victim, in attempting to hold up the gamblers, was shot and killed by his accomplices. This is not a true case of murder in the first degree and at the most the Board is of the opinion that this applicant was guilty of armed robbery. For that he has now served more than his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge has now written the Board and stated that the proper solution would be to commute this applicant's sentence and place him on parole for an extended period. This commutation was sent to the Board in December 1952, over one and one-half years ago. We have been informed that the judge has not changed his opinion in this matter.

Under all the circumstances, since this applicant was seventeen years of age at the time of the crime and has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge is in favor of commutation, and since it is not a true first degree case, we are of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Matteo, No. A-2496, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Matteo, convicted of unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 28, 1925; and further convicted of unlawfully keeping and selling alcoholic beverage in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, on February 27, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he seeks a pardon for the offense of transportation of intoxicating liquors. There were two offenses, one occurring in 1924 and the other in 1948. The first offense occurred nearly twenty-nine years ago and the last offense six years ago.

In the second offense this applicant claims that he was not present when the raid occurred and did not know that non-members had been receiving drinks or that they were unlawfully keeping and selling alcoholic beverages. The fact of the matter is that the applicant was present in the association and according to the report of the Board of Parole, the Board's officers had visited the place in at least three different occasions and had observed the applicant in the club. However, this all occurred many years ago and since then the applicant has been reported to be a good, sober, industrious, steady worker who has a good reputation in the community.

The trial judge, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed. This applicant is an employe of the Registration Commission in the City of Philadelphia. We believe that he will be able to secure a better position if he receives this pardon. Under these circumstances we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Patrick Monahan, No. A-2545, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Patrick Monahan, convicted of operating a lottery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on July 3, 1939; and further convicted of operating a lottery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 30, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he was convicted on two occasions of operating a lottery, the last being in 1941. Since that time he has been in no further difficulty and bears a good reputation. He is desirous of holding office in the union in which he is a member. He does not care to hold office so long as these offenses are still open on the books. He, therefore, asks pardon for these offenses.

The Trial Judge, the Honorable John Kennedy recommends that a pardon be granted and the District Attorney of Allegheny County states that this applicant merit consideraion.

Since he had a good reputation for the past thirteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd William Ohm, E-2665, No. A-1971, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floyd William Ohm, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on November 28, 1951, computed from November 7, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 8 months, 20 days, expiring on July 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on the charges of burglary occurring in Bucks County. At the time these offenses were committed this applicant was but nineteen years of age. There is also a detainer from Lehigh County pending and although he has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Trial Judge, the Honorable Hiram H. Keller, feels that this application is premature.

The Board is of the opinion that if the Trial Judge were aware that this applicant will be required to serve an additional six months to one year in the Lehigh County Prison that he would not interpose any objection and consequently we are recommending that his sentence be commuted on condition that he go to Lehigh County to serve the sentence there imposed.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bernard Peelor, Jr., E-2891, No. A-2555, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Bernard Peelor, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 10, 1952, computed from February 12, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 5 months, 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has been in difficulty but once prior to this offense. It was the commission of this offense that caused this applicant to be a parole violator when he broke into churches and garages where he stole any money that was available.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and he is the father of an illegitimate child. His representative, the girl in question, appeared and pleaded for his release on the basis that he had promised to marry her and to give his child a name.

The trial judge in Lancaster County remains adamant and is opposed as is the District Attorney.

Since this was the case of a young man who did not have the proper background and in which we feel he was very easily persuaded to commit the offenses, we do feel that this representative will be a stabilizing influence in the applicant's life.

Since he has now served approximately one-half of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted even over the objection of the Trial Judge and the District Attorney, but only on condition that he marry the mother of his child in order that he give this child a name.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William D. Quickel, No. A-2544, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William D. Quickel, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 9, 1953 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on July 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his second conviction. He was an employe of the Masonic Home at Elizabethtown and when he was hard up for money he stole chickens and other farm goods and sold them and kept the money.

This applicant, although he was convicted of the offense of larceny from the Masonic Home, has been given another opportunity by his former emloyer and will be given his job back. In view of that recommendation and the fact that the Trial Judge is not opposed, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished by being in prison over one year, and under these circumstances we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marcelino Rodriguez, B-6398, No. A-653, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Marcelino Rodriguez, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 27, 1938 be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years 9 months expiring on July 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he is a native of Mexico. He was working in the Pittsburgh area when this offense was committed. Not being familiar with the language he was convicted of murder in the first degree although under all the circumstances it would seem to be a true case of voluntary manslaughter. He was remanded to the Western State Penitentiary and has now served nearly sixteen years of a life sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to commutation of sentence in order that this applicant may be deported.

In view of the fact that he is to return to Mexico and since he has an excellent record in the institution, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted on condition that he be deported to his native country of Mexico.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Amos Rosamilia, No. A-2546, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Amos Rosamilia, convicted of conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on February 15, 1954 be commuted from 9 months to 6 months expiring on August 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was the first time he ever became involved in any difficulty. He was a salesman for a tire supply company and sold approximately two hundred tires for which he made no report to his employer.

The warden of the Northampton County Prison states that he has an excellent institutional record. He has a meritorious service record in World War II. This applicant candidly realizes his mistake and promises to turn over a new leaf is granted commutation.

The trial judge is not opposed but the district attorney, we understand, is opposed to clemency.

Since this applicant has served over four months of a minimum sentence of nine months, we recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served six months.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Elmer Scott, C-1526, No. A-2534, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Elmer Scott, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 24, 1950, computed from November 16, 1949 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years 8 months 10 days expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years on the charge of robbery.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and the district attorney and the present judge are not opposed to the granting of clemency in this case.

Since he has now served four years and eight months of a minimum term of eight years, and all accomplices have been freed, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles V. Shadduck, No. A-688, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles V. Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on September 1, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and he had no prior criminal record.

This applicant was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to imprisonment for not less than

one nor more than seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery charge and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified the offender was another son, not the one who was finally convicted.

This applicant has an excellent reputation in the community. He was released on parole after serving seven months of his minimum sentence, and after being under supervision for two years and one month his maximum sentence was commuted by your Excellency upon the recommendation of this Board at the June 1953 Session.

The trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield is strenuously opposed to the granting of pardon as is also the district attorney. However, there are many letters in the file requesting the board to grant a pardon.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of one year three months, we recommend that pardon be granted by your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Shadduck, No. A-1010, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Donald Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on September 1, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he was in no prior difficulty.

This applicant was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to seven years on charges of perjury. This charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified it was his brother, and not himself, who was involved.

This applicant served his minimum sentence in the institution and he had an excellent record while on parole. His maximum sentence was recommended by this Board at the June 1953 Session and was granted by your Excellency.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are strenuously opposed to the granting of pardon.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for period of one year three months, we recommend that pardon be granted by your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther Shadduck, No. A-1996, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Luther Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on September 1, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he has no prior record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and placed on probation for a period of five years on a charge of perjury.

These charges grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified the offender was another brother, not the one who was finally convicted.

This applicant was under parole supervision for approximately three years and in that period of time he married. The applicant's maximum sentence was commuted by your Excellency upon the recommendation of the Board at its June 1953 Session.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are strenuously opposed to the granting of pardon.

The Board, however, feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble for one year three months, we recommend that a pardon be granted by your Excellency.

A further examination of the cost record indicates that witness costs were charged for the same witness against all five defendants, and mileage was allowed. Attorney for petitioners have requested we also recommend to your Excellency the remission of any fine because of the imposition of the excessive costs.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Shadduck, No. A-687, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on June 12, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal recrod. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to four years on charges of perjury.

The perjury charge grew out of an assault and battery and it was alleged the perjury was that this applicant testified it was himself, and not his brother, who was involved.

This applicant served seven months, was released on parole and his maximum sentence was commuted by your Excellency upon the recommendation of the Board at the June 1953 Session.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William M. Rosenfield, and the district attorney are strenuously opposed to the granting of pardon.

However, the Board feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble for one year three months, we recommend that a pardon be granted by your Excellency.

A further examination of the cost record indicates that witness costs were charged for the same witness against all five defendants, and mileage was allowed. Attorney for petitioners have requested we also recommend to your Excellency the remission of any fine because of the imposition of the excessive costs.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George E. Shaffer, D-8812, No. A-336, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George E. Shaffer, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 25, 1946, computed from February 7, 1946 be commuted from 50 years to 8 years 5 months 20 days expiring on July 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and an accomplice held up a series of places and committed robbery after they had been drinking. The offenses not only occurred in Pennsylvania but there is a detainer from the State of Delaware for a robbery committed in that state.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and has received to what amounts to an unconscionable sentence in Delaware County.

We feel that in view of his excellent record and the fact that he has served over eight years of a minimum sentence of fifty years and he was a first offender that we should recommend his sentence be commuted, and we accordingly do so.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Franklin Sholter, C-2390, No. 6669, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Franklin Sholter, convicted of escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on May 12, 1950, computed from December 23, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 7 months expiring on July 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. Nevertheless he was serving a five and one-half to eleven year sentence at the Rockview State Penitentiary when he escaped. As a result of this escape he was given an additional two to four year sentence. He had been at large almost four years before being apprehended and has found it very difficulty to adjust in the institution because of the fact that he felt that he was unjustly detained. Nevertheless he received under a writ of habeas corpus certain time on account of the Blair County sentence which had not been properly accorded him. He, however, did not accept a revised release paper and he has been serving his minimum sentence since December 1953. At this time he has served approximately five months of his two to four year sentence with an excellent institutional record.

Since he was on the outside and living a blameless life for five years we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time. On that basis we recommend that the minimum sentence for escape be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Paul Stoughton, C-1925, No. A-1969, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Paul Stoughton, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 29, 1951, computed from February 9, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 5 months 20 days expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has one prior conviction. He has now served over four years of a minimum sentence of five years. He gave the State police

a great deal of aid following his conviction and has continued this having a good record in the institution.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board that we should give consideration to this applicant as he is considered a good risk for parole. In view of such recommendation we concur and recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David R. Taraborrelli, C-3049, No. A-2524, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David R. Taraborrelli, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on February 25, 1953 be commuted from 5 years to 1 year 3 months expiring on July 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty for from five to ten years in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of forgery. At the present time he has served over one year of his minimum sentence.

He has also a detainer to serve from Allegheny County and our present purpose in recommending clemency is to permit him to answer the detainer and to serve his sentence in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

We make this recommendation even though the trial judge and the district attorney of Westmoreland County are opposed.

We feel that three years is sufficient for this type of offense and when he has served the Allegheny County sentence he will have served three years. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence in Westmoreland County be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Tarsnane, No. 954, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James J. Tarsnane, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 26, 1927 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 10 months, expiring on July 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-six years of age and has a bad prior criminal record. He has had seven prior arrests, two convictions and one parole violation. The last brush with the law resulted in a sentence of not less than ten nor more than thirty years and he now has been on parole eighteen years and eight months. He desires a commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free to pursue his trade of carpentry at any place he desires throughout the United States.

The Board of Parole has not given us a complete report on this applicant but he evidently has been faithful with his parole officer or he would not have served so long and so well on parole. One accomplice who received the same sentence had his maximum sentence commuted in 1953.

Under all the circumstances we feel this applicant has such an excellent record on parole he can now be free from further parole supervision and since the District Attorney of Philadelphia County does not object we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Harvey Golder Taylor, D-9396, No. A-2559, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Harvey Golder Taylor, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 23, 1947, computed from January 9, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 6 months, 20 days, expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was only nineteen years of age when this offense occurred. All of the accomplices received lesser sentences than he did and we are unable to understand the reason for the excessive sentence that was meted out to him. There is no doubt this is what may be called a "typical" Judge McDevitt sentence. At the present time he has served seven and one-half years of a minimum sentence of twenty years. He has become very active in a religious way at the institution and they state he has a very good institutional record.

The present judge has no comment. The District At-

torney of Philadelphia County recommends that commutation be granted.

If commutation is granted he will return to the State of North Carolina to live with several sisters and to further his education.

Under all the circumstances we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Tedesco, 75003, No. A-2538, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Tedesco, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 29, 1954 be commuted from 1 year to 6 months, expiring on July 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is not the first time he has been in any difficulty. However, this is the first time he received a sentence of one to two years on charges of burglary. He was convicted of the offense on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. At the present time he has served six months of his minimum sentence.

He has a good record in the Allegheny County Workhouse and if released has a parole plan which is satisractory. He will again be able to support his wife and family.

The District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency in this case but we feel that in the light of his good record and the fact that this was a conviction based entirely upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, that this applicant has been severely punished and we therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Vracar, 71723, No. A-2540, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Vracar, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 14, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 4 months, 10 days, expiring on July 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on the charge of sodomy with two women. In both instances this applicant was the passive party to the sodomy and we feel that he received a very heavy sentence.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that this applicant has a satisfactory prison adjustment and has an attitutde of respect for others.

The trial judge has made no comment. The District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to clemency. We feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence and since he has now served over two years and three months that he has been sufficiently punished and we therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Stanley Wascavage, D-9624, No. A-2543, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Stanley Wascavage, convicted of attempted robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 22, 1947, computed from March 22, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years, 6 months, expiring on September 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He received a very severe sentence of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years.

At the present time he served approximately one-half of his minimum sentence. This applicant had two accomplices, both of whom have had their sentences commuted or have served their minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

Since these offenses occurred when the applicant was only nineteen years of age it was felt that some consideration should be given to the applicant at this time. Since he has served one-half of a very lengthy minimum sentence, the district attorney of Philadelphia recommends that commutation be granted.

In view of his extreme youth when these offenses were committed, and the fact that he has served one-half of his minimum sentence we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
DISSENTS.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph F. Watts, No. A-2074, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommends that Joseph F. Watts, convicted of felonious assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 25, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was a fire captain in the city of Pittsburgh and as such he had a permit to carry a gun. This applicant became involved over the use of a driveway and when the victim approached applicant the applicant drew his gun to protect himself. The victim kept coming towards him, grabbed hold of the gun and in the scuffle was shot. He was convicted of the offense and sentenced to a term of not less than five months nor more than one year. He has served his minimum sentence and has been free for over three years. He is no longer serving on parole.

He has an excellent reputation and if he receives the pardon, his application for reinstatement in the Bureau of Fire will be given consideration by the city of Pittsburgh. He cannot be considered until a pardon is granted.

The trial judge was not available for comment and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of his release. Since he has an excellent reputation both before and since this offense we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and in order not to continue the punishment we recommend that his pardon be granted so that he may be reinstated to a position with the Fire Department.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dwight Lyman Weigand, No. A-192, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dwight Lyman Weigand, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on September 10, 1948 be cemmuted from 10 years to 5 years, 11 months, expiring on August 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He served nearly three years of a minimum sentence of four years and had his sentence commuted as of July 30, 1951. Since that time he has been on parole and has an excellent record on parole. He has since married and brought his wife before the Board and the Board agrees with the Board of Parole that marriage has been a stabilizing influence to this applicant.

The Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of the Commutation of the maximum sentence. The District Attorney of Jefferson County recommends that his sentence be commuted and the trial judge is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since he has been on parole nearly three years of his minimum sentence and since he has been completely rehabilitated, we feel that further supervision is unnecessary and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William B. White, No. A-1329, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William B. White, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 20, 1950, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 6 months, expiring on July 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was a first offense for which he was convicted. He was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than six years of a charge of burglary. Following his conviction he served a period of two and one-half years when his sentence was commuted. He was released on parole in August of 1952. Since that time he has been on parole for a period of approximately two years.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent reputation, that he has returned to his former position and is well adjusted. This applicant desires commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free from parole supervision and travel freely throughout the country in connection with his business.

Since this applicant has an excellent reputation and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of this commutation we recommend that he be freed from further parole supervision and that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Wright, B-5357, No. 8624, June Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James J. Wright, convicted of robbery, felonious assault and pointing firearms in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 7, 1937 be commuted on Bill No. 27 October Sessions 1936 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 9 month, 9 days, expiring on July 16, 1954; on Bill No. 28 October Sessions 1936 from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 17, 1954; on Bill No. 394 December Sessions 1936 from a minimum term of 7½ years to a new minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 18, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was not his first conviction. He received the sentence that he did receive because of his prior criminal record. The sentence that he is now serving is thirty-seven and one-half to seventy-five years. There is no doubt about the fact that this applicant was the leader of the gang of robbers and that he and his two accomplices committed three robberies. Nevertheless his accomplices received terms of ten to twenty years and these minimum sentences were served in January of 1947. Because this applicant had been in difficulty before he has served at the present time over seventeen and one-half years but only ten years and eight months apply because of his former parole violation.

During all this time applicant has had an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

In view of the fact that he has served seventeen and one-half years we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Gerardo Albanese, No. A-2329, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Gerardo Albanese, plead guilty to entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 5, 1938; and further recommend that Ralph Gerardo Albanese, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on January 6, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age. In 1937 and again in 1940 he committed an offense in both Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. His father was an immigrant from Italy and subsequent to his father's arrival in this country most of the applicant's relatives, who were residents of Italy, had immigrated to America. The applicant at the time of his arrival was but four years of age.

In view of these two convictions the immigration authorities of the United States now seeks to deport this applicant even though he is married and a family is expected.

Since this applicant has no relatives in Italy and is not even familiar with the language of the Country it would be an act of punishment to have this man deported, since he has lived here nearly thirty-three years.

The trial judge and the district attorney, in both Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, have no objection to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for nearly fifteen years we are recommending to your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis Anthony, C-1930, No. A-2027, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lewis Anthony, convicted of statutory rape, assault with intent to ravish; indecent assault; incestuous fornication in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on February 2, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 8 months, 20 days, expiring on October 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense.

It is doubtful that this offense actually occurred, and believed that the children may have been mislead. There is some indication that pressure was brought upon the daughter by people with whom she is living.

Both the trial judge and the former district attorney leave this matter up to the Board, but the present district attorney is opposed.

This applicant is presently confined in the State Penitentiary at Rockview and we are advised that he has an excellent institutional record.

This applicant has served over three years of his minimum sentence of five years and we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Arline, No. A-1660, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Norman Arline, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on October 31, 1947 computed from September 27, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 1 month, expiring on October 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and although he has had six prior arrests and two convictions they were minor offenses until this arrest for burglary and larceny. This applicant and ten accomplices committed a total of twenty-six burglaries over a period of approximately one year. How many offenses each of them committed is difficult to unravel. They were all brought in and all sentenced together by the late Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, who, without attempting to find out what was the degree of participation, sentenced the various defendants to from five to ten years to fifty to one hundred years in our penal institutions.

This applicant has now served eight years of his minimum sentence in the Philadelphia County Prison and we are advised that he has an excellent record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. In view of the fact that this was his first major conviction, and since he has served over eight years of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be computed.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicaton of Michael Meyer Astrin, No. A-2582, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Meyer Astrin, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County, on September 6, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this was the only offense for which he was convicted. He is alleged to have frudulently converted to his own use two cars which he alleges he had in his possession for the purpose of selling in one of the southern states, immediately following World War II.

He now resides in Baltimore, Maryland, and has established himself in business. However, the State of Maryland has stopped his business because of this conviction in Pennsylvania. He is physically handicapped in the loss of a leg and this conviction hampers him from earning a livelihood at the only business or profession, that he could have.

Since he has been in no other difficulty, the Board feels that he should be given an opportunity to at least earn a livelihood and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Barton, D-869, No. 9966, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Barton, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylklil County on September 9, 1935 be commuted from life to 19 years, 1 month, expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-nine years of age and has had no prior record.

In 1935 this applicant had been drinking heavily; got into a fight and was kicked in the groin. He pulled a gun and began to shoot wildly. Two persons were killed and he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advises that this applicant's disciplinary record is perfect and entirely free from misconduct reports. His adjustment report is outstanding.

Neither the district attorney nor the president judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, of Schuylkill County, are opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has served nearly twenty years of his life sentence, with an excellent institutional record,

the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert James Bashore, No. A-2656, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert James Bashore, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County, on April 6, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has no prior record.

There are two offenses involved. In 1946 the applicant stole a gun from a car which he kept about two years before he sold it. In 1947 the applicant, with two accomplices, broke into a cabin and stole electrical appliances, which was sold by one of the accomplices. The applicant did not receive any money from his accomplice. When arrested he told about the first offense and later made restitution for both offenses.

The applicant was placed on probation for a period of one year on both indictments, the one to run concurrently with the other.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable A. H. Ehrgood and the district attorney, advised the Board of Parole that the applicant is deserving of every consideration which could be given him. The Board of Parole also states that the applicant's adjustment was very satisfactory while on county parole.

In view of all the circumstances, and the fact that he has been in no further trouble for over five years, the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Bielawski, No. A-1127, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Bielawski, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 19, 1951, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 7 months, 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than five years in the Allegheny County Workhouse on a charge of solicitation to commit sodomy. He has now been on parole for two and one-half years and has been in no further trouble. The Board of Parole stated that this applicant has a good reputation and have no objection to the release of this man from parole supervision.

The trial judge has no recommendation and since he has served his minimum sentence he makes no observation as to what should be done with the applicant at the present time.

The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to his release from parole supervision.

Since this applicant has been on parole for two and one-half years and has been in no further difficulty, we feel that further supervision is not necessary and we therefore recommend his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph William Bradley, 4761-D, No. 7838, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph William Bradley, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 15, 1943, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 7 months, expiring on October 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 15, 1963.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Braxton, 7393-C, No. 5999, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Eugene Braxton, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 16, 1936, computed from January 6, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years, 9 months, expiring on October 6, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 16, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Brenchi, C-898, No. A-2610, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Brenchi, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods and violation of the firearm's act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on October 25, 1948, computed from August 14, 1948, be commuted from 13 years to 6 years 8 months 10 days, expiring on October 24, 1954; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Brenchi, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on March 1, 1949, computed from October 25, 1948, be commuted from 20 years to 6 years, expiring on October 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he has a bad prior record, but this is his first major offense. He was sentenced in both Fayette and Westmoreland Counties on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods and violation of the Firearms' Act, the offenses in all totalling fourteen.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advises the Board that this applicant has maintained a good work and conduct records, and is well adjusted.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable Vance H. Cottom, nor the district attorney of Fayette County are opposed, and the trial judge, the Honorable George H. McWherter of Westmoreland County leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Westmoreland County is not opposed.

One of the accomplices of this applicant had his sentence commuted upon the recommendation of this Board at the June 1954 Session.

Since this applicant has served over six years for a first offender the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentences be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Reginald Calloway, C-1531, No. A-2628, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Reginald Calloway, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 17, 1950, computed from November 21, 1949 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years 11 months expiring on October 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he had no prior conviction.

This applicant and an accomplice committed two robberies, the loot amounting to approximately five hundred sixty dollars. He plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than six nor more than fifteen years.

At the present time this applicant is confined at the State Penitentiary at Rockview and we are informed he has an excellent institutional record.

The president judge has no recommendation to make and the district attorney is opposed to the granting of clemency at this time.

However, the Board feels that since this applicant has served four years ten months with an excellent institutional record he deserves some consideration, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard Carmella, No. A-2602, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the above named, Leonard Carmella, convicted of felonious entry, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on December 21, 1926; and further convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on October 19, 1936; and further convicted of larceny by bailee in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 18, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age. He committed three offenses between 1926 and 1937, all of them very minor in character and since 1937 has been an excellent citizen and bears a good reputation.

He now advises that he is subject to deportation even though prior to the McCarren Act he would not have been subject to deportation because the service of the sentence actually had the same effect as a pardon. Deportation proceedings have been started against him and since he has a family here and no relatives in Italy it would be inhuman and cruel to deport this man at this time.

Neither the trial judges nor the district attorney have any comment to make.

Since these offenses occurred more than seventeen years ago and since this applicant has been in no further trouble since that time, and since he will be deported if he does not receive a pardon, we feel that a pardon should be granted and so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Cavallucci, C-8912, No. 3784, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Cavallucci, convicted of rape and attempted rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 4, 1933, computed from November 4, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 11 months 20 days expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age. He has had three prior convictions, all occurring prior to 1913. In 1933, this applicant was convicted on the charge of rape on a girl fifteen years of age, and was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty-two and one-half years nor more than forty-five years, by the late Judge McDevitt.

At the present time this applicant has served over twenty-one years of his minimum sentence.

This applicant is presently confined at the State Penitentiary at Graterford and we are informed that he has made an excellent adjustment.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, because of the length of time served.

We feel that this applicant has been most severely punished for he has served more than the maximum sentence of murder in the second degree, and since he has done so with an excellent record consideration is merited at this time. We, therefore, earnestly recommend to your Excellency that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Cerota, No. A-2619, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Cerota, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 27, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he has no prior criminal record. As a result of his arrest he was sentenced, on a plea of guilty, to charges of receiving stolen goods for from three days to twenty-three months. This offense occurred over eleven years ago. Since that time this applicant has gotten into the used car business and now has one of the biggest businesses in Philadelphia, with a yearly business of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

This applicant has an excellent reputation and he desires this pardon in order that his record may be cleared and that he may further advance himself in the automobile industry.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed since this offense occurred more than a decade ago. He served honorably in the armed forces of the United States.

Under all the circumstances we feel this applicant is entitled to consideration and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Cohen, No. A-2567, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leon Cohen, convicted of unlawful possession of untaxed cigarettes, setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery, and violation of the cigarette tax act, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Magistrates' Court of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1949, April 14, 1950 and April 22, 1952, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age. He plead guilty to violation of the lottery laws of the Commonwealth and to the possession of untaxed cigarettes. These offenses all occurred more than two years ago and are not, to the Board's thinking a very serious offense, but, nevertheless, they are offenses against the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Parole has indicated this applicant has a good reputation and is a good steady worker. He desires his pardon for two reasons—one, to clear his name and—two, in order that he may seek a position of constable in Philadelphia, to which job he would have been appointed but for this offense.

We feel, in light of his good reputation and the fact that the trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board, and the district attorney is not opposed, that this pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Dallas (William David Alexander Dallas), No. A-2564, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that David Dallas, also known as William David Alexander Dallas, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 5, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and he had no prior conviction.

This applicant, and an accomplice, broke into the home of victim and stole a safe, removing it from the premises and taking it to a field, where it was opened. They removed the contents, consisting of jewelry, cash, etc., which they divided. The loot amounted to $17,000, but much of it was later recovered.

The applicant was sentenced to imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from one to two years, and fined one hundred dollars on the one indictment and sentence was suspended on the other indictment.

The applicant served his minimum sentence and then served additional time to cover the fine and costs under the Insolvency Acts, and was released October 17, 1952. This applicant then voluntarily made restitution, under arrangements worked out with the victim. The applicant has been released from parole supervision.

The Board of Parole states this applicant has a good reputation in the community and has worked steady since released.

The trial judge, the Honorable William R. Toal, is not opposed to the granting of pardon. The district attorney has made no comment.

This applicant has been in no further trouble for over three years and he deserves a pardon in order to join the Marines. Since he has been in no further trouble and wishes to join the Marines, the Board feels a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Eugene Davis, No. A-2623, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Eugene Davis, convicted of Solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 7, 1952 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age, and he had no prior record. He was placed on probation for a period of two years on charges of solicitation to commit sodomy. The trial judge later removed him from probation before the end of the two year period.

He is presently employed as a male nurse at a Pennsylvania hospital and they recommend him very highly. He bears a good reputation and the trial judge advises clemency although the district attorney feels it is slightly premature.

This applicant has never before been in trouble and has not been in trouble since. Because he has been in no further trouble for a period of three years we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph DeAngelis, No. A-897, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph DeAngelis, convicted of armed robbery, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1948 computed from April 13, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 6 months, 10 days expiring on October 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He, together with three armed accomplices, held up and robbed a drug store. Approximately eight hundred dollars worth of loot was taken. At the time this offense occurred the applicant was but twenty years of age and his accomplices were older men. One of the accomplices had his sentence commuted by this Board at the April 1954 Session. The record of this accomplice is no worse than the applicant's prior criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford advises us this applicant has an unblemished disciplinary record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that his office is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Since this applicant has served over six years and since this was his first major conviction, and since his accomplice, who had a similar prior record, was granted commutation, the Board feels that this applicant also be granted consideration and we therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse Anthony DeGuglieimo, Jr., No. A-2315, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jesse Anthony DiGuglielmo, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 22, 1944 be commuted from life to 10 years, 9 months, 10 days expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age. He has no prior criminal record. This was a very unusual case and the Board has given this matter earnest study and consideration. This applicant and three accomplices, who had been acting as look-out, entered the room and told his other accomplices to drop their guns. Upon this announcement one of his co-conspirators shot the victim and in their attempt to escape carried the victim out of the place where the hold-up was occuring for a period of several blocks. By this time the victim told his co-conspirator to leave him and when he was found by the police, he was deceased. On the basis of this the applicant, when apprehended, pleaded guilty to murder generally and was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree and given a sentence of life imprisonment.

The Board has heard argument before in this matter and recommended that one of the accomplices, Joseph Molino, be released at the June 1954 Session, which recommendation was concurred in by your Excellency. The Board is of the opinion that the construction of the case as murder in the first degree was legal error. However, the Board is not going to go into this matter at this time, but merely sets forth in this recommendation that at the most this was murder in the second degree.

Since this accomplice has now served over ten years, 9 months of his life sentence, we feel that he has served at least the minimum sentence of second degree murder. Therefore, the Board recommends his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Dyer, E-1420, No. A-2589, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Dyer, convicted of robbery, aiding prison breach and prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on December 28, 1949, computed from September 24, 1949 be commuted from 12 years to 5 years, 1 month expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had a bad prior record, but he has now served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence for prison breach and has been continuously confined since 1949, so that at the present time he has served five years of his minimum sentence.

This applicant is presently confined at the State Penitentiary at Graterford and the Board of Trustees states he has an excellent performance record, and that his disciplinary record is completely unblemished.

This applicant has four children and it is necessary that his wife work to support them.

All the accomplices have been released. The trial judge

the Honorable Henry G. Sweney, is opposed unless he has a good record in the institution, which he has. The district attorney is opposed.

Even though the authorities are opposed, we feel that since this applicant has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record, he should be released and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert James Eckert, B-4896, No. 8573, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert James Eckert, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Bucks County on December 5, 1935 be commuted from life to 18 years, 10 months, 20 days expiring on October 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age. He had two prior convictions.

In 1935 this applicant drove a car for four men when they kidnapped victim. Applicant had pointed out home of victim and later, while victim was being held, applicant brought food and drink to all, acting in the capacity of assistant by carrying out the orders of the four other men. They held the victim for ransom, which was paid. These four men sent him on an errand while the victim was taken from the house, where he had been held and killed by gunshot. The body was thrown into the creek. When the applicant returned the ransom money was divided and he received his share.

The applicant received a sentence of life imprisonment while the others were electrocuted. He has now served nearly nineteen years of his sentence.

The President Judge, Edward G. Biester and the district attorney leave the matter up to the Board. The Board of Trustees at the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they recommend clemency. The applicant was a Commonwealth witness at the trial of his accomplices.

Since the applicant has served nearly nineteen years and has an excellent institutional record, the Board recommends his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred Eissey, 8113-C, No. 6935, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Fred Eissey, convicted of assault and battery; aggravated assault and battery; assault and battery with intent to ravish; attempted rape; rape, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 26, 1940, computed from April 10, 1940, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 14 years, 6 months, expiring on October 10, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parloe has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 10, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Erwin, E-338, No. A-401, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Erwin, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1948, computed from April 30, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 6 months, expiring on October 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of robbery of a taxi cab driver.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that his disciplinary and adjustment records are excellent and he is considered trustworthy by his work supervisor.

The father of the applicant appeared and plead for his release and stated that he would do everything within his power to keep the applicant on the straight and narrow path. We do believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished under the circumstances.

The trial judge advised the Board he leaves the matter

of commutation up to them. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has served over six years of his minimum sentence of ten years with an excellent record, therefore, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Farrell, No. 8322-C, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Martin Farrell, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 28, 1934, computed from May 28, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 10 years to a new maximum term of 8 years, 5 months, expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 28, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy M. Feathers, C-3275, No A-2618, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roy M. Feathers, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Blair County on July 13, 1945, computed from January 8, 1954, be commuted from 9 years to 9 months, 20 days, expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has had a bad juvenile record prior to his confinement in the Western State Penitentiary. He was confined at the Pennsylvania Industrial School and has been continually confined since May of 1945. It was through his obstinate refusal to fill an application form to the Board of Parole that this applicant did not begin to start serving this sentence until January of this year.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary however, feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and recommends clemency.

The trial judge, the Honorable George G. Patterson, is deceased and the district attorney of Blair County has no objection.

Since this applicant has now served continually for more than nine years we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward A. Flynn, 8249-C, No. 7665, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward A. Flynn, convicted of robbery, being armed with weapons, striking, ill using, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on January 17, 1934, computed from January 17, 1934, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years expiring on October 17, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain an parole until January 17, 1964.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that be he freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Foerst, No. A-2519, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Foerst, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on March 28, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he had no prior record

In 1946 applicant, who was a member of the Teamster's Union, was engaged in a strike. The victim was a truck driver and as applicant approached he called applicant by name and asked why he had been stopped. A fight ensued and applicant hit victim on the head. Victim was treated and discharged.

The applicant was fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to the Montgomery County Prison for from four to twenty-three months.

We are advised by the Board of Parole that the applicant operates his own business and he has an excellent reputation in the neighborhood.

Although both the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia are opposed, the Board feels that since this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of seven years, and since he bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood, he should be granted a pardon. We, therefore, so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Aulger Harold Frame, No. A-2063, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Aulger Harold Frame, convicted of armed robbery and larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 16, 1949, computed from May 14, 1949 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years, 5 months, 10 days, expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He pleaded guilty to the crime of robbery and was sentenced to a term of not less than 7½ years nor more than 30 years. He is now confined to the State Penitentiary at Rockview and has an excellent institutional record. They recommend he be granted clemency.

The trial judge has not advised the Board and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed since this applicant has now served more than five years of his minimum sentence.

It was reported to the Board of Pardons that if this applicant is released from prison that he will have a parole plan in Chicago where he lived previous to his offense.

Since he has served more than five years of his minimum sentence and has had no prior criminal record we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred E. Frederick, Jr., D-9669, No. A-824, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alfred E. Frederick, Jr., convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 10, 1947, computed from April 22, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 6 months, expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age, and had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the commission of murder and the court fixed the crime as murder in the second degree.

The victim in this case and the applicant had been drinking and it is believed that this victim, who was very argumentative when under the influence of alcohol, may have started this fight which ultimately lead to his death. It is also disclosed that the victim had a wagon shaft and a knife in his hand and he committed an assault upon the applicant. The applicant got a gun and in the struggle the victim was killed.

Since that time he has served nearly seven and one-half years and with an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position and that is not unusual for Judge Flood, as he never advised the Board in any case unless he is objecting to the granting of clemency. We, therefore, may take it that he is not objecting to this application. The district attorney stated his office is not opposed as it is felt the applicant has served a long enough time for his offense.

In view of all the above circumstances and since he has served three-fourths of his minimum sentence with no prior record, it is recommended that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Frye, D-6722, No. 8228, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clarence Frye, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 19, 1937, computed from February 25, 1937, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years on Bill No. 366 to a maximum term of 17 years, 7 month, 20 days, expiring on October 15, 1954; on Bill No. 372 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 16, 1954; on Bill No. 374 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 17, 1954; on Bill No. 376 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 18, 1954; on Bill No. 398 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 19, 1954; and on Bill No. 403 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 1, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Howard Futch, E-1098, No. A-2485, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Howard Futch, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1948, computed from May 26, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 5 months, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had one prior conviction for a Federal offense and served approximately eighteen months of that offense. At the time this offense occurred the applicant was but nineteen years of age. He and three accomplices committed a series of burglaries and robberies over a period of six months. One accomplice, who received a lesser sentence, has had his sentence commuted.

This applicant is presently confined at the State Penitentiary at Graterford and we are advised that his disciplinary record is excellent.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served over five years of a minimum sentence of ten years and since this was his first major conviction, and since his accomplice was granted commutation, we feel that this applicant should be given consideration at this time, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Boley Anthony Gardyszewski, No. 8668, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Boley Anthony Gardyszewski, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill and robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on June 22, 1939 be commuted from 22 years to 5 years, 5 months, 10 days, expiring on October 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age. This was not his first conviction.

The applicant went to a Cafe to meet his girl friend and an argument started after victim made some sarcastic remarks. The applicant started to shoot; hit the victim and grazed his girl friend. He then held up a bus and made the driver take him to Tamaqua. He stole the driver's cash. He then got in a truck and was apprehended.

This applicant served ten years and 20 days and was released on parole on June 2, 1949. We are advised by the Board of Parole that adjustment has been good, and that his wife is definitely a stabilizing factor.

This applicant appeared before the Board and we were impressed by his argument. He states he has been steadily employed as a house painter and wishes to be relieved of parole supervision so that he can take other jobs.

Neither the trial judge nor the District Attorney are opposed to the granting of clemency.

In view of all the above the Board recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted .

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Frederick Gentile, E-3724, No. A-2574, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Frederick Gentile, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on May 27, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 5 months, expiring on October 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction.

He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to kill to not less than two years nor more than five years.

This applicant returned from the Army and found his wife living with another man. She refused him admittance to his home and he started to drink. When drunk he shot at his wife and the other man, but did not hit either of them. Later he again shot and hit his wife in the hand from which wound she recovered.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney have made any comment. The president judge of Chester County also has no comment to make.

The parents of this applicant are old and he has been sending money to the Embreeville State Hospital where his mother is presently confined.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford advises us this applicant has excellent performance reports and an unblemished disciplinary record.

In view of the fact that the authorities have not made any comment and the further fact that he has a good institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Richard George, D-3707, No. A-1655, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Richard George, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1950, computed from July 1, 1953, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 3 months, 20 days, expiring on October 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age. He plead guilty to the commission of larceny of painting and some lamps. It is interesting to note that set forth in the record is the fact that the original offense occurred in the Progidal Son's Art Gallery. The second offense occurred in Gimbel's Department Store, Philadelphia.

This applicant has served at the present time nearly five years, but because of the fact that he was on parole at the time this offense occurred only one year and two months apply to the two year minimum sentence. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished as it was a severe sentence in view of his prior record, which had no convictions in it and by reason of his parole violation in this offense and the long time served.

The trial judge is objecting and thinks he should serve his minimum sentence. He has served over ten months of this. The district attorney of Philadelphia, who has made a study of this case, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. We feel that four years nine months is a rather severe sentence and since he has approximately ten months to serve, he should be given the benefit of this good record and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Gipperich, E-2662, No. A-2008, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Gipperich, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 28, 1951, computed from April 5, 1951, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 6 months, 20 days, expiring on October 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had one prior conviction.

The applicant and two accomplices, robbed victim and wife of three hundred dollars on one occasion. Another time they entered a store and at point of gun they robbed the owner and all occupants. The loot at this time amounted to fifty dollars.

In July of this year the applicant attempted suicide, and the Board of Trustees feels that he exhibited sufficient emotional disturbance to require psychiatric observation and care. However, at the present time his condition has improved.

It is felt that this applicant's condition arises from combat duty while in the Marine Corps. In view of this, the trial judge, the Honorable Walter P. Smart, has no

objection to the granting of clemncy. Neither is the district attorney opposed.

The Board feels that since this applicant has served three years five months of his minimum sentence and since he requires hospitalization his sentence should be commuted provided he goes to the Veterans' Hospital for care and treatment, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Graham, E-1615, No. A-2641, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leon Graham, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 5, 1950, computed from March 11, 1950, be commuted from five years to 4 years, 7 months, 10 days, expiring on October 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices robbed a store at gun point and they also entered four other places. The total loot was $750.00. He has now served 4½ years for these offenses.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that his institutional record has been excellent.

The trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board, and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Two of the accomplices have already served their sentences and this applicant has served over four and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

In view of all the above, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Carl Robert Gulba E-3615, No. A-2661, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Carl Robert Gulba, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on March 23, 1953. Sentence computed from August 11, 1952, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on October 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he had two previous convictions.

The applicant and two accomplices burglarized a store, the loot being $52.00 in cash, after entering three other places and securing nothing. The applicant plead guilty and was sentenced to serve not less than three nor more than six years.

The Board of Trustees at the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that his disciplinary record is unblemished and that the applicant has made an excellent adjustment.

The trial judge, the Honorable Robert Fortney, leaves the matter up to the Board, and the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has served over two years, and since his accomplice, Fallon, has had his sentence commuted and his Institutional record is excellent, the Board recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edmund Guzik, E-146, No. A-925, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edmund Guzik, convicted of assult with intent to rob, robbery and burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 26, 1947, computed from October 31, 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, expiring on October 31, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age. He has no prior record. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of assault with intent to rob, robbery and burglary. He is now confined at the State Penitentiary at Graterford and has an excellent institutional record. His two accomplices have both been released.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves this matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served seven years of a ten year sentence and since his accomplices have been released we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward F. Haines D-6911, No. 7690, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward F. Haines, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon; robbery; assault with intent to rob; assault and battery; larceny and receiving stolen goods; rape; assault with intent to ravish in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on January 8, 1943. Computed from September 28, 1942 be commuted from 27½ years to 12 years, 1 month, expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was convicted of seven offenses and sentenced to twenty-seven and one-half to fifty years. These offenses occured when applicant held up victims and robbed them and then raped the one victim.

The applicant has now served nearly twelve years of his minimum sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that his disciplinary record is excellent and he is a good woodworker and finisher.

The present judge, the Honorable James F. Henninger has made no comment, but the district attorney feels that the application is premature.

It was pointed out to the Board at the time of hearing that this applicant has invented a water vibrator and copies of correspondence with the Tucker Manufacturing Company were entered in the file.

The Board feels that since this applicant has served nearly twelve years with an excellent Institutional record, and since there is evidence of his complete rehabilitation, some merit should be given to the fact that he is endeavoring to better himself with his invention, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Weir Mitchell Hamilton, 73321, No. A-2643, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Weir Mitchell Hamilton, convicted of Abortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 20, 1953, computed from January 21, 1953 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 9 months, expiring on October 21, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-two years of age and it was not until 1940 that this applicant became involved in the law. In 1940 he was convicted of using the mail to defraud and served two years in the penitentiary. In 1951, this applicant, being a member of the medical profession, was charged with the sale of narcotics and served two years. Later this sentence was suspended and the applicant was placed on probation for a period of five years. Thereafter he became involved in these charges of abortion. Because of this applicant's prior record he was not granted commutation at the expiration of his minimum sentence and he has now served three months more than his minimum sentence.

There is no doubt that he is attempting to rationalize his illegal behavior but prior to this offense he bore a good reputation in his community. In view of the fact that this applicant is disbarred from practicing medicine and because of his extreme age and physical condition, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Joseph Hennessey, No. 7165, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Joseph Hennessey, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on October 2, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years following a plea of guilty. After having served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence he had his sentence commuted and he was released on parole. He has been on parole for approximately six years and has been in no further difficulty.

This man received the highest commendation from the Parole Officers at the Eastern State Penitentiary and has been employed in electronics since his release. He is married and has a small son. He is a devoted husband and family man according to our information. We feel that he has adjusted well and under the circumstances we recommend that further supervision be discontinued and that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde Hibbler, C-1808, No. A-1735, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde Hibbler, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clinton County on September 1, 1950, computed from August 13, 1954 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 2 months 10 days expiring on October 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this is his first conviction.

This applicant, and two accomplices, broke into railroad cars and stole fifteen hundred pounds of sugar. This happened in 1950 and at the time of his arrest he confessed that he had stolen other items a year previous. He was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of burglary and larceny.

At the present time this applicant has served over four years and the Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview advises us that he has an excellent institutional record and if eligible they would recommend him for parole.

The president judge of Clinton County, the Honorable A. H. Lipez, feels that the applicant should be given favorable consideration and the district attorney concurs with the judge. The Sheriff of Clinton County has written us with the recommendation that clemency be granted.

Since both the accomplices have been released and since the sentencing authorities are not opposed to the granting of clemency we recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas W. Hooven, E-286, No. A-1852, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas W. Hooven, convicted of conspiracy, attempted burglary, possession burglary tools, robbery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 20, 1948, computed from April 3, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 6 months 20 days expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant and two accomplices committed a first his first civil conviction. He did serve time while a member of the Armed Forces for being absent without leave.

This applicant and two accomplices committed a first vicious assault upon the victim and also broke into a garage intending to steal an automobile. When arrested this applicant plead guilty and used as an excuse the fact that he was under the influence of alcohol. He received a very severe sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

At the present time this applicant is confined in the State Penitentiary at Graterford and we are advised that he has earned an excellent record.

The trial judge is opposed. He is the Honorable Joseph L. Kun. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency and feels that since this was his first major conviction, some consideration should be given. In addition, we have been informed that the applicant's accomplice received clemency but we have no further evidence of this fact.

Since this was the applicant's first conviction, and since he has now earned over six years with a good record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Keith, 7755-D, No. 8473, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Earl Keith, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1941, computed from November 28, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 12 years 10 months, expiring on September 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until November 28, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leslie Kirby, C-1770, No. A-1199, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leslie Kirby, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on July 3, 1950, computed from June 24, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 4 months, expiring on October 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age. This was his first major conviction. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to not less than five nor more than ten years on a charge of burglary.

The applicant is confined at the State Penitentiary at Rockview and the Board of Trustees advise he has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for release.

The applicant's representative stated to the Board that he has made complete and full restitution and paid fine and costs in this matter. The plea for commutation is based on the fact that this applicant has made restitution and has served over four years of his minimum sentence of five years, and the further fact that his wife is now a patient in the Warren State Hospital. His children, two sons and a daughter, need their father's care and assistance.

Since this applicant has served over four years of his sentence and his family is in dire circumstances, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore John Kleckner, No. A-416, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Theodore John Kleckner, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 26, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 9 month, 10 days, expiring on October 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. In 1949 he pleaded guilty to charges of robbery and was sentenced to serve not less than two and one-half nor more than ten years.

The applicant has served his minimum sentence. He was released on parole and since that time has served well in society. He desires to further his education by going to college, but desires to be released from parole in order to do this. This was not such a serious offense and he has now been on parole for over three years.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is not objecting to the granting of clemency in this matter. Under these circumstances we feel that this applicant has been rehabilitated and further supervision is not necessary and his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph A. Kleitz, No. A-2561, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph A. Kleitz, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 7, 1929; and further convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on August 21, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record.

The offenses for which he is asking pardon occurred in 1929 and 1930 and after he served his time he made an honest effort to rehabilitate himself. According to the Board of Parole, their inquiries reveal that he enjoys a good reputation and is considered a good family man. He has thirteen children and has worked for the same employer for more than fifteen years.

The trial judges, the Honorable T. J. Ford and Honorable G. V. Moore, are deceased. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed and since the last offense occurred more than twenty-four years ago, and since this applicant has adjusted to society, we feel that he merits consideration of this Board. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Real Lewis, B-9989, No. A-490, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Real Lewis, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 17, 1947, computed from August 23, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 2 months, expiring on October 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he had three prior arrests and two juvenile convictions. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years after a conviction of robbery. The loot in this offense amounted to more than three thousand dollars.

At the present time this applicant has served over eight years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview states he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable R. H. Adams, is opposed to his release, but the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed at this time.

Since this applicant has served more than eight years and this is his first major conviction we feel that he should be given the same treatment as his accomplice, who was commuted by this Board at the February 1954 Session. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice Levy, No. A-2573, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Maurice Levy, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 7, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced, after conviction, to probation for a period of one year and restitution in the sum of $300.00 was to be made. The Board has been advised that restitution has been made in full and this offense occurred more than six years ago.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation in the community. The trial judge, however, feels that this man does not deserve a pardon, but he is not strenuously opposed to it. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is not opposed to the pardon.

This applicant is married and has two children. He comes into contact with insurance companies a great deal as a result of his business and he feels that this may have some influence in their refusal to give him work. He has been in no further difficulty and under these circumstances we feel that he is entitled to a pardon, which we recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Lindrup, No. A-2615, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack Lindrup, convicted of false pretense, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Carbon County, on April 19, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with the offense of using slugs in a pay telephone. There were three slugs representing dimes used and this applicant was apprehended in the commission of the offense.

He has been in no further difficulty and presently resides in Brooklyn, New York. He desires at this time to take an examination with the United States Civil Service for the purpose of securing better employment. If he is not granted this pardon he would be ineligible for this examination.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable James C. McCready, and the district attorney are not opposed to the granting of clemency and since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for more than four years we recommend a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Lombardo, 2812-B, No. 4715 September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon du public notice, in open session, the undersigned member of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximur

sentence of Joseph Lombardo convicted of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 3, 1935, computed from May 22, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 19 years, 5 months, expiring on October 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 22, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Lee Luton, E-1858, No. A-1422, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Lee Luton, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 11, 1950, computed from August 19, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of robbery. This offense occurred when the applicant was overwhelmed by debts and on the spur of the moment he committed this offense. He is very sorry that this thing happened, and we feel that he will never again commit such an offense.

He has a large family to support and will support them if released.

This applicant is presently confined at the State Penitentiary at Graterford and we are advised he has established and maintained an unblemished disciplinary record and has earned excellent adjustment reports.

The trial judge feels this applicant should serve his minimum sentence. He is Honorable Raymond MacNeille. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to his release at this time.

Since this applicant has served over four years of a minimum sentence of five years, we feel that he should be granted commutation and for the sake of his family we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George MacKenzie, E-712, No. A-2348, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentences of George MacKenzie, convicted of robbery to No. 386 December Sessions, A. D. 1948 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 17, 1948, computed from December 1, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 months, 28 days, expiring on October 29, 1954; and to No. 445 March Sessions, A. D. 1949, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 28, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 7 months, 1 day, expiring on October 29, 1954; and to No. 84 February Sessions, A. D. 1949, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on May 13, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 5 months, 16 days, expiring on October 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and these offenses all occurred when he was approximately twenty-three years of age and under what may be termed a rash of offenses committed in and about Philadelphia, Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

This applicant had a very unfortunate background in that his father was killed within six months of his birth, and his mother was forced to earn a living. The parental grandparents, who raised him, were both leading physicians in Philadelphia and because of their active practice of medicine they were unable to give this applicant the love, care and devotion that a child should be given. As a result, this applicant grew up into a spoiled brat; wilful and unrestrained, and from the time he was fifteen years of age, got into one difficulty after another. These difficulties reached a culmination in the present series of offenses.

Judge Crumlish, Philadelphia County, leaves the matter up to the Board. Judge Knight, Montgomery County, has no objection. Judge Ervin, Delaware County, feels that the minimum sentence should be served. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed, but the district attorneys of both Montgomery and Delaware County are opposed at the present time.

It should be pointed out that one of his accomplices was granted commutation by the Board at the June 1953 Session. Under all the circumstances, and as it was related to us at the hearing, this applicant will go to live with his mother and step-father in Franklin County, we feel that he has learned his lesson and with someone to supervise and give him help he will be able to again re-adjust in society. We, therefore, recommend commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmore Mahorney, No. 1704, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmore Mahorney, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 23, 1939 computed from May 23, 1939 be commuted from 25 years to 15 years, 9 months, 10 days, expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he has had a previous criminal record. It was probably because of this previous record that the applicant received such a severe sentence. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years on charges of robbery and burglary. At the present time he has served more than fifteen years of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary advises that this applicant has an excellent record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no comment. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

Two of the accomplices of this applicant have just received commutation at the hands of this Board. In view of this fact, and the further fact that he has an excellent record for fifteen years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Terrence A. Malone, No. A-2580, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Terrence A. Malone, convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 19, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he had no prior record.

He, together with four accomplices, were members of an American Legion Post which was trying to raise money for repairs to a bowling alley at Coatesville Veterans' Hospital. To do so, they operated a five-cent wheel chancing off cigarettes at the Flourtown Firemen's Fair. A complaint was received that gambling was being conducted which was doing serious harm. However, when a raid was held, the only gambling was exceedingly technical, being operation of five and ten cent wheels of chance. At this time there was much publicity concerning gambling and these firemen were indicted.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, and the district attorney, recommend that clemency be granted. In fact, the trial judge states at the most this was purely a technical violation of the law, and the district attorney states the offense could have well been disposed of before a justice of the Peace.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation and has been in no further trouble for a period of nearly three years.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels that a pardon should be grantel and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert Matthews, E-1213, No. A-2081, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gilbert Matthews, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 11, 1949, computed from July 16, 1949 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months, 10 days, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age. This is his first major conviction. He plead guilty to a charge of robbery and is now confined in the State Penitentiary at Graterford. We are advised that his disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

This applicant has now served more than five years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

In view of all the circumstances we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack McDonald, B-5440, No. 9579, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack McDonald, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 22, 1937, computed from September 22, 1954, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 month, expiring on October 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and has had a very extensive criminal record beginning in 1904 and continuing down to 1937 when he was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years on eight charges of burglary. He has now been in prison in Western State Penitentiary for seventeen and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and recommend clemency.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed and stated to the Board that this applicant has served a long period of time. It may be stated for the record that this applicant's accomplices received commutation on a sentence of ten to twenty years in June of 1947. This applicant has served seven years longer than his accomplices.

Under all the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William McGee, No. A-487, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William McGee, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 6, 1946, computed from July 20, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 3 months, 3 days, expiring on October 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of robbery of two taxicab drivers. He denied his guilt but was identified and convicted. He was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

At the present time he has served over eight years of his minimum sentence. This applicant suffers from epilepsy and is in the hsopital at the institution a great portion of the time.

The trial judge recommends clemency in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to his release since he has served a large portion of his sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advises us this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

The applicant's physical condition, the fact that he has no prior criminal record, and has now served over eight years, impressed this Board and we therefore recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert McPherson, No. A-2639, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert McPherson, convicted of fornication and bastardy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 20, 1928; and further convicted of false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 11, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he seeks a pardon on the charges of fornication and bastardy and false pretense. The last offense occurred more than sixteen years ago and since that time he has had a very good reputation according to the records of the Board of Parole, who inquired into his background for this purpose.

The trial judges in both the offenses are deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this affair.

Since this applicant now bears a good reputation and has not been in any further difficulty for sixteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Miller, E-2214, No. A-2658, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Miller, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 7, 1951, computed from February 26, 1951, be commuted from 4½ years to 3 years, 8 months, expiring on October 26, 1954; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of John Joseph Miller, convicted of robbery and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on April 30, 1951, computed from that day, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 6 months, expiring on October 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age, and this was his first major offense. He was arrested on charges of burglary while the robbery charge was pending. He plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than four and one-half nor more than thirty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on the Delaware County charges and not less than five nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on the Philadelphia County charges.

This applicant is presently confined in the State Penitentiary at Grateford and we are advised that his disciplinary record is unblemished and he is making an excellent adjustment.

The Philadelphia County authorities are opposed, but the Delaware County authorities are not opposed.

Since this applicant has now served three and one-half years of his minimum sentence of five years, and since we feel that he has learned his lesson, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Mitnick, No. 3-2586, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Bernard Mitnick, convicted of poolselling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 19, 1926 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age. He had one prior conviction, which was for disorderly conduct. He was accused of setting up an illegal lottery and taking horse bets. At the present time he is the mutual clerk at the Jersey Race Tracks and the New Jersey Racing Commission has threatened to take up his license unless he secures a pardon for this offense in Pennsylvania.

Since this offense occurred more than eighteen years ago and he has an excellent reputation and there is no objection from the authorities in Philaedlphia, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gaspar Morganti, 4826-D, No. 7859, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gasper Morganti, convicted of murder in the second degree and voluntary manslaughter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Indiana County on May 26, 1941, computed from January 24, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 32 years to a new maximum term of 13 years 8 months, expiring on January 24, 1973.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence would remain on parole until January 24, 1973.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent L. Nardozi, C-360, No. A-121, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vincent L. Nardozi, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 6, 1947, computed from November 7, 194 be commuted from 7 years, 6 months to 6 years, 1 months, 20 days, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He plead guilty to charges of robbery and was sentenced to not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years. At the present time he is confined at the Western State Penitentiary and we are advised he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable John B. Kennedy, advised the Board of Parole that he felt the sentence was probably unduly severe, and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of relief. At the present time this applicant has served six years ten months of a seven and one-half year sentence.

In view of the recommendations of the authorities, and the fact that he has an excellent institutional record we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Needleman, No. A-2637, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert Needleman, convicted of assault and battery and lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 8, 1940, September 6, 1941, March 19, 1942, February 9, 1945 and April 2, 1945 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age. For a period of fifteen years this applicant was in the lottery racket. Since these offenses occurred nearly ten years ago he has been in no further trouble. At present he is president of the Lynn Construction Company and bears an excellent reputation.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble, and since the sentencing authorities have no objection, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Nefferdorf, 4444-D, No. 7881, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Eugene Nefferdorf, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1939, computed from January 13, 1939, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 9 months, expiring on October 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 13, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Nutter, 543-D, No. 7269, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Nutter, convicted of murder in the second deree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 22, 1941, computed from June 26, 1941, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 13 years, 3 months, expiring on September 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until June 26, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Owens, 6769-C, No. 2912, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Richard Owens, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1926 be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a new maximum term of 28 years, expiring on September 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Palarino, C-1700, No. A-1094, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Palarino, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 5, 1950, computed from October 27, 1949, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years, expiring on October 27, 1954; and further convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods, to No. 36 Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 28, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 1 day, expiring on October 28, 1954; and further convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods, to No. 77 Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 28, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 day, expiring on October 29, 154.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced on charges of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, and receiving stolen goods to not less than fourteen nor more than twenty-eight years. There were three convictions in all.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advises this prisoner has an outstanding record and clemency is recommended.

One of the trial judges is opposed and the other trial judge leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

All the applicant's accomplices, with the exception of Epstein, who received a sentence of forty to eighty years. have been released.

Under all the circumstances, and the applicant's small prior record, and the fact that he has a good institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Purul, E-792, No. A-2609 September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Purul, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1949, computed from September 28, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 1 month, expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age. He has no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary. There were approximately five offenses and this applicant admitted that he was the driver of the get-away car in these offenses.

The sentencing judge is deceased and the present judge has not made any comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

This applicant has now served six years of a minimum sentence of ten years. We are advised by the Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford that he has a good record.

Since the sentencing authorities are not opposed and since this applicant has served six years with an excellent institutional record, we recommend that clemency be granted and this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rafalski, No. A-2635, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Rafalski, convicted of attempted robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on November 14, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age. He has no prior conviction. He was sentenced in 1932 on a charge of attempted robbery to suspension for a period of ten years. Since 1932 he has been in no further difficulty and has a very good reputation, according to the Board of Parole.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney are not opposed to the granting of clemency.

This applicant served in the Armed Forces in World War II and was honorably discharged.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for nearly twenty-two years and in view of his good reputation, we recommend to your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Enos M. Rich, No. A-2576, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Enos M. Rich, convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 19, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he had no prior record.

He, together with four accomplices, were members of an American Legion Post which was trying to raise money for repairs to a bowling alley at Coatesville Veterans' Hospital. To do so, they operated, a five-cent wheel chancing off cigarettes at the Flourtown Firemen's Fair. A complaint was received that gambling was being conducted which was doing serious harm. However, when a raid was held, the only gambling was exceedingly technical, being operation of five and ten cent wheels of chance. At this time there was much publicity concerning gambling and these firemen were indicted.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, and the district attorney, recommend that clemency be granted. In fact, the trial judge states at the most this was purely a technical violation of the law, and the district attorney states the offense could have well been disposed of before a justice of the Peace.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation and has been in no further trouble for a period of nearly three years.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Rubin, No. A-2607, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Rubin, convicted of receiving stolen goods, lottery, poolselling and bookmaking, and operating automobile after license was revoked in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 22. 1949, February 28, 1951, April 23, 1953 and June 21, 1953. be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age. He had several convictions for larceny, receiving stolen goods, poolselling and bookmaking, lottery and operating an automobile after his license was revoked. These are the offenses for which he now seeks pardon.

Although both the judge and the district attorney are opposed, we feel that this man has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society.

Under all the circumstances we feel that a pardon should be granted in this matter and we, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that he be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Augustine Joseph Runzo, No. A-961, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Augustine Joseph Runzo, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on December 27, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 1 month, 10 days, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was only his second offense. In 1949 he was committed to the Delaware County Prison Farm for from three to ten years on charges of burglary and larceny. He served his minimum sentence and has been on parole for two years. The Board of Parole states he has made a good adjustment.

The trial judge and district attorney state he should serve his minimum sentence, which he has done.

In view of the fact that he served his minimum sentence and the further that he has good record on parole, the Board feels that his request should be granted and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arlan Grover Schaedler, No. A-562, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arlan Grover Schaedler, convicted of attemped prison breach; robbery together with other persons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on March 14, 1947, computed from April 6, 1946, be commuted from 3½ years to 1 year, 20 days, expiring on October 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and these offenses occurred in 1946 and 1947 in Berks and Montgomery Counties. This applicant was generally considered a wild and unruly kid and he exhibited this wildness after he was sent to the State Penitentiary at Graterford. It was there that an attempt at prison breach was made and he was given the final sentence of three and one-half to seven years. He has been continually confined for eight and one-half years and has an excellent record in the penitentiary.

Under the circumstances as outlined and his parole plan, as stated to the Board, we feel that he will be given an opportunity to rehabilitate himself. For that reason we recommend that the present sentence of three and one-half to seven years for prison breach be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Dale Schork, C-2783, No. 7125, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Dale Schork, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on August 18, 1952, computed from July 7, 1952, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 3 months, 20 days, expiring on October 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he had a bad prior record for the same offense for which he seeks commutation here.

He was sentenced in Erie County for from five to ten years and sentenced in Allegheny County for from two to four years on charges of forgery.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advises this applicant is an exceptionally good worker and requires no supervision and does more than is required of him.

This applicant has a wife and four children, two daughters and two sons, ages from four years to fourteen years.

The trial judge, the Honorable Burton R. Laub, has made no comment although the district attorney is opposed. However, the Board feels that seven to fourteen years is too long a sentence under the circumstances, and since he has now served over two years with an excellent record, we are recommending that the Erie County sentence be commuted in order that he may begin the latter sentence of two to four years which was imposed in Allegheny County.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Serratore, 674-D, No. 5868 September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Serratore, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on February 3, 1937 be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 17 years, 8 months, expiring on October 3, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 3, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Stanley, E-3220, No. A-2052, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Stanley, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 8, 1952, computed from August 15, 1952 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on October 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the crime of robbery of a taxicab driver in which the sum of twenty-two dollars was taken. For this offense he was sentenced to the term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years.

The Board of Trustees advises this applicant has made an excellent adjustment and is considered a model inmate.

The trial judge feels that this applicant should serve his minimum sentence, but the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has no prior criminal record and since this was a first major conviction, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward F. Staples, E-3533, No. 1086, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward F. Staples, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on February 5, 1953, computed from November 19, 1952 be commuted from 5 years to 1 year, 11 months, 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and he had no prior conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary upon a plea of guilty to charges of sodomy.

The applicant has been confined nearly two years and the Board of Trustees states he has established and maintained an unblemished disciplinary record. His custodial officer commends upon his attitude and adjustment and considers him a model prisoner. This applicant received a D.D.S. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is presently under the care of a physician and has been since he was admitted to the institution.

His aunt, eighty-two years old, who is a fine upstanding business woman, is badly in need of his help in the remaining years of her life. This aunt reared him and he is her only relative. She advised the Board she will do all in her power to help him rehabilitate himself. She will be assisted by the applicant's sponsor, Rev. Frank W. Wingerter of the First Presbyterian Church of East Stroudsburg.

The trial judge, the Honorable Fred W. Davis, recommends clemency if he gives his aunt the care and attention she deserves. The district attorney has made no comment. The Board, considering all the facts, feels his sentence should be commuted and so recommends

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Taylor, No. A-2570, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Matthew Taylor, convicted of robbery and assault and battery and sodomy

in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 16, 1937 and May 17, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on charges of robbery and sodomy in 1937 and in 1940. In June of 1942 this applicant was paroled and since that time he has been in no further difficulty. The Board of Parole in inquiring into this applicant's reputation has been advised by his associates and neighbors that he bears a good reputation at this time.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graf, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed and recommends that clemency be granted.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for more than fourteen years and has a good reputation, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward John Teets, No. A-2634, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward John Teets, convicted of attempted rape and felonious assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 18, 1929 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he had no other conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than two years on charges of attempted rape and felonious assault and battery.

These offenses occurred in 1929 and the applicant served his time nearly twenty-five years ago.

Since the applicant's release he has had a good reputation and has completely rehabilited himself.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney is not opposed.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble and the sentencing authorities are not opposed, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Tripp, D-8623, No. A-2596, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Carl Tripp, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on December 10, 1945, computed from November 27, 1945, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years, 11 months, expiring on October 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He committed a series of burglaries in three different counties. He was apprehended in Mansfield and returned to Bradford County where he plead guilty and was sentenced to twenty to forty years, in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees advises us that he has a good performance record and is to be commended upon his attitude and adjustment.

The district attorney is impressed with what the applicant has done for himself while incarcerated and he advises us he has no objection to the granting of clemency. Neither is the trial judge, the Honorable Charles M. Culver, opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has a good performance record, and since he has served over eight years, the Board feels that he should be granted commutation and so recommends.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Vogel, No. A-2579, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Richard Vogel, convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 19, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had no prior record.

He, together with four accomplices, were members of an American Legion Post which was trying to raise money for repairs to a bowling alley at Coatesville Veterans' Hospital. To do so, they operated a five-cent wheel chancing off cigarettes at the Flourtown Firemen's Fair. A complaint was received that gambling was being conducted which was doing serious harm. However, when a raid was held, the only gambling was exceedingly technical, being operation of five and ten cent wheels of chance. At this time there was much publicity concerning gambling and these firemen were indicted.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Danne-

hower, and the district attorney, recommend that clemency be granted. In fact, the trial judge states at the most this was purely a technical violation of the law, and the district attorney states the offense could have well been disposed of before a justice of the peace.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation and has been in no further trouble for a period of nearly three years.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert H. Vogel, No. A-2578, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert H. Vogel, convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 19, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he had no prior record.

He, together with four accomplices, were members of an American Legion Post which was trying to raise money for repairs to a bowling alley at Coatesville Veterans' Hospital. To do so, they operated a five-cent wheel chancing off cigarettes at the Flourtown Firemen's Fair. A complaint was received that gambling was being conducted which was doing serious harm. However, when a raid was held, the only gambling was exceedingly technical, being operation of five and ten cent wheels of chance. At this time there was much publicity concerning gambling and these firemen were indicted.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, and the district attorney, recommend that clemency be granted. In fact, the trial judge states at the most this was purely a technical violation of the law, and the district attorney states the offense could have well been disposed of before a justice of the peace.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation and has been in no further trouble for a period of nearly three years.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter E. Wayne, No. 6782, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter E. Wayne, convicted of rape and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on January 8, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of the charges of rape and robbery in 1943 and served his sentences. After being released this applicant attempted to make good and has adjusted well to society. He bears an excellent reputation at the present time.

The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for over eleven years and since the authorities are not opposed and he bears a good reputation we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harlan Martin Weaver, No. A-1616, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harlan Martin Weaver, convicted of arson in the Court of Quarter Session of Lancaster County on October 13, 1950. Computed from September 8, 1950 be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 1 month, 20 days expiring on October 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has no prior record.

He was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than four nor more than ten years on charges of arson. He was transferred to the Western State Penitentiary and in 1952 this Board saw fit to commute his minimum sentence. He was released on parole in December 1952. The Board of Parole advises us that he has an excellent record and has been in no further trouble of any kind.

This applicant is a deaf mute and he is engaged to be married to a girl who is also a deaf mute. He desires to be free from parole supervision when married. He is a member of a group of deaf mute people organized by a local minister in Lancaster County and attends meetings regularly.

The trial judge is opposed to the granting of pardon, but the Board feels that this applicant, since he has been in no further trouble, should be relieved of parole super-

vision, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Wenrich, 2372-B, No. 4231, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Roy Wenrich, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on March 5, 1928 be commuted from a maximum term of life imprisonment to a maximum term of 26 years, 7 months, expiring on October 5, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Weselyk, No. A-2654, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Weselyk, convicted of setting up and maintain an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 3, 1941 and December 2, 1947 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age. In 1941 and again in 1947 he was convicted of two offenses of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery. After the offense in 1947, to which the applicant plead guilty, the applicant removed himself from this illegal activity and has secured a position as salesman for the General Sea Food Company, Philadelphia. The Board of Parole advised the Board of Pardons that he enjoys a good reputation. He and his family live in a pleasant and healthy environment.

The trial judge, the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has not written the Board of Pardons as to his position in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

This applicant also served in World War II and was honorably discharged.

This applicant now seeks this pardon for the sake of his family and for the present good reputation that he now has. Since he has been in no further difficulty for seven years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gophner J. Williams, No. A-2393, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gophner J. Williams, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 23, 1947, computed from September 17, 1947 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 4 months, expiring on October 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices committed a series of robberies and the applicant in these offenses acted as the lookout. He served with the Coast Guard during the past War and received an honorable discharge. One of the accomplices who received a sentence of twenty to forty years as did this applicant has received commutation of his sentence and has been released. This applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served more than seven years.

The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board that he was not opposed to the granting of clemency and that he merits consideration under the circumstances.

In the light of the above facts, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Winston, 1376-D, No. 6408, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Winston, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1938, computed from March 15, 1938, be commuted from a maximum term of 20 years to a new maximum term of 16 years 7 months expiring on October 15, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 15, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John C. Wirth, E-3164, No. A-2030, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John C. Wirth, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Union County on August 18, 1952, computed from August 12, 1952, be commuted from 4½ years to 2 years, 2 months, 10 days, expiring on October 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction.

The applicant and accomplices attempted a holdup while armed and masked. The applicant was apprehended on the scene. He plead guilty and was sentenced to not less than four and one-half nor more than nine years.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that the applicant has an excellent and unblemished record and all of his adjustment reports are excellent.

The trial judge, the Honorable William Showers, recommends and the district attorney has no objection as he feels the applicant has learned his lesson.

The applicant's accomplices have both had their sentences commuted upon recommendation of the Board, the one in January and the other in June of this year.

This applicant is the father of five children who need his assistance at home.

Since this applicant has an excellent record, the Board recommends commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Woolson, No. A-2577, September Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter Woolson, convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 19, 1951 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he had no prior record.

He, together with four accomplices, were members of an American Legion Post which was trying to raise money for repairs to a bowling alley at Coatesville Veterans' Hospital. To do so, they operated a five-cent wheel chancing off cigarettes at the Flourtown Firemen's Fair. A complaint was received that gambling was being conducted which was doing serious harm. However, when a raid was held, the only gambling was exceedingly technical, being operation of five and ten cent wheels of chance. At this time there was much publicity concerning gambling and these firemen were indicted.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, and the district attorney, recommend that clemency be granted. In fact, the trial judge states at the most this was purely a technical violation of the law, and the district attorney states the offense could have well been disposed of before a justice of the peace.

This applicant bears an excellent reputation and has been in no further trouble for a period of nearly three years.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels that a pardon should be granted and we so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Abrams, 9994-C, No. A-2667, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of David Abrams, convicted of Rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on January 23, 1942, computed from January 1, 1942, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years, 10 months, expiring on November 1, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 1, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Bassetti, 2834-D, No. 7627, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Bassetti, convicted of transportation of female for prostitution, pandering, accepting bawd money, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions on March 22, 1943, computed from August 24, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 3 months, expiring on November 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until August 24, 1955.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

I nre application of Richard U. Beck, No. A-1042, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Richard U. Beck, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on June 4, 1947, computed from April 11, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years, 7 months, 17 days expiring on November 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty on a charge of burglary to not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years. After he had served more than four and one-half years of his minimum sentence he had his sentence commuted and he was released on parole. He has now been on parole three years and has completely rehabilitated himself.

The Board of Parole has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence because of his excellent record while on parole. We believe that this applicant has learned a bitter lesson by his imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary and since he has rehabilitated himself we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted and he be released from parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hymen B. Berkowitz, No. A-2676, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Hymen B. Berkowitz, convicted of conducting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 26, 1940; and further plead guilty to operating a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 25, 1940; and further plead guilty to conducting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegehny County on May 20, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age. He was con-

victed on three offenses of lottery in 1940 and again in 1943. In those days the applicant was indeed a numbers writer but he has been in no further difficulty for twelve years, and has now completely rehabilitated himself, and bears an excellent reputation for the past thirteen years. He has become the treasurer of a television company and is self sustaining. He has two children, sixteen and thirteen years of age and it is for them, as well as the fact that he has paid his debt to society, that he requests a pardon.

Since he has had a good record for these eleven and one-half years, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sarah Berkowitz, No. A-2675, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Sarah Berkowitz, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 20, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and she had no prior conviction. She, however, did plead guilty to a commission of a lottery offense with her husband in 1943. Since that time she has disengaged herself from this activity and she is a housewife and has engaged in various charitable and religious activities, and therefore believes that her debt to society has been wiped out.

Since she has been a good housewife and mother we believe that she will not again commit this offense and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew J. Beruck, No. A-386, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Andrew J. Beruck, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County, on March 6, 1950 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age. He had no prior criminal record. In 1950 he was convicted of larceny of pipe which pipe was formerly part of the Shenandoah Water System, which applicant, and several accomplices, were of the opinion the pipe was no longer used, and they sold it for junk. As a result of this conviction, the applicant was sentenced to not less than two and one-half nor more than five years in the Schuylkill County Prison. He served approximately eight months of this sentence, when his sentence was commuted. He has since been on parole and has maintained an excellent record. The maximum sentence in this matter would expire in March 1955. There is no doubt about the fact that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and is well thought of by all the members in his community.

He desires to return to Florida and there engage in the garage business. He bases his request upon his rehabilitation.

The trial judge, the Honorable Charles W. Staudenmeier, has written the Board and states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The applicant's sponsor, John P. Maher, Commissioner of Police of Shenandoah, also recommends that clemency be granted. The district attorney of Schuylkill County, we are informed, is objecting although no word was received from him.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Henry Bullock, 9672-C, No. 7227, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Henry Bullock, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions on March 22, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years, 8 months, expiring on November 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 22, 1957.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy J. Cassel, Jr., E-2756, No. A-2710, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roy J. Cassel, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 17, 1952, computed from November 5, 1951 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 20 days expiring on November 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to not less than four nor more than eight years on charges of burglary. He has an excellent institutional record and he has been recommended for clemency by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable Paul Smith, leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Dauphin County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that he was not objecting to the granting of clemency in this matter since this applicant has served three years of a minimum sentence of four years for a first conviction. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Collins, C-607, No. A-1452, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stephen Collins, convicted of robbery armed with an offensive weapon and with accomplices in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on March 31, 1948, computed from February 28, 1948 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 9 months expiring on November 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had a bad prior criminal record. At the time this offense was committed he was on probation for violation of the Witkins Firearms Act. He, together with four accomplices, committed a robbery and in order to commit this robbery stole an automobile.

This applicant has now served over six years, ten months of his minimum sentence of ten years in the Western State Penitentiary with an excellent institutional record, and it is believed that his application should be reviewed favorably by our Board.

This applicant's wife has rceently become a mental case and is living with relatives in Illinois. A sister-in-law of the applicant is now looking after his six children.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable Robert E. McCreary, and the district attorney of Beaver County are not opposed to the granting of clemency in order that this man may be released to reestablish his family and be responsible for their support and maintenance.

In view of his excellent adjustment in the institution and the fact that he has served over six years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley J. Cizewski, No. A-2670, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stanley J. Cizewski, convicted of Conspiracy to rob, carrying concealed deadly weapons, violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 21, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to carrying concealed deadly weapons and conspiracy to rob, and for violation of the Firearms Act. Although this applicant states he found the pistol and gave it to another accomplice to hold up the store, this applicant was a look-out. This offense occurred in 1937 and the applicant, after having served his minimum sentence was released on parole. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of seventeen years. At the present time the applicant is a sergeant first class in the United States Army and has an excellent record in the Army. Letters have been received from his commanding officer testifying to his excellent reputation and soldierly bearing.

The trial judge, the Honorable James C. Crumlish, recommends that this applicant receive consideration, and the district attorney is not objecting to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for seventeen years and since he has an excellent reputation and is now serving in the armed forces of the United States, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Francis Crider, E-1139, No. A-958, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Francis Crider, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on June 8, 1949, computed from June 7, 1949 be commuted from 9 years to 5 years, 5 months, 20 days, expiring on November 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than nine nor more than eighteen years for the commission of a series of robberies over a three month's period. At that time the applicant and his two accomplices, committed a series of eleven burglaries and the loot amounted to approximately twelve hundred dollars. This was the first serious offense for this applicant. He has now served over five years of his minimum sentence of nine years.

The Board of Pardons commuted the sentence of one of applicant's accomplices at the June 1954 Session. The present judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, leaves the matter up to the Board, and the district attorney of Dauphin County has stated that he believes this time served by the applicant is "par for the course." Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the authorities in Dauphin County are not opposed, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Chester Davidson, E-814, No. A-2098, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Chester Davidson, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on January 12, 1949, computed from December 31, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 5 years, 10 months, 29 days, expiring on November 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatever. He, and an accomplice, committed two robberies and attempted to commit a third robbery when they were frightened away.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the State Penitentiary at Graterford and he has now served nearly six years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years.

The present judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, is opposed to the granting of clemency, but the district attorney is not opposed.

Since this applicant is no worse than the other applicants from Dauphin County at this Session of the Board of Pardons, and since he received such a severe sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punishd by his nearly six years of incarceration, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Davis, 7766-C, No. 6873, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Oscar Davis, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 4, 1939, computed from March 24, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 8 months, expiring on November 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 24, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James P. Devlin, D-7055, No. 9422, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James P. Devlin, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 25, 1934, computed from March 29, 1943 be commuted from life imprisonment to 11 years, 8 months, expiring on November 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he has had an extensive criminal record. This applicant, and his accomplice, robbed a bakery truck and the driver was shot and killed. The applicant and his accomplices got away and were not apprehended until sometime later when the applicant was confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary on another charge he learned that there was a reward offered for any information that would lead to the arrest of the person, or persons, who shot the bakery driver. The applicant revealed the identity of himself and the accomplices to the police but when the accomplices "took it hard" he was upset and didn't have the heart to testify against them so he plead guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

This applicant is a native of Sweden and there is at present a deportation warrant outstanding. He has a very good institutional record and since he is to be deported the district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to commutation if he is to be deported. Since he has now served eleven years and over seven months we believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he is to be deported we recommend that his sentence be commuted subject to deportation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Di Stasio, C-2900, No. A-2009, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Di Stasio, convicted of accepting bawd money, pandering and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 25, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 5 months, expiring on November 25, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of accepting bawd money, pandering and larceny. He has had two prior convictions for burglary and assault and battery, but these offenses all occurred in 1950. He is at present an inmate of the Western State Penitentiary, having been removed there from State Penitentiary at Rockview, and has had an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County feels that since he has served over three years that he has been sufficiently punished and he is not objecting to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has now served over three years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis L. Gracie, No. A-2677, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis L. Gracie, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on January 20, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the commission of robbery in 1939. This was a case where the applicant and two accomplices, who were on W.P.A. and in need of money, decided to "roll a drunk." This was done, articles were stolen, and the money was subsequently recovered. The person who was the responsible one in this whole matter, the femme fatale, was found not guilty. This conviction has since plagued the applicant for the past fourteen years. He bears an excellent recommendation in the community. He is married, owns his own home and is well thought of by those who were interviewed in the community.

The trial judge is not opposed to the granting of pardon, nor is the district attorney of Allegheny County, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jerry Harris, 990-D, No. 6481, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jerry Harris, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on January 8, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years, 10 months, expiring on November 8, 1954; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Jerry Harris, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on January 8, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 1 day, expiring on November 9, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 28, 1966.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Hozier, 73837, No. A-2701, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Hozier, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 27, 1953, computed from April 24, 1953, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 7 months, expiring on November 24, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and he has a prior criminal record involving two separate offenses. He was convicted of the larceny of a motor vehicle and sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years. At the present time this applicant has served one and one-half years and can be gainfully employed if released.

He has a good record in the Allegheny County Workhouse, and the present judge, the Honorable William H. McNaugher, leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County feels this applicant should be given another chance. Therefore, since he has served more than three-fourths of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that he be granted commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Jackson, 9963-C, No. 6002, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Julius Jackson, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on August 3, 1938, computed from May 7, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years, 6 months, expiring on November 7, 1954.

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until May 7, 1958.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cledith Leroy Johnson, D-9910, No. A-955, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Cledith Leroy Johnson, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 18, 1947, computed from June 18, 1947 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 5 months, 10 days, expiring on November 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. He was sentenced, following conviction of murden in the second degree, to a term of not less than eight years nor more than twenty years. At the present time this applicant has served more than seven years in the State Penitentiary at Graterford with an excellent institutional record.

His parole plan calls for his release to his mother in

St. Louis, Missouri and since he has an excellent institutional record and the authorities in Berks County are not opposed to his release, we are recommending commutation of sentence on the basis of his excellent record and the fact that he has less than eight months to serve.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved·
JOHN S. FINE.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Edward Johnson, 2085-C, No. 6081, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Edward Johnson, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1939, computed from April 13, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 7 month, expiring on November 13, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons atfer reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until April 13, 1949.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clayton Kelley, 2219-D, No. 7697, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clayton Kelley, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 10, 1941, computed from March 29, 1941, be ing on November 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 8 months, expir- follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 29, 1961.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kimpson, D-5574, No. 8498, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Kimpson, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 18, 1941, computed from January 18, 1941 be commuted from 15 years to 13 years 10 months 10 days expiring on November 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age. He had a previous criminal record involving three convictions as a juvenile. He was sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years following a plea of guilty to the commission of robbery.

At the present time he has served all but one year six months of his minimum sentence. We feel this applicant has been very severely punished and the most culpable one of his accomplices, Harry Milliner, received a sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years and has ben paroled for the past three and one-half years. Since this applicant was no more guilty than his accomplice and since this applicant has been released, we feel that this applicant should be granted some consideration.

It is pointed out that he has an excellent institutional record and both the trial judge, the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, and the district attorney leave the matter of clemency up to the board. Since this applicant has served all but one year two months of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Laris, No. A-2682, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Laris, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on March 17, 1937; and further plead guilty to setting up and conducting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on June 22, 1945, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age, and he had no prior criminal record. He was arrested for violation of the lottery laws and for the crime of fraudulent conversion. The fraudulent conversion amounted to twenty dollars, which he withheld for a grocery bill and the lottery offense was the applicant's first venture into this field and lasted for approximately two weeks.

This applicant now is in business in Florida and has had several very beneficial contracts with the United States Navy Department and he has risen within ten years from a small business valued at approximately four hundred and fifty dollars to a painting corporation, a ship building company and allied corporate businesses with a volume totalling many millions of dollars.

This applicant has been active in civic organizations in Florida where he now resides and is very well thought of in his community. Because of his continuous good conduct, and the fact that he has been in no further difficulty for more than nine years, indicates to us that he has given up any criminal tendency and is interested in his business and community's success. We, therefore, wish him well and recommend to your Excellency that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert J. LeSage, also known as James Gilbert Joseph LeSage, No. A-2728, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Gilbert J. LeSage, also known as James Gilbert Joseph LeSage, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County of larceny and receiving stolen goods on April 25, 1929; further convicted of unlawful possession and transportation of introxicating liquor on October 17, 1932, and further convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, entering freight car with intent to commit felony on November 15, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age. The only offenses which he committed occurred between 1929 and 1935 on three different occasions. Since his last offence in 1935, a period of approximately nineteen and one-half years, this applicant has been in no further trouble.

At the present time this applicant is working as Parking Superintendent for the Atlantic City Race Track and for various other Eastern Race Tracks as a Parking Supervisor. He follows this activity from the Eastern States to Florida depending upon the operation of the race tracks. However, the State of New Jersey recently passed a law, which states that any person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude should not be permitted to work upon any race tracks in any capacity in the State of New Jersey.

This applicant's prior criminal record then came back to haunt him and he was discharged from his position. Since he has been living a blameless life for nineteen years, is married and is raising a family, we do not feel that these jail offenses should be held against him to the extent that he be discharged from gainful employment. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Medley 1627-B, No. A-2696, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Medley, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 12, 1940, computed from February 8, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 9 months, expiring on January 8, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until February 8, 1960.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Moore, 2157-B, No. 4994, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Arthur Moore, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 26, 1928 he commuted from life imprisonment to 28 years expiring on November 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons atfer reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until end of life.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Nardozi, 63306, No. A-1954, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Nardozi, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 6, 1947, computed from October 1, 1947 be commuted from 7½ years to 7 years, 2 months, expiring on December 1, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he had two prior convictions, one of assault and battery in which he served ten days, and the other of robbery in which he was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School, where he served approximately two years.

This applicant, and his brother, were apprehended for the commission of a robbery on victim, who went for a ride with him in applicant's car.

At the present time applicant has served seven years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. The brother, Vincent Nardozi, is still confined in the Western State Penitentiary.

Since this applicant has an excellent record in the Allegheny County Workhouse, and since the trial judge, the Honorable John J. Kennedy, recommends clemency, we are of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis J. Neuner, C-3087, No. A-2481, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis J. Neuner, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on May 8, 1953 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 6 monhts, 20 days expiring on November 28, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the commission of statutory rape on a fourteen year old girl, which the applicant alleges was consensual and was with knowledge of the victim's family.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that clemency is merited.

The district attorney of Washington County recommends that clemency be granted and feels that this applicant has been very severely punished. The trial judge, the Honorable George T. Cummings, is not now opposed.

Since this applicant has served over one year six months of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James O'Connor, B-7433, No. A-2119, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James O'Connor, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 14, 1940, computed from September 16, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years, 2 months, 10 days expiring on November 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was convicted of the crime of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, and sentenced to not less than twenty nor more than forty years in the Western State Penitentiary. Although this applicant is an invalid and confined to a wheelchair he conducted a school for criminals and was the leader of a gang of predatory youths, who committed robberies and burglaries in Allegheny County. He was a "typical Fagin" of Dickson's Fame.

At the present time he has served three-fourths of his minimum sentence, having now begun the fifteenth year of imprisonment. All accomplices have been released and we feel that this long period of imprisonment should have taught this applicant his lesson.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that this applicant be released as he has an excellent reputation. The trial judge, the Honorable J. Frank Graff, has left the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency. However, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since he has served over fourteen years that this applicant has been severely punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Paley, No. A-2665, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jacob Paley, convicted of gambling in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 19, 1945; and further convicted of gambling and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 23, 1948; and further convicted of establishing a gambling place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on August 4, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age. He had three convictions for gambling, which arose from the operation of a baseball pool between the years 1945 and 1949. In all the offenses he plead guilty and received sentences ranging from a fine of fifty dollars to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Since 1949 this applicant has gotten out of the gambling business and has become associated with the Republic Fish Corporation in Philadelphia and is a fish broker. He has a good reputation and is well thought of in his community. He has been in no further difficulty for over five years.

Since he bears this good reputation the trial judges leave the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia is opposed to this recommendation because he feels that the mere passage of time without more is insufficient reason to raise this man to the accepted standard of eligibility for pardon. We, however, do not agree with the district attorney of Philadelphia County in this matter and since the responsibility for recommendation for pardon is with the Board of Pardons, and not with the district attorney of Philadelphia County, we recommend that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irene Palumbo, No. A-2565, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Irene Palumbo, convicted of abortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County, on April 9, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years af age. She plead guilty to the commission of an abortion upon victim and was sentenced to a term in the Lehigh County Prison, which she served. As a result of this conviction she has been cited for deportation to Italy. She has five children, two of whom are at home, and three of whom served in the last war. Her husband is seventy-four years of age and lives in Lehigh County so that if she were deported to Italy she would have no one to take care of her and she would become a charge upon the Italian Government.

The trial judge, the Honorable James E. Henninger, is not opposed and the district attorney of Lehigh County leaves the matter up to the Board.

We think to deport this applicant would be a cruel and unusual punishment and for that reason we are recommending that this pardon be granted in order that the applicant may be spared deportation to Italy.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Pascuzzo, No. A-2666, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Pascuzzo, convicted of breaking and entering and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on July 16, 1924; and further convicted of unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 22, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age. Although his various arrests were the product of the prohibition era we can report that there had been no offenses since the termination of that law. However, applicant plead guilty to a violation of the liquor law and one to the breaking and entering and larceny, the last offense occurring back in 1928, when the applicant was but twenty-five years of age.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty for a period of more than seventeen years.

The Board of Parole has indicated this applicant bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and that he has become active in civic and social affairs in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties.

In view of this applicant's excellent rehabilitation we are of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted for these offenses.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Polito, C-331, No. A-1568, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Polito, convicted of attempted burglary, larceny, and robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 30, 1947, computed from June 11, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 5 months, 19 days, expiring on November 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years in the Western State Penitentiary on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. The applicant had in his possession a revolver when apprehended. The applicant, and his accomplices, engaged in a series of strong armed robberies in Allegheny County.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advises that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and it is felt that he has advanced himself during the seven years of his incarceration. His one accomplice received a sentence of three and one-half years to eight years and was released upon serving his minimum sentence.

Since this applicant served seven years of a ten year sentence with an excellent institutional record and since the trial judges, the Honorable Thomas M. Marshall and the Honorable John J. Kennedy, are not opposed but recommend in one instance, and since the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Rechuba, E-2055, No. A1799, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Norman Rechuba, convicted of burglary, robbery with accomplice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on December 4, 1950, computed from November 13, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years, 10 days expiring on November 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age. He had no prior criminal record with the exception of the Witkins Firearms Act for which he received a probation sentence back in 1939. However, he did enter a plea of guilty to the commission of a bank robbery and was sentenced to the maximum imprisonment for this offense by the trial judge. He has now served approximately seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Ernest Harvey, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. This applicant's accomplices, who received a similar sentence, had their commutations recommended by this Board at the March 1954 Session. This applicant, although he was equally guilty is now just applying for commutation of sentence.

Since this applicant has served nearly seven years of his minimum sentence with an excellent record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bert Ryan, C-9557, No. 4881, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bert Ryan, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on February 12, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, 9 months, 10 days expiring on November 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-two years of age. He plead guilty to the crime of murder generally and had his sentence fixed at life imprisonment. At the present time he has served more than twenty years of his life sentence. He had no prior criminal record.

The trial judge is deceased and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advise that he has an excellent institutional record and recommends commutation because of his cooperative attitude during his confinement. The district attorney of Cumberland County has not seen fit to state his position to the Board, but we do feel that since this applicant has served more than twenty years of a life sentence, and is seventy-two years of age, we can recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Savage, C-321, No. A-1778, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alexander Savage, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 18, 1947, computed from July 19, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 4 months, 10 days, expiring on November 29, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he had a bad prior criminal record. He was convicted on a charge of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, and the conviction grew out of an agreement between this applicant and two accomplices to steal a car and hold up hotels. As the first holdup occurred they were apprehended and the applicant was convicted. He was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Western State Penitentiary.

This applicant has now served over seven years three months with an excellent institutional record. One of the accomplices, who received a similar sentence, died in the Western State Penitentiary, and the disposition of the other accomplice is unknown.

The trial judge, the Honorable Thomas M. Marshall, has not advised the Board of his position and the district attorney has stated that he is opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has now served seven years three months with an excellent institutional record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and for that reason we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Sladko, D-3182, No. 8438, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Sladko, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 17, 1938, computed from August 17, 1937, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, expiring on August 17, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age. He had a prior criminal record. He was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree after he had fled to New York, where he was arrested on a fugitive warrant. The offense occurred in 1934 and this applicant was not apprehended until 1937.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge is deceased. The present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has recommended that this applicant's sentence not be commuted until he has served at least eighteen years. Since this applicant's eighteen years will be up in August 1955, and since he is now serving his fifteenth year, we agree with the district attorney of Philadelphia County in this recommendation, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted on August 17, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Talerico, 1233-C, No. 8772, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Talerico, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 29, 1946, computed from January 22, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 10 months, expiring on November 22, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until January 22, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George D. Trainor, No. A-933, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George D. Trainor, convicted of breaking and jail escape; larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Centre County on August 7, 1941 be commuted from 16 years to 3 years, 3 months, 10 days, expiring on November 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age. He seeks commutation of his maximum sentence on two offenses that occurred in 1936 and again in 1941. This applicant had his sentence commuted in 1951 after he had served approximately ten years in the Western State Penitentiary. Subsequently to his release, the applicant went to live in Nevada where he is engaged in the business of raising cattle and operating a ranch. He is working closely with his brother. The parole Agent in Nevada reports that applicant has a very good attitude toward parole supervision and has made an excellent adjustment.

The applicant is married and has a son two years old and for this reason we feel that further parole supervision is unnecessary.

The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed, and the district attorney of Center County has made no comments. We, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Myrtle Voughs, No. A-2726, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Myrtle Voughs, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 9, 1945, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 month, 10 days, expiring on November 29, 1954; and further recommend that the maximum sentence of Myrtle Voughs, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on February 5, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 1 day, expiring on November 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and she had eight prior arrests and four convictions. She seems to have one failing, and that is, she cannot leave her fingers off other people's property. She is a house maid and she steals various articles of personal property from time to time from her employers. This has resulted in a sentence totalling seventeen and one-half years to thirty-five years. This applicant served her minimum sentence in the Philadelphia County Prison, and is now in the Delaware County Prison. She has an excellent institutional record in the Philadelphia County Prison.

Since she has served a minimum sentence of ten years the Philadelphia County District Attorney is not opposed. The trial judge is deceased. The present judges in Delaware County and in Montgomery County have both advised the Board of Pardons that they have no objection to the commutation of her sentence. Neither has the district attorney in Delaware County. The district attorney of Montgomery County has not advised the Board.

Since this applicant has served ten years of a seventeen and one-half to thirty-five year sentence, we feel that she has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Watt, 6999-C, No. 6653, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Watt, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 24, 1937, computed from December 30, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years, 11 months, expiring on November 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until December 30, 1956.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest H. Wilson, D-8888, No. A-811, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ernest H. Wilson, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 9, 1946, computed from March 20, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 8 months, expiring on November 20, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age. He has no prior conviction for any offense. He plead guilty to murder in the second degree, the victim being his common-law wife from whom he had been separated. Upon learning that the estranged wife was entertaining other men the applicant got into a fight with her, stabbed her, and she died. He was given the maximum sentence for murder in the second degree and at the present time has served eight years, six months of his minimum sentence.

The applicant has three children whom he will support if he is released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommend this applicant for commutation because of his excellent adjustment.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency at this time.

Since this applicant has now served eight years, six months we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Woods, C-1865, No. A-1737, October Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Woods, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 15, 1950, computed from August 6, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months, 20 days, expiring on November 26, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatever. He was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of his sweetheart, which grew out of a weird triangle in which the applicant accused his deceased victim of paying too much attention to applicant's brother.

It was advanced to the Board that this case should never have risen higher than voluntary manslaughter, and one of the chief witnesses for the Commonwealth was guilty of the commission of perjury.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that applicant is one of the most trusted men in the institution and has saved the Commonwealth considerable money in construction around the Western State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, the Honorable John G. Lamoree, states the application is a meritorious case and he recommends that clemency be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County, although he was not the trial district attorney, believes the application is premature. The trial district attorney feels that this case should not have risen higher than voluntary manslaughter.

In view of the fact that this applicant has now served nearly the minimum sentence of voluntary manslaughter we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis R. Bailey, B-345, No. 1099, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Francis R. Bailey, convicted of aggravated assault and battery with intent to rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 30, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was the only offense for which he was ever convicted. He was convicted of aggravated assault and battery with intent to commit rape and was sentenced to not less than seven and one-half years nor more than fifteen years.

This applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole. He has been in no further trouble for a period of almost twenty-one years. This applicant is no longer on parole.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to clemency in this matter. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no comment.

Since this applicant has not been in further trouble and since the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Blyth, 2878-D, No. 6360, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Frank J. Blyth, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Phliadelphia County on May 2, 1929, computed from March 27, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 8 months, expiring on November 27, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 27, 1959.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further resaon, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Buckley, No. A-2783, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James J. Buckley, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery; pool selling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on March 14, 1952, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his only offense. He plead guilty to setting up a lottery, poolselling and bookmaking. He paid a fine of two hundred dollars and was placed on probation for a period of one year and has not been released from this probationary period for more than one year.

The Board of Parole states that he has an average good reputation and is respected by his friends and neighbors.

The present judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille has no objection, as this applicant has a good record. He does have a good record at the present time and is now the owner and operator of a hotel on South Broad Street, Philadelphia. The district attorney of Philadelphia, however, is opposed, because he says there is nothing to help this applicant other than the passage of time.

This applicant desires employment with the Federal Government and is unable to secure that position while this offense is outstanding. Since he has been in no further difficulty for nearly two and one-half years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Capner, C-1099, No. A-2163, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel Capner, convicted of rape, incest contributing to delinquence of minor; concealing death of illegitimate child in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Allegheny County on April 20 1949, computed from February 21, 1949, be commuted from 10½ years to 5 years, 11 months, expiring on January 21, 1955, on condition that he be deported.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age. This was his second conviction for a serious offense. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten and one-half nor more than twenty-one years. These offenses occurred with his daughter. He now served approximately five years eight months and because of his age he desires that he be commuted in order that he may be deported to Italy.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, nor the district attorney of Allegheny County are opposed if this applicant is to be deported. Since he has an excellent institutional record and seeks deportation it is the unanimous recommendation of this Board that commutation be granted on condition that he be deported.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl H. Clemmons, E-1555, No. A-2727, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl H. Clemmons, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon; operating auto without consent of owner; larceny of auto and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 7, 1950, computed from February 21, 1950 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 6 months, expiring on August 21, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. He had no prior record. He plead guilty to the offense of robbery and larceny and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. This applicant has now been incarcerated nearly five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has had it since 1951. There is no doubt about it he did have some trouble adjusting when he was first confined.

The trial judge, the Honorable E. V. Alessondroni, has advised the Board he has no comment to make as to the merits of this case and leaves it up to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, states he has no objection when this applicant has served one-half of his minimum sentence. However, the Board is of the opinion that he should be compelled to serve for a period of five and one-half years and we, therefore, recommend that his sentenc be commuted upon the expiration of the five and one-half years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel W. Craig, No. A-2742, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel W. Craig, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on August 21, 1953, computed from August 7, 1953, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 5 months, expiring on January 7, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the offense of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, which was the commission of a very silly offense in that after the applicant had been drinking he held up a loan company where he formerly worked.

He comes from a good family and if given an opportunity will again become rehabilitated and he can be reunited with his wife and family.

At this time the applicant has served over one year, three months, of his minimum sentence. Neither the trial judge, the Honorable William F. Dannehower, nor the district attorney of Montgomery County are opposed to the granting of clemency in this case.

Since he has served the period above set forth, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Karl H. Dollinger, No. A-2746, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Karl H. Dollinger, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County, on January 20, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has had two prior convictions. However, this applicant seeks a pardon on the two offenses committed in 1939 in Delaware County on charges of larceny, for the purpose of avoiding deportation to Germany. He seeks a pardon of these two offenses in order that he may be relieved of the prospect of deportation.

He has been employed and for the last eleven years has been in no further difficulty.

The trial judge, the Honorable W. Roger Fronefield, and the district attorney of Delaware County, both favor the granting of this pardon.

Under these circumstances we feel that a pardon should be granted and so recommend to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Grace, D-7270, No. A-1663, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Grace, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1943, computed from June 8, 1943, be commuted from 12½ years to 11 years, 7 months, plus 8 days, expiring on January 16, 1955; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of James Grace, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Philadelphia County on June 5, 1945, to begin at expiration of above sentence, be commuted from 5 years to 1 day, expiring on January 17, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age. He has a bad criminal record. He changed his plea to guilty while on trial and was sentenced for assault with intent to rob and robbery armed with an offensive weapon in an armed hold-up. The only loot involved was forty-four dollars and upon conviction the trial judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt caused this man to be sentenced to twelve and one-half to forty-five years. At the present time this applicant has served eleven and one-half years of his minimum sentence. He desires to have his sentence commuted at this time so that he can begin the sentence of two and one-half years for violation of parole. The sentence for prison breach, which was to begin after the expiration of the other sentence, is to be considered by this Board in like manner.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has a good institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that clemency be granted. It is the intent and purpose of this Board to recommend to your Excellency that his sentence be commuted in order that he may begin to serve the two and one-half to five year sentence for violation of parole and that all other sentences be commuted. We, therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Harmon, 1011-D, No. 5694, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clarence Harmon, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1939, computed from March 23, 1939, be commuted from 40 years to 15 years, 8 months, expiring on November 23, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence, would remain on parole until March 23, 1979.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason, that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther J. Hauser, C-1347, No. A-1671, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Luther J. Hauser, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 2, 1949, computed from September 2, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 5 months, expiring on February 2, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age, and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced, following his conviction to murder in the second degree, to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. The victim was under the influence of alcoholic liquor at the time this offense occurred although there is no doubt about it he handled the gun in a most reckless manner.

At the present time, however, the victim's children are

not opposed to the granting of clemency. This applicant has an excellent record in the State Penitentiary at Rockview, and it is felt that he will be able to rehabilitate himself on the outside.

The trial judge, the Honorable G. H. McWherter, has stated that this applicant has shown every evidence of rehabilitation and concern since he realized the seriousness of the shooting.

Since the district attorney of Westmoreland County is not opposed and he has now served over six years of his minimum sentence and the family of the victim is not opposed to his release, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James D. Hawthorne, D-9370, No. A-1481, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James D. Hawthorne, convicted of burgulary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 14, 1947, computed from December 19, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 1 month, expiring on January 19, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he has had a rather serious criminal record prior to this offense. He plead guilty to the crime of burglary and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At the present time this applicant has served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record and is presently a member of the bank at the State Penitentiary at Graterford.

The trial judge, the Honorable Vincent Carroll, has stated he has no objection as this applicant has a proper parole plan. His acomplice received a commutation of sentence on these same offenses approximately seven months ago.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to his release at this particular time. In view of this fact and the fact that the trial judge does not object, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT—Dissents,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Luke Johnson, C-6981, No. 4819, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Luke Johnson, convicted of robbery, assault and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County, on April 8, 1931 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age. He had one prior arrest and this was his only major conviction. In 1931 he was sentenced to not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years on charges of robbery, assault and rape.

After serving approximately eleven and one-half years of his minimum sentence the Board released this applicant on parole. He has now been on parole twelve years, three months. All his accomplices have had their sentences commuted and have been released on parole. This applicant has an excellent parole record and bears a good reputation.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant will never offend against society, as he has become rehabilitated. We recommend, therefore, that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry V. Kmiec, C-634, No. A-2772, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry V. Kmiec, convicted of buglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 30, 1948, computed from March 24, 1948, be commuted from 8 years to 6 years, 10 months, expiring on January 24, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He is now serving two consecutive sentences which total fourteen to twenty-eight years. His representative, Norbert E. Welch, Senior Parole Officer at the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has made a very good job of rehabilitation in the institution, and that he is trustworthy and dependable and tries to do the best he can.

Since this applicant must serve a sentence of murder in the second degree, after completion of his first sentence, the Board is inclined to commute the sentence of eight to sixteen years on the charge of burglary in order that this applicant may begin to serve his second sentence.

The trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, has advised the Board that he is not opposed to the granting

of clemency. The district attorney of Allegheny County, however, is opposed to the granting of any clemency.

We feel that this applicant, by his excellent record for six and one-half years, is entitled to some consideration. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of eight to sixteen years on a charge of burglary be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kuchneisen, Fred, B-5933, No. 6884, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Fred Kuchneisen, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 1, 1937, be commuted from life to 17 years, 6 months, expiring on January 1, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to life imprisonment on a charge of murder in the first degree. While in the institution he has had a very enviable record and the Board of Trustees at the State Penitentiary at Rockview advises that he has been a very cooperative inmate and they recommend that his sentence be commuted.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no recommendation. The District Attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of clemency. One of the accomplices of this applicant has had his sentence commuted by the Board in June 1954. The other accomplice served five years and was released. It should be pointed out that this accomplice has also been returned as a parole violator.

Since this applicant has an excellent record; has learned a trade, and is recommended by the institution, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Leach, E-1559, No. A-1704, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John J. Leach, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 8, 1950, computed from January 24, 1950, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, expiring on January 24, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the charge of robbery when he held up a theatre together with an accomplice. He was sentenced to serve not less than six nor more than twelve years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has now served nearly five years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record. His accomplice, who was equally guilty, was sentenced to not less than two nor more than five years, and has been released after serving his minimum.

Since this applicant has now served nearly five years of his minimum sentence we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bennett LeHodges, D-554, No. 2293, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Bennett LeHodges, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 4, 1935, be commuted from life to 20 years, expiring on January 4, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any serious offense. He plead guilty to murder generally and was sentenced to death. However, the Board of Pardons commuted his sentence to life imprisonment and at the present time this applicant has served nearly twenty years of his minimum sentence. This offense occurred in the commission of a robbery and the victim was the watchman who was struck over the head. Since his incarceration early in 1935 in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has had an excellent institutional record and is considered an outstanding prisoner.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, is opposed although the district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency at this time.

Two accomplices, who were arrested with this applicant, were given sentences of only three months, which they now have served. Since this accomplice has been confined in prison for approximately twenty years, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph S. Leo, 74218, No. A-2757, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph S. Leo, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on July 23, 1953, computed from July 2, 1953, be commuted from two years, six months to 1 year, 7 months, expiring on February 2, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age. He had a prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the offense of solicitation to commit sodomy although at the time this case was argued before the Board of Pardons we felt that there was sufficient doubt as to the propriety of the conviction that we felt some consideration should be given to this applicant at this time.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has not given his opinion or comment as to this applicant's request. The warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. Nevertheless the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed.

Since this applicant has served one year, four months for a crime that had he stood trial it would be doubtful he would have been convicted, and since he has a good record we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Regis Lorenz, No. A-2778, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Regis Lorenz, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County, on May 27, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had one prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the commission of seven burglaries and was placed on probation for a period of five years. He served his probation period without becoming involved in further difficulty. He is married and is the father of two children and has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. He is presently employed as a cab driver for the Yellow Cab Company and now desires to secure employment with the City of Pittsburgh as a member of the police force. In order to secure this employment a pardon is needed.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, nor the district attorney of Allegheny County have any objection to the granting of a pardon, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Agnes Manduik, 1607, No. A-1676, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Agnes Manduik, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 18, 1941. Computed from May 5, 1939, be commuted from life to 15 years, 8 months expiring on January 5, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no prior record. She was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment. She has now been in prison nearly fifteen and one-half years in the State Industrial Home for Women. It should be pointed out here that the evidence against this applicant was very slight and it is difficult to understand how a conviction was secured, although there is no doubt that she was connected with some of the main figures of the Arsenic Ring.

At the present time her physical condition is very poor and she has suffered a heart attack. If released she will be a constant care to her family. However, they are willing to asume this care and responsibility.

Since this applicant has now served nearly fifteen and one-half years and has an excellent record and in view of her physical condition, we are recommending that she be released.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Marlin, No. A-2285, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis Marlin, convicted of unlawful pool selling in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on January 26, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He committed this offense in 1950 when he was arrested for taking horse bets. Since his conviction and payment of fine he has become employed by the Standard Distributors of Atlantic City, a wholesale liquor firm. He is now in a position where he could be advanced to manager of this firm, but in order to do so he must have a pardon from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so that he can secure the necessary license from the State of New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for nearly five years and has a good reputation, the District Attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that a pardon be granted and the present Judge leaves the matter up to the Board. Since this was this applicant's first offense and since he has been in no further trouble we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Alonzo McHugh, No. A-2777, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that David Alonzo McHugh, convicted of conducting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 23, 1952, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he has had no prior conviction. He plead guilty to the offense of conducting a lottery and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. This offense occurred approximately three years ago and was the only time he was ever connected with a lottery business. He is now employed as a cab driver.

Neither the trial judge, the Honorable John J. Kennedy nor the district attorney are opposed to this petition.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for approximately three years we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry R. Nichols, D-9338, No. A-2769, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry R. Nichols, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 30, 1946, computed from October 4, 1946, be commuted from 50 years to 8 years, 3 months, expiring on January 4, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age. This was his first major conviction. He was sentenced, together with six accomplices, for a series of burglaries extending over a period of fourteen months. There was upwards of two hundred burgularies involved and this applicant was implicated in quite a few of them. At this time the applicant has served over eight years. He was sentenced by the late Judge Harry S. McDevitt a term of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred years. This, the Board of Pardons feels is an unconscionable sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him if eligible for parole.

We believe the fact that this applicant will be on parole for nearly one hundred years would be sufficient to deter him from further criminal activities and we, therefore, recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ellison Odom, D-5833, No. A-1505, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ellison Odom, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1948, computed from March 10, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 9 months, expiring on January 15, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age, and this was

his first conviction of any offense. He was convicted of burglary and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. At the present time this applicant has served nearly six and three-quarter years of a minimum sentence of ten. Of his accomplices, some have been released and one, who has a similar sentence to the applicant, still remains incarcerated. We have no adverse reports from the institution and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that this applicant be given consideration.

Since this applicant is a virtually first offender and has now served nearly seven years we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Larry Patrick, No. A-2730, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Larry Patrick, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1952, computed from October 30, 1952, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 2 months, expiring on December 30, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He plead guilty to robbery and was sentenced to a term of not less than three nor more than ten years. He plans to return to his boyhood home in North Carolina if released, where he will receive employment.

The trial judge, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, feels that he imposed a moderate sentence but since this was his first offense for which this applicant was sentenced, and since he has now served over two-thirds of this sentence, we recommend that consideration be given and that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Henry Patton, No. A-2776, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Henry Patton, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, in the Court of Quarter Session of Allegheny County, on March 3, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and has had no prior record. He was convicted of the charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony in 1936 and was given a six months minimum sentence, which he served. Since that time he has been in no further difficulty and he is now employed by the Ferguson & Edmundson Company as a structural steel worker and goes from state to state setting up steel frames for buildings. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and he desires a pardon in order that this record of eighteen years ago will not give him any more trouble in his present and future life.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of clemency. Since this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and has a good reputation, we feel that he deserves the executive clemency for which he prays, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Payne, B-5107, No. 3375, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Payne, convicted of rape and attempted robbery to No. 60 August Term 1936 in the Court of Quarter Sessions on July 1, 1936, computed from January 1, 1949, be commuted from 7½ to 6 years, expiring on January 1, 1955; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Payne, convicted of assault with offensive weapon with intent to rob to No. 60a August Term 1936 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on July 1, 1936 be commuted from 5 years to 1 day, expiring on January 2, 1955; and further recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Payne, convicted of assault with offensive weapon with intent to rob to No. 61 August Term 1936 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on July 1, 1936 be commuted from 5 years to 1 day, expiring on January 3, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. This applicant specialized in lover's lane robberies and committed rape upon some of the victims. A gun was used. He, however, received a very severe sentence in that he was sentenced to not less than thirty nor more than sixty years. He has now served more than eighteen years of this minimum

sentence with an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Westmoreland County leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served over eighteen years of a minimum sentence of thirty years, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Sylvester Potempa, E-2752, No. A-2142, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Sylvester Potempa, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Session of Dauphin County on January 17, 1952, computed from November 5, 1951, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 2 months, expiring on January 5, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first serious conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on charges of burglary. At the present time this applicant has served a little over three years.

The applicant's accomplice, who was equally guilty, received a sentence of not less than four nor more than eight years.

If this applicant is released he intends to return to Illinois, where he will be reconciled with his wife and family.

The trial judge, the Honorable Paul G. Smith, is opposed to his release, but since his parole plan calls for return to his native State of Illinois, the district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed. Under the circumstances, we recommend that his sentence be commuted on condition that his parole plan in Illinois be acceptable to the Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wayne Purnell, E-887, No. A-2734, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wayne Purnell, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 16, 1949, computed from February 6, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 11 months, expiring on January 6, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the offense of armed robbery and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. At the present time he has served over five years nine months of his minimum sentence and his one accomplice in this offense has had his sentence commuted over eight years ago.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney is not opposed, and since his accomplice has received commutation of his sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Quici, 951-D, No. 7360 November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Quici, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 5, 1942, computed from April 11, 1942, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years, 8 month, expiring on December 11, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Parole has received a request from the applicant to be relieved of further parole supervision on the basis of his adjustment and progress on parole. The Board of Parole has favorably recommended this action to the Board of Pardons after reviewing his record. But for this action the applicant, because of his sentence would remain on parole until April 11, 1962.

For the reason that this applicant has served a long time on parole, and the further reason that the Board of Parole recommends him for release, the Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John M. Quigney, Jr., 6469, No. A-2044, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recomend that the minimum sentence of John M. Quigney, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County, on January 31, 1950, computed from January 5, 1950, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, expiring on January 5, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. He and three accomplices committed a strong armed robbery on the victim and took his pocketbook. For this offense he was given a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Northampton County Prison. At the present time he has served approximately five years for this offense.

The applicant's accomplice, Timothy Psihoda, who had much worse criminal record than this applicant, was given a term of not less than five nor more than ten years and his sentence will expire on January 5, 1955. Two other accomplices received sentences in the Pennsylvania School and their sentences have already expired.

Since this applicant had a lesser criminal record than his accomplices, who received only one-half his minimum, we recommend that the applicant's sentence be computed so that he be given a minimum sentence of five years, expiring on January 5, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rabena, Joseph D-1544, No. 3215, November Session, 1955.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Rabena, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 25, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 18 years, 4 months, expiring on January 25, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age. He had five prior arrests and one prior conviction. He was part of a gang that committed a pay roll robbery and although he still alleges his innocence he was convicted of the offense and sentenced to a term of not less than five and one-half nor more than twenty years. The Board of Pardons, in 1942, before the expiration of his sentence but after he had served five years, commuted his sentence and he was released on parole. He has been on parole for a period of nearly thirteen years and during that time the Board of Parole has stated he has a fair reputation and is considered a steady worker who adequately supports his family. He is presently in the grocery business and desires to move to New Jersey, where he expects to develop a produce auction. He, however, does not wish to be on parole in this venture, as he feels that such a venture would not be successful were he on parole.

The trial judge, the Honorable Raymond MacNeill, leaves the matter of commutation of maximum sentence up to the Board, and the District Attorney of Philadelphia recommends that clemency be granted.

It should be stated that the applicant's two accomplices have had their maximum sentences commuted or pardons granted. Therefore, we recommend the applicant's maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Joseph Rispo, E-3671, No. A-2762, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Joseph Rispo, convicted of fraudently making a written instrument and publishing same in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1953, computed from March 26, 1953, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year, 10 months, expiring on January 26, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age, but this is not his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than ten years on charges of burglary and larceny and forgery. The burglary consisted of stealing the check books and after stealing the check books the aplicant then forged checks to the sum of four hundred dollars, which he subsequently passed.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford advises that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has not taken any position in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed. However, the Board feels that consideration should be given as his accomplice, who received a sentence of one and one-half years, was released after serving two months. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to two years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Viets Rivers, E-63, No. 1703, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Viets Rivers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on December 5, 1947, computed from November 9, 1947, be commuted from 12 years to 7 years, 2 months, expiring on January 9, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had a bad prior record of two arrests, two convictions and this offense amounting to a parole violation from an offense committed in the State of Massachusetts.

The applicant, however, was sentenced on his plea of guilty to not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four years for the offense of breaking into six places and taking $135.00 and a ring.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Graterford states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they believe that he has made every effort to adjust himself and that his record in the institution has been outstanding.

The trial judge, the Honorable Michael J. Eagan, and the district attorney of Lackawanna County leave the matter of clemency up to the Board.

Since this applicant has now served over seven years, with an excellent institutional record, we feel he is entitled to some consideration. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Alfred Rowson, C-2652, No. A-1965, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Alfred Rowson, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1949, computed from January 29, 1949, be commuted from 7 years, 6 months to 6 years, expiring on January 29, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to robbery, armed with an offensive weapon and was sentenced to a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years.

The Board of Trustees of the State Penitentiary at Rockview states this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of clemency at this time. One accomplice in these series of offenses has already served his minimum sentence, two are still incarcerated.

This applicant has now served over five years eight months of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. Since he was a first offender we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maynard Courtney Schlusser, E-1143, No. A-2738, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Maynard Courtney Schlusser, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on June 8, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 7 months, expiring on January 8, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to not less than ten nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary. This applicant, together with two accomplices, committed a series of ten buglaries in and about Dauphin County and as a result he received this very substantial sentence. He has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence and an accomplice, who received the same type of sentence, has had his sentence commuted at the June, 1954, Session.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the district attorney of Dauphin County has left the matter up to the Board.

The Board feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Stallone C-2410, No. 1720, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Pasquale Stallone, convicted of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County, on March 15, 1924, be commuted from 60 years to 30 years, 11 months, expiring on February 15, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and has had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree to not less than thirty nor more than sixty years. After having served approximately twenty-six years, the applicant's sentence was commuted and he was paroled on December 8, 1949.

Following his release on parole the applicant went to live in Bucks County where he has a satisfactory record. Many persons in Bucks County, and particularly in Bristol, have written the Board recommending clemency. He has been on parole over five years at this time and since he served such a long time in the institution and on parole, we feel that he should be given a chance at this time to lead a normal life and we, therefore, are recommending that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Stuhldreher, C-2486, No. A-2160, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Stuhldreher, convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on February 5, 1952, computed from January 12, 1952, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, expiring on January 12, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to not less than five nor more than twenty years on charges of burglary and larceny from two summer camps. At the present time this applicant has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence and he has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary.

Both the trial judge, the Honorable H. A. Mook, and the district attorney of Crawford County, have stated that they have no objection to commutation being granted in his case and will go along with anything that the Board of Pardons desires.

We feel that this applicant has shown complete rehabilitation by his conduct while confined and since the trial judge and the district attorney are not opposed, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Triplett, C-319, No. A-642, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James T. Triplett, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 17, 1947, computed from June 23, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 7 months, expiring on January 23, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the offense of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, in the commission of three hold-ups. He has an excellent record at the State Penitentiary at Rockview and has shown every evidence of having made a satisfactory personal adjustment.

Since this was applicant's first offense and since he has an excellent record the district attorney advises the Board of Pardons he feels this application merits consideration.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has made no recommendation.

Since this applicant has now served over seven years three months of his minimum sentence we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Undereiner, B-7574, No. A-2761, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Undereiner, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods and burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of

Allegheny County on February 26, 1941, computed from October 10, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 3 months, expiring on January 10, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age. He has had a bad prior criminal record. He, however, had been in no further dufficulty for a period of approximately nine years when he became involved in this offense. He has served continuously in the Western State Penitentiary and at the present time he has been confined there for over nearly fifteen years. This is because this offense resulted in a violation of parole.

All the applicant's accomplices have been released on parole many years ago. Some as far back as 1947. We feel this applicant has served a substantial length of time, and since he has an excellent record and since the judge and district attorney recommend that clemency be granted, we hereby recommend to your Excellency that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Vitale D-8703, No. A-65, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Anthony Vitale, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 1, 1946, to be computed from June 21, 1944, be commuted from life to 10 years, 7 months, expiring on January 21, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He plead guilty to murder generally and the court en banc set the degree as first degree and imposed the life sentence. It is difficult to understand how the Court could have fixed the degree of murder as first degree when at the most this applicant should have been sentenced to voluntary manslaughter.

The trial judge at the time of sentencing also suggested that this applicant be released after he had served a minimum period of imprisonment for murder in the second degree. This has been accomplished at the present time, and the district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that he be granted clemency.

Since this was not a true first degree sentence and since he has now served the minimum sentence for second degree murder, which was recommended by the court, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry E. Wells, E-1312, No. 9638, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry E. Wells, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 22, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months, expiring on January 11, 1955.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age. He has had a bad prior criminal record, including the commission of other offenses in Delaware County, which is his home. The applicant was released in January 1953 from the Eastern State Penitentiary and immediately got married. However, in January of this year the applicant became ill with tuberculosis and is presently in the Rush Hospital in Philadelphia. It is because of his physical condition that he requests commutation of his maximum sentence so that he may be released from parole.

Since none of the judges who are famaliar with the case responded, we have no comment from anyone familiar with the crime. However the district attorney of Dauphin County did appear before the Board of Pardons and advised that he had no objection to the commutation of this applicant's maximum sentence. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Werner Joseph Ziemons, No. A-2754, November Session, 1954.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Werner Joseph Ziemons, convicted of voluntary manslaughter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on June 5, 1953, computed from November 10, 1952, be commuted from 2 years, 6 months, to 2 years, 2 months, expiring on January 10, 1956.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the offense of manslaughter and was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years. He has an excellent record in the Bucks County Prison and he seeks clemency in this offense because of the fact that he

had no prior criminal record and that he has made a good rehabilitation in prison and because of his family.

There is no doubt about the fact that he received a very light sentence but the trial judge, the Honorable Edward G. Biester, in Bucks County, has no recommendation and leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board. This is very unusual for the officials in Bucks County and indicates that they have no objection to clemency being granted in this matter.

Since this applicant has an excellent record and his family needs him and since he is a first offender, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

HOUSE BILLS DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Pursuant to Act 431, approved April 3, 1956, the following House Bills, defeated in the House, are not contained in full in the Legislative Journal subsequent to April 3. The detailed vote can be ascertained under the dates following each bill in the Lgislative Journal.

HOUSE BILL No. 166. Printer's No. 926.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" temporarily excluding under certain conditions taxes imposed on real property transfers in certain school districts in determining tax limitations

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection C of section 1 act of June twenty-fifth one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An Act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1578) September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 640) and January eighteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-two (P. L. 2093) is amended to read

Section 1 * * *

C Over-all Limit of Tax Revenues The aggregate amount of taxes imposed by enactment of an ordinance or resolution by any political subdivision under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the total assessed valuation of real estate in such political subdivision at the time of the said enactment by ten (10) mills in cases of cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class and townships of the second class and by fifteen (15) mills in cases of school districts of the second class third class and fourth class [Provided That the] The aggregate amount of taxes imposed by any financially handicapped or distressed school district under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying fifteen (15) mills by the latest total market valuation of real estate in such school district as certified by the State Tax Equalization Board In school districts of the third and fourth class until but not including the first Monday in July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight taxes imposed on sales involving the transfer of real property shall not be included in computing the aggregate amount of taxes for any fiscal year in which one hundred (100) or more new homes or other major improvements on real estate were constructed in the school district

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

Defeated May 1—97-76.

HOUSE BILL No. 217. Printer's No. 1514.

An Act amending the act of April fourteen one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L. 1083) entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia' approved the twenty-sixth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven" permitting sale of liquor in a resaurant in Fairmount Park

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause XVIII of section 21 act of April fourteen one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L. 1083) entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia' approved the twenty-sixth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven" is amended to read

Section 21 The said park shall be under the following rules and regulations and such others as the park commissioners may from time to time ordain

* * *

XVIII That no intoxicating liquors shall be allowed to be sold within said park except that intoxicating liquors may be sold for consumption on the premises only in a restaurant located in the park when a license therefor is issued by The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Such license shall be subject to the quota provisions of The Pennsylvania Liquor Code

Defeated April 4—45-128.

HOUSE BILL No. 347. Printer's No. 1799.

An Act amending the act of May 15 1874 (P. L. 186 No. 120) entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible" making elective county and city offices and members of the Legislature incompatible

The General Asembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 10 act of May 15 1874 (P. L. 186 No.

120) entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible" is amended to read

Section 10 It shall not be lawful for any member of either branch of the legislature nominated or elected after the effective date of this amending act to hold or to exercise [the office of councilman in any incorporated city of this Commonwealth] any elective county or city office

Section 2 This act shall take effect January 1 1957

Defeated May 16—68-102.

HOUSE BILL No. 667. Printer's No. 1256.

An Act providing for the determination and effect of comparative negligence in actions of tort and providing that contributory negligence shall not bar recovery

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania herby enacts as follows

Section 1 (a) In all actions hereafter brought for death or personal injuries or damage to property caused by unlawful violence or negligence the fact that the person injured or killed or the parties suing or the owner of the property or the person having control over the property may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery

(b) In any action the damages to be recovered shall be diminished in proportion to the amount of contributory negligence if any attributable to any such person

(c) The determination of the proportion of contributory negligence if any in any action shall be a matter entirely for the jury or in cases tried without jury for the trial judge

(d) If having regard to all the circumstances of any case in which there has been contributory negligence the fact finding body shall not find it possible to determine the respective degrees of faults between the plaintiff and the defendants they shall be deemed to be equally at fault and the damages shall be diminished by one-half

Defeated May 2—100-71.

HOUSE BILL No. 1153, Printer's No. 1768.

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" increasing the overall limit of tax revenues for school districts of the second third and fourth class and increasing the maximum tax on house trailers in school districts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection C of Section 1 act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" amended September 29 1951 (P. L. 1640) and January 18 1952 (P. L. 2093) is amended to read

Section 1 * * *

C Over-all Limit of Tax Revenues The aggregate amount of taxes imposed by enactment of an ordinance or resolution by any political subdivision under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the total assessed valuation of real estate in such political subdivision at the time of the said enactment by ten (10) mills in cases of cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class and townships of the second class and by [fifteen (15)] twenty (20) mills in cases of school districts of the second class third class and fourth class Provided That the aggregate amount of taxes imposed by any financiallly handicapped or distressed school district under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying [fifteen (15)] twenty (20) mills by the latest total market valuation of real estate in such school district as certified by the State Tax Equalization Board

* * *

Section 2 Clause (g) of subsection E of section 1 of the act amended May 27 1953 (P. L. 234) is amended to read

Section 1 * * *

E Limitations on Rates of Specific Taxes No taxes levied under the provisions of this act shall be levied by any political subdivision on the following subjects exceeding the rates specified in this subsection

* * *

(g) On use or accupancy of house trailers suitable for living quarters $2 per month except in school districts where the rate shall not exceed $3 per month No such tax shall be levied for the first thirty days in the trailer camp or parking lot The payment of said tax shall not for rent control purposes be considered as part of the rent

* * *

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

Defeated 5/15—85-84.

HOUSE BILL No. 1176. Printer's No. 1769.

An Act defining and relating to installment land contracts in cities of the first class and providing for and regulating the rights and obligations between parties to such contracts under certain terms and conditions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Intallment Land Contract Law"

Section 2 Findings and Declaration of Policy It is hereby determined and declared as a matter of legislative finding that

(2) Since installment contracts are executory in nature and cover rights and obligations over an extended period of time prior to final settlement it is deemed advisable to clarify and define the nature of the contract and the rights and obligations of both parties

(3) It is the intent of this act to provide for an agreement that will be fair and equitable for both buyer and seller and will protect the buyer from unreasonable provisions pertaining to installment payments Define what constitutes default and remedies for same provide proper provisions for final settlement and delivery of good title to the purchaser

(4) By reason of the fact that the installment sales agreement is executory in nature under its terms and final settlement is not contemplated for an extended period of time The buyer is entitled to have full information and disclosure of the terms of his agreement the status of his account the balance due on the purchase price and a statement of the application of his monthly installments with the proper itemization of what constitutes principal payments and carrying charges during the existence of the agreement

Section 3 Definitions Application of Act (a) As used in this act

(1) "Installment land contract" includes every executory contract for the purchase and sale of a dwelling situate in any city of the first class whereby the purchaser is obligated to make six or more installment payments to the seller after the execution of the contract and before the time appointed for the conveyance of title to the dwelling

(2) "Dwelling" means a building or structure situate in any city of the first class which is wholly or principally used for residential purposes

(b) This act shall apply only to installment land contracts entered into after the effective date of this act and shall apply notwithstanding any provision of a contract inconsistent herewith

Section 4 Notice to Terminate Contract upon Purchaser's Default (a) Whenever default is made in the terms or conditions of any installment land contract by reason of which default the seller has the right to terminate the contract the seller shall as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right serve upon the purchaser a written notice of termination The notice shall be served personally or by registered mail sent to the last known address of the purchaser

(b) The notice shall specify the nature of the default and whenever the default arises out of the purchaser's failure to keep the premises in good repair pursuant to the provisions of the installment land contract the notice shall contain a reasonably specific statement of the items in disrepair

(c) The date of termination specified in the notice shall in no case be less than thirty days after the date upon which service of the notice is made upon the purchaser in the manner hereinbefore provided where default is because of failure to make payments when due Whenever default arises because of purchaser's failure to make repairs the notice shall be no less than sixty days

(d) If the default arises from the failure of the purchaser to pay the complete purchase price within the specified period prescribed in the contract the time specified in the notice shall in no case be less than one hundred twenty days after the date upon which service of the notice is made upon the purchaser in the manner hereinbefore provided

Section 5 Seller's Remedies (a) In the event of any default by the purchaser in the payment of any installment any assessment for public improvements or any sum owed by the purchaser because of repairs made by the seller and payable by the purchaser pursuant to the terms of the contract the remedies of the seller shall be limited to either

(1) Termination of the contract in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act or

(2) An action for the recovery of the installment assessment or the expenditure for repairs made by the seller

(b) Any seller who has pursued the remedies set forth in clause (2) above may at any subsequent time unless the purchaser shall have cured any subsequently declared default terminate the contract in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act

(c) In any action by a seller pursuant to subsection (a) clause (2) above recovery shall be limited to all installments and assessments for public improvements due prior to the surrender of the premises by the purchaser and whenever the purchaser is responsible for repairs the value of the repairs made by the seller prior to the surrender and the cost of any actual repairs made by the seller subsequent to the surrender of the premises which repairs became necessaary by reason of damage done by the buyer or the vandalism of the premises prior to the actual delivery of possession to the seller

(d) The seller upon termination of any installment land contract may maintain an action for damages for breach of the contract as hereinafter provided or an action for the recovery of possession of the property as now provided by law or both

(e) In any action by the seller to recover damages for a breach of any installment land contract the seller shall be entitled to recover damages for all losses resulting from the breach including but not limited to the excess of the contract price over the market price at the time of breach the unpaid installment payments due prior to the surrender of the dwelling by the purchaser the value of any repairs made by the seller prior to the surrender whenever the purchaser is responsible for the repairs and the cost of any actual repairs made by the seller subsequent to the surrender of the premises which repairs became necessary by reason of damage done by the buyer or the vandalism of the premises prior to the actual delivery of possession to the seller and any assessments for public improvements The unpaid balance of the purchase price shall not be considered an item of recoverable damages

Section 6 Action Maintainable by Defaulting Purchaser (a) Except as provided in Subsection (b) of this Section any purchaser who has voluntarily surrendered possesssion of the premises may maintain an action to recover payments of principal made on the contract and assessments for public improvements paid by him without interest on the payments less any damages sustained by the Seller Upon the purchaser's default and his termination of the contract by voluntary surrender of possession of the premises

(b) If the purchaser paid on account of principal a sum in excess of twenty per cent of the purchase price he shall be entitled to recover that portion in excess of twenty er cent less any other actual damages as is more specifically set forth in Section 5 Subsection (d) hereof suffered and expenditures made by the seller for which the purchaser has assumed liability That portion of the purchase price retained by the seller hereunder shall be considered as liquidated damages covering possible losses sustained for the breach of contract for use and occupancy and for depreciation and not as a penalty action by the purchaser must be instituted within one year from the date of default and such right of action by the purchaser shall not be deemed a cloud on seller's title nor prevent seller from conveying a clear title because of the pendency of the action

Section 7 Implied covenants of the seller (a) Any seller entering into an installment land contract shall impliedly covenant that

(1) Subject to subsections (f) and (g) hereof his title shall be good and marketable during the entire term of the contract and

(2) Upon the purchaser's written request and upon reasonable intervals he shall (i) Inform the purchaser in writing of the current unpaid balance of the purchase price (ii) Furnish the purchaser with a complete itemization of all components of an installment payment and (iii) Make available to the purchaser for his inspection all tax and insurance receipts for the premises and whenever the purchaser is responsible under the contract for repairs all bills and receipts therefor

(b) When any seller fails to perform any of the covenants set forth in subsection (a) hereof the purchaser may

(1) Terminate the contract or

(2) So long as the seller's default continues remain in possession under the contract and tender to the seller each installment payment provided for by the contract less that portion which is allocable to principal when any seller refuses or neglects to disclose information pursuant to subsection (a) clause (2) hereof the purchaser in making his tender may withhold from each installment payment that portion which he in good faith estimates as allocable to principal and when the seller's default has been remedied the purchaser shall pay to the seller all sums withheld under this clause

(c) A purchaser electing either of the remedies set forth in subsection (b) hereof shall serve a written notice of his election upon the seller personally or by registered mail or other mail service which results in the Post Office Department making a record of delivery and the sender receiving a receipt signed by the addressee or his agent evidencing delivery sent to his last known address and shall with reasonable particularity state the reason for

his action and the remedy he has elected the notice shall state that on a specified day not less than sixty days after service of the notice the contract shall terminate or the purchaser shall commence withholding principal payments whichever is the case unless prior thereto the seller shall cure his default and advise the purchaser thereof in writing delivered personally to the purchaser or by registered mail sent to the last known address of the purchaser

(d) Any purchaser not in default who has exercised his right to terminate the contract pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) hereof and who has surrendered possession of the premises may maintain an action to recover payments of principal made on the contract and assessment for public improvements paid by him without interest on any payments and other damages as the purchaser may have suffered

(e) When the purchaser exercises the option set forth in subsection (b) clause (2) hereof and continues to tender each installment payment pursuant thereto this shall be deemed to be full performance under the contract until the time that default is cured unless the default is cured the seller shall have no right to terminate the contract or to maintain an action for the balance of any installment payment

(f) A defect in the title which is specified in the contract other than a complete absence of title shall not constitute justification for termination of the contract by the purchaser A mere contract right in the seller to obtain a conveyance of the property shall be deemed a complete absence of title unless the character of the seller's interest is disclosed in the installment land contract and unless the seller is not in default under the contract from which he derives his interest

(g) For the purpose of this section a title shall be deemed marketable even though there is a lien or encumbrance affecting it which can be extinguished by the payment of a definitely ascertainable sum not in excess of the unpaid balance of the purchase price

Section 8 Seller's Duty to disclose the sale price (a) The seller shall set forth clearly in the installment land contract the total consideration for the sale

(b) When any seller violates subsection (a) hereof and the seller does not comply with subsection (a) hereof within thirty days after written demand therefor by the purchaser the purchaser may at any time thereafter terminate the contract on account of uncertainty and may recover from the seller all installment payments paid less that portion allocable to taxes water and sewer rent and insurance premiums and less the cost of repairs made by the seller if the purchaser is responsible under the contract for repairs

Section 9 Allocation of Monthly Payments In determining what portion of the monthly installments shall be applied against principal on account of the purchase price there shall first be deducted all items authorized under the agreement of sale such as taxes water and sewer rentals interest on the unpaid balance of purchase price cost of all insurance premiums repairs and assessments authorized under the terms of the agreement and the net balance thereof shall be applied to principal

Section 10 Existing Remedies of Purchaser The rights granted by this act to any purchaser under any installment land contract shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any rights of a purchaser under existing law

Section 11 Incorporation into contracts Sections 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 of this act shall be deemed to be a part of every installment land contract entered into after the effective date of this act and each seller shall incorporate those provisions into every contract

Section 12 Constitutional Construction The provisions of this act shall be severable and if any of the provisions thereof shall be held unconstitutional the decisions shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this act is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had the unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Defeated May 16—100-55

HOUSE BILL No. 1217. Printer's No. 1469.

An Act amending the act of July 12 1913 (P. L. 711) entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia prescribing its jurisdiction and powers providing for the service of its writs process or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia regulating the procedure therein and appeals therefrom and providing for the expenses thereof" increasing the number of judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of July 12 1913 (P. L. 711) entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia prescribing its jurisdiction and powers providing for the service of its writs process or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia regulating the procedure therein and appeals therefrom and providing for the expenses thereof" amended January 14 1952 (P. L. 1861) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That in the county of Philadelphia there shall be and hereby is created a court of record to be known as the Municipal Court of Philadelphia It shall consist of a president judge and [thirteen] sixteen associate judges

Section 2 The Governor shall appoint three persons learned in the law and otherwise legally qualified and commission them as associate judges of Municipal Court of Philadelphia to serve until the first Monday of January of the year following the next municipal election in November 1957 at which election successors to the judges so appointed shall be elected by the duly qualified electors of Philadelphia County

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

Defeated May 8—101-83.
Vote reconsidered May 16-56.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary May 16-56.

HOUSE BILL No. 1379. Printer's No. 1196.

An Act amending the act of June 1 1937 (P. L. 1120) entitled "An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotive trains and other self propelled engines or machines with competent employes to provide the least number of men that may be employed on locomotive trains and other self propelled engines or machines to provide the qualifications of certain employes and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof and the enforcement thereof by the Public Utility Commission" further regulating the size of locomotive crews

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June 1 1937 (P. L. 1120) entitled "An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotive trains and other self propelled engines or machines with competent employes to provide the least number of men that may be employed on locomotive trains and other self propelled engines or machines to provide the qualifications of certain employes and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof and the enforcement thereof by the Public Utility Commission" is amended by adding after section 3 a new section to read

Section 3.1 It shall be unlawful for any industry to use operate or permit any locomotive to be used or operated in any plant or industrial railroad yard or on any plant or industrial railroad track to handle or switch cars or transfer cars from one plant or industrial railroad to another yard or plant or industrial railroad yard unless each and every such locomotive while handling or switching cars shall be manned by a crew of competent employes which crew shall consist of not less than one engineer one fireman one yard conductor or foreman and two brakemen or helpers No such employe shall be detailed to more than one locomotive at the same time or be assigned to any other service unless his place be

filled by another competent employe or the locomotive laid up during the period such employes are otherwise used except that in case of the sudden disability of a member of such crew through sickness accident or death the carrier shall have three (3) hours to replace such member during which time locomotive may be operated by a less number of employes than is provided herein

Defeated May 3—93-37

HOUSE BILL No. 1939. Printer's No. 1266.

An Act amending the act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1225) entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" authorizing use of money from resident hunter's fees for controlled burning of marginal and submarginal game land

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (z) of Section 1401 act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1225) known as "The Game Law" added May 9 1949 (P. L. 958) is amended to read

Section 1401 Continuance of Game Fund Appropriation All license fees fines permit fees and other moneys received and collected (a) under the provisions of any law repealed and replaced by this act and now held in the State Treasury as the Game Fund or (b) that may be hereafter paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of any act so repealed or replaced or (c) that may be paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of this act shall be placed in the separate fund known as "The Game Fund" and shall be held separately and apart solely for the following purposes

* * *

(z) The sum of not less than one dollar twenty-five cents ($1.25) from each resident hunter's license for which the full fee has been paid exclusive of reimbursemet from any source and exclusive of any charges for administration shall be used solely for the selection restoration rehabilitation and improvement of lands owned by or under the control or operation of the commission and on other lands which are available for public hunting and which are adaptable as feeding resting or planting areas in such way or manner as to provide and improve habitat for the purpose of producing natural propagation of wildlife by (1) improving and maintaining any natural wildlife habitat by the purchase distribution and planting trees shrubs vines and forage crops and other materials as well as the cutting removal and pruning of overshadowing tree growth to improve wildlife habitat and by (2) the purchase distribution planting cultivating and harvesting of game foods including the purchase of standing grain and forage crops for feeding wildlife and by (3) the purchase maintenance operation rental and storage of equipment tools and materials necessary to meet the objectives of this clause for the production and maintenance of wildlife habitat and by (4) the purchase trapping and distribution of all species of game and by (5) the purchase erection dismantling and maintenance of safety zone signs and the protection of the property of farm-game cooperators In carrying out the provisions of this clause the commission is authorized to do or caused to be done carefully controlled burning of marginal and submarginal game land

* * *

Defeated April 4—97-61.

HOUSE BILL No. 1957. Printers' No. 1281.

An Act to further amend subsection (a) of section twelve hundred one of the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamplete Laws 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bycicles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicle and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for a one year statute of limitations for violation of section six hundred twenty (j)

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section twelve hundred one of the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" as last amended by the act approved the nineteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 1084) further amended to read as follows

Section 1201 Limitations of Actions

(a) Informations charging violations of any of the summary provisions of this act shall be brought before the nearest available magistrate within the city borough incorporated town or township in the county where the alleged violation occurred except information charging any such violations upon any turnpike or highway under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission which shall be brought before the available magistrate within the county where the alleged violation occured who is nearest to the first exit from that part of the turnpike or highways where the alleged violation occurred where there is no substantial difference between the respective distances from the place where the alleged violation occurred or the exit from a turnpike to the offices of more than one magistrate any such prosecution may be brought before any one of such magistrates or if there is no person holding the office of magistrate in such city borough incorporated town or township then such information shall be brought before such nearest available magistrate in any adjoining city borough incorporated town or township in the county within fifteen (15) days after the commission of the alleged offense and not thereafter except that where an information is filed against a person prima facie guilty of a summary offense and its subsequently appears that a person other than the person named in the information was the offender an information may be filed against such other person within fifteen (15) days after his or her identity shall have been discovered and excepting further that informations charging violations of the provisions

of sections 205 207 210 212 213 406.1 506 (a) 511 610.1 620 (b) (c) [(j)] 813 823.1 and 1025 (d) of this act may be brought within fifteen (15) days after it is discovered that a violation of any of these sections has been committed and excepting further that informations charging violations of the provisions of section 620 (j) of this act may be brought within one (1) year after it is discovered that a violation has been committed

Defeated May 3—67-84.

HOUSE BILL No. 1976. Printer's No. 1663.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" changing the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission from an independent administrative commission to a commission in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article XXVII A Act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) known as "the Administrative Code of 1929" added June 6 1945 (P. L. 1398) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read

Section 2803 A Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission notwithstanding any provisions of any law to the contrary the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission created as an independent administrative commission of the Commonwealth by the Act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1293) is hereby made a commission in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and shall in the exercise of its powers and in the performance of its duties be subject to provisions of this act to the same extent as though its were a departmental administrative commission.

Section 2 The act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1293) entitled "An act to establish The Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission and to authorize the acquistion by purchase condemnation or gift of lands for the establishment of The Brandywine Battlefield Park providing for the control management and supervision of the property to be acquired for such park by such commission authorizing the commission to make and to enforce rules and regulations for its preservation development and visitation and making appropriations" is repealed in so far as inconsistent herewith.

Defeated April 4—95-86.

HOUSE BILL No. 1978, Printer's No. 1377.

An Act relating to and defining food providing for the protection of the public health the prevention of fraud and deception by prohibiting the manufacture offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell adulterated misbranded or deleterious foods conferring powers and imposing duties upon State and county officials and providing penalties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Article I

Short Title and Definitions

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Pennsylvania Food Law"

Section 2 Definitions The following words terms and phrases when used in this act shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning

"Advertisement" All representations disseminated in any manner or by any means other than by labeling for the purpose of inducing or which are likely to induce directly or indirectly the purchase of food

"Association" A partnership limited partnership or any other form of unincorporated enterprise owned or conducted by one or more persons

"Contaminated with filth" Applies to any food not securely protected from dust dirt and as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means from all foreign or injurious contaminations

"Corporation" Any corporation or joint-stock association organized under the laws of this Commonwealth the United States or any other state territory or foreign country or dependency

"Department" The Department of Agriculture of this Commonwealth

"Food" (1) Articles used for food or drink for man or other animals (2) chewing gum and (3) articles used for components of any such article

"Immediate container" Does not include package liners

"Label" A display of written printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article and a requirement made by or under authority of this act that any word statement or other information appearing on the label shall not be considered to be compiled with unless such word statement or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper if any there be of the retail package of such article or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper

"Labeling" All labels and other written printed or graphic matter (1) upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers or (2) accompanying such article

If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading or if an advertisement is alleged to be false because it is misleading then in determining whether the labeling or advertisement is misleading there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement word design device sound or in any combination thereof but also the extent to which the labeling or advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertisement relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual

"Person" Every natural person association or corporation Whenever used in any clause presenting and imposing a fine or imprisonment or both the term "person" as applied to associations shall mean the partners or members thereof and as applied to corporations the officers thereof

"Secretary" The Secretary of Agriculture or his duly authorized deputy or representative

Section 3 Application of Act The provisions of this act regarding the selling of food shall be considered to include the manufacture production processing packing exposure offer possession and holding of any such article for sale and the sale dispensing and giving of any such article and the supplying or applying of any such articles in the conduct of any food establishment

Section 4 Prohibited Acts The following acts and the causing thereof within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are hereby prohibited

(a) The manufacture sale or delivery holding or offering for sale of any food that is adulterated or misbranded

(b) The adulteration or misbranding of any food

(c) The receipt in commerce of any food that is adulterated or misbranded and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise

(d) The sale delivery for sale holding for sale or offering for sale of any article in violation of section twelve

(e) The dissemination of any false advertisement

(f) The refusal to permit entry or inspection or to

permit the taking of a sample as authorized by section sixteen

(g) The giving of a guaranty or undertaking which guaranty or undertaking is false except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from whom he received the food in good faith

(h) The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of section seven

(i) The alteration mutilation destruction obliteration or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of or the doing of any other act with respect to a food if such act is done while such article is held for sale ,and results in such article being adulterated or misbranded

(j) Forging counterfeiting simulating or falsely representing or without proper authority using any mark stamp tag label or other identification device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act

Section 5 Injunction Proceedings In addition to the remedies hereinafter provided the Attorney General at the request of the Secretary may institute equity proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County and such court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of this act or any rule regulation definition or standard made pursuant to this act

Section 6 Penalties Guaranty (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or any rule regulation definition standard or order made pursuant to this act shall for the first offense upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay o fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300.00) and in default of payment of such fine and costs of prosecution shall be subject to imprisonment for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than one hundred twenty (120) days and for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or to undergo imprisonment for not less than one (1) year nor more than two (2) years or both in the discretion of the court

(b) No person shall be subject to the penalties of subsection (a) of this section for having violated section four (a) or (c) if he establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from whom he received in good faith the article to the effect that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act designating this act

No such guaranty shall operate as a defense to prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this act if the retailer holding such guaranty shall continue to sell the same article of food after written or printed notice from the Secretary that such article is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act

But if said person shall violate the provisions of section ten of this act by having held stored transported exposed or kept said article in said paragraph mentioned in a way or manner to render it diseased contaminated or unwholesome said person shall be proceeded against for a violation of the provision of this act notwithstanding any guarantee or undertaking and it shall not be necessary for conviction that any article sample or portion thereof shall be obtained by the Secretary as a condition precedent to prosecution

(c) No publisher television or radio broadcast licensee or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement except the manufacturer packer distributor or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates shall be liable under this section by reason of the dissemination by him of such false advertisement unless he has refused on the request of the Secretary to furnish the Secretary the name and post office address of the manufacturer packer distributor seller or advertising agency residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who causes him to disseminate such advertisement

Section 7 Seizure (a) Whenever the Secretary finds or has probable cause to believe that any food is adulterated or so misbranded as to be dangerous or fraudulent within the meaning of this act he shall affix to such article a tag or other appropriate marking giving notice that such article is or is suspected of being adulterated or misbranded and that it has been detained or embargoed warning all persons not to remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by such agent or the court It shall be unlawful for any person to remove or dispose of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise without such permission.

(b) When an article detained or embargoed under subsection (a) has been found by the Secretary to be adulterated or misbranded he shall petition the court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for condemnation of such article When the Secretary has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded he shall remove the tag or other marking

(c) If the court finds that a detained or embargoed article is adulterated or misbranded such article shall after entry of the decree be destroyed at the expense of the claimant thereof under the supervision of the Secretary and all court costs and fees and storage and other proper expenses shall be taxed against the claimant of such article or his agent Provided That when the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the article the court after entry of the decree and after such costs fees and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond conditioned that such article shall be so labeled or processed has been executed may by order direct that such article be delivered to the claimant thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of the Secretary The expense of such supervision shall be paid by the claimant Such bond shall be returned to be claimant of the article on representation to the court by the Secretary that the article is no longer in violation of this act and that the expenses of such supervision have been paid

(d) Whenever the Secretary shall find in any room building vehicle of transportation or other structure any meat sea food poultry vegetable fruit or other perishable articles which are unsound or contain any filthy decomposed or putrid substance or that may be poisonous or deleterious to health or otherwise unsafe the same being hereby declared to be a nuisance the Secretary shall forthwith condemn or destroy the same or in any other manner render the same unsalable as human food

Section 8 Duty of District Attorney It shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary reports any violation of this act or any rule regulation definition or standard made pursuant to this act to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted in the proper courts without delay and to prosecute the violation in the manner required by law

Section 9 Definition and Standard for Food Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers the Secretary shall promulgate regulations fixing and establishing for any food or class of food a reasonable definition and standard of identity and/or reasonable standard of quality and/or fill of container In prescribing a definition and standard of identity for any food or class of food in which optional ingredients are permitted the Secretary shall for the purpose of promoting honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers designate the optional ingredients which shall be named on the label

When a definition and standard of identity has been promulgated the food or class of food shall contain only those ingredients or optional ingredients mentioned therein in the quantities named if such there be

Section 10 Adulterated Foods A food shall be deemed to be adulterated

(a) (1) If it bears or contains any poisonous or dele-

terious substance which may render it injurious to health but in case the substance is not an added substance such food shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in such food does not ordinarily render it injurious to health or (2) if it bears or contains any added poisonous or added deleterious substance which is unsafe within the meaning of section thirteen or (3) if it consists in whole or in part of a diseased contaminated filthy putrid or decomposed substance or if it is otherwise unfit for food or (4) if it has been produced prepared packed or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth or whereby it may have been rendered diseased unwholesome or injurious to health or (5) if it is the product of a diseased animal or an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter or that has been fed upon uncooked offal or uncooked garbage or (6) if its container is composed in while or in part of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health

(b) (1) If any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom or (2) if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor or (3) if damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner or (4) if any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight or reduce its quality or strength or make it appear better or of greater value than it is

(c) If it is confectionery and it bears or contains any alcohol or non-nutritive article or substance except harmless coloring Harmless flavoring harmless resinous glaze not in excess of four-tenths of one per centum harmless natural wax not in excess of four-tenths of one per centum harmless natural gum and pectin Provided That this paragraph shall not apply to any confectionery by reason of its containing less than one-half of one per centum by volume of alcohol derived solely from the use of flavoring extracts or to any chewing gum by reason of its containing harmless non-nutritive masticatory substances

(d) If it bears or contains when permitted by section nine or ten a coal-tar color other than one from a batch which has been certified by the Secretary

(e) If it be mixed colored or changed in color coated polished powdered stained or bleached whereby damage or inferiority is concealed or so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is

(f) If it contains sodium benzoate or its equivalent in benzoic acid in excess of one-tenth of one per centum sulphur dioxide in excess of twenty-five hundred parts per million in dried fruits or molasses sulphur dioxide in excess of three hundred parts per million in other foods after the Secretary has found that the use of such is necessary and in accord with sections nine eleven and thirteen or any other preservative anti-oxidant stabilizer or any material of similar action until after the Secretary has found its use to be safe and necessary as provided in section thirteen its use is permitted under section nine if applicable and its use does not conflict with the other requirements of this section

Section 11 Misbranded Foods A food shall be deemed to be misbranded

(a) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular

(b) If it is offered for sale under the name of another food

(c) If it is an imitation of another food unless its label bears in type of uniform size and prominence the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the food imitated The exemption as regards labeling in this section shall not apply when by other act or by any rule regulation definition or standard promulgated by the Secretary imitation products are not permitted

(d) If its container is so made formed or filled as to be misleading

(e) If in package form unless it bears a label containing (1) the name and place of business of the manufacturer packer or distributor (2) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight measure or numerical count When the package or container shall not bear the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of the contents thereof preceded by the words "manufactured by" or "packed by" or followed by the word "manufacturer" or "packer" as the case may be unless such package or container shall bear a code marking identifying to the wholesale dealer or distributor the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of the contents thereof Such infomation shall be kept as part of the records of the wholesale dealer or distributor for a period of five (5) years from the date of the sale of said articles of food by said wholesale dealer or distributor and such records shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the Secretary Provided That under clause (2) of this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted and exemptions as to small packages shall be established by regulations prescribed by the Secretary

(f) If any word statement or other information required by or under authority of this act to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words statements designs or devices in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use

(g) If it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations as provided by sections nine unless (1) it conforms to such definition and standard and (2) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and in so far as may be required by such regulations the common names of optional ingredients (other than spices flavoring and coloring) present in such food

(h) If it purports to be or is represented as (1) a food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed by regulations as provided by section nine and its quality falls below such standard unless its label bears in such manner and form as such regulations specify a statement that it falls below such standard or (2) a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulations as provided by section nine and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto unless its label bears in such manner and form as such regulations specify a statement that it falls below such standard

(i) If it is not subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section unless it bears labeling clearly giving (1) the common or usual name of the food if any there be and (2) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients the common or usual name of each such ingredient except that spices flavorings and where the requirements of section ten are met colorings other than those sold as such may be designated as spices flavorings and colorings without naming each Provided That to the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph is impractical or results in deception or unfair competition exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary

(j) If it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses unless it is labeled in such manner and bears such information concerning its vitamin mineral and artificial sweeting and dietary properties as the Secretary determines to be and by regulations prescribes as necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses

(k) If it bears or contains any artificial flavoring artificial coloring or chemical preservative unless it bears labeling stating that fact Provided That to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary

(l) If it is a product intended as an ingredient of another food and when used according to the directions of the purveyor will result in the final food product being adulterated or misbranded

Section 12 Permits (a) Whenever the Secretary finds after investigation that the distribution in Pennsylvania

of any class of food may by reason of contamination with microorganisms during manufacture processing or packing thereof in any locality be injurious to health and that such injurious nature cannot be adequately determinated after such articles have entered commerce he then and in such case only shall promulgate regulations providing for the issuance to manufacturers processors or packers of such class of food in such locality of permits to which shall be attached such conditions governing the manufacture processing or packing of such class of food for such temporary period of time as may be necessary to protect the public health and after the effective date of such regulations and during such temporary period no person shall introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce any such food manufactured processed or packed by any such manufacturer processor or packer unless such manufacturer processor or packer holds a permit issued by the Secretary as provided by such regulations

(b) The Secretary is authorized to suspend immediately upon notice any permit issued under authority of this section if it is found that any of the conditions of the permit have been violated The holder of a permit so suspended shall be privileged at any time to apply for the reinstatement of such permit and the Secretary shall immediately after prompt hearing and an inspection of the establishment reinstate such permit if it is found that adequate measures have been taken to comply with and maintain the conditions of the permit as originally issued or as amended

(c) Any deputy or representative duly designated by the Secretary shall have access to any factory or establishment the operator of which holds a permit from the Secretary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the conditions of the permit are being complied with and denial of access for such inspection shall be ground for suspension of the permit until such access is freely given by the operator

Section 13 Tolerances for Added Poisonous Ingredients In Food Any poisonous or deleterious substance added to any food except where such substance is required in the production thereof or cannot be avoided by good manufacturing practice shall be deemed to be unsafe for purposes of the application of clause (2) of section ten (a) but when such substance is so required or cannot be avoided the Secretary shall promulgate regulations limiting the quantity therein or thereon to such extent as the Secretary finds necessary for the protection of public health and any quantity exceeding the limits so fixed shall also be deemed to be unsafe for purposes of the application of clause (2) of section ten (a) While such a regulation is in effect limiting the quantity of any such substance in the case of any food such food shall not by reason of bearing or containing any added amount of such substance be considered to be adulterated within the meaning of clause (1) of section ten (a) In determining the quantity of such added substance to be tolerated in or on different articles of food the Secretary shall take into account the extent to which the use of such substance is required or cannot be avoided in the production of each such article and the other ways in which the consumer may be affected by the same or other posionous or deleterious substances

Section 14 False Advertisement of Food An advertisement of a food shall be deemed to be false if it is false or misleading in any particular

Section 15 Enforcement and Regulations The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer and enforce the provisions of this act The Secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe adopt promulgate rescind amend and enforce rules regulations definitions and standards relating to any matter or thing pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act Such rules regulations definitions and standards shall have the full force and effect of law as if they had been specifically enacted by the Legislature

Section 16 Inspections and Examination The Secretary shall have free access at all reasonable hours to any factory warehouse or establishment in which foods are manufactured processed packed or held for introduction into commerce or to enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such foods in commerce for the purpose

(1) of inspecting such factory warehouse establishment or vehicle to determine if any of the provisions of this act are being violated and

(2) to secure samples or specimens of any food after paying or offering to pay for such sample It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make or cause to be made examinations of samples secured under the provisions of this section to determine whether or not any provision of this act is being violated

Section 17 Disposition of Fines and Penalties All fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue and credited to the General Fund

Section 18 Publicity (a) The Secretary may cause to be published from time to time reports summarizing all judgments decrees and court orders which have been rendered under this act including the nature of the charge and the disposition thereof

(b) The Secretary may also cause to be disseminated such information regarding food as the Secretary deems necessary in the interest of public health and the protection of the consumer against fraud Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from collecting reporting and illustrating the results of the investigations of the Secretary

* * *

Article II

Excluded Provisions

Section 201 Excluded Provisions This act does not include any provisions of and shall not be construed to repeal

The Act of May 21 1885 P L 22 entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and to prevent adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof"

The Act of June 10 1897 P L 142 entitled "An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk or cream by the addition of so called preservatives or coloring matter and to provide for the enforcement of the same"

The Act of July 10 1901 P L 643 entitled "An act defining boiled or process butter designating the name by which it shall be known providing for the licensing of manufacturers and dealers therein and regulating the sale and labelling of the same so as to prevent fraud and deception in its sale providing punishment for violations of this act the methods of procedure for its enforcement and certain matters of evidence in such procedure"

The Act of March 28 1905 P L 64 entitled "An act to prohibit the selling shipping consigning offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell as fresh any meat poultry game fish or shell fish which contains any substance or article possessing a preservative or coloring character or action making the same a misdemeanor and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations and the means and the methods of procedure of the enforcement thereof"

The Act of June 6 1907 P L 422 entitled "An act making it lawful to expose for sale and to sell in all markets public or private in this Commonwealth the domesticated rabbit otherwise known as the Belgian hare"

The Act of March 11 1909 P L 13 entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by prohibiting the sale offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell of eggs unfit for food as therein defined and probititing the use of such eggs in the preparation of food products providing for penalties for the violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof"

The Act of March 11 1909 P L 15 entitled "An act relating to non-alcoholic drinks defining the same and prohibiting the manufacture sale offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell of any adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks and providing penalties for the violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof"

The Act of May 3 1909 P L 395 entitled "An act regulating the sale of concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs also of condimental stock and poultry-food and patented proprietary or trade-mark stock and poultry-food possessing nutritive value combined with medicinal properties defining concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs prohibiting the adulteration of any feeding-stuff sold offered or exposed for sale in this State with oat hulls ground corn cobs flax plant refuse elevator chaff cotton-seed hulls ground corn stalks rice hulls peanut hulls weed seeds or other similar adulterants providing for the collection of samples and analysis thereof by the Department of Agriculture and the publication of information concerning the same providing also for the expenses of the enforcement of the law fixing penalties for its violation and repealing act number two hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws one thousand nine hundred and seven page two hundred and seventy-three) entitled 'An act regulating the sale of wheat-rye-corn and buckwheat-bran and middlings or any admixture thereof' et cetera approved the twenty-eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and seven" or any revision reenactment or codification thereof

The Act of April 6 1911 P. L. 51 entitled "An act providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by prohibiting the sale the offering for sale or exposing for sale or the having in possession with intent to sell of adulterated or deleterious sausage defining sausage and prescribing the penalty for the violation thereof"

The Act of June 8 1911 P L 712 entitled "An act relating to milk providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by regulating the sale of milk skimmed milk and cream providing penalties for the violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof"

The Act of May 28 1915 P L 587 entitled as amended "An act to protect the public health by regulating and licensing the manufacture preparation handling storage sale transportation and possession of meat meat-food products and poultry and prescribing the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture incidental thereto"

The Act of May 24 1917 P L 266 entitled "An act regulating the packing of apples providing penalties for violations and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Agriculture"

The Act of July 10 1919 P L 900 entitled "An act relating to eggs prohibiting the sale offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell eggs for and as fresh that are not fresh eggs or of branding or of labeling or marking eggs as being fresh eggs that are not fresh eggs prescribing certain duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in reference thereto and providing penalties for the violation thereof"

The Act of April 13 1921 P L 129 entitled "An act providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by prohibiting the manufacture the sale the offering for sale or exposing for sale or the having in possession with intent to sell of adulterated or deleterious butter defining butter and prescribing the penalty for the violation thereof"

The Act of March 21 1923 P L 28 entitled "An act for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the public health relating to milk cream or skimmed milk whether or not condensed evaporated concentrated dried powdered or dessicated prohibiting the introduction of foreign fats into them regulating the sale of and defining condensed concentrated and evaporated milk stipulating penalties for the infraction thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof"

The Act of June 29 1923 P L 929 entitled "A supplement to an act approved the twenty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred twenty-three entitled 'An act for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the public health relating to milk cream or skimmed milk whether or not condensed evaporated concentrated dried powdered or dessicated prohibiting the introduction of foreign fats into them regulating the sale of and defining condensed concentrated and evaporated milk stipulating penalties for the infranction thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof' defining condensed concentrated and evaporated skimmed milk and compounds thereof regulating the manufacture sale and exchange thereof and providing penalties"

The Act of March 17 1925 P L 34 entitled "An act regulating the sale of oysters at retail"

The Act of March 26 1925 P L 83 entitled "An act for the protection of public health by regulating the serving of milk for drinking purposes to patrons of hotels restaurants lunch rooms fountains and dining cars and providing penalties"

The Act of May 14 1925 P L 730 entitled "An act for the protection of the public health in the manufacture and sale of carbonated beverages and still drinks providing for the registration thereof prohibiting the sale offering or exposing for sale exchange or giving away thereof in certain cases unless registered regulating the manufacture bottling preparation mixing and compounding of carbonated beverages or still drinks and the sale and dispesing thereof creating a special fund in the State Treasury and providing penalties"

The Act of May 4 1927 P L 720 entitled "An act prohibiting the shipping transporting or conveying and the sale for shipment transportation or conveyance of live pigeons for market less than six weeks of age"

The Act of March 28 1929 P L 86 entitled as amended "An act relating to the grading and sale of grapes potatoes apples and peaches in this Commonwealth providing penalties for violations and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Agriculture"

The Act of April 30 1929 P L 899 entitled "An act regulating the slaughtering handling and preparing of diseased and suspected animals for human food and other purposes and providing penalties"

The Act of May 22 1933 P L 912 entitled "An act to protect the public health defining and providing for the licensing of bakeries and regulating the inspection maintenance and operation of bakeries and premises stores and shops connected therewith defining and regulating the manufacture sale and offering for sale of bakery products conferring powers on the Department of Agriculture and providing penalties"

The Act of July 2 1935 P L 589 entitled "An act to safeguard human health and life by providing for the issuance of permits to and regulation of persons and entities selling milk and milk products conferring powers and imposing duties on the Secretary of Health the Advisory Health Board and otherwise providing for the administration of the act and imposing penalties"

The Act of May 21 1937 P L 788 entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception requiring clean sanitary establishments for the manufacture preparation or bottling of nonalcoholic drinks and liquid foods including clean sanitary ingredients and containers regulating the maintenance and operation of such establishments and the use of containers prescribing penalties and providing for injunctions in certain cases"

The Act of June 1 1937 P L 1125 entitled "An act prohibiting certain persons from selling taking orders for delivering or being interested in the manufacture or sale of machinery equipment materials feed supplies or other things used by milk producers and prescribing penalties"

The Act of June 30 1947 P L 1154 entitled as amended "An act to regulate the manufacture sale transportation possession use and advertising of oleomargarine butterine and other similar products and to prohibit the sale possession or use thereof in certain cases to provide for license fees to be paid by manufacturers wholesale and retail dealers and by proprietors of hotels restaurants dining-rooms and boarding-houses to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture sale use and advertising to prescribe penalties and punishment for violation of this act and the means and methods of procedure for its enforcement to regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure and to prescribe certain powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture"

The Act of May 20 1949 P L 1511 entitled "An act defining cold storage requiring licenses to operate cold storage warehouses and locker plants requiring records reports marking wrapping protecting limiting time of storage disposition sale return or transfer of foods in cold storage conferring powers on the Department of Agriculture including adoption of rules and regulations special permits for storage of feeding stuffs for animal use and providing penalties for violation of this act"

The Act of May 20 1949 P L 1594 entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture sale offering for sale exposing for sale and possessing with intent to sell of adulteraed or deleterious ice cream french ice cream french custard frozen custard frozen ice confections frozen sherbet confections sherbet ice and fruit ice including coated ice cream and the coating thereof fixing standards for ice cream custard ice cream frech ice cream french custard including sherbet frozen ice confections frozen sherbet confections frozen dairy confections ice and fruit ice and to prevent the sale of imitation ice cream and defining said imitation ice cream providing for licensing conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Agriculture prescribing penalties and providing for the enforcement thereof"

Article III

Repeals

Section 301 Specific Repeals The following acts and parts of acts and all amendments thereof are hereby repealed to the extent hereinafter specified

The Act of March 9 1771 1 Smith Laws 313 entitled 'An act to prevent the destruction of rock-fish and oysters" absolutely

The Act of May 4 1871 P. L. 250 entitled "An act to regulate the sale of clams and oysters" absolutely

The Act of June 10 1881 P. L. 116 entitled "An act to protect the manufacturers of butter and cheese" absolutely

The Act of May 24 1883 P. L. 43 entitled "An act for the protection of dairymen and to prevent deception in sales of butter and cheese" absolutely

The Act of May 23 1887 P. L. 157 entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of candy or confectionary" absolutely

The Act of June 11 1891 P. L. 297 entitled " An act to prevent the adulteration of cider vinegar regulating the sale of vinegar made wholly from apples grapes and other fruits prohibiting the manufacture and sale of vinegar from certain ingredients injurious to health and providing penalties therefor" absolutely

The Act of May 25 1907 P. L. 233 entitled "An act to require the thorough cleansing of the inside of cans and other vessels used in the shipment of milk or cream on railroads" absolutely

The Act of March 11 1909 P. L. 17 entitled "An act to protect the public health and prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture or sale of lard lard substitutes imitation lard and lard compounds providing penalties for the violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof" absolutely

The Act of May 13 1909 P. L. 520 entitled "An act relating to food defining food providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by prohibiting the manufacture or sale the offering for sale or exposing for sale or the having in possession with intent to sell of adulterated misbranded or deleterious foods prescribing certain duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in reference thereto and providing penalties for the violation thereof" absolutely

The Act of May 5 1915 P. L. 247 entitled "An act regulating the sale of chicory mixed with coffee, and providing a penalty" absolutely

The Act of March 3 1925 P. L. 10 entitled "An act relating to fruit syrups and prohibiting the manufacture sale offering for sale exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell of any adulterated or misbranded fruit syrups and providing penalties for the violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof" absolutely

The Act of May 15 1945 P. L. 557 entitled "An act providing a uniform method for taking samples of food or processed food for the purpose of analysis or examination by duly authorized representatives of any city county township incorporated town or borough" absolutely

Article IV

Effective Date and Violations Committed Prior to Effective Date of Act

Section 401 Effective Date The provisions of this act shall become effective the first day of March one thousand nine hundred fifty-six

Section 402 Violations Committed Prior to Effective Date of Act The provisions of this act shall not apply to violations committed before the effective date hereof but such violations shall be prosecuted and the prosecutions concluded under the provisions of law in force at the time the violation was committed nor shall this act affect any act done or liability incurred or affect any suit or prosecution pending or to be instituted to enforce any penalty or punish any offense or violation under the authority of any act repealed by this act For such purposes the laws repealed by this act shall be deemed to remain in full force and effect

Defeated May 8—105-82.

HOUSE BILL No. 2108. Printer's No. 1738.

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" removing certain limitations on the taxing power of school districts of the fourth class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of section 672 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended December 13 1955 (Act No 245) and March 19 1956 (Act No 401) is amended to read

Section 672 Tax Levy Limitations

* * *

(b) Boards of school directors of districts of the second third and fourth classes are hereby authorized and directed to levy annually a tax on each dollar of the total assessment of all property assessed and certified for taxation therein (1) to pay up to and including the full amount of the minimum salaries and increments of the teaching and supervisory staff provided for herein and (2) to pay rentals due any municipality authority or due the State Public School Building Authority The tax levied to pay the minimum salaries and increments of the teaching and supervisory staff shall not be invalidated or affected by reason of the fact that in determining the amount to be raised by such tax for the payment of minimum salaries and increments no deduction was made for appropriations or reimbursements paid or payable by the Commonwealth to the School District which are applicable directly or indirectly to the minimum salaries and increments Neither of said taxes shall be invalidated or affected by reason of the fact that it may increase the total annual school tax levy of any school district beyond the millage fixed or limited by this section [Provided That in districts of the fourth class the tax herein authorized to pay minimum salaries and increments together with all other school taxes except taxes to pay rentals due any municipality authority or due the State Public School Building Authority levied in the district shall not exceed thirty-five (35) mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation thereof and the tax to pay rentals due any municipality authority or due the State Public School Building Authority together with the maximum rate permitted by this section for purposes other than to pay minimum salaries and increments shall not exceed thirty-five (35) mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation thereof and in cases of emergency with the approvel of the Superintendent of Public Instruction an additional

five (5) mills to provide for obligations due any municipaltiy authority or due the State Public School Building Authority under a lease or contract previously entered into or to pay for amortization of a bond issue which provided a school building since 1945]

In financially handicapped and distressed school districts boards of school directors of such districts are authoribed to levy an additional tax of ten (10) mills on each dollar of the total assessment of all property assessed and certified for taxation Provided however That the following conditions and provisions are compiled with the Department of Public Instruction shall determine (1) by investigation that the district is financially handicapped and distressed (2) that all taxable property in the district has been levied upon (3) that all other taxes available to the district and deemed advisable by the Superintendent of Public Instruction have been utilized (4) that the district has complied with economical standards set forth by the Department of Public Instruction as determined prior to January 1 1952 including (a) that the ratio of teachers to pupils shall not exceed one to twenty-five (b) that the cost of administration and operation shall not exceed the average of districts of the same class within the same county and shall be in compliance with good business practices

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

Defeated May 15—99-50.

HOUSE BILL No. 2113. Printer's No. 1785.

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 566) entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment establishing an elective schedule of compensation providing procedure for the determination of liabilty and compensation thereunder imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry the Workmen's Compensation Board Workmen's Compensation Referees and deans of medical schools creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases making an appropriation and prescribing penalties" changing liability provisions with respect to certain diseases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (g) of section 301 and subsection (a) of section 308 act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 566) known as "The Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act" amended February 28 1956 (Act No 355) are amended to read

Section 301 * * *

(g) The employer liable for the compensation provided by this article shall be the employer in whose employment the employe was last exposed to the hazard of the occupational disease claimed regardless of the length of time of such last exposure Provided That when a claimant alleges that disability or death was due to silicosis anthraco-silicosis or asbestosis [or any other occupational disease which developed to the point of disablement only after an exposure of five or more years] the only employer liable shall be the last employer in whose employment the employe was last exposed to the hazard of such occupational disease during a period of six months or more And provided further That in those cases where disability or death is not conclusively proven to be the result of such last exposure all compensation shall be paid by the Commonwealth An exposure during a period of less than six months after the effective date of this act shall not be deemed an exposure The notice of disability or death and claim shall be made to the employer who is liable under this subsection his insurance carrier if any and the Commonwealth

* * *

Section 308 (a) When compensation is awarded because of disability or death caused by silicosis anthraco-silicosis or asbestosis [or any other occupational disease which developed to the point of disablement only after an exposure of five or more years] the compensation for disability or death due to such disease shall except as otherwise provide in subsection (g) of section 301 be paid jointly by the employer and the Commonwealth and the employer shall be liable for sixty per centum of the compensation due and the Commonwealth forty per centum

* * *

Defeated May 17—95-78.

SENATE BILLS DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE

Pursuant to Act 431, approved April 3, 1956, the following Senate Bills, defeated in the House, are not contained in full in the Legislative Journal subsequent to April 3. The detailed vote can be ascertained under dates following each bill in the Legislative Journal.

SENATE BILL No. 209. Printer's No. 610.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the court and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 702 act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended February 18 1943 (P L 3) is amended to read

Section 702 Motor Vehicles The fee for annual registration of motor vehicles except as provided in this act shall be ten ($10) dollars Except for official registration plates issued and approved by the department and fee exemptions provided for in section 722 of this act there shall be an additional annual registration fee of five ($5) dollars for each special registration plate issued by the department for the purpose of this section a special registration plate is defined as a plate issued upon application for a specific registration number The Secretary shall have authority to designate a series of registration numbers from which special registration plates may be issued to require applicants to specify alternate requested registration numbers and upon application for a special registration plate to issue a plate with a number similar to that requested

Defeated April 4—9-189.

SENATE BILL No. 257. Printer's No. 328.

An Act validating the action of any school board which has heretofore employed any teacher who was related to a member of the board without strictly complying

with the law relating to such employment and relieving the members of the board from all liability

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Whenever heretofore any board of school directors consisting of seven members has employed a teacher who was related to a member of the board by the affirmative votes of five members notwithstanding the fact that the teacher did not receive the affirmative votes of three-fourths of the members of the board as required by the "Public School Code of 1949" if all other provisions of law were complied with and there was no fraud perpetrated nor loss caused to the school district the action of such board of school directors is hereby validated and confirmed and they are hereby individually relieved of any liability either civil or criminal for their action in employing such teacher

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

Defeated May 3—64-49.

SENATE BILL No. 305. Printer's No. 683.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON SENATE BILL No. 305

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Confernece on the part of the Senate and House of Representativs for the purpose of considering Senate Bill No. 305, entitled:

An Act to add Section 1201.1 to the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles anl licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" by providing for traffic courts in cities of the third class"

Respectfully submit the following bills as our report:

JOHN T. VAN SANT,
FRANK KOPRIVER, JR.,
JOHN J. HALUSKA,
(Committee on the part of the Senate.)

ANTHONY J. PETROSKY,
JULES FILO,
(Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.)

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article XII of the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" is hereby amended by adding immediately following Section 1201 thereof a new section to read as follows

Section 1201.1 Traffic Court in Cities of the Third Class

(a) Any city of the third class may establish a traffic court which shall have jurisdiction over all traffic violations arising within the city under the provisions of this act or of any ordinance regulating traffic not inconsistent with this act

(b) Every such traffic court shall be in charge of a chief magistrate having all the powers of a magistrate under the provisions of this act and such number of assistant magistrates with similar powers as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the court such magistrates to be designated by the mayor of the city from the elected alderman of the city

(c) When any such traffic court is closed proceedings under this act shall be brought as otherwise provided

Defeated May 2—52-92.

Bill returned to Senate and laid on table May 2.

SENATE BILL No. 467. Printer's No. 464.

An Act providing for the creation and incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of joint service districts by counties cities boroughs towns and townships to perform certain functions prescribing the powers and duties of such joint service districts and the duties of participating counties cities boroughs towns and townships and conferring jurisdiction on courts of quarter sessions in connection therewith

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Definitions The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section

"Municipality" shall mean any county city borough town or township of this Commonwealth

"Municipal authorities" shall mean the governing bodies of counties cities boroughs towns and townships

"Court" shall mean the court of quarter sessions

"District" shall mean a joint service district created and incorporated as a body corporate and politic in this Commonwealth

"Board" shall mean the board of directors of a joint service district

"Board of Review" shall mean the advisory board appointed by the court of quarter sessions to draft the plan for incorporation of a proposed joint service district

Section 2 Initiation of Incorporation Procedure Whenever the municipal authorities of any two or more adjoining municipalities desire to organize and incorporate a joint service district to carry out certain functions under this act they shall adopt a resolution or ordinance which may be based on the findings and recommendations of planning commissions which have been duly created by the said municipalities signifying their intention to do so which resolution shall authorize the presentation of a petition to the court of quarter sessions in the county where the larger or largest of them in population is located and the municipalities may assign the responsibility for the preparation of said petition to a committee representative of the planning commissions having pertinent jurisdiction or to an official regional planning commission

representative of the participating municipalities where one exists and the participating municipalities may jontly appropriate funds for this purpose

Section 3 Citizen Initiation of Incorporation Procedure Whenever electors equal to at least ten per centum of the registered voters in any municipality as determined as of the data of closing of registration books for the preceding general election shall petition the municipal authorities of any municipality for its participation in creating a joint service district or in joining an existing joint service district and for a referendum on the question of such participation the municipal authorities shall either by ordinance or resolution proceed with the action petitioned for or cause a question to be submitted at an election occurring at least sixty days thereafter by certifying a resolution duly adopted to the county election board for submission of such question on the ballot or on voting machines at such election in the manner provided by the election laws of this Commonwealth If a majority of the persons voting on such question in the municipality shall vote "yes" then the municipal authorities shall present a resolution to the court of quarter sessions for its consideration in a similar fashion had the resolution been initiated by the municipal authorities of that municipality

Section 4 Jurisdiction of Courts The courts of quarter sessions may incorporate following the procedure herein prescribed any two or more municipalities the larger or largest of which is within their jurisdiction into a joint service district which shall be a body corporate and politic and shall be named the "Joint Service District of....." after a name to be agreed upon by a majority of the participating municipalities

Section 5 Contents of Petition Such petition shall set forth

(1) The name of the proposed joint service district

(2) The names of the incorporating municipalities together with the names of their municipal authorities

(3) A statement that the incorporating municipalities desire the incorporation of such district in accordance with this act

(4) A statement of the specific function or service to be performed

(5) The jurisdictional limits franchise or service area for the municipal function or service being proposed for assignment to the joint service district The area may vary for different functions and services and shall be based on demonstrable technical findings which shall be related to the promotion of quality and economy in the administration of the function or service in question and to an equitable distribution of the current and capital costs thereof The court shall consider the assignment of a single function in connection with the petition for the initial incorporation of a district and shall consider the assignment of additional functions to a duly established district as petitioned for in accordance with the requirements of this subsection

Section 6 Filing Petition Bond

(a) Petitions shall be filed after presentation to the court with the clerk thereof

(b) At the time of the filing of the original petition a bond shall be furnished by one or more of the petitioners with sufficient security in an amount to be fixed by the court conditioned for the payment of all court costs and expenses in connection with the matter in the event of a dismissal by the court or on appeal of the petition which bond when approved by the court shall be filed with the clerk thereof If the petition is approved the bond shall be returned to the person by whom it was posted

Section 7 Appointment of Board of Review The court of quarter sessions upon receipt of such petitions shall appoint a board of review consisting of one representative of the municipal authorities of each petitioning municipality one representative of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the petitioning municipalities are located and two disinterested persons residents and taxpayers of the county or counties not residing in the petitioning municipalities who after study and hearing notice of which shall be given to municipal authorities of the petitioning municipalities as the court shall direct shall report to the court giving such information as hereinafter provided

Section 8 Report of Board of Review In preparing its report the board shall hold hearings and shall communicate with the State Planning Board Department of Internal Affairs and other appropriate State agencies for information and advice concerning the proposed joint service district and such agencies shall be obligated to reply Upon receipt of such replies the board shall prepare a plan for a joint service district in as much detail as shall seem appropriate indicating the services it should render the municipalities to participate the base of financial contributions from participating municipalities the assignment of weighted votes if any and the requirement of extra majorities if any to approve substantive questions Weighted votes as herein referred to shall mean the number of votes each participating municipality shall have based approximately on comparative populations or comparative financial contributions or other comparative bases or combination of bases In districts consisting of three or more municipalities no one municipality shall be given a weighted vote greater than forty per centum and the requirement for an extra majority shall never exceed seventy-five per centum of the weighed votes of the participating municipalities The preliminary plan upon completion shall be submitted to the State Planning Board the Department of Internal Affairs and other appropriate departments and agencies certified by the attorney general to have a legal interest the departments and agencies shall be given opportunity to review the plan to the extent of that legal interest and shall be permitted a period of thirty days from receipt by them of the plan in which to file their comments thereon if no reply is received from the agencies within thirty days their approval of the plan as outlined without objection or qualification shall be assumed the board shall then prepare and adopt a final plan for a joint service district in light of advisory opinions which shall have been received from state agencies

Section 9 Filing of Board Report Upon completion of its final report the board shall file said report with the appropriate court of quarter sessions The board shall give the municipal authorities of the petitioning municipalities at least five days notice of the filing of the report and unless exceptions are filed by the petitioning municipalities within thirty days after the filing thereof the same shall be confirmed by the court absolutely The municipal authorities of any of the participating municipalities may withdraw at any time prior to the confirmation of the report by the court of quarter sessions

Section 10 Referendum for Creation of Joint Service District The joint service district as proposed by the board of review and approved by the court of quarter sessions shall cause the establishment of such service district unless a petition signed by ten per centum of the registered voters of any municipality be presented to the municipal authorities within thirty days after the action approving the district has been taken by the court requesting that the question be submitted to a referendum in that municipality or unless provisions of existing municipal charters require the submission of such questions to a referendum vote In all such cases a "yes" vote by a majority of those persons voting on the question will be required for its approval

Section 11 Incorporation Costs Upon the conclusion of the board of review that the purposes of this act will be served and the best interests of the public within the contemplated district as regards a more efficient system of carrying out certain of their municipal functions will be promoted the court shall decree the creation and incorporation of a joint service district and shall fix its corporate name and the jurisdictional area for the administration of the specific function or service being petitioned for assignment to the joint service district When a district is so created or incorporated the costs of the proceeding shall be paid by the petitioning municipalities

Section 12 Dismissal of Petition Costs Upon the conclusion of the board of review that the purposes of this act will not be served or that the best interests of the

public within the contemplated district as regards a more efficient system of carrying out the contemplated municipal functions will not be promoted or if the court after reviewing the exceptions filed with it shall reach the same conclusion the court shall dismiss the petition without prejudice to the filing of future petitions costs of the proceedings to be paid by the petitioners

Section 13 Appeals Bond From any decree of the court creating or incorporating a district or dismissing a petition any petitioner or party in interest may appeal to the Supreme Court but not later than thirty days after such decree is entered upon filing in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions a bond in an amount to be fixed by the court of quarter sessions conditioned for the payment of all costs accruing on such appeal

Section 14 Recording of Decree

(a) Within thirty days after a district has been created or incorporated by final decree of the court below or on appeal the clerk of court shall furnish a certified copy of the decree to the Secretary of Internal Affairs

(b) Such decree shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of each county in which any of the incorporating municipalities of such district are located

(c) The costs of recording said decree shall be paid by the incorporating municipalities

Section 15 Municipalities Joining in Existing Joint Service Districts

(a) Whenever a joint service district has been incorporated any adjoining municipality not having joined in the original incorporation may join in such joint service district

(b) Any municipality desiring to become a member of an existing district shall signify its desire by a resolution or ordinance which may be based on the findings and recommendation of a planning commission duly created by the municipality The resolution of ordinance shall authorize the presentation of a petition to the court of quarter sessions which incorporated the district requesting the court to admit the municipality as a member of the joint service district and at the option of the municipality requesting the court to assign to the district one or more specific municipal functions or services

(c) Such petition shall set forth

(1) The name of the district

(2) The name of the municipality desiring to join such districts together with the names of its municipal authorities

(3) A statement that the board of the district approves its joining

(4) A statement that the municipality desires to become a member of such district

(5) The jurisdictional limits franchise or service area within the petitioning municipality for the function or service proposed for assignment to an existing joint service district This area may vary for different functions and services and shall be based on demonstrable technical findings which shall be related to the promotion of quality and economy of the functions or service in question and to an equitable distribution of current and capital costs thereof

(d) The joining municipality shall file such petition and petition bond with the clerk of court

(e) Upon the granting of a final decree in favor of the petition and its recording in conformity with the provisions of this act the joining municipality shall become a member of the joint service district

Section 16 Board of Directors of a Joint Service District Election etc

(a) The board of directors of each joint service district shall be composed of one representative from each of the participating municipalities and shall be called the board of directors of the joint service district

(b) Immediately after the certified copies of the decree of court incorporating the district are recorded with the recorder of deeds the municipal authorities of each participating municipality shall by majority vote select one of their number to act as its representative on the joint service district's board of directors Each such representative shall hold office for a two year term Vacancies on the board shall be filled in the same manner as appointments are made

(c) Representatives on the board shall serve without compensation except for traveling expenses incurred by them when on business for the joint service district outside such district

(d) Each representative on the board before entering upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe on oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths that he will honestly faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office and that he will not have any pecuniary interest directly or indirectly in any contract concerning the business or affairs of the district Each member of the board shall also give bond to the Commonwealth for the use of the district in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) with corporate surety conditioned for the faithful and honest discharge of his duties the premium on such bonds to be paid from the funds of the district

Section 17 Organization of Board

(a) The board shall upon its appointment and biennially thereafter organize by the election of one of its members as chairman and one as vice-chairman and by appointing a secretary-treasurer or a secretary and a treasurer who shall not be members of the board

(b) Upon its discretion the board may appoint a general manager who shall not be a member of the district board

(c) Each member of the board shall have one vote on procedural questions A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and their concurrence shall be required to exercise any power or perform any duty required by this act except that where there are only two participating municipalities in a joint service district all actions taken by the board shall be approved by the unanimous vote of both members

(d) Each member of the board shall have one vote on substantive questions unless the assignment of weighted votes and the requirement of extra majorities is established in the petition for incorporation of the joint service district In such districts the assignment of weighted votes and requirement of extra majorities established in the charter of incorporation shall hold

(e) The board shall keep a record of all its proceedings minutes of meetings certificates contracts and all corporate acts which shall be public records open to inspection during business hours The seal of the district shall be impressed on all contracts and official documents of the district

Section 18 Duties of Chairman Vice-Chairman The chairman in addition to his duties as a member of the board shall

(1) Preside at all meetings of the board

(2) Sign all resolutions adopted by the board

(3) Appoint all committees

(4) Sign all warrants for the payment of moneys and sign acknowledge and execute all instruments authorized by the board to be executed by the district

In the absence of the chairman or in case of his inability to act the vice-chairman shall perform the duties of the chairman

Section 19 Duties of Secretary The duties of the secretary shall be

(1) To act as secretary of the board and keep a correct record of all its business and proceedings

(2) To record and sign all minutes of meetings of the board including all resolutions adopted by the board

(3) To keep all records and files of the district and to turn them over to his successor

(4) To draw and countersign all orders and warrants for the payment of money by the treasurer

(5) To keep the corporate seal of the district and to affix the same to all instruments required to be sealed and executed by the district

(6) To sign execute and acknowledge with the chairman all instruments authorized by the board to be executed by the district

(7) To perform such other duties as may be imposed on him by the board

Section 20 Duties of Treasurer The duties of the treasurer shall be

(1) To give bond in an amount to be fixed by the board conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office to keep a just account of all receipts and expenditures and to pay over the whole amount of the funds belonging to the district to his successor in office

(2) To demand receive keep and account for all moneys and credits of the district

(3) To pay persons entitled the amounts called for in orders or warrants drawn upon him by the secretary signed by the chairman or vice-chairman and countersigned by the secretary and to keep suitable evidences of payment thereof

(4) To keep accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and to render accounts statements and inventories of moneys and credits received or dusbursed or on hand

(5) To perform such other duties as may be imposed on him by the board

Section 21 Duties of General Manager The duties of the general manager shall be to perform such functions as are assigned to his office by the district board He shall give corporate surety bond the amount to be fixed and the cost to be paid by the board

Section 22 Purposes and General Powers of Joint Service Districts Every joint service district shall be a body corporate and politic for the purpose of carrying out municipal functions of its participating member municipalities and may

(1) Have succession perpetually by its corporate name

(2) Sue and be sued and complain and defend in the courts of the Commonwealth

(3) Adopt and use a seal and alter the same at pleasure

Section 23 Specific Powers of Joint Service Districts The powers of a joint service district shall be vested in its board The board shall have power by resolution

(1) To adopt by-laws and regulations to govern the proceedings of the board and the affairs of the district

(2) To fix the time for meeting and to hold adjourned meetings and special meetings

(3) To create any administrative office or department it deems necessary to carry out the functions of the district to prescribe the powers thereof and the duties of such administrative offices or departments

(4) To appoint and employ a secretary treasurer attorneys clerks superintendents engineers experts and all other officers and employes necessary to carry out the business and affairs of the district to fix their terms of office and their compensation and to provide for the manner of their discharge

(5) To establish and maintain offices within the district

(6) To acquire by purchase grant or gift and to take hold and operate any real or personal property and to lease rent sell and convey the same as may be deemed necessary

(7) To make and execute such contracts and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and proper in the exercise of the powers and privileges granted by this act All contracts involving an expenditure of more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750) shall be in writing and shall be made only after notice once a week for two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the district All contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder

(8) To exercise the power of eminent domain in accordance with the procedure established by law for the largest member municipality

(9) To sell or lease its services and facilities to any municipality person or corporation within the service district

(10) To designate and appoint suitable depositories for the deposit and safe-keeping of the funds of the district and to require such depositories to give bond for the safe-keeping of the deposits

(11) To prepare an annual budget and submit the same for approval to all participating municipalities by the end of the preceding fiscal year except in districts assigning weighted votes to participating municipalities and requiring extra majorities for approval of substantive questions in which such requirements as prescribed for approval of such questions will hold for budget approval a copy of the annual budget shall be filed with the Department of Internal Affairs by the end of the preceding fiscal year

(12) To appropriate and spend the moneys of the district according to its approved budget and subject to the same budgetary procedures and controls as those provided by law for the largest participating municipality

(13) To have an annual examination of its books accounts and records by a certified public accountant A copy of such audit shall be delivered to all participating municipalities and a copy shall be filed with the Department of Internal Affairs

(14) To administer exercise and perform for any participating municipality any municipal function except as hereinafter provided which any participating municipality under exsting law may separately administer exercise and perform upon designation in the form of an ordiance or resolution by the participating municipality The district shall assume complete administration of the municipal functions for the particular municipality upon its being designated to exercise the same as provided in this act

(15) To receive by lease-back for operation any capital improvement facility which may be financed and constructed by any municipality authority or joint municipality authorized and created for this purpose by the joint or several action of the municipalities partiicipating in a joint service district

Section 24 Powers Forbidden Joint Service Districts A joint service district shall have no power

(1) To levy or collect taxes or to raise revenues of any kind except through the rental or sale of its services or facilities

(2) To exercise or perform any municipal function or power for any participating municipality not specifically designated to it to perform by such municipality

(3) To incur indebtedness except such as is payable out of current funds

(4) Except as provided in section 27 to construct or provide any facility or improvement except those the cost of which are payable out of current funds or which have been provided for in the current budget

(5) To perform or furnish any public utility service except the supply of water and the collection treatment and disposal of sewage

Section 25 Duties of Participating Municipalities Every participating municipality of a joint service distrct shall

(1) Elect through ts municipal legislative bodies a member to represent it on the district board of directors

(2) After creation of a joint service district and the authorization by the court for the joint administration of a specific municipal function or service by the joint service district to surrender the complete administration of that function or service within the district to the board of the said district

(3) Study the annual proposed budget of the district make recommendations thereto through its members on the board and approve or disapprove the same

(4) Assume its proportionate share of the expenses of the district and appropriate moneys for the payment of the same

Section 26 Participating Municipalities May Grant Property to Districts Any participating municipality may sell lease lend grant or convey to the district any real or personal property which such district may need in the exercise of any municipal function on behalf of such municipality

Section 27 Expenses of Joint Service Districts

(a) The expenses connected with the administration of every joint service district shall be met by participating municipalities which shall appropriate moneys therefor subject to mandamus for failure to comply Such costs and expenses shall be prorated to the municipalities depending upon the particular function or functions and in accordance with agreement reached by the participating municipalities Where less than the whole area of a participating municipality is to benefit by the proposed service or improvement then and in such case the expenses shall be paid by the municipality in which such

proposed service or improvement is made and collected from the taxpayers of the participating area of such municipality under existing laws

(b) If any municipal function or service is administered for a lesser number than all of the municipalities participating in the joint service district the current and capital costs thereof shall be borne by such municipalities to be determined in the same manner as in other cases

Section 28 Withdrawal of Participating Municipalties Any participating municipality may withdraw from a joint service district by the adoption of an ordiance or resolution to that effect by its municipal legislative body provided such withdrawal shall not in any way prejudice the interests of the bondholders of a joint municipality authority in which it participated to finance and construct a capital improvement facility under the provisions of this act No such withdrawal shall become effective until the end of the joint service district fiscal year in which such ordinance or resolution shall have been adopted

Section 29 Reservation of municipal powers all powers conferred by law upon a municipality participating in a joint service district and not delegated by such municipality to such district shall continue and remain in such municipality

Section 30 Constitutional Construction The provisions of this act shall be severable and if any of the provisions thereof shall be held to be unconstitutional such decision shall not affect the validity of any remaining provisions of this act It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provision not been included herein

Section 31 General Repeal All acts and parts of acts are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent herewith

Defeated May 8—96-88.

SENATE BILL No. 572. Printer's No. 646.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90) entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors alcohol and malt and brewed beverages amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto regulating and restricting the manufacture purchase sale possession consumption importation transportation furnishing holding in bond holding in storage traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania liquor control board providing for the establishment and operation of state liquor stores for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships for the abatement of certain nuisances and in certain cases for search and seizure without warrant prescribing penalties and forfeitures providing for local option and repealing existing laws" authorizing issuance of special temporary permits for the retail sale of malt or or brewed beverages at baseball parks under certain circumstances

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90) known as the "Liquor Code" is amended by adding after section 433 a new section to read

Section 433.1 Baseball park permits (A) The board is hereby authorized to issue special temporary permits allowing the holders thereof to make retail sales of malt or brewed beverages in paper containers to adults within the grounds of enclosed baseball parks with a seating capacity of twenty-five thousand (25,000) of more on days other than Sunday during the baseball season when a baseball game or games regularly scheduled in any organized league or leagues is or are scheduled to be played for the period beginning one-half hour before the start of and ending one-half hour after the close of any game or games

(B) The owner lessee or a concessionaire of any baseball park may make application for a permit each applicant shall furnish proof satisfactory to the board that he is of good repute and financially responsible and that the baseball park where he proposes to do business is a proper place and all other information as the board may prescribe applications shall be in writing on forms prescribed by the board and signed and sworn to by the applicant every application shall be accompanied by an application fee of twenty-five dollars ($25)

(C) Upon receipt of the application in proper form the application fee and upon being satisfied that the applicant is of good repute and financially responsible and that the proposed place of business is proper the board shall issue a special temporary permit to each applicant only one permit shall be in effect at any one baseball park at any time and shall be limited to the duration of the baseball season including post season games

Each permit shall state on its face the period during which it is valid and that failure to operate at any time for a period of fifteen consecutive game days shall be grounds for revocation thereof whenever a permit is revoked another may be issued for the same premises to another applicant upon compliance with the provisions of this section

No permit shall be transferable assignable or renewable

The fee for a permit shall be one hundred dollars ($100) per season which shall be paid upon the issuance of the permit

(D) The board shall have the power to refuse the issuance of any permit for cause and to revoke or suspend any permit for cause or for any violation of the liquor or malt and brewed beverage laws any applicant or holder of a permit aggrieved by any ruling of the board or by its refusal to issue a permit or by its suspension or revocation thereof shall have the right to a hearing and appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the administrative agency law and its amendments

(E) Nothing in this act other than this section except as provided in subsection (D) of this section shall be construed as applying to the issuance of permits authorized by this section

Section 2 All acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent herewith

Section 3 This act shall take effect June 1, 1956

Defeated May 17—46-132.

SENATE BILL No. 833. Printer's No. 710.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" authorizing townships to improve public streets or roads without petition and collect the costs thereof from owners of abutting properties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The heading of subdivision (h) of Article XI act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103) known as "The Second Class Township Code" reenacted and amended July 10, 1947 (P. L. 1481) is amended to read:

(h) Grading or Paving Streets or Roads [upon Petition of Property Owners]

Section 1136.1 Proceedings Without Petition. Townships without petition may grade curb gutter pave macadamize or otherwise improve public streets or roads or parts therefore or a particular width or additional widths thereof with or without the assistance or contribution of the state county or a corporation occupying the thoroughfare and may assess and collect the whole cost thereof or the whole cost not thus aided or contributed or any part thereof from the owners of real estate abutting on the improvement by an equal assessment on the foot front including the expense of the necessary drainage the board of supervisors may make equitable adjustments for corner lots or lots of irregular shape where an assessment for full frontage would be unjust property not otherwise assessable shall become assessable by the petition of the owner or the owners's representative in all

cases where the whole width of the street is being paved without state or county aid and more than two-thirds of the total cost is proposed to be assessed on abutters the township shall for this purpose be considered as owner of nonassessable property of street intersection and of the deducted frontage on equitable adjustments.

Defeated May 7—37-122.

SENATE BILL No. 991. Printer's No. 658.

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1953 (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to certain commercial transactions in or regarding personal property and contracts and other documents concerning them including sales commercial paper bank deposits and collections documentary letters of credit bulk transfers warehouse receipts bills of lading other documents of title investment securities and secured tranactions including certain sales of accounts chattel paper and contract rights providing for public notice to third parties in certain circumstances regulating procedure evidence and damages in certain court actions involving such transactions contracts or documents and to make uniform the law with respect thereto" changing fees with respect to filing statements.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Subsection 5 of section 9-403 act of April 6, 1953 (P. L. 3) known as the "Uniform Commercial Code" is amended to read:

Section 9-403. What Constitutes Filing Duration of Filing Effect of Lapsed Filing Duties of Filing Officers * * *

(5) The [filing] uniform fee for filing indexing and furnishing filing data for an original or a continuation statement shall be [one dollar fifty cents ($1.50)] three dollars ($3.00).

Defeated May 9—93-58.

SENATE BILL No. 1036. Printer's No. 695.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" increasing certain limits of taxes and tax revenues for certain political subdivisions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (c) of section 1 act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" reenacted and amended October 7, 1955 (P. L. 673) is amended to read

Section 1 * * *

C Over-All Limit of Tax Revenues The aggregate amount of all taxes imposed by any political subdivision under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the total assessed valuation of real estate in such political subdivision by [ten (10)] fifteen (15) mills in cases of cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class and townships of the second class and [fifteen (15)] twenty (20) mills in cases of school districts of the second class third class and fourth class Provided That the aggregate amount of taxes imposed by any financially handicapped or distressed school district under this section and in effect during any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying [fifteen (15)] twenty (20) mills by the latest total market valuation of real estate in such school district as certified by the State Equalization Board In school districts of the third and fourth class taxes imposed on sales involving the transfer of real estate property shall not be included in computing the aggregate amount of taxes for any fiscal year in which one hundred (100) or more new homes or other major improvements on real estate were constructed in the school district The provisions of the preceding sentence shall continue in effect until but not including the first Monday of July 1959

* * *

Section 2 clause (g) of subsection E of section 1 of the act amended June 28, 1955 (P. L. 197) is amended to read

Section 1 * * *

E Limitations on rates of specific taxes No taxes levied under the provisions of this act shall be levied by any political subdivision on the following subjects exceeding the rates specified in this subsection

* * *

(G) On use or occupancy of house trailers suitable for living quarters $2 per month except in school districts where the rate shall not exceed $3 per month No such tax shall be levied for the first thirty days in the trailer camp or parking lot the payment of said tax shall not for rent control purposes be considered as part of the rent

Defeated May 2—58-110.

SENATE BILL No. 1042. Printer's No. 720.

An Act amending the act of August 6, 1941 (P. L. 861) entitled "An act to create a uniform and exclusive system for the administration of parole in this Commonwealth establishing the "Pennsylvania Board of Parole" conferring and defining its jurisdiction duties powers and functions including the supervision of persons placed upon probation in certain designated cases providing for the method of appointment of its members regulating the appointment removal and discharge of its officers clerks and employes dividing the Commonwealth into administrative districts for purposes of parole fixing the salaries of members of the board and of certain other officers and employes thereof making violations of certain provisions of this act misdemeanors providing penalties therefor and for other cognate purposes and making an appropriation" removing the ceiling on salaries of the secretary of the board and of district supervisors

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 7 and 11 act of August 6, 1941 (P. L. 861) entitled "An act to create a uniform and exclusive system for the administration of parole in this Commonwealth establishing the "Pennsylvania Board of Parole" conferring and defining its jurisdiction duties powers and functions including the supervision of persons placed upon probation in certain designated cases providing for the method of appointment of its members regulating the appointment removal and discharge of its officers clerks and employes dividing the Commonwealth into administrative districts for purposes of parole fixing the salaries of members of the board and of certain other officers and employes thereof making violations of certain provisions of this act misdemeanors providing penalties

therefor and for other cognate purposes and making an appropriation" amended August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1401) are amended to read

Section 7 As soon as may be convenient after their appointment the members of the Board of Parole shall meet and organize They shall appoint a secretary who shall not be a member of the board who shall hold office at their pleasure who shall have such powers and perform such duties not inconsistent with any law of this Commonwealth as the board shall prescribe and who shall receive such compensation as the board shall determine in conformity with the rules of the Executive Board [not exceeding six thousand dollars ($6000) per annum] In the absence or incapacity of the secretary to act the Board of Parole may designate such other person as it may choose to perform temporarily the duties of secretary

Section 11 Each district parole office shall be in charge of a district supervisor who shall be appointed by the board with the approval of the Governor and who shall receive such annual salary [for those where the district includes either a county of the first class or a county of the second class not exceeding seven thousand dollars ($7000) and for those in other districts not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars ($5500)] as the board shall determine in conformity with the rules of the Executive Board Said district supervisor shall be the executive head of the district office to which he shall be appointed and shall have the control management and direction of all employes of the Board of Parole assigned to said district subject to the supervision of the board

Defeated May 18—53-73.

HOUSE BILLS DEFEATED OR REMAINING IN SENATE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Act 431, approved April 3, 1956, the following House Bills, defeated or remaining in Senate Committees, are not contained in full in the Legislative Journal subsequent to April 3. The detailed vote on defeated bills and other Senate action can be ascertained under the dates following each bill in the Legislative Journal.

HOUSE BILL No. 113. Printer's No. 1809.

An Act requiring payments to certain school districts operating high schools making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for that purpose

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 In cases where a district was a member of a joint board which operated a joint high school during the school year 1950-1951 received during the school year 1951-1952 under the provisions of the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (P. L. 1783) on account of the units of pupils of the district enrolled in public schools operated by the district or by a joint board of which the district was a member less than it would have received under the provisions of the act of May twenty-three one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (P. L. 1806) the Department of Public Instruction shall pay to the district not more than fifty per centum of the difference between what it would have received under the provisions of the act of May twenty-three one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (P. L. 1806) and what it did receive under the provisions of the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (P. L. 1783 A uniform percentage of such difference shall be paid to all districts entitled to receive payments under this act

Section 2 Each school district entitled to payments under the provisions of this act shall make application therefor to the Department of Public Instruction within ninety days after the effective date of this act

Section 3 The sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) or as much theerof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of making the additional payments necessary to effectuate the provisions of this act

Section 4 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote: May 17, 1956—197-0.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 17, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 186. Printer's No. 1736.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1095) entitled as amended "An act providing for the regulation of mining of anthracite coal by the open pit or strip mining method and for the conservation and improvement of lands affected directly or indirectly by such mining requiring operators to register pay a license fee and secure a permit to engage in strip mining and file a bond conditioned for compliance with this act requiring backfilling of stripping pits and leveling and planting lands affected to prevent erosion and the pollution of waters and to protect public health safety and welfare conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Mines providing for appeals and imposing penalties and making appropriations" changing security requirements and adding penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title of the act of June twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P . L. 1095) known as the "Anthracite Strip Mining Law" amended August nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1112) is amended to read

An Act

Providing for the regulation of mining of anthracite coal by the open pit or strip mining method and for the conservation and improvement of lands affected directly or indirectly by such mining requiring operators to register pay a license fee and secure a permit to engage in strip mining and [file a bond conditioned for] to secure a release to remove machinery to secure compliance with this act requiring backfilling of stripping pits and leveling and planting lands affected to prevent erosion and the pollution of waters and to protect public health safety and welfare conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Mines providing for appeals and imposing penalties and making appropriations

Section 2 The act is amended by adding after section 5 a new section to read

Section 5.1 No operator shall remove any excavating or other machinery used by him for the purpose of strip mining from the area covered by a permit obtained by him from the department until such time as a release is granted him by the Secretary of Mines to remove the machinery from the area Such machinery until so released shall stand as security for backfilling leveling planting and other duties required by this act

Section 3 Section 6 8 and 9 of the act amended May eighteen one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1471) are repealed

Section 4 Section 10 of the act is amended to read

Section 10 This act shall not apply to any stripping operation at which less than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of coal have been mined during any one twelve (12) month period and after this fact has been established and the Secretary of Mines is authorized to direct in the manner established for the payment of other obligations of the Commonwealth the return to the operator of the filing fee received [and to cancel and return the bond filed by such operator] and the release of all machinery for removal

Section 5 Section 16 of the act amended July two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 338) and August nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1112) is amended to read

Section 16 If and when the Secretary of Mines shall find

that the operator has completed the backfilling and other acts as required by this act he shall issue a release [of the bond or of the cash and securities deposited Upon the presentation of such release the State Treasurer shall immediately return to the operator the amount of cash or securities specified in its release] to the operator to remove any excavating or other machinery used by him for the purpose of strip mining from the area covered by a permit obtained by him from the department

Sections 6 Sections 17 18 and 21 of the act are amended to read

Section 17 If the operator fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of the act as to any area for which [liability has been provided in the bond] a permit has been issued by the department the Secretary of Mines shall [declare such portion of the bond forfeited and shall] certify the [same] fact to the Department of Justice which department shall proceed to sue out and collect the amount of [liability forfeited thereon and where the operator has deposited cash or securities in lieu of bond the Secretary of Mines shall declare such portion of the deposit forfeited and shall direct the State Treasurer to pay said moneys into a special fund for the use of the department or to proceed to sell said securities to the extent forfeited and pay the proceeds thereof into the said special fund] money due for such failure or refusal by public sale of the excavating and other machinery used by him for the purpose of strip mining from the area covered by the permit obtained by him from the department Such moneys [or securities so forfeited] so obtained and collected shall be used by the Secretary of Mines to pay the cost of backfilling and other acts required by this act and the cost of planting as required by Section 14 of this act and any balance not used for these purposes shall be returned to the operator

Section 18 In the event that an operator or owner desires to conduct deep mining upon the premises affected by strip mining the said operator or owner may make this fact known to the secretary with the request that the backfilling of pits and the planting as may be necessary to permit deep mining be deferred during the period of such deep mining In such case the secretary may defer the backfilling and planting [If such request is made by the owner he shall secure by bond] and the excavating and other machinery used to conduct deep mining upon the premises affected by strip mining shall secure the backfilling of such pit and the planting after the deep mining operation has been completed [If the request is made by the operator the bond filed under Section 6 of this act shall stand as security for such backfilling and planting]

Section 21 Any operator who proceeds to mine coal commonly known as "anthracite" by the strip mining method without having registered and having received a permit as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) The fine shall be payable to the Commonwealth

Any person who removes any excavating or other machinery used for the purpose of strip mining without the grant of a release required by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) and to imprisonment for six (6) months or both

Section 7 This act shall take effect immediately except that it shall in no way effect registrations licenses or permits granted or bonds or securities or the obligation thereon filed or given prior to the effective date of this act

House vote, May 8, 1956—112-61.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 9, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 437. Printer's No. 1732.

An Act to provide for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the thirty-first judicial district

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 In addition to the judges provided for in the act of January 8 1952 (P. L. 1844) entitled "An act to designate the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth as required by the Constitution and to provide for the election and commissioning of judges learned in the law for the said districts" an additional law judge is hereby authorized and provided for the court of common pleas of the thirty-first judicial district who shall possess the same qualifications which are required by the Constitution and laws for the president judge of the court of common pleas of said district and who shall hold his office for a like term and by the same tenure and shall have the same power authority and jurisdiction and shall be subject to the same duties restrictions and penalties and shall receive the same compensation provided for by law for judges learned in the law as if the same office had been established in the time of and subject to the provisions of the act of January 5 1952 (P. L. 1821) entitled "An act to fix the salaries and compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court the judges of the Superior Court the judges of the courts of common pleas the judges of the orphans' courts the judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the judges of the County Court of Allegheny County certain associate judges not learned in the law and repealing certain acts inconsistent herewith"

Section 2 At the municipal election in November one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven the qualified electors of the said thirty-first judicial district shall elect in the same manner prescribed by law for the election of the president judge of the court of common pleas of said district a competent person learned in the law to serve as said additional law judge of the court of common pleas of said thirty-first judicial district from the first Monday in January one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight for a term of ten years Vacancies in the office hereby created whether caused by death resignation expiration of term or otherwise shall be filled in the same manner as is required by law in case of a similar vacancy in the office of president judge of said court

Section 3 The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a competent person learned in the law as such additional law judge of the court of common pleas of the said thirty-first judicial district to serve until the first Monday of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight

Section 4 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote May 16, 1956—190-5.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 16, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 452. Printer's No. 1530.

An Act relating to and regulating the practice of massage providing for the licensure and for the revocation and suspension of licenses of masseurs and masseuses by the Department of Public Instruction conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Public Instruction and prescribing penalties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Short Title. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Massage Registration Act of 1956."

Section 2. Definitions. The following words and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) As the following subjects and methods of treatments besides study of underlying principles of anatomy and physiology are generally included in a regular course of study by a recognized and accredited school of massage or like institution viz The art of body massage either by the hand or mechanical apparatus oil rubs hot and cold packs cabinet baths (excluding fever therapy) tub shower sitz and similar baths. Therefore the term "masseur" or "masseuse" shall be deemed to be a person who practices administers or teaches all or any one or more of the above named subjects and methods of treatments.

(2) The term "massage establishment" shall mean any shop establishment or place of business wherein all or any one or more of the named subjects and methods of treatments as defined in clause (1) of this section are administered or practiced.

(3) The term "massage school" shall mean any duly egistered massage establishment wherein a tuition fee is iarged for instruction of massage or all or any one or iore of the subjects and methods of treatments defined i clause (1) of this section.

(4) The term "massage" shall be held to include all r any one or more of the above named subjects or iethods of treatments as defined in clause (1) of this ection.

(5) The term "department" shall mean the Department f Public Instruction.

Section 3. General Supervision of Massage Schools. The epartment shall periodically ascertain the facilities quali- cations and character of the instruction of each of the arious massage schools operating under the laws of this ommonwealth for the teaching of massage to establish andards in conformity with this act for the schools and y inspection or otherwise to ascertain the facilities quali- cations and character of the schools outside this Com- ionwealth whose graduates desire to obtain a license in iis Commonwealth. Failure to conform to the standards equired by the department after notification shall render ie graduates of any school ineligible for licensure in this ommonwealth.

Section 4. Licensing Present Practitioners. (a) Any erson who has been engaged in the practice of massage i this Commonwealth for any period of at least three 3) years prior to the passage of this act and during that me has devoted his major time to the practice of massage iall be granted a license to practice massage in this ommonwealth without an examination upon the payment f the fee fixed by the department provided that the per- on make application for a license on or before December 1956.

(b) Any person who has been engaged in the practice f massage in this Commonwealth for less than three (3) ears prior to the passage of this act and has during that me devoted his major time to the practice of massage iall be granted a license to practice massage in this ommonwealth upon the payment of the fee fixed by the epartment and the passing of a reasonable examination iven by the department in the general practice of mas- ige. All applicants for licensure under this section shall pply for examination to the department within six (6) ionths after the passage of this act. The applicaton shall e accompanied with satisfactory proof that the applicant not less than twenty-one (21) years of age is of good ioral character and that he possesses all the qualifica- ons required by this act.

Section 5. Preliminary Educational Qualifications. No erson matriculating in the study of massage after August 1956 and no person hereafter commencing a period of pprenticeship shall be licensed to practice massage or be censed as an apprentice in this Commonwealth unless e produces proof to the department before taking his xamination that he has a high school education or its quivalent

Section 6. Professional Educational Qualifications. Ex- ept as to present practitioners no person shall be licensed practice massage in this Commonwealth unless he shall eliver to the department a written application together ith satisfactory proof that the applicant is more than venty-one (21) years of age is of good moral character as obtained the preliminary education as required by ection five of this act and has completed in a reputable hool of massage a course consisting of not less than x (6) months or has completed at least one (1) year as apprentice under the direction of a licensed masseur masseuse and shall pass a final examination given by ie department as provided in this act.

Section 7. Apprentices. No person shall practice as an pprentice to a masseur or a masseuse unless he shall eliver to the department a written application together ith satisfactory proof that the applicant is more than venty (20) years of age is of good moral character has btained the preliminary education as required by section ve of this act has paid the fee fixed by the department for apprentices and has been registered by the department as an apprentice.

Section 8. Fees. The fee for an applicant for examination and licensure to practice as a masseur or a masseuse or to practice as an apprentice to a masseur or masseuse shall be fixed by the department in accordance with existing law. It shall be the duty of all persons now qualified and engaged in the practice of massage or who shall be licensed by the department to register annually with the department and pay for each annual registration the fee as may be fixed by the department. All fees paid to the department shall be paid into the General Fund of the State Treasury.

Section 9. Examination. (a) The department shall admit to an examination any applicant who has complied with the qualifications provided herein. The examination shall be demonstrative oral and written upon the principles and technic of massage as herein defined and any other basic and collateral subjects as the department shall from time to time provide.

(b) For the purpose of examining applicants for licensure the department shall conduct at least two (2) examinations each year to be held at times and places as the department may determine. Due notice of the time and place of the examinations shall be made public. Examinations shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the department. No license shall be granted to any applicant unless he or she has obtained a general average of not less than seventy-five per centum (75%).

Section 10. Failure in Examination. Any applicant for licensure who shall fail in the examinations authorized by this act shall have the privilege of a second examination without the payment of an additional fee but upon the failure of the second examination the applicant shall not be entitled to an additional examination within a period of one (1) year after the failure and for the third examination shall be required to pay the same fee as is required for the original examination.

Section 11. Unlawful to Practice Unless Licensed and Registered. It shall be unlawful for any person after January 1, 1957 to operation or practice as a masseur or masseuse or give massages for compensation unless he is licensed and is registered for the then current license year after the year in which he is first licensed.

Section 12. Term of License and Registration. All licenses and all registrations granted under the provisions of this act shall expire on the first day of September following their issuance. The department shall on or before the first day of June of each year mail to every person licensed under this act a blank application for registration. Registration may be effected at any time during the month of August following by the filing of the application with the department together with the registration fee as may be fixed by the department and its approval thereof. The department may at its discretion register any licensee who has failed to make application for registration before the first day of September.

Section 13. Refusal to Grant Revocation. The department may refuse to grant and may suspend or revoke a license or a registration to any applicant or licensee for the following reasons.

(a) The practice of any fraud or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license.

(b) Violation of the health laws of this Commonwealth.

(c) The conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

(d) The use of misleading advertising.

(e) Gross incompetency negligence or misconduct in the carrying on the profession.

(f) Violation of this act or the noncompliance with its provisions or the rules and regulations of the department pertaining thereto.

(g) Loaning borrowing or using the license of another or knowingly aiding or abetting in any way the granting of an improper license.

(h) Habitual intemperance in the use of narcotics alcoholic beverages or stimulants or any other substance

which incapacitates the intelect and judgment in performing of professional duties.

Section 14. Hearing Appeals. (a) Any person who is a licensee under this act or who is an applicant for examination for licensure against whom any of the foregoing charges are preferred shall be furnished by the department with a copy of the complaint and shall have a hearing before the Secretary of Health or a deputy designated by him in person or by attorney and witnesses may be examined respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused. The suspension of license of any licensee shall be removed by the department when the narcotic or vicious habit or other cause herein specified shall have been adjudged by the department to be cured or overcome and the suspended licensee is capable of practicing massage.

(b) From a final adjudication of the department revoking a license the party aggrieved may within thirty (30) days thereafter appeal to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides. The court shall grant a trial by jury if demanded. From final judgment of the court either party may remove the cause to an appellate court as in other cases.

Section 15. Sanitary Rules. The department shall prescribe any sanitary rules as it may deem necessary with particular reference to the precautions necessary to be employed to prevent the creating and spreading of infectious and contagious diseases and it shall be unlawful for the owner or manager of any massage establishment or school to permit any person to sleep in or use for residential purposes any room used for the practice or giving of massage. The department shall print sanitary rules approved and shall transmit a copy to each person licensed under this act. Any officer or authorized agent of the department may enter and make reasonable examinations of any massage establishment or school during business hours for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition thereof and ascertaining whether or not the person or persons are properly licensed and registered.

Section 16. To Whom Provisions of Act Shall Not Apply. Nothing in this act shall prohibit the giving of massage in case of emergency or domestic administration without compensation or service by persons authorized under the laws of the Commonwealth to practice medicine surgery dentistry chiropody osteopathy physiotherapy chiropractic barbering or beauty culture.

Section 17. Display of Certificate. Every holder of a certificate granted by the department shall display the same in a conspicuous place in his principal place of business or employment.

Section 18. Penalties. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice massage as defined in this act who shall use the term masseur or masseuse or massage under circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses the terms is engaged in the practice of massage without first having obtained a license or who shall under any other terms or name practice massage as defined in this act or who for the purpose of obtaining the license shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the owner of a diploma from a reputable school shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety (90) days for each offense or both at the discretion of the court.

Section 19. Repeal. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

House Vote May 18, 1956—196-0.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 18, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 889. Printer's No. 1468.

An Act providing for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the thirty-eighth judicial district

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 In addition to the judge provided for in the act of January 8, 1952 (P. L. 1844) entitled "An act to designate the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth as required by the Constitution and to provide for the election and commissioning of judges learned in the law for the said districts" an additional law judge is hereby authorized and provided for the court of common pleas of the thirty-eighth judicial district who shall possess the same qualifications which are required by the Constitution and laws for the president judge of the court of common pleas of said district and who shall hold his office for a like term and by the same tenure and shall have the same power authority and jurisdiction and shall be subject to the same duties restrictions and penalties and shall receive the same compensation provided for by law for judges learned in the law as if the same office had been established in the time of and subject to the provisions of the act of January 5, 1952 (P. L. 1821) entitled "An act to fix the salaries and compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court the judges of the Superior Court the judges of the courts of common pleas the judges of the orphans' courts the judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the judges of the County Court of Allegheny County certain associate judges not learned in the law and repealing certain acts inconsistent herewith"

Section 2 At the municipal election in November 1957 the qualified electors of the thirty-eighth judicial district shall elect in the manner prescribed by law for the election of the president judge of the court of common pleas of the district a competent person learned in the law to serve as additional law judge of the court of common pleas of the thirty-eighth judicial district from the first Monday in January 1958 for a term of ten (10) years Vacancies in the office hereby created whether caused by death resignation expiration of term or otherwise shall be filled in the same manner as is required by law in case of a similar vacancy in the office of president judge of said court

Section 3 The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a competent person learned in the law as such additional law judge of the court of common pleas of the thirty-eighth judicial district to serve until the first Monday of January 1958

Section 4 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote April 4, 1956—176-22.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 5, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 980. Printer's No. 1673.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for supervisors of industrial education and for their compensation and that of supervisors of agriculture and of homemaking

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1804 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 1804 Schools or Classes Supervisors Principals Instructors etc (A) In carrying out the provisions of this act the State Board of Vocational Education shall provide for State regional and county vocational schools or classes with the necessary staffs in accordance with the State Plan for Vocational Education approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education

(b) Supervisors of agriculture supervisors of homemaking and supervisors of industrial education shall be elected by the state board for vocational education upon the nomination of the county superintendent of schools and approved by the county board of school directors they shall possess the qualifications established by the state plan for vocational education under which federal vocational funds are expendable in any case appointments for homemaking and industrial education super-

isors shall be made only when a minimum of fifty chool employes will be assigned to their supervisor

Such supervisors may be charged by the county superintendent of schools with supervisory responsibility for ocational education practical arts vocational extension lasses other phases of adult vocational and practical rts education and service and such other activities as e may determine providing the assignment is approved y the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the ratio f time served is prorated monthly to each special field f activity and salary and travel paid from funds allocated by the State for such field of service

[Supervisors of agriculture and supervisors of homemaking shall be elected by the State Board of Vocational Education upon the nomination of the county uperintendent of schools and approval by the county oard of school directors They shall possess the qualiications established in the State Plan for Vocational ducation approved by the Federal Board for Vocational ducation]

(c) A convention of school directors assembled for the urpose of electing a county superintendent or for the urpose of determining his salary the salary of any ssistant superintendent or supervisor of special eduation or the annual convention of school directors may y majority vote of those present and entitled to vote rovide an additional or supplemental salary for any upervisor of agriculture supervisor of homemaking or upervisor of industrial education which shall be in addiion to any salary paid by the Commonwealth all such dditional or supplemental salaries shall be paid in all ases out of school appropriations apportioned to the chool districts entitled under this act to services provided hrough the office of the county superintendent

Principals instructors and lecturers for the Public ervice Institute shall be elected by the State Board for ocational Education They shall possess the qualifications established in the State Plan for Vocational Educaion approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Eduation

House Vote, April 8, 1956—187-6.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 10, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 981. Printer's No. 1679.

n Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" removing the limitation on the maximum compensation payable by the Commonwealth for vocational extension classes and permitting the payment of the full cost of certain voactional training courses and providing for the revision of the budget in such cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2507 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) nown as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended ugust 21, 1953 (P. L. 1223) is amended to read

Section 2507 Payments on Account of Approved Vocational Extension Classes Every school district and very vocational school district regardless of classificaion and every county board of school directors with eference to area technical schools operated by them hall be paid by the Commonwealth for every school year n account of approved vocational extension classes eighty er cent (80%) of the sum which was expended by the istrict or the board for the compensation of vocational xtension teachers and supervisors For the purpose of omputing reimbursement the maximum compensation hall be [two] three dollars and fifty cents [($2.50)] 3.50 per hour [and the] The amount [expended] reimursed by the State for supervisory salaries shall not xceed [twenty] fifteen per cent [(20%)] (15%) of the um expended for teachers' salaries Provided That in pecial cases when travel time or unusual preparation f instructional materials or other factors result in an nadequate compensation the Department of Public Instruction may approve additional reimbursable employment time for such additional services upon the submission of adequate substantiative evidence from the responsible superintendent of schools and Provided That as much of the State appropriation for vocational education as can be made available may be expended with the approval and under the policies of the State Board for Vocational Education in paying the full cost of vocational training courses of less than a year in length of qualified public assistance recipients or other unemployed to enable them to take definite employment which may be contingent upon such training

Section 2 The provision of this act shall become effective the first Monday of July 1956

House Vote, April 9, 1956—190-3.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 10, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 1243. Printer's No. 1674.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating hereto" providing for annual payments by the Commonwealth to school districts and vocational school districts on account of expenses for educational television broadcasts by non-profit educational television stations and making an appropriation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended by adding after section 2511.1 a new section to read

Section 2511.2 Payments on Account of Expenses for Non-profit Educational Television Broadcast Every school district and every vocational school district regardless of classification shall be paid by the Commonwealth for every school year on account of expenses for television broadcast incurred by contract which has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction with nonprofit educational television stations an amount equal to fifty percentum (50%) of the expenses provided the reimbursement shall not exceed the sum of twenty cents (20¢) per district pupil

Section 2 The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) or as much thereof as is necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote April 5, 1956—174-4.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 5, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 1770. Printer's No. 1694.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" regulating the energizing of fence wires with electricity

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended by adding after section 699.7 a new section to read

Section 699.8 Use of Electrical Fences Whoever shall sell utilize install or have installed any equipment devices or methods whereby fence wires may be energized with electricity unless a standard type of controller is used which has the approval of the Underwriter's Laboratories or such other qualified agency as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate and carries a label thereon indicating such approval shall upon conviction in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or to undergo imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days or both

House Vote, May 1, 1956—164-20.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 2, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 1936. Printer's No. 1664.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" authorizing expanded audio-visual education programs

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article XV act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended by adding after subdivision (b) a new subdivision to read

(b.1) Audio-Visual Education

Section 1521 Audio-Visual Education Program (a) With the approval of the Department of Public Instruction any schol district or joint school board may provide for the increased and more effective use of audi-visual aids for the improvement of instruction in its elementary and secondary schools Such audio-visual aids may include television radio motion picture filmstrips slides opaque projections recordings and equipment for their utilization

(b) Any school district or joint school board so establishing an expanded audio-visual education program may expend thereon in any year an amount in excess of one per centum of the district's or joint schools budget for instruction for the previous year

(c) Moneys provided for the purposes of this section may be used for the purchase of additional audio-visual materials and equipment the payment of rentals and service charges therefor participation in coperative arrangements and in financing of the administration of the audio-visual program.

House Vote, April 9, 1956—189-1.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 9, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 1943. Printer's No. 1733.

An Act to add section six hundred thirty-five point one to the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" by regulating the serving and selling of milk in which chocolate cocoa or cacao products are used as an ingredient and prescribing penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" is hereby amended by adding immediately following section six hundred thirty-five a new section to read as follows

Section 635.1 Whoever sells or offers or exposes for sale or has in his possession with intent to distribute or sell milk flavored with or colored by chocolate cocoa or cacao products labeled as chocolate milk containing less than three and one-quarter per centum (3¼%) of butterfat and less than twelve per centum (12%) of milk solids shall upon conviction in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars ($50.00) for the first offense and not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00) for every subsequent offense and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be committed to jail one (1) day for each dollar of fine and costs imposed

House Vote, May 9, 1956—107-67.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 10, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 1996. Printer's No. 1389.

An Act regulating arbitration of controversies between labor and management when arbitration is required by written contract or agreement providing a method of securing arbitration and the appointment of arbitrators or an umpire regulating hearings evidence and awards imposing duties on courts of common pleas

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Validity of Arbitration Agreements A provision in any written collective bargaining contract to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract or out of the performance of such contract or out of the employer-employe relationship or an agreement in writing between the parties to any controversy between labor or representatives thereof and management or representatives therof to submit to arbitration any controversy existing at the time of their execution of such agreement shall be valid irrevocable and enforceable save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of contracts other than for arbitration

Section 2 Remedy in Case of Default (a) A party aggrieved by the alleged failure neglect or refusal of another to perform under a written agreement for arbitration may petition any court of common pleas having jurisdiction over either party to said agreement for an order to show cause why such arbitration should not proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement Five days' notice in writing of the filing of the petition shall be served upon the party in default Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons An answer to the petition shall be filed within twenty days following service of the petition The court shall hear and determine the matter upon the petition and answer and upon depositions or hearing of the parties in open court as the court may determine The court upon being satisfied that the making of the agreement for arbitration and the failure to comply therewith is not at issue shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement

(b) Should the party against whom the order to arbitrate is issued fail to comply with the order directing the arbitration to proceed the petitioner may thereafter proceed immediately to an arbitration hearing without the presence of the noncomplying party The arbitration proceeding in such event shall be before an arbitrator or arbitrators named by the petitioner and any award which may be made thereafter shall have the same effect as if the nonparticipating party had participated in all of the arbitration proceedings

Section 3 Stay of Proceedings If any suit or proceeding be brought involving any issue otherwise referable to arbitration under a written agreement for such arbitration the court in which the suit is pending upon being satisfied that the issue involved in the suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under the agreement shall on application of one of the parties stay the trial of the action until the arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement if the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with arbitration Following the grant of a stay and in the event of failure to comply with the agreement for arbitration by a party to the suit or proceeding the provisions of section 3 hereof shall become operative

Section 4 Appointment of Arbitrators (a) If in the agreement for arbitration provision is made for a method of naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire such method shall be followed but if no method is provided therein or if a method is provided and any party thereto is unable to or refuses to avail himself of such method or if for any other reason there is a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire or in filling a vacancy or in the event of the death of any such arbitrator or if for any other reason an arbitrator or arbitrators are unable to serve then upon the written application to the Secretary of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by either party to the agreement the following procedure shall be used

(1) The Secretary of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall maintain a roster of arbitrators based on experience fitness and prior approval of representatives of both labor and management

(2) Upon the aforementioned application by either party to the agreement the Secretary of Labor and In-

dustry shall from the said roster designate and appoint arbitrators or an arbitrator as the case may require Nothing in this act shall be construed as directing appointment of more arbitrators than actually needed to comply with or satisfy the terms of the written agreement for arbitration

(b) The arbitrator or arbitrators shall act under the agreement for arbitration with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein and unless a greater number is required by the terms of the agreement the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator If the arbitrator or one of the arbitrators dies or for any reason becomes incapacitated after partial hearing of the matter in controversy then unless the parties agree to proceed with the remaining arbitrators if any or to proceed by naming a new arbitrator to fill the vacancy the arbitration shall be considered void and of no effect and the parties shall proceed ab initio

Section 5 Hearing (a) When more than one arbitrator is required by the terms of the agreement all the arbitrators shall sit at the hearings of the case unless by consent in writing all parties agree to proceed with the hearing with a lesser number The arbitrator or arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this act or otherwise may summon in writing any person to attend before him or them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him any book record document or paper which may be deemed material as evidence in the case The fees for attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses in courts of general jurisdiction The summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators and shall be directed to the person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to appear and testify before a court If any person so summoned to testify refuses or neglects to obey the summons then upon petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which the arbitrator or arbitrators are setting the court may compel the attendance of such person before the arbitrator or arbitrators upon proof that the testimony sought of him is proper and that he could be compelled to appear in an action at law and the court may punish the person for contempt in the same manner now provided for securing the attendance of witnesses or for their punishment for neglect or refusal to attend in the courts of this Commonwealth

(b) Unless waived by the parties to the arbitration proceeding all testimony therein shall be taken under oath or affirmation At the request of either party or of the arbitrator or arbitrators all testimony shall be taken stenographically

(c) Subject to the terms of the agreement the arbitrator or arbitrators shall appoint a time and place for the hearing of the matters submitted to arbitration and shall cause notice thereof to be given to each of the parties The arbitrator or a majority of the arbitrators may on their own motion adjourn the hearing from time to time or upon the application of either party for good cause shown but not beyond the day fixed in the agreement for rendering their award unless the time so fixed is extended by the written consent of the parties to the agreement or their attorneys or the parties have continued with the arbitration without objection to such adjournment

(d) The court shall have power to direct the arbitrator or arbitrators to proceed promptly with the hearing and determination of the controversy

Section 6 Depositions Upon application by either party the arbitrator or arbitrators may direct the taking of depositions on behalf of any party to be used in evidence in the arbitration in accordance with existing law with respect to depositions

Section 7 Arbitrability Any and all questions concerning the arbitrability of the controversy shall be forever barred unless raised before the commencement of proceedings before the arbitrator or arbitrators on the merits of the controversy

After hearing the arguments raised on the issue of arbitrability the arbitrator or arbitrators shall rule on the question of arbitrability If the controversy is found to be arbitrable then arbitration on the merits of the matter shall immediately proceed Should the controversy be found not to be arbitrable then the ruling shall be the final disposition of the case The arbitrator or arbitrators shall have sole and complete authority to decide the issue of arbitrability and the decision shall be final and conclusive Appeals from the arbitrator's or arbitrators' decision on arbitrability to the court of common pleas of the county in which the arbitrator or arbitrators are sitting or sat for their hearing or hearings shall be allowed only upon the grounds and within the time limitations for appeals from the award on the merits provided for in section 9

Section 8 Awards In order to be enforceable under this act an award must be in writing and rendered within the time provided in the agreement or within the extended time consented to in writing by the parties and shall be subscribed by the arbitrator or arbitrators making it or a majority thereof and either filed in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county in which the arbitrator or arbitrators sat for their hearing or hearings or delivered to the parties or their respective attorneys

Section 9 Motion to Vacate Modify or Correct Awards (a) Upon the application by any party to the arbitration to the court of common pleas of the county in which the arbitrator or arbitrators sat for their hearing or hearings the court shall make an order vacating modifying or correcting the award as the case may be but only where it is shown that there was

(1) Fraud or corruption in procuring the award

(2) Fraud or corruption on the part of the arbitrators or any of them

(3) A material and prejudicial error in making the award which the arbitrator or a majority of the arbitrators have refused to correct despite a written request by one of the parties to make such correction

(b) A motion to vacate modify or correct the award if based upon a material and prejudicial error in making the award must be filed within ten days after the arbitration award is filed or delivered a motion to vacate the award on either of the other two grounds above set forth in subsection (a) of this section shall be filed within fifteen days after discovery of the fraud or corruption alleged but not more than two years after the filing or delivery of the award A copy of the motion to vacate above-mentioned causes shall be served upon the adverse party or attorney thereof as prescribed by law for service of notice of a motion in an action at law

Section 10 Enforceability of the Awards Either party to the arbitration may file a certified copy of the award in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas in any county in which the court has jurisdiction over the party against whom enforcement of the award is sought The award so entered shall have the same force and effect as a judgment at law or a decree in equity and shall be enforced so as fully to effectuate the terms of the award including any direction therein that a party shall restore to employment by said party a person formerly in said party's employ

Section 11 Arbitration at Common Law Preserved The provisions of this act shall not be deemed to revoke affect or modify the right of any party or parties to arbitration under the common law of this Commonwealth or to affect or modify the law heretofore applicable to such arbitration or to awards rendered in such arbitration

Section 12 General Repeal All acts and parts of acts are repealed in so far as inconsistent herewith This act shall not apply to proceedings decisions and resolutions of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation and of any impartial umpire thereof appointed in accordance with the Award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and any contracts or subsequent agreements or modifications or supplements pursuant thereto

House Vote, May 3, 1956—110-26.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 4, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2015. Printer's No. 1609.

An Act amending the act of June 24 1931 (P. L. 1206) entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" further regulating the publication of ordinances

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause I of section 1502 act of June 24 1931 (P. L. 1206) known as "The First Class Township Code" reenacted revised and amended May 27 1949 (P. L. 1955) is amended to read

Section 1502 The corporate power of a township of the first class shall be vested in the board of township commissioners The board shall have power

I Ordinances and Resolutions To adopt resolutions and ordinances prescribing the manner in which powers of the township shall be carried out and generally regulating the affairs of the township All such ordinances unless otherwise provided by law prescribing a penalty for the violation thereof shall be published at least once in one newspaper of general circulation in the township Such ordinances shall not become effective until ten days after the publication aforesaid In any case in which maps plans or drawings of any kind are adopted as part of an ordinance the commissioners may instead of publishing the same as part of the ordinance refer in publishing the ordinance to the place where such maps plans or drawings are on file and may be examined In the adoption of any ordinance setting up a building code plumbing code or other code complete in itself for the regulation of any trade occupation or line of activity or undertaking it shall not be required (this or any other law to the contrary not withstanding) in publishing such ordinance to publish such code in full but it shall be sufficient compliance with this act in such publication to set forth briefly the substance of such proposed code and to give notice of the place where such code is on file and may be examined

Complaint as to the legality of any ordinance or resolution may be made to the court of quarter sessions upon entering into bond with sufficient security to be approved by the court to prosecute the same with effect and for the payment of costs by any person aggrieved within thirty days after any ordinance or resolution takes effect The determination and the order of the court thereon shall be conclusive In cases of the laying out of streets over private property the court shall have jurisdiction to review the propriety as well as the legality of the ordinance

* * *

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote, April 4, 1956—180-12.

Defeated in Senate May 1, 1956—Vote 14-7.

HOUSE BILL No. 2017. Printer's No. 1681.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating the passing of school buses and prescribing penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1017.1 act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" added February 2 1956 (Act No 312) is amended to read

Section 1017.1 Passing School Buses

(a) On highways having roadways not divided by safety islands or physical traffic separation installation the driver of any vehicle approaching or overtaking a school bus conforming to the requirements of this act which is being used solely for the transportation of children to or from school and which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall stop his vehicle not less than ten feet [from] to the front or to the rear of the school bus and keep his vehicle stationary until any child has entered the bus or has alighted and reached the side of the highway

(b) On highways having dual or multiple roadways not separated by safety islands or physical traffic separation installations the driver of any vehicle approaching or overtaking a school bus conforming to the requirements of this act which is being used solely for the transportation of children to or from school and which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall stop his vehicle not less than ten feet to the front or to the rear of the school bus and keep his vehicle stationary until any child has entered the bus or has alighted and reached the side of the highway

[(b)] (c) On highways having dual or multiple roadways separated by safety islands or physical traffic separation installations the driver of any vehicle overtaking a school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall stop his vehicle not less than ten feet [from] to the rear of the school bus and keep his vehicle stationary until any child has entered the bus or has alighted and reached the side of the highway

[(c)] (d) On highways having dual or multiple roadways separated by safety islands or physical traffic separation installations or center traffic line markings the driver of a vehicle on another roadway approaching a school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall reduce the speed of his vehicle to not more than fifteen miles per hour and shall not resume normal speed until his vehicle has passed the school bus and any child who may have alighted therefrom or is about to enter the school bus

[(d)] (e) Whenever a school bus is parked at the curb for the purpose of receiving children directly form a school or discharging children to enter a school which is located on the same side of the street as that on which the school bus is parked drivers of vehicles shall be permitted to pass the school bus without stopping but at a speed not in excess of fifteen miles per hour

[(e)] (f) The driver of any school bus being used solely for the transportation of children to or from school shall not start his bus until every child who may have alighted therefrom shall have reached a place of safety

"Dual roadway" means a roadway having two marked lanes for movement of traffic in one direction

"Multiple roadway" means a roadway having three or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction

"Physical traffic separation installation" means any method of dividing a roadway which extends above the surface of the roadway for at least one inch regardless of whether or not such method is continuous

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than fifty dollars ($50) and costs of prosecution for the first offense and not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one hundred

dollars ($100) and costs of prosecution for each subequent offense and in default of the payment of the ne or costs of prosecution shall be sentenced to undergo mprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days

House Vote, April 5, 1956—177-1.

Recommitted to Senate Commitee on Rules, May 18, 956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2064. Printer's No. 1668.

An Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to edit illustrate and publish its new report on the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania providing for the distribution and sale thereof and making an appropriation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 (a) The forts blockhouses and stockades built y the government of the Province of Pennsylvania by ie British government and by pioneer settlers to protect rontier settlements and farms from raids by the French nd Indians two hundred years ago were the first deense measures ever taken in Pennsylvania In an historiil sense these forts were Pennsylvania's first line of efense

(b) By an act approved by Governor Robert E Pattison n May 23 1893 (P. L. 123) the General Assembly of ennsylvania established a commission to make inquiry ı relation to the various forts erected by the early ettlers of this Commonwealth as a defense against the ıdians The report of this commission first published in 396 and reprinted in 1916 was a landmark in the study f the defense of Pennsylvania during the French and ıdian War but it has been out of print for many years ecause of the heavy demand for these interesting and ıformative volumes

(c) In recent years scholarly research and surveys of istorical collections made by the Pennsylvania Historical ıd Museum Commission have brought to light many itherto unknown letters documents and plans relating the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania All the Pennsylania material in the papers of the succession of British ommanders Lord Loudoun General James Abercromby ir Jeffery Amherst General Thomas Gage General Robert onckton and Colonel Henry Bouquet have been photoraphed on microfilm or photostats and thus brought to arrisburg for ready use and study

(d) The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Comission undertook the preparation of a new work on ie Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania combining the basic sentials of the original report with the new facts sclosed by later research Careful planning and outlin-g have integrated the history of the forts into a corent narrative instead of a series of separate accounts the various forts Since the new manuscript thus elimiates duplication and repetition it can be produced in ne volume instead of two vloumes as in the earlier report

(e) The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now passing rough the two hundredth anniversary period since the rontier forts were built and since the wars from 1755 1764 which helped to determine that the Commonealth could expand grow and develop to its present estern boundary Communities in central and western ennsylvania at or near the sites of frontier forts will e celebrating many local bicentennials to commemorate eir beginnings It is proper that the new work on the rontier Forts of Pennsylvania be made available for ie in presenting programs and celebrations at these cal bicentennials which should also create a demand r the book so that the moneys expended for its publiion will eventually be returned to the Commonwealth

Section 2 The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum ommission is hereby authorized to edit illustrate and ublish two thousand five hundred copies of "Frontier orts of Pennsylvania" a new report presenting the sults of modern research on the history of the forts uilt for the protection of Pennsylvania settlers from e French and Indians together with the basic essentials of the "Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" as originally written pursuant to the act of May 23 1893 (P. L. 123)

Section 3 The two thousand five hundred copies shall be sold at a price sufficient to return the cost of publication to the Commonwealth

Section 4 For the expense of editing checking illustrating printing binding and other necessary costs of publication the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) or as much thereof as is necessary is hereby appropriated to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

House Vote, April 4, 1956—169-9.

Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, April 15, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2065. Printer's No. 1489.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225) entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" further regulating the issuance of antlerless deer licenses and imposing penalties for the unlawful issuance thereof

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (c) of section 501 act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225) known as "The Game Law" amended January 14 1952 (P. L. 2023) is amended to read

Section 501 Open Seasons After investigation or information otherwise obtained by the commission as to the annual game supply the commission may by appropriate rules and regulations a summary of which shall be published as hereinafter specified fix seasons shooting hours and daily season and possession limits or remove protection and declare an open season or increase reduce or close seasons or increase or reduce bag limits for all species of game birds and game animals throughout the Commonwealth or in any part thereof or limit the number of hunters in any designated area and prescribe the methods of hunting therein when in its opinion such action is necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate supply of such species or when an unbalanced sex ratio exists which in its opinion should be corrected or when in the opinion of the commission such additional open season will not jeopardize the future supply of game

* * *

(c) Resident and Nonresident Hunters' Licenses and Tags for Antlerless Deer If in any year the commission by resolution declares an open season for antlerless deer it shall issue resident and nonresident hunters' licenses and tags for antlerless deer to hunt for or kill such deer at a fee of one dollar fifteen cents under such rules and regulations governing the issuance of such licenses and tags as it may deem necessary to limit the number of persons who may hunt for such deer in any county of the Commonwealth provided public notice of such action is given as hereinafter required And provided however That no applications for antlerless deer licenses received from nonresidents shall be approved or licenses issued except during a period of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the opening date of such antlerless deer season Such licenses and tags may be issued only to holders of resident or nonresident hunting licenses

Resident and nonresident hunters' licenses and tags for antlerless deer shall be issued only as herein provided by the commission and the county treasurers in counties where such deer may be hunted and killed who for that purpose are hereby made agents of the Department of Revenue

For services rendered in collecting and paying over fees and issuing licenses and tags [by mail or otherwise such] the county treasurers acting as agents may retain the sum of fifteen cents from the amount paid by each such licensee which amount shall be paid into the county treasury except that such agents may retain there from any amounts necessary to reimburse them for any expenses including compensation of employes incurred in collecting such fees and issuing such licenses and tags

Fifty per centum of the number of licenses prescribed by the commission to be issued for any county shall be available for issuance to applicants being residents of Pennsylvania who mail to the office of the commission at Harrisburg an individual application in an individual envelope accompained by an individual fee as prescribed The application and an envelope shall be furnished to each person desiring to make application and the envelope shall contain on its face the following

Pennsylvania Game Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

1

2

3

Counties

The applicant shall write above the word "counties" the name of the counties of his first second and third choice in which he desires a license To be considered as a valid application each application shall be post-marked within a prescribed two weeks period in September to be fixed by the commission and published together with the notice of the other actions of the board as required by this act The licenses shall be issued in the order valid applications are received at the office of the commission When a license cannot be issued to an applicant because the commission's quota for the three counties of the applicant's choice is exhausted the application and fee shall be returned immediately to the applicant who may apply in person for a license to the county treasurer of any county declared open for such hunting If after the expiration of the two weeks period fixed for issuance of licenses by the commission any licenses in the commission's quota remain unissued they shall be forwarded to the county treasurer of the county to which they respectively apply for issuance to persons making personal application therefor as hereinafter provided

During the period when the commission is issuing licenses under the provisions of this subsection the operation of processing the appications received by mail shall be open to the public

Fifty per centum of the number of licenses prescribed by the commission to be issued for any county shall be available and may be issued on and after October fifteenth by the treasurer of the county to which the license applies to persons making personal application therefor The county treasurer shall not issue any license upon an application received by mail and such applications shall not be considered valid applications Licenses shall be issued in the order valid applications are received No person shall be issued a license unless he personally presents his application except any applicant may present the application and receive a license for any member or members of his immediate family residing at the same address Any licenses in the commission's quota not issued to applicants by the commission and forwarded to the county treasurer may be issued by him in the same manner as the licenses in his own fifty per centum quota

When such licenses are issued to restrict the number of persons who may hunt antlerless deer in any county of the Commonwealth any citizen of the United States residing within the Comonwealth who is a bona fide owner or lessee of lands which lie within the county declared open to the hunting of said deer or any member of the family or household or regularly hired help of such owner or lessee if such person is a citizen of the United States actually residing upon and cultivating such lands is hereby declared eligible to hunt antlerless deer without a resident hunters' license for antlerless deer upon said property and by and with the consent of the owner thereof upon the lands immediately adjacent and connected with his own lands other than lands owned by or under the control of the Commonwealth

The terms "antlerless deer" and "deer without visible antlers" as used in this subsection or any other provision of the Game Law which this act amends are hereby defined to mean a deer without an antler sometimes called horn the term "antler" as herein used or in any other provision of the Game Law which this act amends meaning the bony growth on the head of a deer regardless of its size or development

When the commission adopts and promulgates such rules and regulations relative to resident and nonresident hunter's licenses and tags for antlerless deer it is unlawful for any person other than a landowner or lessee of the county or a member of his household as hereinbefore enumerated to hunt for antlerless deer without a resident or nonresident hunter's licnse and tag for antlerless deer or to take such deer contrary to the rules and regulations adpoted by the commission

Any county treasurer and any officer or employe of the commission who wilfully violates the provisions of this subsection (c) by issuing any license other than in the order the applications are received or by issuing any license upon an application which is not a valid application under the provisions of this subsection (c) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or undergo imprisonment for not more than six months or both

* * *

House Vote, May 16, 1956—118-56.
Defeated in Senate, May 18—22-17.

HOUSE BILL No. 2079. Printer's No. 1782

An Act amending the act of April 18, 1949 (P. L. 512) entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of decedents' estates trust estates minors estates and absentees' estates both as to real and personal property and the procedure relating thereto including the disposition of such estates or portions thereof and the determination of title thereto without the appointment of a fiduciary in certain cases the appointment bond removal and discharge of fiduciaries of such estates their powers duties and liabilities the rights of persons dealing with such fiduciaries and the rights of persons claiming an interest in such estates or in property distributed therefrom whether as claimants or distributees and containing provisions concerning guardians of the person of minors the powers duties and liabilities of sureties and of foreign fiduciaries the abatement survival and control of actions and rights of action and the presumption of death and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction powers and procedure of the orphans' court and of the register of wills in all matters relating to fiduciaries" limiting the powers of registers of wills to issue letters testamentary or of administration in certain cases and providing for further duties of personal representatives

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 305 act of April 18 1949 (P. L. 512) entitled "An act relating to the administrtion and distribution of decedents' estates trust estates minors' estates and absentees' estates both as to real and personal property and the procedure relating thereto including the disposition of such estates or portions thereof and the determination of title thereto without the appointme

a fiduciary in certain cases the appointment bond moval and discharge of fiduciaries of such estates their wers duties and liabilities the rights of persons deal- g with such fiduciaries and the rights of persons claim- g an interest in such estates or in property distributed erefrom whether as claimants or distributees and con- ining provisions concerning guardians of the person of inors the powers duties and liabilities of sureties and foreign fiduciaries the abatement survival and control actions and rights of action and the presumption of ath and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction wers and procedure of the orphans' court and of the gister of wills in all matters relating to fiduciaries" is nended by adding after subsection (c) a new subsection read

Section 305 Persons Entitled

* * *

(d) No letters shall be issued to those enumerated in auses (4) and (5) of subsection (b) except upon esentation to the register of wills of proof that notice intent to petition for such letters has been sent by the titioner to the Secretary of Revenue and received by n at least ten (10) days prior to the presentation of the tition Such notice shall be sent to the Secretary of venue by prepaid registered mail return receipt re- ested or such other service as will result in the sender ceiving a receipt signed by the addressee evidencing livery

Section 2 Said act is amended by adding immediately llowing section 523 a new section to read

Section 524 Notice to Secretary of Revenue in Certain ses When the personal representative to whom letters ve been issued has reason to believe it is probable at under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth any operty of the decedent will descend to the Common- alth of Pennsylvania as heir he shall immediately tify the Secretary of Revenue of such fact by prepaid gistered mail return receipt requested or such other vice as will result in the sender receiving a receipt ned by the addressee evidencing delivery

House Vote—May 15, 1956—108-62.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 16, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2080. Printer's No. 1695.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521) entitled as amended "An act providing for the im- position and collection of certain taxes upon the trans- fer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death and of property within this Commonwealth of a de- cedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth or national banking association located therein to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association standing in the name of any such decedent until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid and providing penalties and citing certain acts for repeal" providing for the allowance of deductions in certain cases and by clarify- ing the procedure for the determination of the allow- ability of deductions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521) entitled as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of prop- erty passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death defining and taxing transfers made in contempla- tion of death defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Com- monwealth or national banking association located there- in to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association standing in the name of any such decedent until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid and providing penalties and citing certain acts for repeal" as last amended December 21 1951 (1951-52 P. L. 1713) is amended to read

Section 2 All taxes imposed by this act shall be imposed upon the clear value of the property subject to the tax and shall be at the rate of two per centum upon the clear value of the property subject to such tax passing to or for the use of father mother husband wife chil- dren lineal decedants born in lawful wedlock legally adopted children children of a former husband or wife or the wife or widow of the son of a person dying seized or possessed thereof and also on the clear value of such property passing from the mother of an illegitimate child or from any person of whom the mother is a lineal de- scendant to such child his wife or widow and passing from an illegitimate child to his mother and at the rate of fifteen per centum upon the clear value of the prop- erty subject to such tax passing to or for the use of any other person or persons bodies corporate or politic to be paid for the use of the Commonwealth Provided That when the transfer is by the interestate laws of this Commonwealth and at the expiration of seven years from the date of the death of the intestate the estate of the intestate has not been distributed the taxes imposed by this act shall be at the rate of eighty per centum upon the clear value of the property subject to such tax pass- ing to or from the use of a first cousin or other relative more remote in degree than a first cousin and the taxes imposed by this proviso are imposed upon every trans- fer by the intestate laws of this Commonwealth of an estate or a portion of an estate which estate or portion thereof shall not have been distributed prior to the pas- sage of this act In ascertaining the clear value of such estates the only deductions to be allowed from the gross values of such estates by the register of wills shall be the debts of the decedent reasonable and customary funeral expenses bequests or devises in trust in reason- able amounts the entire interest or income from which is to be perpetually applied to the care and preservation of the family burial lot or lots their enclosures and structures erected therein reasonable expenses for the erection of monuments or grave stones grave and lot markers and the expenses of the administration of such estates and no deduction whatsoever shall be allowed for or on account of any taxes paid on such estates to the Government of the United States or to any other State or Territory except as otherwise provided in sec- tion one of this act Provided That the deductions herein allowed in the case of any indebtedness of the decedents shall when founded upon a promise or agreement be limited to the extent that they were contracted bona fide and for an adequate and full consideration in money or moneys worth And provided further That whenever the allowance of any deduction by the register of wills from the gross value of such estates shall be in dispute the question of allowance shall be determined by the court having jurisdiction of the accounts of the personal representatives of the decedent [only] in the adjudica- tion made by such court upon any such account and in no other manner or proceeding and unless either party shall by exceptions to the account or to the adjudication thereon duly presented as provided by law raise its ob- jection to the allowance or disallowance of a deduction for any credit claimed in the account or any award made in the adjudication as the case may be the adjudication confirming the account or making the award shall con- clusively establish that the deduction should be allowed or disallowed as the case may be and provided further that when the allowance of any deduction by the reg- ister of wills shall be in dispute in these cases where the tax imposed by this act shall be upon property for which the personal representative is not accountable under the Fiduciaries Act of one thousand nine hundred forty-nine the person liable for the payment of the tax shall have the right of appeal to the orphans' court of the county

in which the decedent was domiciled within sixty days of the notice of disallowance by the register of wills And provided further that when a tax is imposed under subsections (c) and (e) of section (1) of this act deductions shall be allowed only where the estate to be administered by the personal representative is insufficient to pay the amounts necessary for reasonable funeral and burial expenses reasonable expenses for the erection of monuments or grave stones reasonable expenses of the last illness and reasonable expenses incurred in compliance with the provisions of this act and where the transferees or joint holders have actually paid such expenses and in no other cases In no event shall any deduction be allowed in an amount greater than the amount actually or ultimately paid by or on behalf of the decedent's estate and whenever it shall appear that a deduction has been allowed in excess of the amount actually or ultimately paid it shall be the duty of the register of wills or the Department of Revenue to reassess the inheritance tax such reassessment to be based upon the amount actually or ultimately paid upon the item theretofore allowed as a deduction

Section 2 The first paragraph of section 13 of said act as last amended by the act approved the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 757) is hereby further amended to read as follows

Any person including the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania not satisfied with any appraisement of the property of a resident decedent may appeal within sixty days to the orphans' court on paying or giving security to pay all costs together with whatever tax shall be fixed by the court the appeal shall specify all the objections to said appraisement and any objections not specified in the appeal shall not be considered by the court upon such appeal the court may determine all questions of valuation and of the liability of the appraised estate for such tax subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court provided however that upon such appeal the court shall not determine the question of the rate of tax or the allowability of deductions

* * *

House Vote May 2, 1956—180-7.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, May 3, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2083. Printer's No. 1689.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" providing for the appointment of deputy commissioners of the Pennsylvania State Police and the fixing of their salaries

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 205 act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) known as "The Administrative Code of 1929" amended December 15 1955 (Act No. 257) is amended to read

Section 205 Pennsylvania State Police The Pennsylvania State Police shall consist of a Commissioner [a Deputy Commissioner] Deputy Commissioners the State police force and the State Highway Patrol as now authorized by law which are hereby consolidated into one force to be known as the State Police Force and such chiefs statisticians clerks experts and other assistants as the commissioner with the approval of the Governor shall deem necessary for the work of the force

The Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police shall receive a salary at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars per annum

[The Deputy Commissioner] Deputy Commissioners not more than three of the Pennsylvania State Police shall be appointed and their salaries not to exceed thirteen thousand five hundred dollars ($13,500) per annum shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Pennsylvania State Police with the approval of the Governor [and shall receive a salary at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum]

The State Police Force shall consist of such number of officers and men and shall be organized in such manner as the Commissioner of Pennsylvania State Police with the approval of the Governor shall from time to time determine Provided however that the number of officers and men shall not exceed in the aggregate at any time one thousand nine hundred (1900) persons And provided further that State policemen both officers and men assigned to duty with the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission shall not be counted in determining the total number of officers and men in the State Police Force

The members of the State Police Force and the chiefs statisticians clerks experts and other assistants engaged in the work of the Pennsylvania State Police shall be appointed by the commissioner and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the commissioner with the approval of the Governor which compensation shall however conform to the standards established by the Executive Board

House Vote April 5, 1956—175-3.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 5, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2091. Printer's No. 1644.

An Act amending the act of August 16 1951 (P. L. 1240) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858) entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service" extending its provisions to present and future cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Sections 1 and 2 of the act of August 16 1951 (P. L. 1240) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858) entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service" are amended to read

Section 1 Any member of the State employes' retirement system created by the act to which this is a supplement who at the time he entered or hereafter enters the activ

ilitary service was employed by the Commonwealth but ho at such time was not eligible for membership in the tate employes' retirement system but has since become r becomes eligible for such membership shall [for a eriod of six months after the effective date of this act] e entitled to credit for the period of such active military ervice by paying into the State Employes' Retirement und an amount which shall be equal to the salary deuctions which such member would have paid if a mer of the retirement system multiplied by the number semi-monthly periods during which such member was bsent from State service in the active military service the credit of the annuity savings account in such anner as may be agreed upon by the member and the tate Employes' Retirement Board but in no event shall uch payments be made in installments less than sufficient pay such amount by the time the member attains superannuation retirement age Application for credit for military service hereunder shall be made within one year fter the effective date of this amending act or within ne year after the State employe became eligible for membership or after he was discharged from active military ervice whichever is the latest

Section 2 For the purposes of this act "active military ervice" shall mean full time service in the armed forces the United States or any of its allies [for any period time between the sixteenth day of September one housand nine hundred forty and the thirty-first day of ecember one thousand nine hundred forty-six] during ny period in which the United States is engaged in any ar or armed conflict The Department of Military Affairs all determine and certify to the State Employes' Retirement Board the existence and the exact date of the beginning and ending of the war or armed conflict

House Vote April 9, 1956—190-0.

Referred to Senate Committee on Rules, April 9, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2112. Printer's No. 1784.

n Act making an appropriation to the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the policies methods and practice of the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure with respect to acceptance for internship and licensure of graduates of foreign medical schools

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 The sum of five thousand dollars ($5000) or much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the policies methods and practice of the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure with respect to acceptance for internship and licensure of graduates of foreign medical schools The money shall be used for the payment of expenses of the committee and the members thereof in the performance of the functions and duties for which the committee was created

Section 2 The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the Auditor General in favor of the chairman of the committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately The appropriation made hereby shall be available for expenditures made and obligations incurred during the continuance of the 1955 Session of the General Assembly and thereof until the investigation is completed

House Vote May 15, 1956—184-0.

Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, May 1, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2115. Printer's No. 1786.

An Act relating to branches of banking institutions directing the Joint State Government Commission to study and investigate the establishment maintenance and operation of such branches and to report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry such recommendations into effect and prohibiting the establishment of branches by banking institutions in certain cases for a limited period of time

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 The following terms shall be construed in this act to have the following meanings

"Banking Institutions" includes any bank bank and trust company savings bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth or any private bank doing business in this Commonwealth

"Branch" includes any branch office agency sub-office sub-agency or place of business other than the principal place of business of a banking institution for the transaction of any portion of its banking or trust business but the term "branch" shall not include either a temporary emergency agency at any military or naval base depot or other installation within this Commonwealth or a seasonal agency in any resort community within the limits of the county in which the main office of the institution is located if no other institution is located and doing business in such community in either case established and operated with the approval of the department for the purpose of receiving and paying out deposits issuing and cashing checks and drafts and doing business incident thereto

Section 2 The Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to study and investigate the establishment maintenance and operation of branches by banking institutions and to report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry such recommendations into effect

Section 3 Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law until after December 31 1957 or such earlier date as the General Assembly may by act determine no banking institution shall establish any branch in any county other than that in which the principal place of business of the institution is located whether such branch constitutes a new location or results from merger consolidation or the acquisition of assests from another institution Nothing herein contained however shall be construed to prohibit the continued maintenance and operaton of any branches heretofore lawfully established by institutions having their principal places of business in the same county which become parties to a merger or consolidation

Section 4 The provisions of section 3 hereof shall not apply to any case where upon the effective date of this act an institution has filed an application with the Department of Banking for the establishment of a branch and such application has been submitted to and heard by the Banking Board

Section 5 This act shall take effect immediately

House Vote, May 15, 1956—125-43.

Recommitted to Senate Committee on Rules, May 17, 1956.

HOUSE BILL No. 2118. Printer's No. 1808.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" increasing controller's salaries in districts of the first class A

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2122 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 2122 Oath Bond and Compensation of Controller Every person elected as a school controller shall before entering upon such duties of his office take or subscribe to the oath or affirmation herein provided for school directors and shall furnish to the school district in which he is elected a proper bond in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) with such surety or sureties as

the board of school directors may approve conditioned upon the faithful performance of all duties of his office during his term

The school controller in each district of the first class shall be paid from the funds of the school district an annual salary of four thousand four hundred dollars ($4,400) payable monthly The school controller in each district of the first class A shall be paid from the funds of the school district an annual salary of five thousand four hundred dollars ($5,400) payable monthly

Section 2 The provisions of this act shall be retroactive to January 1, 1956

House Vote, May 17, 1956—196-1.

Refererd to Senate Committee on Rules, May 17, 1956.

HEARING BEFORE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RE CONDITIONS AT LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

Held in

House Caucus Room, Main State Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pa.

Wednesday, March 23, 1955
at 1:00 o'clock p. m.

BEFORE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
of the
SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Stenographic report of proceedings before the Joint Investigating Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives held in House Caucus Room, Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, March 23, 1955, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., re conditions existing at Laurelton State Village.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE:

SEN. ALBERT R. PECHAN, Chairman
SEN. ROBERT D. FLEMING
SEN. WILLIAM Z. SCOTT
SEN. MILES R. DERK
REP. DAVID M. BOIES
REP. LEON J. KOLANKIEWICZ
REP. NICHOLAS KORNICK
REP. EDWIN W. TOMPKINS

SENATOR PECHAN. I would like to present the members of this Committee. We have Representative Nicholas Kornick of Fayette County, Representative Leon Kolankiewicz of Philadelphia County, Senator William Scott of Carbon County, I am Senator Pechan, this is Representative Edwin Tompkins of Cameron County, Representative David Boies of Allegheny County, and to my rear is Senator Robert Fleming of Allegheny County and Senator Derk of Lycoming.

I would like to make an introductory statement before we begin so that we know why we are here and to make it clear to all of us.

The Constitution of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania guarantees to all of its citizens the individual right to be heard in defense of any charges leveled against them. It is part of the American way of life. Any procedure to deprive an individual of his day in court smacks of communistic maneuvers. The people through their representatives in the General Assembly will not tolerate high-handed methods of totalitarian practices on the part of the public officials.

Today we have a joint Senate and House Committee comprised of four Republicans and four Democrats prepared to give Dr. Effie C. Ireland, former Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, and Members of the Board of Trustees of that institution an opportunity to defend themselves against charges made by former Senator Harry Shapiro, who is now the Secretary of Welfare. Up to now they have been denied the opportunity to answer these charges. The investigation now to begin will give both sides of this controversy an opportunity to be heard, also it will aid Members of the General Assembly to determine what changes, if any, should be suggested in the program for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of mental defectives. Every witness will be free to expound his views.

It must not be forgotten that we are here to seek the truth. This hearing is open to the press and to the public. We will, however, hear only those witnesses whose names have first been submitted to the Committee. No questioning will be allowed from the audience. The press is free to take pictures and make notes of the testimony. In order that the unfortunate and the innocent may be protected, we respectfully request that the names of patients and their relatives which may be disclosed during the hearing not be used in any press stories or releases. I hope that you will honor that and I am sure that the gentlemen here will. If by chance one of the witnesses should drop a name, I hope the press will honor the request that we have made, because I don't think it is newsworthy.

I shall next read the resolution, Resolution No. 111, it was formerly No. 28, which was presented to the Senate by Senator Wolfe and Senator Fleming on February 22, 1955. When it came to the House, Mr. Readinger of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives offered an amendment on March 2nd, and this is the resolution:

"Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients. Frederick Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Effie C. Ireland Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names.

"These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehension among the people concerning the good con

uct of our government. An immediate impartial investigaion of these charges is necessary in order to remedy his conduct, if true, or to protect the good name of our ublic officers and institutions, if false, therefore, be it Resolved (if the House of Representatives concurs) hat in the interest of fair play the President Pro Tempore f the Senate appoint four members of the Senate and he Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint our members of the House, who together shall constitute joint commission and be authorized and directed to nake an immediate investigation of all the charges nade. The committee shall have the power to issue subponeas under its hand and seal requesting and commandng any person or persons to appear before it and to nswer questions touching matters properly being inuired into and to produce such books, papers, records nd documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subponeas may be served upon any person and shall ave the force and effect of subponeas issued out of ourts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have he power to administer oaths and affirmations to witesses appearing before it. Any person who shall willully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or o produce any books, papers, records, or documents nall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws f the Commonwealth in such cases. And be it further Resolved that said joint committee shall make its reorts to the respective branches of the General Assembly 'ithin a period not to exceed thirty days."

I will mention some of the charges that were made, will outline them. For instance, a news release by ecretary Shapiro of February 16, 1955, it was reported n the Harrisburg Evening News as follows, and I quote, He said that the Board was told of such conditions at ne institution as (1) Patients kept in solitary confineient for as long as six months, in forty barred cells in ohnston Cottage, with each cell sealed by a solid wooden oor that had only a peephole and a slot for feeding urposes; (2) Using Johnston Cottage for punishment for ile infractions; (3) Turning on cold water only once a ay for washing purposes; (4) Limiting meals to just a iece of bread with just as much food as could be placed n top of the bread slice; (5) Turning off the water pply for a toilet for a week; (6) Removing mattresses om beds and forcing patients to sleep on bare springs on the floor; (7) Beating and dragging a patient around y the hair; (8) Restraining girls by strapping their arms gether above their heads for as long as a week; (9) thirteen year old girl that it became necessary to send Warren; (10) The alleged syphilitic condition of the etitian; (11) Any other matter pertinent to the inquiry.

I think that we shall call our first witness. Doctor engs, will you come forward please?

Dr. HILDING BENGS, Sworn.

MR. TOMPKINS. Before proceeding with the questiong of Doctor Bengs I should like to read into the record he law in connection with the institution which we are ow concerned with.

'Mental defective' shall mean a person who is not ntally ill but whose mental development is so retarded at he has not acquired enough self-control, judgment nd discretion to manage himself and his affairs, and for whose welfare or that of others care is necessary or advisable. The term shall include 'feeble-minded', 'moron', 'idiot', and 'imbecile', but shall not include 'mental illness', 'inebriate' and 'senile'.

Also the same Act of 1951 provides as follows:

The Laurelton State Village shall be exclusively devoted to the care of mentally deficient women of childbearing age, and shall provide separate classification for the various grades of patients.

It also provides:

"The superintendent of every institution shall be a physician with at least seven years training or experience, or both, in the care of patients. In institutions for the care of female patients, the superintendent shall be a woman."

That is from the Mental Health Act of 1951.

Now, the Mental Health Act of 1951 repealed the original Act of 1913, which set up Laurelton Village. However, I should like to read one portion of the original law:

"It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department, and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock, and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, roots, etc., shall be made tributary to the maintenance of the institution."

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is your name Dr. Hilding Bengs?

A That's right.

Q Dr. Bengs, what is your official capacity?

A Commissioner of Mental Health in the Department of Welfare.

Q How long have you been in this position, Doctor?

A That title since 1949.

Q And were you with the Department prior to that time?

A Yes, sir. I came there at the end of 1944 from the Warren State Hospital.

Q You have been continuously with the Department then since 1944?

A That's right.

Q And in your present capacity since 1949?

A That's right.

Q Doctor, would you state for us what your qualifications are, that is to say, your education, training, experience.

A University of Pennsylvania Medical School, having gone through college there, a two year internship Philadelphia General Hospital, and twelve years Warren State Hospital—

SENATOR PECHAN. Doctor could you speak just a little bit louder?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

A All right. Twelve years, at Warren State Hospital, there as Clinical Director, then with the Department of Welfare for the past ten years, starting as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mental Health. That is my professional record; there are a number of other incidentals, sir.

Q I think that will be sufficient. I am going to show your four exhibits and ask you to identify and tell us what those are?

A These are the biennial reports of the Laurelton State Village starting from 1946.

Q Those are official reports on file in the Department of Welfare?

A They are; they are made according to statute every biennium.

Q Doctor, I am going to ask you, the 1952-1954 report, what period does that cover?

A That covers the fiscal periods.

Q That is June 1, 1952, to May 31, 1954. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q This is the last biennial report that has been filed, is that right, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q Doctor, I would like to have you turn to page 8, if you will, and tell us as of May 31, 1954, how many patients were then in the institution?

A 1,038 in the institution.

Q Do you have listed, then, an additional 176 on visit? Is that right?

A Yes, that is under the supervision of the institution, but placed outside.

Q Making an over-all supervision total of 1,214.

A That is right.

Q Now, on that same page, will you tell us the number of girls that were admitted during that biennial period to the Village?

A Admitted for the first time, 184.

Q 184. How many were discharged from the Village during that same period?

A 96 were discharged from their commitment.

Q Turning to page 10, would you give us the classification of those who were admitted during that biennium?

A The 184 admitted during that biennium consisted of the clinical categories of 1 very low grade known as idiot, 25 low grade known as imbecile, 46 known as low moron, 72 as high moron, 36 border line cases, and 4 dull normal.

Q On page 11, would you state for us the nature of the offenses or—no, how many were prior institutionalizations?

A A total of 138 of these 184 had been previously institutionalized at local community facilities.

Q Would that be such as jail or penal institutions?

A Yes, and foster homes, other substitutes for their own homes.

Q Let us just get that into the record. Jail and penal institutions are 37, is that right?

A That is right.

Q Correctional 35, House of Good Shepherd 16, delivery homes 8, children's homes 12, county homes 4, foster homes 13, own homes 29, mental hospitals 14, and a note that 5 others have been in mental hospitals at some time, and other institutions for mental defectives 10, hospitals general 4, others, not own homes 2.

Now, Doctor, turning to page 12, would you tell us the summary of the offenses or the nature of the offenses for which these girls were committed there?

A 96.7 per cent of these 184 had been involved in some offense against society.

Q Does it not show that 172 of these had a sex offense of some kind?

A Sex was involved in their conduct.

Q 81 truancy. I think you will find that at the bottom of the page Doctor.

A Oh, yes. In the summary, yes.

Q 81 truancy of some kind, 38 in stealing.

A Yes.

Q 38 in stealing, 26 in assault, 14 alcoholism, 1 suicidal, 1 forgery, 2 drugs, 1 abandonment of children, 1 abuse of children, 3 psychotic, and 1 adultery, is that right?

A That's the way it is listed.

Q Doctor, on page 15 there is ananlysis of the total Village population as of May 31, 1954. Would you tell us what that analysis is?

A The analysis is two ways, the length of residence in the institution and also the categories by length of residence.

Q Give us the categories, please?

A Well, the 1,038 patients as of that date, 5-31-54, 9 were classified as idiots, 242 as imbeciles, 401 as low moron, 242 as high moron, 136 as borderline, 8 as dull normal classification.

Q Doctor, would you just tell us for our information what do those various classifications indicate or mean? How do you classify them as idiot, how do you classify them as imbeciles, and so forth?

A By a battery of psychological tests, these patients native ability, intellectual functioning, were measured and evaluated. They fell into these groups in descending order of severity of mental retardation. These names which are now becoming obsolete, by the way, professionally, are arbitrary classifications of grades o mental retardation.

Q Just what are those mental ages, according to whethe they are idiot—I am going to use these terms rathe than your later professional developments because o the fact that these are the classifications as set up in th Act of the Legislature itself. What would be the menta age of an idiot?

A The mental age of an idiot is equivalent to tha of an infant, less than two years.

Q What is the mental age of an imbecile?

A From two to nine years, or two to eight years, an morons from nine years up to twelve. There is a variatio in there—

Q The borderline would be of what age?

A A borderline and dull normal would be a variatio from about 12 to 14 or 16, depending upon what scal is used.

Q Doctor, what is the responsibility of a patient ac cording to his age rating?

A The responsibility will decrease as his mental ag rating decreases. It is over-simplified to say, but it comparable to say that a mental age of 6 years woul have the responsibility of a child of 6 years.

Q Now, are the people of this type likely to becom at times unmanageable and uncontrollable?

A Yes, they are; first, because of underprivileged back ground whereby there has been lack of proper supe vision and training; secondly, if they happen to belor to the class which have brain injuries or prior bra disease like inflammation of the brain, they may be hair triggered in their temperament as to be even al normal as a mental defective.

Q Those who are in that condition, are they likely time to become dangerous?

A That's a relative term, sir, it depends whether yo have a weapon in your hand. I would say that for the own protection and for the protection of the custodi

ere would have to be adequate help in properly super-sing them.

Q Are they in that condition likely to become assaultive?

A They may readily be, impulsively so.

Q Could they under those circumstances maybe be-me dangerous to an attendant?

A There is conceivable instances where they could come dangerous if handled by only one person. How-er, I would like to predicate all these remarks upon e cause of the reaction. These patients act with the ssened responsibility of the mental age they possess d they must not be thwarted, frustrated, provoked, or herwise—

Q Well, their mere commitment to an institution of is kind can cause a thwarting or frustration, couldn't ?

A There would be a period of readjustment for them get used to the institution.

Q And during that period of time they are—

A During that time they are very justifiably upset.

Q To the point of requiring extraordinary supervision?

A In some cases, yes.

Q Doctor—

A Pardon me. It also depends on how they are handled, eir being brought to the institution, and the fact—there e so many other factors, they may be apprehensive or raid.

Q Doctor, I want you to turn to page 38. On that page ere is "Activities of Girls' Library" during that bi-enial period. I refer you to Johnston Cottage. In there w many books does it indicate were borrowed during at period at Johnston Cottage?

A 3,200 books.

Q During that same period of time how many puzzles es it indicate were borrowed?

A 320.

Q Now, Doctor, on page 42 there is a list of choir gagements where these girls went to visit communities tside of the Village to put on choir entertainment, there quite an impressive list there, is there not?

A Yes, at least 25 engagements.

Q And that would constitute a part of the rehabilita-in there?

A Yes, sir.

Q And it shows that the girls were being rehabilitated that manner, otherwise there would be no record of y such choir engagements, would it not?

A Their ability to engage in outside activties repre-nts the results of good training.

Q On page 45, there is a list of articles made during th biennium in the sewing room. There is an impressive li there, is there not?

A There is quite a list, yes.

Q Such as aprons, gowns, jackets, mittens, suits, towels, d what have you, and there is a grand over-all total o 18,136 pieces during that biennium, is there not?

A Yes, sir, that is right.

Q Does that indicate a good rehabilitation program?

A Yes, this segment indicates considerable activities d productiveness in the programs for the girls.

Q Opposite page 46 there are two pictures, the one on th bottom of the sheet shows the girls at a beauty shop, es it not?

A That's right.

Q That indicates that the girls had the opportunity and privilege of primping themselves up, is that right?

A That was available to them, yes, sir.

Q On page 64 of that same report there is a dairy report, one for the period of July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952, which shows that the value of the product above the feed cost for the total herd during that year's period amounts to $22,336.10, is that right?

A That's right.

Q For the annual period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, it shows a value of product above feed cost of $19,069.95, does it not?

A That's right.

Q Doctor, let us turn to page 74, in there they refer to Item No. 5, "Renovation of Cottage No. 10 for trouble-some girls," and on page 75 it refers to three cottages for quiet girls. Now, just how many different types of cottages for different types of girls do they have at Laurelton?

A They have cottages for maximum security.

Q What would that be, Doctor?

A The Johnston Cottage would be the example for that and locked wards to a less degree of cottage 9, 10 and 11.

Q Is a maximum security cottage a necessary cottage in an institution of that kind?

A If they have those kind of behaviors, it is.

Q Do they have those kind of behaviors, or have they had those kind of behaviors. at Laurelton?

A They have disturbed behaviors among girls, yes, sir.

Q Of a nature that would require what you term the maximum security cottage?

A I would say, yes, in the sense that it would be a cottage where you would have to have close supervision.

Q Have to have what?

A Close supervision.

Q What would be a cottage for troublesome girls?

A Well, I would judge that it would be—

Q Not what you judge now. Don't you know what a cottage for troublesome girls would be, Doctor?

A I am confused as to what is troublesome. I suppose it is girls who don't cooperate very well, it would be a locked cottage.

Q What is that, Doctor?

A It would be a locked cottage, the cottage would have to be locked, and not free to come and go as you please.

Q And what type of girl would constitute a trouble-some girl?

A A girl that would be sufficiently uncooperative that she would not be trustworthy to stay on the grounds, be inclined to leave without permission, a girl who would be involved in altercations with her associates repeat-edly, and a girl who could not adjust to the activities prescribed for her.

Q What would you define as a cottage for quiet girls?

A That would be a cottage where there would be girls who are very conforming with the program and possibly girls who are quite low grade that they need more or less custodial care.

Q Are there any other types of cottages which are necessary in a mental defective institution?

A The open cottages where the girl who is in training for placement outside can be given unrestricted privileges

of the institutional grounds and could be using that cottage as she would her own home.

Q Would there be any other types of cottages?

A Well, the accessory cottages like the hospital unit.

Q Doctor, there is a cottage up at Laurelton known as Johnston Cottage, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, is that what is known as the maximum security cottage?

A It was erected for maximum security.

Q Now, did you attend the opening of Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir.

Q How many times had you visited Johnston cottage?

A I visited it for the first time on February 10th of this year.

Q Visited it for the first time on February 10th?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know when Johnston cottage was opened?

A Yes, sometime in March, 1952.

Q March or October, was it?

A It was exhibited to the public October 15, '54; it was fully occupied on October 30, 1952.

Q On page 51 of that journal which you have there the report states: "It was exhibited to the public on Mental Health Day, October 15, 1954, and the next day the matron and the attendants moved in with four trustworthy girls who have fine quarters in unbarred adjoining rooms with bath. Then from its opening in October, '52, to February 10, '55, you did not visit Johnston cottage?

A I did not.

Q Did you attend or conduct a conference on mental defectives at Laurelton Village on November 24, 1953?

A I don't recall the occasion, but I had been there on several programs.

Q On page 78 it states, "On November 24, 1953, a Departmental Conference on the Care and Training of the Mentally Retarded Child was held at the Laurelton State Village. All of the state schools were represented, of course, also the Martha Lloyd School, the Elwyn Training School, the Allentown State Hospital and the Norristown State Hospital. Mr. Lester Myers and Miss Winger of the State Department of Special Education, and Dr. Hildings Bengs, Dr. Orville M. Fitzgerald, Miss Grace Cox, Mrs. Nancy Wright and Mrs. Katherine Brownell Oettinger, from the Department of Welfare attended."

A Yes, we were there for a meeting to start a consideration of the over-all program on mental deficiency.

Q And while there you did not visit Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir.

Q On page 80 of this same booklet you are listed as a visitor there during this biennium, and during your visits there you did not go and visit Johnston Cottage?

A No, I didn't.

Q This same booklet indicates that twice a year they have open house at Laurelton. Did you ever on any of those occasions of open house visit Johnston Cottage?

A No, I haven't.

Q Are you aware of the number of students and social groups who make visitations at Laurelton Village to study mental defectives and their program?

A There are quite a number of them. All the surrounding colleges send their classes there.

Q Have any of those study or observation groups ever to your knowledge sent any complaints in regarding the operation of the institution.

A I received none.

Q Do you know what the purpose of Johnston Cottage was, Doctor?

A It was erected for maximum security, what we would call a secure cottage.

Q I don't have an extra copy of this to show to you, this is the Laurelton State Village biennial report of 1946-1948. I refer to page 56 wherein it states: "In 1945 under Act 73-A a survey was made by Mr. George S. Idell, registered architect, Philadelphia, as to the requirements necessary to increase the population of Laurelton State Village to 1,500. This survey revealed the following construction necessary to the well rounded development of an institution to house 1,500 inmates of the type we receive," and among them they have listed one cottage for troublesome girls (of secure type) to house 40.

Turning to page 58 of that same report, it is stated: "Cottage of secure type for troublesome girls, The Laurelton State Village actually care for Pennsylvania's defective delinquent women. It was not designed for this, however, and we find that when our patients come in from jails, detention homes, correctional institutions, and our women's penal institution at Muncy, as a great majority of them do (157, or 94.6% of the 166 admissions in this biennium), they are resentful of further institutionalization and require more security then our ordinary cottage for troublesome girls can give. When one of these girls is so disturbed and in a bad mood, it just is not right to subject an attendant to possible bodily harm when she carries a tray to the girl's room or takes the girl from her room to the cottage bathroom. We should have one cottage with toilet facilities in the individual room and so designed that a tray may be passed in to the girl without the possibility of an attack being made on the attendant, or the tray hurled back in her face. The problem of caring for these disturbed women in our present type of cottage for troublesome girls has made the staffing of these cottages exceedingly difficult. Twice we have lost entire cottage staffs." Now, were you aware of that purpose for the building of Johnston cottage, Dr. Bengs?

A I was advised of that, yes, sir.

Q You had knowledge of that.

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you render any objection at that time to the construction of such a cottage and for that purpose?

A Not in principle, no.

Q Did you have knowledge of the two staffs, whole staffs, having quit because of the abuse which they were receiving from the patients?

A I don't recall that, sir.

Q You don't recall that?

A (The witness does not answer).

Q Now, of course, Johnston cottage is referred to, also in all subsequent reports and tells exactly what was done Is this the first known maximum security cottage built in the State of Pennsylvania, so far as you know, for mental defectives?

A Yes. I want to qualify it, with such construction, with toilet facilities in every room, a very limited amount of day space, and no wards. This cottage was built on the plan for single rooms only.

Q At the time of its construction you approved of the design of it, did you?

A In principle. I didn't attend all the construction conferences, we had quite a big building program going on.

Q Have there been any other maximum security cottages built in the State of Pennsylvania since this one?

A Not of that type.

Q Not of that type?

A (The witness does not answer).

Q. This is the only building of its type in existence in the state?

A That's right.

Q Doctor, a building of such a nature and the purposes, you never saw fit to visit it during that whole period of time from the time of its construction until February of this year?

A Well, there are extenuating circumstances I hope will be interpreted. This was something that we relied upon the superintendent's interpretation of the needs of her cottage and through another bureau—my bureau does not deal with construction we are in an advisory capacity only, we acceded to the wishes of the Superintendent. Now the fact I didn't visit it is just that I couldn't physically get around to all the institutions when there seemed to be higher priority matters to attend to elsewhere.

Q But you were there on several occasions in these years?

A On programs, yes.

Q Now, Doctor, do the Superintendent's monthly reports pass over your desk?

A They usually do.

Q Do you recall the reports from the Superintendent of Laurelton passing over your desk?

A Yes, I recall some of them.

Q Did you ever find anything in there for which you thought you should call her attention to her treatment of the patients at Laurelton?

A No. there is nothing.

Q There are periodic investigations made by an investigation staff of the Department of all of the institutions in the state, including Laurelton.

A Inspections, yes.

Q Inspections? How frequent are those inspections?

A From two to four times a year.

Q What do they inspect?

A Housekeeping, fire hazards, the general atmosphere of the place, that's all.

Q Do those inspection reports come over your desk?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you ever since Johnston Cottage was opened found any of the inspection reports criticising any of the things at Johnston Cottage, or anywhere in Laurelton?

A Not of Johnston Cottage. There was, as I recall, a couple of inspection reports raising a question of double doors in some of the other cottages, double doors in the seclusion rooms.

Q What advice or what recommendation did you make when such reports came to you?

A We verbally questioned the use of two doors, to a single room, but we received what we thought was a satisfactory answer.

Q You approved, then, what the solution to it was, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, are there any other institutions in the state that have double doors that you know of?

A I personally saw one at Polk; and the character of those two double doors was such that one was removed.

Q Is that the only institution where you know of double doors in the state?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever visit at Muncy?

A Not for inspection purposes. I visited there once.

Q Do you know that they have double doors on their cells there?

A No, I haven't seen the seclusion cells at Muncy.

Q Do you know that they have slots in the door for the feeding of the inmates there?

A No, I don't.

Q Doctor, are there any hazards to the institution up there of any kind from the outside that you know of?

A Hazards to the Laurelton inmates you mean?

Q And the property, yes, sir.

A There are the usual hazards in a segregated community of that type. Visitors prompted by curiosity and also trying to get in touch with inmates for ulterior motives.

Q What would those ulterior motives be, Doctor?

A Kidnapping.

Q Is that all?

A In a technical sense.

Q What?

A In a technical sense. And, also, misappropriation of State property. We always have that trouble.

Q Do you know of any difficulties with reference to the area surrounding the institution? Strike that.

Just how much protective area do you have around the institution to protect them from the bullets of hunters?

A I guess the former superintendent could tell you better than I. It depends on how far the rifle shoots and where it is pointed. There is plenty of woods around Laurelton.

Q Do you know in the last biennium there was a hunter's bullet went through the windows of one of the cottages and it was only by reason of the fact that they happened to be out to chapel that morning that no one was injured?

A I don't recall that instance.

Q You don't recall that? Well, it's in the report there, Doctor, you will find it on page 65. Do you know that a similar incident has been reported again since that time?

A I could conceive it.

Q Now, do you have enough protective area around the institution at the present time to prevent such probable injuries that might result from a situation of that kind?

A There is enough buffer land around there. It is just a matter of having the property posted and enforced against hunters.

Q Do you know of any other institutions that are under a similar danger?

A The Polk State School is.

Q Has any request been made to the appropriate department to try to have something done to correct a situation of that kind?

A I believe so. The superintendent relayed a request to the department on that.

Q Doctor, on page 61 of this report—no, it is in the 1950-52 report, I am sorry, sir—do you know what the maintenance rating at Laurelton is?

A I believe at the present time it is running very close to $2.90 per patient per day.

Q Just what do you mean by that?

A I thought you meant the maintenance cost.

Q No. No.

A All right. The maintenance—

Q On page 61 of this 1950-52 report it states "Mr. William I. Rade, Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Institutional Management, inspected the Laurelton State Village from the maintenance standpoint on November 14, 15 and 16, 1950, and again on September 11, 1951. His first report stated that Laurelton was one of the best maintained institutions. Second that it was of its usual first class rating."

A The housekeeper is excellent there. It always has been, to my knowledge.

Q Then so far as you know it still maintains that kind of rating?

A It is a good one.

Q Now, Doctor, did you ever take some medical men, or psychiatrists, or professional people, at least, in this field from Finland up to visit Laurelton State Village?

A Yes, there was a welfare worker who had charge of the deficiency programs in Finland whom I took up there for overnight to inspect the institution.

Q Did this party want to see it, or was it your desire to take this party there to show it to them?

A It was on my own initiative; I took that institution as an example.

Q You had quite a high opinion of the institution, did you, Doctor?

A Yes, I did.

Q Have professional people in that field from other parts of the country at times gone to Laurelton to see it because of the nature of it and the manner in which it is operated and the results they obtain from there?

A It has always been one of our showplaces.

Q Do you still hold that same opinion, Doctor?

A I think it is one of the best facilities we have with certain modifications in its program, let me put it that way.

Q Which means something to the psychiatrist or the superintendent, but it doesn't mean a thing to me. Will you say it in plain terms?

A Well, in the light of recent events, if the hearsay that I have heard about it is proven to be factual, I would say that certain modifications in the program are necessary, but the institution as a whole has always had an excellent reputation.

Q Now, Doctor, you say you are making that remark from hearsay. When you were there on February 10th, didn't you look the place over?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you visit Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see any of these things that have been reported to have taken place?

A I saw nothing.

Q You saw nothing when you were there?

(The witness does not answer.)

Q Then, all you know concerning the operation of that institution is what you have learned from somebody else, is that right?

A Plus a few things from the records.

Q What records?

A Well, on the doors of each room there were slips indicating dates as to when each girl went under certain restrictions of privileges.

Q Do you have any of those slips here?

A No, I personally don't.

Q Did you personally see such slips?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever see a girl strapped down?

A I wasn't present, sir.

Q Did you ever see a girl dragged by her hair?

A I haven't seen a girl dragged by her hair, no sir.

Q Did you ever see a girl fed on wax paper?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q Did you see a girl having to sleep on the floor on a blanket?

A Not at Johnston Cottage.

Q Doctor, are you acquainted or aware of the number of disturbances up there when it became necessary to call the State Police in to quiet them?

A No, sir, I don't recall the actual number, but it was at intervals, I would say at infrequent intervals, that the State Police were called upon to help.

Q How did you learn that?

A Directly from the management.

Q Did you ever go to visit the Village at any time after one of these disturbances to look it over?

A I was there once when a room was demolished, and I saw the piano very much damaged.

Q What brought that about?

A A number of girls had an altercation and it spread to the group.

Q It became necessary to call the State Police in in order the quiet that down, is that right?

A The State Police were called.

Q That's the only occasion on which you ever went to visit the Village after one of these disturbances, is that right?

A Yes, that was a major disturbance.

Q Well, there were several of them up there, weren't there, since you have been over in the Department?

A There may be several, yes.

Q Doctor, do you have with you an open letter addressed to Nursing Personnel under date of March 11, 1955?

A Yes.

Q Do you have another communication that was issued sometime in February, right after the Secretary directed you to take it over? Oh, by the way, are you presently in charge of the Village under the directions of the Secretary of Welfare?

A I was designated Acting Superintendent in Charge. I spend one or two days a week there.

Q You have since around late February of this year?

A Yes.

Q And you still are?

A Still am.

Q I just forget the name of that bulletin of yours. There was another bulletin you issued shortly—sometime around late February, as I recall it.

A Well, there was a list of recommendations we drew up after consulting with the Superintendent.

Q Yes, that's what I'm after. It's a bulletin of recommendations.

A Yes (The witness submits a paper to Mr. Tompkins).

Q That's February 16th. These recommendations were prepared under your direction?

A I wrote the recommendations after a conference with the consultants that were in the group with me.

Q Now, Doctor, in here I find that "unless for active seclusion all doors in individual roms to be open in the daytime, and, if personnel is available, the same open door policy at night-time, unless specifically requested by the patient." Do patients request their being locked in at night-time?

A Some patients feel more secure after they have been that way for sometime.

Q Do you know the history of that at the present time? How many of them do request it?

A Well, at the present time we have—well, the condition is in a state of flux, but I think right up to the present date, having only one person in the whole building at night, we have all the doors locked, just for the night-shift.

Q That is under your orders at the present time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Doctor, have all these patients been removed from Johnston Cottage?

A Not counting the helpers, which would be there right along, we had a census of 40; at the present time there are 24 of the original 40.

Q Do you propose to discontinue the use of Johnston Cottage?

A You are asking my opinion, or under whose orders I am?

Q What is that?

A Are you asking my opinion?

Q Yes, I would like to know your opinion, Doctor.

A My recommendation to the Secretary of Welfare is that Johnston Cottage can be used an intensive treatment center for problem girls and because of its unusual appointments, where every single room has it own lavatory and toilet facilities, it might later be converted to an open cottage. At the present time Johnston Cottage has a function for close supervision and intensive treatment.

Q How do you propose to handle this type of patient in the future, the ones who have been confined to Johnston Cottage?

A We are trying to concentrate on the causes for disturbances rather than focusing on the disturbances themselves. In other words, if we can find out why a girl is incorrigible in the ordinary, popular sense of the word, perhaps there is some method of treatment or approach that would not emphasize constant restraint or the attitude of penalties. We are somewhat concerned that through the system of supervision there in the past the attitude among the girls themselves is focused on punishment, instead of deprivation of privileges because they are not able to handle them.

Q Doctor, do you mean to intimate here that no effort has been made up to now to try to find the cause of these girls' troubles?

A No, I do not intimate that. I feel it's worth a trial to shift the emphasis in the supervision of these girls so that there can be enough latitude given them if they make a mistake, or if they do not adjust, instead of having an overt act immediately associated with a deprivation of privilege.

Q Doctor, what instructions have you left with reference to the attendants regarding their entries and retirements from rooms of patients? Would you personally go into a room, Doctor, where you know there is quite an assaultive person in there and turn your back on them coming out?

A The standard practice in a state mental hospital where we have severely disturbed and mentally ill persons is never to go in alone. They always go in two or three, if it is necessary, to attend to a patient.

Q And when you come out do you turn your back on them to go out, or do you ordinarily back out of the room?

A You back out.

Q Why?

A That's just common sense.

Q All right. Why is it common sense? Isn't it a fact, Doctor, that you're afraid they might assault you from the rear?

A That's possible. I have been assaulted in that way.

Q Does that possibility not exist among mental defectives?

A Mental defectives, normal persons, insane persons.

Q Doctor, I am trying to ask you questions about mental defectives.

A Yes.

Q Is it not likely that that could happen, and is it not more likely that it could happen with mental defectives than it could with a normal person?

A It depends on how that mental defective is handled, sir. If that mental defective is actually hostile against you, has something against you, of course, it is going to happen.

Q Are you acquainted with the history of the assaults upon the attendants at Laurelton?

A I am acquainted with the fact that they have been assaulted, yes.

Q Do you know how frequently and with what degree of intensity?

A I know that at times they have been termed "potential killers."

Q Then what do you do with that "potential killer" today?

A I do not accept that designation as a potential killer. That, I think, is a stimga which will label a person to such extent that he is regarded by everyone—that he will be treated as a potential killer.

Q Well, how are you going to treat the person? Let's call them a potential killer. What are you going to call them?

A A disturbed person.

Q A disturbed person. What are you going to do with that disturbed person today?

A Treat him.

Q In what manner?

A Whatever his immediate needs appear to be.

Q Do you mean to say you are not going to try to put that person under a security regulation of some kind?

A In a single room, yes, sir.

Q All right, we will put them in a single room, we will call them just a disturbed person. Isn't that the

general classification for a disturbed person whether or not they just want to throw a pebble through a window or whether they are a potential killer?

A No, that's taking in quite a lot of ground. A disturbed person is one who is unable to conform in any respect with the welfare of the group. If it's just an impulsive act like smashing a window, the emotional feeling of the patient may be all over by the time the destruction is done. There are various degrees.

Q All right. Let's put this disturbed person in a cell by himself. Supposing this disturbed person goes what I would call berserk, tries to bat his head against the wall, and so forth. What would you do with him then?

A We would consider him actually ill. We would not permit him to injure himself. He would require proper handling according to psychiatric nursing procedure.

Q What would some of that handling be?

A Sedation, electric shock treatment, use of the so-called "wet pack," which is a therapeutic means of sedation. Anything, if possible, to avoid more than a temporary use of restraint.

Q All right, supposing I use temporary restraint, what would the nature of that restraint be?

A Preferably a dry pack, depending upon why you were giving the treatments, like in a process of feeding the patient or administering a medicine.

Q What do you mean by "dry pack?"

A Just blankets wrapped around the patient secured with—

Q Doctor, in this bulletin of yours of March 11th you stated for supervision to be effective it must be sufficient enough to remedy these situations and naturally will call for physical restraint as may be indicated. Now, what is that physical restraint you refer to in that bulletin?

A Laying hands on the patient.

Q Doctor, have you known of times that it may be necessary to employ upwards of from four to five people to physically restrain a person who goes berserk?

A Yes, that's true.

Q What do you think a layman would think today if he should see five people taking care of a patient who went berserk and had no professional mind to be looking at it?

A It would depend upon his interpretation of the situation.

Q Every person would think, perhaps, without a trained mind, that that fellow is certainly getting a brutal treatment, wouldn't he?

A He could, if it wasn't given properly.

Q What would you do with this patient, Doctor, if he should decide that he is going to take his cot and use it as a ramrod to start breaking down the doors and breaking down the walls?

A You would have to interefer with that process.

Q What do you mean by interference?

A Entering the room and restraining him.

Q How?

A Well, there are various ways, but usually with a blanket as a protection—not a blanket, a mattress as a protection. It is possible to corner a disturbed patient until he can be apprehended by the help, by the attendant.

Q Have you ever done it youself, personally, Doctor?

A At the state mental hospital I have helped, yes.

Q Have the beds ever been taken away from them when they tried to us them for that purpose?

A If they are unable to use a bed properly, then it is customary to give a mattress with blankets.

Q Then it may sometimes be necessary to take the bed away from them is that right?

A For short periods.

Q Would it be necessary, also, to take the mattress away from them?

A Conceivably, if they are destructive and are unable to use a mattress properly.

Q Then the only thing they might have would be a blanket for themselves, is that right?

A Temporarily so.

Q Doctor, are you acquainted with any of the details regarding the oustide control of water at Johnston Cottage?

A I have seen the access to the water and radiator control from the corridor, yes, sir.

Q Did you actually yourself operate it and see how it works?

A No, I saw how it handles.

Q Saw it handled?

A The valves.

Q Do you know the reasons for the outside control, Doctor?

A I believe the basic reason was in case of flooding so they could control the water.

Q What would cause the flooding, Doctor?

A When the patient would plug up the hopper, or the lavatory bowl.

Q Then it is wise to have an outside control, is that right?

A Well, better outside than inside.

Q Doctor, do you know anything regarding the condition at the Village regarding the smashing of windows prior to the order that was issued in February and since the time of that order?

A I believe, according to statistics, there was some increase in window smashing since the order.

Q Do you know the extent of that increase?

A Well, I was told there were thirty-four panes smashed in the month.

Q Against how many in the previous two years, I let's say?

A Of previous two years taken on a monthly basis, I suppose it is a matter of—well, I cannot give a figure of that, the steward can tell you better of the destruction. I was told there was an increase.

Q There is an increase.

A (The witness does not answer)

Q What is the situation with reference to escapees from the village?

A During the last month there were nine escapees.

Q How does that stand with relation to escapees prior to this order?

A Well, you would have to—Just prior? That was a slight increase to the prior months, but there have been months that there were more than nine.

Q Doctor, do you know that the male attendants at the Village today are reluctant, and in some cases refused, to help return the escapees for fear of being accused of abuse?

A That was the reason for the open letter.

Q Has that still solved the fear in the back of the minds of the male employees?

A I don't know what is in the back of their minds, but I have been advised we are getting better cooperation. Naturally, they did not know the extent to which they could handle a patient before and I have assured them all to use their good judgment and to be effective.

Q Doctor, those are such general terms. What are you going to do when you are going to have to grab a girl by the arm? Are they allowed to grab a girl by the arm if it becomes necessary to bring a girl back?

A They have been doing it before, I saw no reason why they couldn't do it now.

Q Supposing two of them have to sort of force her to come back? Would that still be a standing order?

A It is impossible to make a regulation for every contingency, but I have asked for effective supervision and, if they are out to bring a girl back, they can bring a girl back and I trust I can judge their nature that they are not going to abuse. If there are any injuries involved, we want, of course, an immediate report and to clear the circumstances.

Q Have you prior to the date of this order had any reports of injuries to the girls up there?

A No. I have been told informally, of course, there are some scratches or bruises that could be very well anticipated if there is resistance.

Q What did you do about that? Did you raise any issue about that?

A No, sir.

Q Now, Doctor, during your years in the Department where you have been, what has been your experience in recruiting professional personnel for mental institutions?

A Not satisfactory; personnel are scarce.

Q Doctor, do you think incidents such as have happended at Laurelton are going to help to better that situation in the recruitment of professional personnel?

A You mean the publicity? I don't get your question, sir?

Q Well, Doctor, here is charges leveled against one of our mental institutions—

A The natural reaction undoubtedly will be some assurance as to what the security of the position is and what authority that person has in executing his assignment.

Q Doctor, I asked you a simple question and you have given me a long answer. Do you think there will be difficulty in recruiting personnel with such situations as have been developing in our mental hospitals in the state of Pennsylvania, including Laurelton? Do you think you can attract good professional personnel? You have had trouble even without this, do you think you can attract people to go in there?

A It does not add to the encouragement.

Q Doctor, do you have knowledge of the fact that Doctor Ireland sought to retire over a year ago from her superintendency at Laurelton Village?

A Yes, I know that.

Q And that she was prevailed upon by the administration to stay on her job?

A That is correct.

Q Which she did.

A She did.

Q Other than an isolated incident that can happen in institutions of this kind or any kind, has there ever been any general criticism of the operation of Laurelton?

A I have not heard of any.

Q Laurelton was always held up more or less as a model, was it not?

A It was held in good regard by us.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ

Q Doctor, may I ask you one question? It has been known that Doctor Ireland was to resign a year ago?

A That is correct.

Q Why didn't she resign? Do you know why?

A Why she did not, or why—

Q Why she did not resign?

A Upon personal representations from our bureau. We were not in a circumstance to replace here at that time.

Q As to the personnel, you just said that it was not satisfactory. Can you give me one reason or two reasons why it isn't? Is it the long hours, the insecurity, the fear of physical injury, or—

A Mr. Tompkins, I think, drew a comparison. It hasn't been too satisfactory in the past and these incidents now make it more unsatisfactory, I think is that what you have reference to?

Q Yes.

A I find in general that job security is the top priority in applying for work. Unfortunately, publicity regarding an institution may raise some anxiety and apprehension as to coming into that work. You would want some more assurance to look forward too.

Q When a person's, one of the inmate's bed or cot is taken away from them due to violence, and the mattress is taken away from them, and perhaps the blanket is taken away from them, and that leaves them a bare floor to sleep on, are they mentally ill, are they feeble-minded, or are they insane? What do you consider a person like that?

A I would give first preference to mental illness. That would be inflicting undue punishment upon oneself.

Q That would be what?

A Inflicting undue punishment upon oneself, that would be a deviation.

Q Would you tell me why some of the inmates request a locking of doors at night and some prefer to have them open, I mean in Johnston Cottage? Is that happening now in Johnston Cottage?

A At the present time we don't have the help, having only one person on all night, to allow them to have their choice. But in my orders of the day I said that when we had enough help we would let them have the privilege, instead of making it mandatory, of doors open at night. Some of the girls feel more secure if their doors are locked. This just has to do with the night.

Q Just at night?

A Yes.

Q Now, when I was up there I happened to see and look at one of the inmates chin that was bruised and she evidently was the one that was strapped to the springs of the bed. Is such treatment like that the custom in institutions like Johnston Cottage? Is that customary?

A I would not say it is customary, because we have several mental hospitals where we have no mechanical restraints at all, they have been abolished.

Q Some of the inmates, Doctor, were saying that they

get violent at times. When they do get violent, you use a hypodermic needle. For what purpose? What would then be used to restrain them?

A Wee, sedation.

Q Sedation. When that is used, how does that act on the inmate?

A It should make them—it should blunt their sensibilities to the extent that they would prefer to sleep.

Q They are able to sleep. Until that period of time elapses and then they are conscious again.

A Yes.

Q Were these girls permitted to go to church before February 15th?

A I understand that church privileges were not associated with the girls at Johnston Cottage.

Q Are they permitted to go now?

A Yes, they are

Q May I ask you another question? Were these girls permitted recreation prior to February 15th?

A Not outside the cottage.

Q Are they permitted now?

A Yes, they have been to movies.

Q Are they permitted to go down to the dining room?

A Their own dining room in the building.

Q Their own dining room?

A Yes.

BY MR. BOIS:

Q Doctor, may I ask you whether or not you are in full accord with the changes that have been made in the conduct of Johnston Cottage and whether or not you think they were necessary and desirable?

A The changes since we took charge there?

Q On the orders of the Secretary?

A Yes, the Secretary placed me actively in charge and the changes were effected on my own responsibility, so I have to be in accord with them, sir.

Q You believe they were necessary and desirable?

A I think the results are bearing me out that they were desirable.

Q May I ask, Doctor, whether such changes had ever been suggested before?

A No.

Q They never had been?

A Maybe they had been verbally. I don't recall specifically, but there is nothing on the record on that.

BY SEN. SCOTT:

Q Doctor Bengs, I would like to return for a minute to the problem of escapees. I refer you to page 8 of the Laurelton State Village book of 1952-1954. Will you quote from page 8 as to the number of escapees in the period 1952 to 1954?

A Five in 1952; 1953-1954 five, a total of 10 for the biennium.

Q Is that all, 10 for the biennium? How many did you testify escaped since February 18th of this year?

A Nine. And may I break it down, two were out overnight, the rest were returned within ten or fifteen minutes.

Q I believe you testified a few minutes ago, Doctor, that none of the inmates at the Johnston Cottage were given any physical recreation, is that correct?

A Let me put it, they were given no formal or directed program.

Q Were they allowed outside of the Cottage at any time?

A Those with certain ratings were allowed in an enclosure.

Q For what purpose?

A Personally, I have seen them hanging up wash, but I imagine they have been out for an airing, also.

Q Was there any athletic activity, exercise activity connected with that?

A Not at that time. We didn't have the physical director with us.

BY SEN. DERK:

Q I would like to ask the Doctor if any of the help, if you know if any of the help has quit on account of fear of the patients at any time?

A I don't know of my own knowledge, sir. There are numerous reasons for separations, but in the past month I don't know of any separations on account of actual fear.

Q I am not interested in the help that has quit on account of various reasons, but I want to know whether they quit because of fear of the patients, that they were afraid of them?

A It is very likely that some have in the past. It is very likely.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q Doctor, in that connection did you not testify just a little while ago when Representative Tompkins—

SEN. PECHAN. Was it a direct question, I don't recall, when the entire force quit at one time? Did you ask that question?

MR. TOMPKINS. Two different occasions. That is reported in the 1946-1948 report.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

A I wasn't acquainted with that.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q That was before the Shapiro era—

A This is in 1946?

Q And this was before the Johnston Cottage era?

A Yes.

Q Doctor, did you in reviewing the monthly reports of Dr. Ireland, the monthly superintendent's reports, ever run across a report that she had dismissed two employees for the mistreatment and abuse of patients there?

A I believe she has. That is standard procedure. I am very sure she had done it.

Q In other words Doctor Ireland has a reputation that when she found some employe abusing or mistreating a patient she dismissed them, has she not?

A We had faith in her Superintendency.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Bengs, I would like to ask one or two more questions. The physical ground of Laurelton Village is very nice, I will admit, and I was very much impressed with it, but what startled me was going in and out of those buildings the way you must lock those doors for safety reasons. Then when I found out that there is only three fire plugs on the whole grounds and the closest fire apparatus would be reached somewhere around nine miles from the village, it created a fear in me that I can't express myself.

I would like to know what facilities or what steps did you take towards that hazardous condition? Or can any steps be taken?

A No, the best is to have test runs, or dry runs, from the nearest company to serve as good relationship and cooperation with them and develop your own volunteer fire force I am not acquainted with the details, sir. That is another bureau, that does not affect me very much.

Q I have noticed that the inmates up there are in dire need of dental care. Has that ever been taken under consideration?

A That has been under constant consideration, yes, sir.

Q Is there anything being done for that?

A Yes.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q Doctor, you have one dentist there, don't you?

A Yes, we have a dentist.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I did find out in speaking to some of the inmates that their mail is being censored. Is that permissible in those institutions, incoming mail and outgoing mail?

A Well, it is a local regulation there.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q Is it still being done, Doctor.

A Oh, yes, it is still being done. It has worked in the past, we are continuing.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Now they have a recreation room in Johnston Cottage.

A Yes.

Q Which they never used. They also spoke about, some of the inmates, if they would be privileged to get down into that recreation room during bad weather it would build the morale of those inmates very much. I did notice and found out that they were allowed to get outside for an hour or two in sort of a court, screened in, which they appreciated very much.

They also complained that the only regret they have that they can't eat in the dining room in the morning for breakfast. They are very well pleased since the 17th of February. They are very well pleased with the liberty they have that they can go down to the dining room and eat their lunch and dinner and they would like to have breakfast.

A They are getting breakfast now. We have enough supervision that they are getting breakfast now.

BY SEN. FLEMING:

Q Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question and it may have been asked you, Doctor. Did I understand in your testimony that you said there was indication of a good rehabilitation program at Johnston Cottage?

Did you so say, or did I misunderstand you sir?

A Probably a slight misunderstanding in emphasis. Johnston Cottage has its potentialities of a good rehabilitation program. We have brought some modification of the programs there to increase that.

Q Now when you say you have brought it, since when did you bring it, sir? You mean since February 17th?

A Oh yes, since February 10th—

Q Now, prior to that date, sir—

A Prior to that there were certain restrictions that we have been able to eliminate.

Q But in general, sir, what would you say about the rehabilitation program at the Johnston Cottage prior to February 17th?

A Prior to that we might take exception to some phases of it.

Q In general was it good or bad?

A Do you mean Johnston or the Village as a whole?

Q In Johnston, I am primarily concerned.

A I am afraid to say it was unsatisfactory.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor, I have noticed in Johnston's Cottage the ages of those inmates range from about 14 to about 26. Is that the usual run of inmates that are somewhat wild?

A Well, they are the healthy, vigorous girls and higher grade girls who are the leaders of those who are less privileged. Their backgrounds, of course, are underprivileged and they have quite a history behind them. Therefore, Johnston Cottage represents the concentration of the most serious conduct disorders.

BY SEN. SCOTT:

Q Doctor Bengs, just what changes have been made at Johnston Cottage?

A We eliminated solitary confinement for more than 24 hours.

Q For more than 24 hours?

A Yes. At the present time there is no solitary confinement, although the majority of the girls are still there.

Q Doctor, will you tell us of any other charges?

A We opened up the dining room, we discontinued the use of certain drug that is rather restraining rather than sedative. We permitted church-outside activities in the sense of going to church, going to movies, on a trial basis and it worked out. There is a list of modifications we have done whereby we feel that the girl might have incentive to cooperate better with us.

Q Doctor, you said you opened up the dining room?

A Yes.

Q What are you giving the inmates in the way of eating utensils?

A Just as they would have at home that the institution can provide, plastic dishes, the usual silverware to make a complete diet.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, you talk about a restraining drug that is not classified as a sedative. What would be the reaction on a patient with the use of that particular drug?

A If given a full dose, it would make them nauseated and very sick.

Q You think, then, they wouldn't care to be wanting to ramble—

A It is restraint if you can render a person so sick that he has no incentive to do otherwise.

Q Doctor, have they been using a new drug up there?

A Yes, they are using a prevalent drug called Thorazine which is being widely tested throughout all mental hospitals.

Q Is that a sedative or a restraining drug?

A It is what we call a tranquilizer. It is in the class of sedative drugs.

Q I believe you stated in answer to Senator Fleming that the rehabilitation program at Johnston Cottage was not all that could be desired, or might be desired, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Was the attention of the officials of the institution called to that prior to the time of your taking over?

A Probably two days before. We drew a list of recommendations and discussed it with them.

Q Prior to that time there had been no recommendations?

A Prior to that, no. Any program we might have had in mind we felt was rather controversial and we trusted the officials that they were equal to the best thought in their field.

Q The fact remains, the matter was never called to their attention and you didn't state to them you did not think their rehabilitation program was not proper or—

A No, sir, we didn't make a serious discussion of that.

Q Doctor, you have discontinued the use of the intercommunication system at Johnston Cottage, is that right?

A In the sense that it monitors what is going on in every ward, each of the four wards. The communication system still works outward in the broadcasting of music.

Q And you state that you use silverware utensils in their dining room?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you aware of a plot to commit murder that was thwarted with use of an intercom system at one of their cottages up there?

A No, I am not.

Q Are you aware that the instrument which they finally found which was intended to be used for that purpose was a metal eating utensil?

A No, but that's conceivable. I have seen it happen in state mental hospitals.

Q Do you think that the intercom system would be of any value in trying to thwart any plots to do harm or injury to any other people?

A There is a basic philosophy either that it is a prison or it is a training school. It doesn't belong in a training school. It is certainly a spying system and it certainly will not imbue confidence in the management.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Isn't it a fact, Doctor, that at Johnston Cottage they had no recreation or rehabilitation whatever?

A Johnston Cottage's program represented probably the most total restriction of activities and withdrawal of privileges.

Q When we were there we saw a few magazines, and decks of cards, and so on, and they told us they had never had such things before?

A That's correct. We introduced them.

Q They weren't permitted out in that 50 x 36 screened area?

A Only in classification. There were about five or six gradings according to one's behavior where one was classified and certain privileges went with certain grades.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Doctor, did I understand you to say that the practice of committing persons to solitary confinement is discontinued?

A We haven't found it necessary right now at Johnston Cottage.

BY SENATOR PECHAN

Q Doctor, you say you don't confine them in solitary confinement for over 24 hours. It is true that you confine them every night in solitary confinement, they are locked in their cells?

A Yes.

Q Every night?

A Yes, that is an expediency at the present time.

Q Something was mentioned about the rehabilitation in Johnston Cottage. We were taken down to the basement and saw some beautiful handiwork there.

A That's right.

Q We saw a dress there that was very difficult to distinguish or to find the stitches, and, as I understood it when we were taken through last Sunday, it was made by an inmate in Johnson Cottage?

A That room, sir, was for Johnston Cottage, occupational therapy room for Johnston Cottage.

Q As I undestand, too, during the solitary confinement of these supposedly bad girls they were allowed needles and thread and did their work while they were in solitary?

A If they were of a certain grade. Without going into detail, they had about five grades of gradations of privileges, and that's another situation.

Q Are you talking S, T, and all that sort of thing?

A S, T, and PB plus, yes.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ

Q Doctor, prior to February 17th did the inmates, the girls, have an opportunity to do their own washing, and where?

A Those who were permitted by their gardes had laundry tubs down in the basement, and then they hung their wash out in that enclosure.

Q How about ironing?

A Yes, there are ironing boards there.

Q But they all didn't have that privilege?

A Not everyone, no. You had to earn it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT

Q Dr. Bengs, would you reconsider your thought on the intercom system if you knew that that intercom system might save a life sometime, whether you classify it as a prison or a mental hospital, regardless of what you classify it?

A Well, if you put it that way, of course, there is no alternative, saving a life comes first. But I think if a patient knows that he may be overheard in whatever he says, when he has visitors, when his minister visits him, that he has no privacy at all, I think it's a psychological deterrent and something that is going to promote resentment.

Q When that type of person was visited, was there no room set aside for such visitation in Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, there is a visiting room opposite the matron's office.

Q And were the inmates allowed to visit with their ministers, and their relatives, and so on, in that room?

A I assume so.

Q Was the intercom system connected with the visiting room, do you know?

A I can't swear to it.

Q It never came to your attention, Doctor, that a life was saved because of certain things which were overheard?

A I don't recall, but I admit it is conceivable.

BY SENATOR PECHAN

Q Doctor, one thing that disturbs me, one of the inmates, and I don't recall what category she said she was in, an aide, I think,—did you have inmates who are aides who help the attendants?

A Yes.

Q Is that the name you use, aides?

A Yes, patient aides. There are four of them there at the cottage.

Q And she took us into this new kitchen in Johnston Cottage and seemed very pleased and proud of the fact that these girls were not permitted to eat off plates, and she opened the drawer and showed the knives, forks and spoons that the girls were now using, but I became alarmed when I first went in,—I was oriented and told the type of girl was in there, and I was more disturbed when I walked out to find these people who are subjected to Johnston Cottage, were now fortified with knives, forks and spoons. Now, maybe they won't use them today or tomorrow, but they could hide them. You don't check every knife, fork and spoon?

A We count them.

Q You do?

A It's controlled.

Q But while they are there they could very easily get in the hands of one of these girls that goes off the beam, for one reason or another?

A It's all a matter of supervision, Senator. The state mental hospitals would have potential murderers just as much, and we don't take theirs away.

BY SENATOR SCOTT

Q Do you have sufficient supervision up there now, Doctor?

A Except for night we do have, yes, sir.

Q Except for night?

A The over-all Village needs more help.

Q I was speaking of Johnston Cottage.

BY SENATOR PECHAN

I would like to tell the Committee that Dr. Bengs, the reason that we called him first, he has an engagement in Pittsburgh. Is it tonight, Doctor?

THE WITNESS.

Yes, I am to be there tonight.

SENATOR PECHAN

And the chances are that he will not be available after tonight, so that if you have any questions I would like you to ask Dr. Bengs now because he will not be available.

BY MR. TOMPKINS

Q Doctor, along the line of questioning of Senator Scott, supposing these girls are sitting at the table with these metal utensils—we have a record here of a major riot in one of the cottages on July 1st, last year that was set off because of the fact that two colored girls resented two white girls blackening their faces to appear in a home talent play.

A Yes, I remember that.

Q And that the State Police had to be called in to quell it because it caused considerable property damage as well as fear throughout the Village. Now, with patients of that mental caliber and patients who reacted to situations of that kind, can it not be conceivable, it has happened, can it not be conceivable that some little incident of that kind could set a girl off when she is at the dining table eating and could use those metal utensils to cause harm to somebody?

A Anything is possible, sir, but I don't feel that it is good policy to restrict the while group for the sake of possibly one person, or two, it is much better to know your patients very well and their potentialities and to take precautions if there is that potentiality.

MR. KORNICK. Do we have access to that record of the so-called riot?

MR. TOMPKINS. I have them here, yes, sir.

MR. KORNICK. Will you let me see them?

BY SENATOR DERK

Q Doctor, you have mentioned about the wet pack treatment. Are you aware that the wet pack treatment took place before the 17th, of what they call the wet towel cold treatment before the 17th, and what is that treatment?

A I don't know what the wet towel cold treatment is, that's something of their own language. But it wasn't the wet pack treatment, I am quite sure. I think that was an abuse.

Q Can you inform me what the wet pack treatment is?

A That's a standard nursing procedure in mental hospitals, wringing out sheets in water, wrapping them around the patient, and then wrapping blankets around them and pinning with blanket pins. You break out in a sweat in about ten minutes. I have done it myself, it is a sedative treatment.

Q Is that a good reducing measure?

A Yes, turkish bath.

BY SENATOR PECHAN

Q Doctor, if you had enough attendants, would you leave the doors unlocked in Johnston Cottage at night?

A Yes, sir, absolutely.

Q How many attendants would it take? Supposing we have—I think the population there in Johnston at the present time was, last Sunday, I think 30.

A That's right.

Q How many attendants would you say you would have to have if you were to unlock those doors at night?

A I would like at least two more.

Q You think two more attendants would solve the problem?

A It's just a matter of our having two or more ready to get to a spot in case there is some disorder.

Q We have two floors, is that right, Doctor?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you have four wards?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, just so that we get the picture right. Even during the day the girls are locked in each ward?

A That's right.

Q Their individual doors are unlocked, but in that cell block of ten the main door is locked, is that not right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You just allow these ten people to communicate with each other?

A Yes.

Q But at night you lock all 30 doors.

A Yes.

Q Now, you feel if you had two more attendants that that would solve the problem and you could leave the doors all unlocked in all four wards, is that right?

A Yes. The attendant would be stationed between the two wards on each floor, or one to each floor, and one attendant for circulation.

Q Do you think that that would stop the one girl going into visit her other girl friend or—

A They usually sleep all night.

Q Usually?

A Yes.

SEN. PECHAN. I think we are certainly remiss in our duties if we don't provide those two attendants. Now, is it the Legislators' fault for not providing sufficient money? Is the Secretary of Welfare at fault for not asking for those two additional attendants? If it would only take two attendants to keep those doors unlocked and everything normal, as much normal as you could expect from people in that security cottage, I think we are certainly remiss in our duties, and whether you are responsible, or the Superintendent is, or Secretary Shapiro, whoever it may be, for the price that we pay, which I think is—

THE WITNESS. Recruitment is another check on you, sir.

BY SENATOR DERK

Q How many attendants are there in the daytime in the Johnston Cottage?

A Well, there is the nurse in charge of the whole cottage, and I believe at the maximum shift there is four. I think so.

Q If there is only four required in the maximum shift in the daytime, it seems to me that two when they are sleeping, two additional, or three, at night would be ample?

A Well, I was going on the minimum, by what I was glad to get.

Q There is only four in the daytime when all the doors are open?

A Well, in the daytime there is activity.

Q In the daytime they are not sleeping, either.

A They are not locked up in wards all the time, sir.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor Bengs, prior to your taking over up there as acting head and in the last administration, did Laurelton come under your supervision in the Department of Mental Health?

A Yes, it's one of the 21 mental institutions.

Q Now, sir, at any time during the last administration, or up until February 17th, if that is the day of Secretary Shapiro's visit to Laurelton, did you ever specifically have any complaints from the attendants, or from the patients, or from outsiders, about the conduct of Laurelton, the actions of the Trustees of Laurelton Village, or, more specifically, the actions of Dr. Ireland as the superintendent?

A The only thing I can recall in the general correspondence would be classified as minor, such as not being permitted to visit a girl who was in seclusion at Johnston Cottage.

Q Then from the standpoint of alleged cruelties you never had that charge leveled against Dr. Ireland up until February 17th, at least that it came to your attention?

A I never had charges lodged against Dr. Ireland for cruelty at any time.

Q Did you ever have any charges leveled at any of the Board of Trustees prior to February 17th?

A No, sir.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, have you prior to this time had any actual experience in the superintendency of an institution for mental defectives?

A No, I never worked in an institution for mental defectives.

Q You base your knowledge of their reaction entirely upon your medical experience or your psychiatric experience?

A That and belonging to their own professional organizations and being in sufficient communications with themselves.

Q Doctor, if you had a patient who was so violent that she would break three of your ribs while trying to restrain her, what kind of restraint do you think should be applied to that kind of person to get them back in shape?

A I would institute electric shock treatment.

Q Do they have electric shock treatment at Laurelton?

A I don't believe so, no.

Q Would you recommend that it be installed there?

A I would recommend it as one of the facilities.

Q Do you know that one of the Members of the Board of Trustees while a steward at Laurelton did have three ribs broken while he was trying to restrain one of the patients?

(The witness does not answer).

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q Your answer to that was "yes," was it, Doctor?

A No, I didn't know that one of the Board Members was involved.

BY SEN. SCOTT:

Q Dr. Bengs, in addition to the policy changes which you made at Johnston Cottage such as shutting off the intercom system, allowing the inmates to have knives, forks and spoons, opening the doors, and so on, what personnel changes have you made or instituted since you have taken over at Johnston Cottage?

A We have brought in a professionally trained nurse we removed the matron and assistant matron to another cottage. I believe that's all. Maybe an attendant has been shifted, also.

Q The nurse that you brought in was not employed at Laurelton Village before, was she?

A No, she had been there a relatively short time.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, do you know the personnel changes in number from the day you took over until the present day?

A Only roughly. I imagine the resignations or separations total probably around ten and that we are replacing a few of them.

Q There have been ten removals in one form or another since you took over?

A No, I don't think there is more than that. I haven't got total figures.

BY SEN. SCOTT:

Q Dr. Bengs, when I visited Laurelton on Sunday I had an opportunity to inspect the hospital facilities and I was very much impressed with the structure of the hospital and the way it seemed to be equipped. I would like to ask you what difficulties you have in staffing the hospital at Laurelton.

A Of course, our professional nurses, or trained nurses, are concentrated there, so I don't believe we are too short of nurses there. The main difficulty is getting enough physicians. We have four displaced physicians who are under the supervision of a licensed physician.

Q Is the licensed physician there on a permanent basis?

A No, he is a doctor from Danville at the present time.

Q Then you have four displaced persons who are now the professional staff at the hospital? Where do those people come from, can you tell me?

A Two from Russia and two from Latvia.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Any female doctors?

A All female.

Q Is the doctor from Danville a male or female?

A A male.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q And in order for any of these displaced doctors to prescribe under our laws—they cannot prescribe here?

A They cannot practice medicine without a license.

BY SEN. SCOTT:

Q Can those four displaced persons speak English?

A From fair to middling, but they are very highly qualified in their own countries, and they have been processed over and over again, so we trust their judgment. But their actions are all under the responsibility of the licensed physician.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Dr. Bengs, how many patients do you have that are in the infirmary there, is it 76 or 78?

A The capacity, I believe, is 80.

Q There are 76 there now?

A Yes.

Q And I understand you have only 12 nurses, all told?

A Yes.

Q And one physician?

A Yes.

Q Now, I spoke to the one doctor from Latvia, an ophthalmologist, and you can converse with her very well, and she seems competent, too, but I thought that the hospital staff of 76 patients and 12 nurses for 24 hours is not too ample?

A They are able to handle the situation.

BY SEN. FLEMING:

Q Dr. Bengs, would you say that in the general field of mental health that possibly the Commonwealth, the government, if you please, is making a mistake in putting some of these institutions out in the country? Would it not be better if they were in the metropolitan districts near the big hospital centers where you would have the advantage of psychiatrists who could possible give you an hour or so a day, or every other day, that you can't possibly get them to take the time off to go to a place—

A That is in accord with present day thinking, and we are wholly in accord with that. However, back in 1913, when this was established, there were other thoughts, but there have been advances made in that. In order to bring the full weight of medical facilities upon the treatment and recovery of patients, we need to have them close teaching centers.

Q And if we did go into a further program of expansion on our mental health program, our centers should be around the urban districts?

A That's correct.

BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q Doctor, you say you have difficulty in staffing, let's say the professional staff or the physicians. Is it because we pay them so little or because we don't have proper housing facilities, or do you think that is a factor?

A Numerous factors. I would say, first, the isolation of the place; second, the rate of pay is not attractive; third, the lack of enough quarters. That's applicable to practically all institutions.

Q All state institutions?

A Yes, sir.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Bengs, it is my understanding that Laurelton State Village is set up for primarily mental defective females.

A Restricted to that.

Q Now, I have heard the words "mental defective delinquents" battered around a little bit, and it is not clear in my mind at all about the difference between them.

Is there a difference and, if so, will you explain it?

A We do not like to look upon it as too different, because a mental defective is one who is always a child, never achieves the responsibility or the endowments or the attainments that the normal child will achieve by just growing older.

Now, remaining a child, you can always be misled, you can be left to your own devices and get wayward. You can be victimized and, of course, if you become a social problem you are called a delinquent, and we do not like to—we like to feel that delinquency is just another complication of the basic mental deficiency.

Therefore, a place like Laurelton is for training or inculcation of better habits and better character formation, if at all possible, so they may be returned to the community without the stigma or the odiousness of having done this or that for which they were not wholly responsible for.

Q Do you always classify a delinquent, a mental defective delinquent, as one who has had some sort of a record and been admitted, by court order, whether it be a sex offense or an offense which was criminal?

A Yes; unfortunately, Laurelton has become practically the institution for female defective delinquents, just as we have Huntingdon for the males. Laurelton was not founded for that purpose.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q But you do have a mixture of people there. I mean, it's not ninety-four per cent of them—

A Quite a lot will come to us because we have to serve the public anyway and the demand of the public is, "Where can we send a girl of this type?"

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor, you are getting a different class of female than the institution was primarily set up for?

A That's right.

Q That's the difference between the mental defective and the mental defective delinquent. Is that correct?

A Yes, but we consider a mental defective as a mental defective. If he has a running nose or a sore throat or he gets delinquent or epilepsy, that is incidental and complicates the picture.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor, prior to February 17, did you consider Doctor Ireland a good head of one of your mental institutions?

A I respected Doctor Ireland very highly.

Q Did you ever suspicion or did you have any reason to believe that she wasn't thoroughly competent and was not doing a good job?

A No, I had no intimation other than that she was doing a good job.

Q Did you ever have any information prior to February 17 that the Board of Trustees was not doing a good job?

A No.

Q In your opinion had they been doing a good job?

A I must assume that.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, it has been discussed here, the present thinking, as to moving the institutions of this kind to urban centers. If you do that, what would happen to your farm rehabilitation program with patients of this kind?

A We could have colonies out, away from urban centers, for them. What Senator Fleming was alluding to—did you mean all types of mental institutions?

SENATOR FLEMING: I meant all types; yes, sir.

A Then, predicating on that for a State mental hospital, the top priority is near an urban center. For a training school for defectives, it may be controversial.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor Bengs, may I have one more question? Did you ever—prior to February 17, in your opinion was Doctor Edgett competent?

A I know her as a competent qualified physician.

Q You had no complaints about her?

A No direct complaints.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, is it true that all of the patients at Laurelton today must be committed on court order?

A That's set by statute; yes, sir.

Q How about the interchange, those who come to your institution from other institutions and those who go from Laurelton to some other institution? Are they also by your order?

A No.

Q For instance if you receive a girl from Muncy, is that just an institutional exchange without court order?

A No, a girl from Muncy enters into another category and has to qualify by being feeble-minded of child-bearing age.

Q Well, does she come to you from Muncy by court commitment or is it merely an interchange between the institutions?

A She has to be committed to Laurelton as a mental defective.

Q Doctor, what I'm trying to get at is, is a court order not required on an institutional interchange? Is that right?

A It depends on whether any charges are against her on her legal status at Muncy.

Q Well, it can be done without a court order. Now Doctor, in distinguishing between a mental defective and a mental defective delinquent, would you state that those who we referred to as delinquents are likely to be more disturbing than those who are just merely defective?

A Oh, yes.

Q That class is very likely to cause trouble?

A Certainly.

MR. TOMPKINS: Thank you.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor, I want to thank you very much. You have certainly done a nice job and we appreciate the cooperation that you have given this committee.

I would like to call about a ten minute recess before we take the next witness.

Doctor, you are excused. Thank you very much.

AFTER RECESS

HILDING A. BENGS, recalled.

SENATOR PECHAN: I discharged Doctor Bengs awhile ago, but we gave Secretary of Welfare Shapiro the courtesy to submit some questions that he'd like to have the committee ask Doctor Bengs before he left. So, Doctor, if you don't mind.

MR. KORNICK: I would just like to put something in for the purpose of the record. This riot or disturbance had taken place on March 24, 1951. That was four years ago. I want to make that clear.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think that will come out a little later.

Bill, do you want to ask the questions for Secretary Shapiro?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Bengs, Secretary Shapiro has requested me to ask you a number of questions, the first of which is to explain the use of apomorphine.

A Apmorphine may be used as a sedative in milder dose, but usually in its full strength it is a restraining drug that creates nausea, vomiting and the physiological effect on the strength through making the person very sick. It is not in common usage and we have ordered its discontinuance.

Q Do you know whether it was used properly at Laurelton?

A It was used at Laurelton for its effect.

Q The question was whether it was used properly?

A I think it was used as a matter of expediency. It is proper as a matter of medical practice.

Q Do you have any knowledge of whether it is used at any other institutions?

A I'm quite sure it is not used anywhere else. I do not find it being used. Let's put it that way.

Q Secretary Shapiro also requested me to inquire of you, Doctor Bengs, as to just what Doctor Ireland said to you after you presented to her certain tablets which are purportedly to be part of the records of the institution.

A Doctor Ireland, the Superintendent, was very much upset. She told me, in quotes, "She almost had a stroke," unquote, and inferred that she thought she may have been underminded in her management.

Q A third and final question, Doctor Bengs, is why did you persuade Doctor Ireland to stay at the time that she requested retirement?

A Although we realized that Doctor Ireland had personal reasons of her own which we respected, we had at that time no suitable persons to succeed her. That included the consideration of the Assistant Superintendent in whom we did not have the opinion that her future included a superintendency.

SENATOR SCOTT: That concludes, Mr. Chairman, the list of questions by Secretary Shapiro.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor, since you are leaving, I think that it is only fair, even though we haven't called Doctor Ireland, since you are leaving, I think we ought to give her the same courtesy and if you, Doctor Ireland, have some questions that you would like to give to the committee to ask Doctor Bengs before he leaves, I'm sure the committee will give you that courtesy.

Would you like to do that Doctor? I presume you are Doctor Ireland.

DOCTOR IRELAND: I am Doctor Ireland.

SENATOR PECHAN: You may ask them or you may submit them here to the committee and we'll ask Doctor Bengs. If you will come here and give us the questions, we will be glad to ask them because Doctor Bengs is leaving; he is going to Pittsburgh.

Would you like a few minutes? We will call a five minute recess if you'd like to do that. We want to give you that courtesy. We want to be fair.

Would five minutes give you sufficient time? We are only doing this, Doctor, because Doctor Bengs is leaving and there might be some things that you may want us to ask him and he will not be available after today.

We will now have a five minute recess.

AFTER RECESS

HILDING A. BENGS, testimony resumed.

SENATOR PECHAN: Proceed.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Bengs, Doctor Ireland has submitted these questions to ask you.

She said, "Did I understand that inspections made out of the Department of Welfare included only the physical aspects of the building?"

A The routine inspections by the late inspectors did include only that. We had, however, also consultants of the bureau, professional consultants who have made routine visits. There are two types. One is consultation and the other is a routine inspection.

Q In either type of those inspections was there ever anything in any of those inspections to indicate unsatisfactory conditions at the Village?

A There was nothing uncovered; no, sir.

Q Were you unaware that a training program was planned by the staff at Laurelton before Johnston Cottage was opened, and that that program was put into effect after Johnston Cottage was opened?

SENATOR PECHAN: I don't understand that question. Will you repeat it again?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I think the force of the question amounts to this.

Do you know that before Johnston Cottage was opened, the staff at Laurelton had prepared a program to be instituted at Johnston when it was opened, a training program for the patients?

A That's a relative thing. I assume they had a program for the girls there.

Q Did you have knowledge that the staff had prepared such a program?

A A specialized program for Johnston Cottage?

Q That's right.

A No, I didn't know that.

Q Do you know that they did put a training program into effect in Johnston Cottage after it was opened?

A. I know they had the occupational therapy classes, that they had counseling there, but I do not recall any other items.

Q Your knowledge of that would not come from having visited the cottage to inspect it?

A No, sir. These are reports from our consultants.

Q You don't recall from the reports what did take place?

A Not the total picture; no, sir.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Could I ask one question in general?

Doctor, you had mentioned that you had received no complaints relating to Doctor Ireland or the trustees. Do you think that the personnel was afraid of repraisals if they made such complaints? In other words, was the personnel belaboring under fear that if they made a complaint they may be dismissed or something?

A Well, all I know, I didn't receive them. As to conjecture why I didn't receive them is rather moot. I think later evidence will bring out their attitutdes. I don't know.

Q The reason I ask that question is that during our investigation, one of the attendant nurses up there had indicated that.

A Yes, I was present when the nurse indicated that.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Chairman, could I ask another question for the purpose of the record?

Doctor Bengs, when we were there on Sunday, you recall one of the inmates came up with one of those sheets, a tablet with white paper similar to this (indicating) on which the attendants made notations throughout the day or night, whenever their term might be.

A Yes, sir.

Q I asked you at that time if this was part of the official hospital record and you told me at that time that it was not a part of the official record. Is that correct, sir?

A That was my interpretation. That piece of paper had been taken from a desk and was of an obsolete date. I assumed it was ward directions.

Q But the official record that was kept up there was

kept in a different form than on these loose-leaf papers?

A That's correct. The official records originated from a composition book which was summarized on a pink sheet sent to the main office, which then became a part of the case file.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor, may I ask this question?

You say these tablet penciled remarks eventually became a part of the record?

A In summary, they did. They are mentioned in that red book, the Biennial Report, as one of the attendant's duties to inscribe certain happenings so that continuity would be established in the next shift. But what I considered official was the report sent into the office which was a summary from those work sheets.

SENATOR PECHAN: I guess that's all. Thank you very much, Doctor.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary Shapiro.

HARRY SHAPIRO, sworn.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What is your preference as to procedure, question and answer, or do you want me to make a statement?

SENATOR PECHAN: I think we should try the question and answer procedure, Mr. Secretary, and later if you want to make a general statement, we will grant you the privilege.

MR. KORNICK: What do you prefer, Senator?

DOCTOR BOISE: I think the reverse procedure would be the best way.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I will meet your desires.

I think an easier way would be for me to say just what I have to say about the picture, then you can ask your questions.

SENATOR PECHAN: That is perfectly all right; anything that will expedite this thing. Go ahead with your statement, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am not making a statement. I just want to give you the history of this picture as I saw it.

I was reading the records of the minutes of a number of the institutions. We have seventeen institutions for adults and four which we assume to be for children. In addition to that, Morganza is in a class by itself, being an institution for juvenile delinquency.

In those twenty-two institutions, we are supposed to take care of patients who are neurotic and psychotic. The psychotics involve themselves into four degrees, as you probably well know; schizophrenics, manic-depressives and the involuntary melancholics and there are various degrees these people have of disturbances.

As I read the record, the institutions in the beginning were built in accordance with the desire of a group of people to meet certain situations. Laurelton is one of those institutions which was built, according to the statute, for the purpose of taking care not of psychotics and not of neurotics, but of feeble-minded people. It was so built and so constructed and so tied in by the law that it could not take care of psychotics. It did not have the equipment, physical, mechanical nor the man power.

By that I mean, if a psychotic patient came to Luarelton, there was no way of treating that patient. You heard Doctor Bengs say that the thing to do when the patients get terribly disturbed is to give them shock treatment. Shock treatment, in various forms, has been known for years, since 1920. It was first the insulin shock treatment, then the metrozal, and now the electric shock treatment and now, we have the thorazine drug.

This institution was not equipped to take care of psychotics. It is quite possible that in the desire of the courts to get these children in some institution, they did not make the proper examination or determination. That is one of the big problems which the Department of Welfare has. We are going to recommend to the Legislature, at the earliest opportunity, acceptance of the suggestion that we think is the result of a lot of clear thinking on this; that instead of courts just sending these children to an institution that they select, they should put the child in the custody of the Department of Welfare, who should have the facilities to study that child and knowing each of the qualifications and facilities in each institution, that the Department should say where this child should go.

In Morganza, within the next thirty or sixty days, you will have there the pilot plan of a classification center where children can be classified by the Department of Welfare, under proper care and under the supervision of trained people, so that we will know whether they should go to Laurelton or they should go to some other institution. We can do it there because that institution has a beautiful hospital building, which can serve as a center.

Now, when I came in and read the minutes of this group, the first thing that attracted my attention was the fact that there had been an objection filed in the minutes by the Department of Welfare to a board member having himself appointed as the farmer. That quarrel went on for several months, about whether it was proper for the board member, and especially since our Department, the Bureau of Institutional Management, said that he was not qualified and suggested a qualified person for the job. The second thing that came into my possession was a letter which was written with respect to some woman in the employ of the institution.

These two things attracted my attention, and I asked Doctor Bengs to get another report on the letter which had been sent to me. What he did, when he got the letter, was to send it to the Superintendent, with the name of the person who made the complaint. After that letter had been sent, the board minutes showed that I read that this person had been discharged for insubordination. I then asked for the card and found that the person had worked there for some time.

While I was in the midst of these discussions, I received a call from some person who said that she wanted to know whether I would see two people in connection with Laurelton, two or three. They came down. They were Mrs. Schneeberg, Miss Wilson and a Doctor Theilacker, I think her name was. She was a former assistant in the institution. They brought with them a written memorandum. I think I have it here somewhere. In it they gave me instances, discussed with me the instances of mistreatment of the children.

They told me about Johnston Cottage, about which I had known nothing and when I got through listening to them, they impressed me as being very truthful and knowing their business. One of them was the Directress

of Nurses at the institution, and the other was a nurse, both graduate nurses.

I called in Doctor Bengs and I said to him, "I don't know whether I am right or not, but my impression is that a place such as these people described has no right to be on an institution of this kind. Will you check with me and see if I am right about the purpose of this institution?" He brought out the reference to the act and I said, "Well, if that is the situation, there is something going on. There is no reason that a place like that would invite this kind of thing that they are talking about."

I called the President of the Board and I said, "I wish you would get a meeting of your board of trustees together as quickly as you can. I have been told about some things that are going on in a place called Johnston Cottage and, if true, should be stopped quickly. Therefore, I am going to ask you if you will indulge me and be good enough to call an early meeting." He said that he would. I think he called it for two days later. It was on Thursday; I think it was February 10.

We got up a little early and I said to Doctor Bengs, as we drove out, "We ought to go through this Johnston Cottage and see what it is." When we got to the place, just as you, I was tremendously impressed with the scenics beauty, with the structure of the buildings and with the type of people you saw around. It was most impressive, but the shocking thing was to go into Johnston Cottage and see this prison that strikes you in the face, with iron bars, with sealed doors and the cleanliness that almost makes you think you are in Moyamensing Prison, where you smell the cleanliness of the place, and these are all children that you are supposed to see there.

When I asked Doctor Ireland why these people were closed in, she said, "Because these are the dangerous patients. They get very wild; they are very destructive."

We went through the first floor and went through the building from top to bottom, and I was awakened by the thunderous silence. That's the strangest thing about it. I was awakened into asking the question, "If these people are so terribly destructive, why is it so quiet here? I havn't heard an unusual sound." I asked that the doors be opened. In each instance we saw the supposed dangerous child sitting on the floor or on the bed, some with long knitting needles that you wouldn't entrust to any dangerous person, quiet as a mouse and not a sound.

When we walked out of that place, I said to Doctor Bengs, "Am I right or am I crazy? Should this place be open here?" He said, "No." "Well," I said "if these children are psychotic, why are they so quiet? If they are psychoitc, what are they doing here?" He said, "That's right, but the courts send people here."

When we went up, I told Doctor Bengs what these girls had told me and he said that he didn't believe it. I said, "I can't believe it either."

When we got into the board meeting, I asked the board whether or not—I told them what was going to be done. I said, "I have some people here who made some very serious charges against the management of this institution." I said, "I was a little bit disturbed by the action of your board in using political influence to have the board withdraw the Welfare Department's objection to your putting a board member on as the farmer." We said he wasn't competent, and my Department tells me that what they said came true.

I said, "That is the first thing that disturbs me. The second thing that disturbs me," I said, "is that you dismissed an employee here for insubordination on a statement which I am told is true." Whereas, I asked Doctor Bengs to call up and make sure whether this lady had told the truth, and Doctor Ireland said to him on the morning of February 8, as the memorandum came back to me, "The statement that that lady made was malicious and untrue." I said, "Why did you dismiss that girl?" They all said, in unison, "Because she went to the Department of Welfare instead of going to us." They said, "What would you have done?" "Well," I said, "I would have called in the superintendent, which I suggest you do now, and I would ask her to produce the record of the lady whose health has been questioned," which they did.

Then I asked for the production of the laboratory record, and when they produced the record, which this lady who wrote complaining to the Department said was in the files, the record was there. It did show that the lady who wrote the letter was right, and she should not have been discharged. I told that to the board, and the doctor said that she had made some question about whether the illness was contagious or not. I said that I wasn't at the moment concerned with that, because I have had enough hospital experience to know that illnesses of that kind are not dangerous if they are not in the infectious state. But, I said, "You told the board, as they tell me, that there was no truth in it; you told our Department, only a few days ago, there was no truth. What concerns me is that you discharged the woman for telling the truth, and the board took your word for it and the board knows nothing about the record that was in the file." She was then excused.

I said then that I was going to produce these three girls, and Mr. Schowalter, one of the Members of the Board, said, "Is one of those women Mrs. Schneeberg? I said, "Yes." He said, "I wouldn't believe her under oath." I said, "Now you see, gentlemen, that's why she's coming to me and not to you, because if she did come to you, you wouldn't believe her under oath and when she comes to me, you believe the Superintendent and it turns out that she is telling the truth. Now, why don't you just keep an open mind on this thing because I'm just as anxious to prove that this isn't true." I said, "It makes me sick at my stomach to think that these things are possibly true. So, let's find out if they're true. Now," I said, "do you want Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland here? It is up to you." They decided they didn't want them. Then these three girls told this story and, in fairness to that board, I want to say they were just as sick about it as I was.

The first thing they said to me was, "Well, we didn't know anything about this. We had no idea." "Well," I said, "all you had to do is get off your seat and look and walk across to the Johnston Cottage, and just take one walk in there and look in there and ask yourselves why, in an institution of this kind, you keep children in there for six months." They said, "What?" I said, "Yes, there is a sign on that door that that one girl came in on the ninth month, the seventh, 1954." I said, "This is February, 1955. I have been told there have

been children here for two years." I said, "I saw these signs and we were explained that you've got different types, and on different dates they get a different grading. What is this, a penal institution or is this a mental institution?"

So, they then said, "Well, I guess we'll have to dismiss her." I said, "I think you ought to hear them before you do that. I'm not asking you to dismiss them. But one thing I'm directing you to do, and that is to stop the use of Johnston Cottage under the circumstances which it is being used." I said, "If these people are telling the truth, even twenty-four hours is too long to wait. I can't sit by and go home and say to myself, 'Well, I'll ask somebody's advice whether I'm right or wrong and let the girl hang hand-strapped to the bed above her head for another twenty-four hours.' You make it your business to find out if that's right. At least, make sure that it doesn't happen tomorrow and doesn't happen today. That is one of the things," I said, "I insist on. Whether you dismiss these people, that's your function as a board and you ought to hear them."

That's the way it was left, and they were supposed to have a meeting. I suggested that they should meet right away, because I thought if I would leave they could meet because I thought it was important enough. Unfortunately, Mr. Maue had a meeting that he had to attend.

Next day, the meeting couldn't be held because of the snow. The next I heard was what I read in the newspapers, that they had engaged somebody to come down and make an impartial investigation. I'm wrong about that. I think I got a call from Mr. Maue, that's right. Mr. Maue called me up and told me what he was going to do. I said, "Mr. Maue, you don't need any investigation of a physical fact." I said, "Johnston Cottage stands there, right staring you in the face. You've got to stop that. You can investigate all you want afterwards, but this you don't have to investigate." "Well," he said, "that's what we want to do."

I then dictated the statement which was subsequently in the newspapers. Before I did, I conferred with some gentlemen who are members of the Mental Health Advisory Committee, and men who are of the highest standing in the community, in the State. I asked them whether I was right in my conclusion; knowing the character and purpose for which this institution was formed, whether there was any place for a place like Johnston Cottage. They all said, "No."

I showed some of them the statement before I issued it, the completed statement which I had dictated and written at home over the week end. They were coming up to a meeting that we were having that afternoon of that committee. I then issued the statement.

I, in the menantime, sent Doctor Bengs up with instructions to, as quickly as possible within the proprieties of the situation, change the picture in Johnston and unlock all the doors as quickly as he could I said, "Of course, you have in mind, as a doctor, that these people are like people being in the dark for a long time and if you let them out in the light, they may get a little wilder. But that's your responsibility. You're a professional man; you know this work. As quickly as you can, clean that place out and take the doors off, if necessary," and they went up there.

Sunday night, before they went up, I got a call from one of the young ladies who had been here to see me. She said, "They are destroying the records at Laurelton. I said, "I can't believe it." She said, "Yes, they are. There's a girl who carries the wastepaper baskets out with paper that they are tearing up and throwing in baskets, basket by basket, with one of the inmates carrying them out." I called Doctor Ireland and I said to her, "Doctor, this is what I've been told. I don't know how true it is. But it would be very unfortunate if it were true, because I must tell you that there are some records which we have either originals or copies and it would be very embarrassing if you were to destroy any of which we have the original or the copy." She said, "There are no records being destroyed or taken away."

On Monday morning, when Mr. Waters and Doctor Bengs went up there to get the records, the girl at the Johnston Cottage, the lady in charge, said that she didn't have the records. It later developed that she took them home. She said that she had taken them home ten days before. She didn't know why and I don't recall just what answer we finally got out of her but, in any event, he sent her home to get the records. She then brought the records and we have those records here.

You can write and question all you want, gentlemen, about what Johnston Cottage is or isn't, or belongs there, but the records of what they did at Johnston Cottage, I repeat, read like a chapter from the dark ages and I am going to read you some of it because that is the only way you will get this picture.

In the first place, I have here a statement—

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Are you ready to read the records?

A Yes, sir.

Q I wonder if we might establish what records these are?

A Yes, sir. I will show you. I brought a sample of them.

Here is Book Number 1 which reads, "Johnston Cottage," and by the way it is referred to in this book as being authorized to be kept for the purpose of having a running record of what goes on.

Q What page?

A On page 57 (referring to booklet entitled "Laurelton State Village—1952-1954"), right near the bottom of the first large paragraph:

"Each counsellor makes a notation on the girl's summary card and the secretary writes this on the 'pink' sheet in the folder. Cottage changes can then be made."

Now, this is it.

(Witness handed composition notebook, entitled "Johnston Cottage," to Senator Scott.)

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q This is supposedly the girl's summary card. This is it, what they speak of as the summary card?

A Yes, this is a running record of what happens to each of the girls. This, plus the other thing that is said here on page 52 and the record which I am going to read you, gives you the picture of what was going on here; not what you do when a girl becomes dangerous, but what happens to you when you create danger for yourself.

"But, by January 1953 Johnston Cottage had its sound equipment and radio installed"—

Q What page is that?

A Page 52, top of the page, under the words "But, by 1953."

"Johnston Cottage had its sound equipment and radio installed which helped the attendants keep up with the girls' plots and plans."

Now, that is prison language, not mental health language.

This, for your edification, is the book written in the handwriting of the various persons in charge at Johnston Cottage.

(Witness handed composition notebook to Senator Scott.)

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Now, may I ask again, Mr. Secretary, if these books, this book which you have just handed me is what is known as the girl's summary card?

A Yes, sir, these are the books which were brought to us by the attendant who said that they were books given to us by Doctor Ireland, delivered to us by Doctor Ireland, as the records of Johnston Cottage and—

Q You still haven't answered my question, Mr. Shapiro. You read to me from this report on page 57: "Each counsellor makes a notation on the girl's summary card and the secretary writes this on the 'pink' sheet in the folder." Now, is this the girl's summary card? Is there one of these books for each girl?

A There are forty-two (42) of those books in the handwriting of several—for each child.

Q For each patient?

A Yes, I think so. I was wrong about that. This is the page that I wanted, page 52:

"A daily record is kept of each girl's reaction." That is what that is.

Q Where is that from?

A That is on page 52, right underneath "Johnston Cottage had its"—what I just read to you.

Q That is what this is. This is the daily record?

A Yes.

Q It has been prepared by whom?

A By the attendant in charge at the time it was written and their names appear in there; Mrs. Hooker, O'Dell and somebody else. There are forty-two (42) of those books.

Q Dating over what period of time?

A Beginning with 1953 and running down to February 10, 1954.

I brought the last book here with me for a purpose. One of the things this girl said was that she had had these books at home for ten days, having in mind that that was February 12th or 14th when we were there, but we got the books up to February 12.

Q Mr. Shapiro, may I ask this one question? These fifty-two (52) or so books, are they all for Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, sir, Johnston Cottage.

Q They are all for Johnston Cottage?

A My impression is that they all deal with Johnston Cottage. They got their notation on the top.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q May I ask this question, Mr. Secretary? The attendant could take that book home, couldn't she (referring to composition notebook)? It was not kept in the hospital as a record?

A It was kept in the Johnston Cottage and left there for the purpose of the next attendant coming in and knowing what the instructions were. You can't change that at all, Mr. Senator. This book stayed, and was supposed to stay there because this is the instruction of Doctor Edgett, Doctor Edgett's instruction as to what the next girl was to do when she comes on.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Shapiro, we are not trying to change anything. We are just asking for information.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, I didn't mean it that way. What I meant to say was, you can't change the book. You can't take this book out; you have to leave it there because the next person coming on has to get the instructions.

You will see running through this book about Doctor Edgett's orders. Here is, "No coffee for Nellie R., because she is not eating all of her meals." That is an order that the next girl has to know when she comes on, that Nellie R. shouldn't get coffee.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Now, Mr. Secretary, what I am trying to do is to establish what that book is (referring to composition notebook).

A Well, I am telling you as plainly as I can. It is a history of tortures that you never saw or heard of in your life before. That's what it is.

MR. TOMPKINS: We are not asking for conclusions.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am not giving you conclusions, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS: If they're official records, they will speak for themselves.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I just want to say, Mr. Secretary, and I am making no conclusions that while I was making this trip to the Laurelton Village on Sunday, some of the inmates gave us some of those records and we have them.

A That is right, that is right. We are short of some of them, and some of the inmates that were carrying out some of the records might be able to give you some more. That is what I'm talking about. But, you can't change this, that this is in the handwriting of Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. O'Dell and whoever was the third person. And, you can't change the fact that it is the Johnston Cottage Report Book from December 11, 1954 to January 1, 1955, and here is the handwriting.

Q Mr. Secretary, I am not trying to change anything. I am just trying to establish what those books are.

A I told you three times now, Mr. Senator. These books are records handed to us by the people who should know what they were.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Are they official hospital records?

A They are official hospital records given to us by Doctor Ireland and kept by the attendant, under instructions and by virtue of the regulation which I read to you and which has been published.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman—

SENATOR PECHAN: Just a minute, Senator Fleming.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I am just trying to find—I mean you showed me one day last week, when we had our preliminary get-together, some tablet paper written in pencil.

A Yes, that is in addition to this.

Q All right, sir.

A You don't have any doubt that these are the books that were kept by O'Dell and Hooker, do you, because if you have let's call them because they are here now. Let's call them and save ourselves trouble.

Q We'll call them, Mr. Secretary.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q All I wanted to ask was, Mr. Secretary, is your preliminary statement over? Are we ready for questions now, sir?

A No, I want to hand to you, as part of this statement, a record of Vicki Hobeck which I talked about. She was a girl fourteen (14) years old, and you will have the records and can verify it. I have a statement here which will give me some of the facts.

She came originally from an institution where she was supposed to have been psychotic, Allentown. She stayed there for some time, I don't recall the dates, but she was discharged as cured and sent to Laurelton for training. This is those records that you meant.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is that the complete record on Vicki Hobeck there?

A This is the complete record; yes, sir. These are my own notations.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Once more, while you are getting ready, Mr. Secretary, in Vicki's file would you have something such as you showed me awhile ago, that you showed me last week, with reference to Vicki's behavior?

A Yes, sir.

Q In that official hospital file?

A I have it from two places here, either one of two places.

Q Do you have a record of her behavior at Allentown?

A Yes—Wait a minute, at Allentown? I want to make sure of that. No, I have the whole record here starting from the time of juvenile court in Erie County to where she was committed to Allentown, and also the correspondence with the Warren institution.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the Secretary be permitted to complete his preliminary statement and then let us ask him questions? If this is the question time now, I have questions to ask. If it isn't, I would like everybody to let him finish his statement.

MR. TOMPKINS: Well, what we are trying to get at is that the Senator is about to make quotes from certain records which I don't think are a part of his general statement. Let's get his general statement on the record and then if he wants to start making quotes, then we can start asking questions.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think that the point is well taken. You haven't finished have you, Mr. Secretary, with your general statement?

DOCTOR BOIES: Mr. Chairman, why not let the Secretary go on and say all he has to say? What's the difference whether it is or what it is? Let's get in the record what he has to say.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: If you want to get this thing at all, if you want to understand what I did and why I did it, I think it would be much better if you would let me tell you why and, let me point out, you gentlemen asked very pointed questions of Doctor Bengs today, and he told you very calmly that he had never heard anything about what was going on in Johnston Cottage. I want to tell you what was going on in Johnston Cottage. He doesn't seem to know. I've got the records here and I'm going to tell you what those records show.

You want to judge my conduct. You certainly don't want a Secretary going around wildly closing places. Now, I closed this place, and I will keep it closed as long as I can. If I am wrong, you tell me, but you will have to hear me out before you tell me. Let me tell it to you in my way, because you are not going to set down and read these records. I have sat down and read for three days now, and typed up for your information and will tell you page and chapter just what happened to these children. You won't have to do any guessing about it.

DOCTOR BOIES: That's what we want to hear.

MR. KORNICK: I think the Secretary should have a right to finish his statement.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is the only way that you will get it.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q We just want to know what we are doing. Are you making a general statement or are you going from a general statement into a—

A I am not in a court of law and my mind isn't functioning as a lawyer just now, and I can't answer your question. I am answering you by saying, you have an inquiry here. You want to know why I closed the institution. Let me tell it to you. That to me is the best informal way to do it. Now, if we want to become lawyers, then I say to the committee, get a lawyer and I will.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, I am not a lawyer myself, so let's go on.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Then, I say let's either be lawyers or let's be finding out what are the facts.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's what we are here for.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: And let's do it in a way that it will be understandable and more important by the public. I mean, you and I are both anxious the public should know because we are going to ask them to correct these conditions and you are going to be asked. So, let's get it where the public will understand it. I will show you proof, written proof, for every statement I make.

BY SENATOR SCOTT

Q Mr. Secretary, while you are giving the facts, would it be too much to ask you to tell us how these facts came to your attention as you go along?

A Yes, I read the record in the Vicki Hobeck case because Mrs. Shaffer told me of this case and it sounded horrible and I got the facts.

The facts are that the girl was born in 1938. She came from Allentown, sent as cured to Laurelton for training. She was not then psychotic or she would not have been discharged from Allentown. At Allentown there was a question of her being psychotic. It was on an organic

basis though, what they refer to very generally as brain injury. They couldn't find it but they thought that years ago, when she was a child, because she has been a problem child according to this record that you will see since she was four or five years old, and she went to Allentown. They took care of her, she seemed a nice person, she was all right and they said, "Let's send her to Laurelton for training," which they did.

She came on August 25, 1952. Now, she thought she was going home. But, when she got to Laurelton she immediately gave notice that she wasn't going to stay there and she started acting up and she ran away. She was brought back and she was put, except for about ten days when she was in the hospital, from August 27, 1952 until March 23, 1953, she was confined in Laurelton, in Johnston Cottage most of the time strapped hand and foot to her bed.

Some of the excerpts:

"Vicki Hobeck was brought to Johnston Cottage from the hospital. She was carried up the steps to her room and put into straps, hands and feet—in about a half an hour she was out of them. She was again put back into straps and given an injection and has been vomiting. She is quiet now at 10:30, except to complain about the straps being too tight. I have examined her hands and they are warm and have color in them."

I am quoting from the books:

"From this period on according to those reords, down to March 19, when she was again admitted to the hospital, the records show a continued course of illness, vomiting, injections and strapping."

On March 17, the notice is:

"I gave Vicki her medicine at 8:00 o'clock. She was very calm. Vicki asked for a blanket. Said she was cold Didn't give her any as I thought best not to." This is in March.

March 18:

"Vicki took her medicine at 4:00 o'clock and 8:00 P. M., plus her laxative and was in good spirit considering her condition."

March 18, again:

"Vicki took her medicine each time during the night."

March 19:

"The attendant gave Vicki her medicine at 8:00 a. m. She seemed quite talkative and said no medicine is going to keep her down. At 9:30, she kicked out the screen in her door and the doctor was called. She came, plus Doctor Ireland, Mr. Showalter, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Zeppe and three men. She was put in a cold pack and still remains in. Everybody else okay."

"4:05 p. m. Vicki Hobeck taken to the hospital by Doctor Edgett, Mrs. Zimmerman and men."

From there, she went to Warren State where she is now confined as an insane person.

Miss Cox, of my office, was present when this happened. She came to the Department; she told about what was going on, she called and tried to arrange for meetings with the doctor she told me about who has an institution right near here, a private institution, to see if some other methods couldn't be adopted at Laurelton for taking care of these children. This has not been a secret to my Department and that ought to be disclosed right now, and Miss Cox will be here to tell you about it.

Now, there is Vicki's record and here's your statement.

Q May I just ask one question? Whose chronological order was that that you were reading from?

A I took it from the books and it was their chronological order.

Q Who was the author of them?

A Whoever wrote them. I don't know whether it was O'Dell or Hobeck or who it was.

Q Does it say on the book?

A Well, there are several names in each book. Here, you can get it out of this, right in here. I think I marked this up for you.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ: Well, Mr. Chairman, are we going to interrupt the Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, this interruption I don't mind. I think that's a proper question. I don't mind this interruption. I read this here in these pages, around March 1953.

BY SENATOR SCOTT

Q What was that date, around March 19?

A Yes, around March 18.

Right here it is: "On March 13, 1953, between six and seven o'clock, Vicki Hobeck was brought to Johnston Cottage from the hospital. She was carried up the steps and to her room and put into straps."

Q No one signed that as the author of that statement?

A "M. G.," whoever "M. G." is. You can take it from this. These are the pages on Vicki. I brought the original record.

This also comes from Johnston Cottage:

"Solitary List—Screamers and Assaulters.
"No conversation with attendants or girls.
"I. No conversation or coaxing, but watch.
"II. Give dry food on paper napkin—milk in paper cup, if cup is returned.
" 'Flushers' dry food only.
"No coffee.
"Doctor Edgett's orders."
Signed "D. O'Dell."
That comes from Johnston Cottage.

Now, let me give you a running story of some of the things that I got in these books.

On March 31, "Girls all okay except Ida"—I am leaving the last names off—"yelling and complaining that ankle strap is too tight. Checked on it. Appears okay. Believe she may work it down herself."

Now, I am not reading all of them.

Q Well, can you give us the names or the initials of the authors of those statements?

A I haven't undertaken to do that. They are all in the books and I can tell you from that. They're taken from the books.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Do you have references there as to which books they are taken from?

A Well, the date is April 23. All you have to do is look at the book. I have copies of these for you.

The next, "Martha W. has been in a rage today. She was given medication by the doctor and slept for a short while, after which she got up and raved. No one seemed to be able to quiet her. She kicked her ventilator out and was placed in straps."

The same day, and in the same handwriting: "All girls quiet through night until at 4:30 Martha W. called and

complained of her one arm hurting. The one strap is very short, light and arm at elbow is hurting so I did what I could to change the position of the arm and I told her I would tell Mrs. Hooker to look at it at breakfast."

The 24th, "Mildred B. refused her dinner. Dr. Edgett fed her through the nose."

"April 28:

"Shirley S. was impudent when told about talking with girls downstairs. I did not leave her out for her walk in the dayroom because of her attitude."

"May 4:

"Martha W. has spells. At times she is normal but provoked because her water is turned off."

"May 12:

"Mrs. Hooker turned Ida R.'s water and toilet on."

"May 19:

"Martha W."—the same girl I have been talking about—"had her dinner on a paper towel, bread and onions because she refused to return her breakfast cups and spoon."

"Anna L. flushed her bread and cereal, and threw her spoon out at me. She became cross when I told her no milk as she flushed it last evening. I turned all her water off."

"May 29:

"No attendant is to have more than the trap door key when she goes to Ida R.'s door. Definitely she gets no privileges. Only cold water and very little of that. This evening when I gave Ida supper, she seemed all right. When I went to collect her plate, she took her spoon and pushed her food off her plate at me. She ate her cake, also radishes. She first pushed her egg and then potatoes at me. Also threw her cup, spoon and plate at me. Then she said she wanted my key and wouldn't put her hands in the trap door. I hit her hard with the tray door until finally she put her hands in. Later when I came to the door with a sanitary lid in my hand which Ida said she wanted, she then stuck her hands out and said she wanted my keys. She held the trap door with one hand and tried to get me with the other hand. I hit her with a sanitary lid because she held the trap door. I took my keys out of the trap door and put them in my pocket, and stood back so she couldn't get me. I hit her awfully hard with the lid until she pulled them in. It was a struggle to try and hold the trap door shut after I got her hands in until I could get my keys and lock the trap door. All her privileges are taken away."

"June 12:

"2:30 until 11:00 p.m., Mildred B. ate her supper but vomited shortly after."

"June 13:

"Mildred B. taken to hospital by Mrs. Zimmerman in State car at 3:35 p.m." This is after I read you some of the other things that happened to Mildred B.

"June 15, 1953:

"Dr. Edgett visited second floor at 4:30 p.m. Checked all girls but the ones in solitary. Changed some of the grades."

"July 7:

"Mildred B. brought back from the hospital.

I skipped one, June 16, which I shall read to you:

"Dr. Edgett gave the P plus girls the privilege of eating dinner and supper in the dayroom; to be left out when served and locked in as soon as finished eating."

"July 23:

"Ida R. asked how long must I wait to be on P list. She was going to be good." But, Mildred "will have to go on flusher's punishment again." That is the list of flusher's punishment you got on the card I handed you.

"August 6:

"Mildred B. asked for a glass of milk this morning." This is August 6, 1953. "I told her that she couldn't have it as long as she was on dry diet."

"August 8:

"Mildred B. apologized for being nasty then immediately asked for plastic service and full meals. I explained to her that while he is on S list, which I told her depends on her behavior, she will get only paper service. This starts at 8:53."

"Cora P.'s foot bothers her. Dr. B and Mrs. Zelbe and an aid were here, and tube fed her." "All girls showered (but T's)"—the T's, that's the word, all but those—"and were in a good mood."

"2:30," June 10, 1953, "Mildred B. looks thin and seems very weak."

"June 11:

"Caroline L. is on solitary indefinitely. Gets only dry diet."

"June 12:

"Showers were given, everyone apparently happy"—except four girls who are named. They "were particularly happy since they have not had a shower for a long time. Caroline L. was quiet all the time the showers were given. She is on dry diet and solitary as of June 11."

"Ethel N. was depressed this morning," which was July 5, "crying and talking at the same time. Said she was going to kill herself. No use going on when she never got out to play with the others. I gave her a pep talk and then gave her some O. T. work, and a fresh magazine. She was soon all right and did very nice."

"July 4, 1953:

"2:30 to 11:00 p.m., Anna P. had a crying spell tonight between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m. Said she was tired being locked in her room with nothing to do. No books, no sewing, can't see why she can't have something to do."

Now, I want to interrupt myself right here, if you will let me show you something in that record. I just thought of it. This record (indicating). Remember what happened to Vicki? One of the things that happened to her up there was that she had a psychological examination by the psychologist at the Village. And, just for your information so that you know the point we are making here about a program and about treatment as against punishment, let me read you what this girl says about this, in two places. This is the psychologist, and her name is signed to the report, and this is upon the records of the institution; Erma C. Metz, Psychologist at Laurelton:

"Her I. Q. was 75. When she was at Allentown, her I. Q. was 67. After her admission here, her I. Q. was 75.

"Victoria is a healthy looking, fourteen years old, with a very pleasant dimpled smile. Her behavior, at times, reminds one of the text book description of the brain-

injured child with a few slight but very important exceptions.

"Although she is excitable, impulsive, hyper-active, anti-social, assaultive, profane and obstinate, she responds very well to affection and reasoning. This child is one for whom the intellectual approach is very effective and for whom an hour of patience and sympathetic reasoning will do more than a month of restraint and punishment."

I read you the affection she got. That was somewhere a month after she came, October.

Let me read you some more of this which will shock you:

"May 9, 1953:

"The Priest is to hear confession outside the T girls doors. She can kneel inside her door and he on the outside (he could use a cushion) at the door ventilator. No attendant is to unlock the T doors for him. Barbara W. nasty about dessert at supper. Does not get any until further notice."

"May 18, 1953:

"4:00 p.m., Solitary list—screamers and assaulters, no conversation with attendants. Underneath follows the following list:" Then they list the names of the screamers or whatever.

"(I) No conversation or coaxing, but watch. (II) Give dry food on napkin—milk in paper cups if cup is returned. Flushers dry food only. No coffee.

"Move Caroline L. away from truck route."

"May 19, 1953:

"Anna L. is not to have milk for breakfast. Anna L. was yelling out the window to Martha W. and Shirley S. was yelling out the window to Roberta H."

"May 20, 1953:

"Anna L. flushed her bread and cereal and threw her spoon at me. She became cross when she failed to get any milk as she had flushed her last eve, so I turned all her water off."

"May 24, 1953:

"Officer was here. I moved some of the girls. All were nice, only Ida R. was very nasty—he used his small strap."

"May 29, 1953:

"In what probably looks like the handwriting of Doctor Edgett herself, the following appears: 'Probably too much attention paid to screamers and those who want attention.' Signed C. D. Edgett. 'Solitary list is important.'"

"May 29, 1953:

"Ida R. cannot understand how we knew she had cold water and was going to flood her room. This heard over sound system this evening when I went to collect Ida's plate. She took her spoon and pushed her food off her plate at me. Then, she threw her cups, plate and spoon at me. Then she said she wanted my keys and couldn't put her hands in. I hit her hard with the trap door."

I am repeating this for a definite reason. This same entry appears in two separate books as of the same day, as if it was being written twice for the satisfaction of writing it. It is the same entry that I read you once before. That happens frequently. You will see that some of the most harrowing statements here are repeated twice by the same person, either in another book or in another page of the book.

"May 31, 1953:

"Martha W. cried, swore and pounded because she didn't get ice cream. Dry diet Monday a. m. 6/1/53 for Martha W. until further notice. Ethel N. gets dry diet until further notice. Ethel N. is on the solitary list and idd not get her ice cream for supper. Martha W. is on the solitary list. Therefore, she didn't get any ice cream for supper tonight. She cried, yelled, kicked, and now is put on a dry diet."

"June 3, 1953:

"Note to all attendants. Please observe and uphold the solitary order. Signed O'Dell."

"Annabelle J. laughed for no reason that I could see. I wonder if she isn't back of some of these things that was heard over the sound system, but I couldn't get enough to be real sure."

"Ida R. may have her full meals only on paper plate and cup. Mildred B. on solitary—Mildred B. on dry diet." Then, there are four names who were calling out to each other so their radios were turned off in C Ward.

"June 5, 1953:

"Bessie E.'s room smells so terrible you can hardly stand in B Ward."

"April 8, 1953:

"Martha W. called and complained of her arm hurting at the elbow. The strap is awful short holding the arm in one position."

"April 9, 1953:

"Ethel N. crying, screaming, trying to get out of straps. Martha W. vomited again this evening. Shouted and swore, said what she would do when she got out of straps."

"April 10, 1953:

"Eleanor H. transferred from hospital to Room 107 in a pack by Dr. Edgett, Dr. Thilocker and three girls."

"April 12, 1953:

"Ethel N. began screaming and yelling around 12:00 and wouldn't take her medicine. I called Mr. Gunther around 1:00 and Helen Bechtel and we tried to give it to her but she kicked a bit. I called Dr. Edgett at 1:45. She came up and held her while I put the pill in her mouth. She then used a wet sheet to subdue her."

"April 18, 1953:

"Ethel N. got out of straps, one hand."

That's seven (7) days later, a minimum of seven (7) that I can trace. "Put back. Hysterical. Calmed later." Later she broke out of the straps at 8:15. "Then Helen B. and Sara S. and I," whoever the "I" is, "put her back in them. Dr. T. gave her two sodium amatol. She cried and then went to sleep. She hurt her right arm when she tried to get the strap off."

"Elva L. was put in straps." This is April 9. "Dr. Edgett gave Elva a needle, apomorphine. Put in straps hands and feet. Mr. Waters and Mrs. S. helped Anna L. noisy. Yelling out window, using profane language. Quiet after Dr. Edgett told her she'd get a needle if she wouldn't be quiet."

"April 20, 1953:

"Bessie E. mad because she was put on T list. Started to cry. Ethel N. heard her and started screaming and yelling because we were nasty and unfair to Bessie. I talked and listened for at least 25 minutes and used a wet

towel twice trying to quiet her. 11:00 Elva L. complaining about her right wrist straps being too tight, but I told her to be good until morning."

"April 24, 1953:

"Bessie E. also called Miss Catherine a gray haired S. B. Dr. Edgett came and gave Bessie 'the needle.'"

"April 30, 1953:

"All girls on the first floor okay during the night. All three girls in straps ate their breakfast. Bessie seems to be trying to tell something and I cannot understand what she is saying."

"Ethel N. right hand out of straps. Elva L. clear out of straps. Dr. Edgett and the men and myself (O'Dell) put Elva L. hands back in the straps. As soon as they took Bessie out the walk, Elva started screaming and yelling. When I went to her door she had held towel over the observation window. The men came in and they put her hands in restraints."

"May 1, 1953:

"Elva L. was crying about her hand. It is swelling, the left one."

Now, this has been going on since April 22. I read you the first one, April 22, of Elva L. being put in straps. This is May 1, and she is still in straps.

"May 2, 1953:

"Pat went into her room without much trouble but refused to undress, so men and I (O'Dell) undressed her, then we placed her in restraints."

Now, this is men from the outside, coming in and undressing this girl and putting her in restraints.

I have some of the victims repeated here, so I won't read that to you.

"April 6, 1953:

"Note: Attached to Volume 42 is a small paper memo which reads: 'April 7, 1953: Ethel N. and Elva L. had a crying spell at 12:30. At 2:00 Ethel said she just couldn't stand to be in straps. She said she couldn't sleep with them on. They both took their medicine at 2:00.'"

Excerpt from 36:

"August 21, 1953:"

Those on "S list equals dry food on paper or napkins. Milk in paper cup if cup is returned. No coffee. Dr. Edgett's orders."

"August 25, 1953:

"Caroline R. has acted disgusted the last few days, when she returned from the occupational therapy and was locked in her room. She started to cry and said she was disgusted. She didn't care what happened, she didn't get anywhere. She just looked at the four walls. She cried the greater part of the evening and settled down at 9:00."

"Rolano G. was sassy and impudent to me tonight about her water so it was turned off until further notice."

"Mildred B. at noon threw her food into toilet. Flushers get dry food only. No coffee.

"August 31, 1953:

"When I served Mildred B.'s supper she got up and staggered to the door. When I collected the tray she gave me her corn cob and asked me very sarcastically where her dessert was. I told her it wasn't dry and couldn't be put on the bread. Later Mildred B. started to cry and scream. She tried to tear her night clothes. When she couldn't tear the strap she bit pieces out of it until she could tear a string off."

"September 1, 1953:

"Mildred B. started to pound and scream. She said she felt sick. Drank two cups of water. She demanded her medicine at 10:30 and because she had refused it before she wasn't given her medicine."

"Between 6:00 and 3:00 p.m., Mildred B. seemed very listless this morning. Cleaned her room then asked if she could have a bath. She was permitted to do that. She really needed it."

"September 10, 1953:

"Mildred B. wouldn't answer when I asked her to clean her room and her blanket was taken away from her and she wasn't permitted to have it until she cleans the room."

"2:30 to 11:00. Mildred B. promised to clean her room tomorrow so she gets water to wash."

"September 12, 1953:

"Mildred B. began crying for a blanket. I closed hall window as it was cold. She continued until 12:40. Then at 3:15 she made a few moaning sounds. I think she may have been cold as the wind was blowing hard. This morning she showed me her finger which looked sore.

"When I placed her bread in she said, is that all I get and I told her yes. She didn't eat her bread. She kept crying and said it was cold."

"September 13:"

This is three or four days later.

"Mildred B. is still yelling for a blanket, telling me Mrs. Hooker said it was up to me. I told her she knew what Mrs. Hooker said and as soon as she could act like a grown person, not like a child, she could have it."

"6:30—Mildred B. has had one crying outburst this morning. She was given a blanket because her behavior was much better today."

"11:00 to 7:00, same day. All girls complained of cold. Same day later in the evening Jetta B. is too chummy with Caroline R. Should be watched."

"11:00 to 7:00 a.m. Mildred B.'s finger looks sore (there doesn't seem to be any indication of medicine having been given for this finger.)"

"September 10:

"A few minutes after coming on duty Mildred B. called me and showed me her finger which she cut on the window screens. She was crying. Asked me if I would ask Mrs. Hooker if she could have dishes to eat her breakfast off. I told her she would get them when she was good. She said she was homesick for her people. She kept on crying until 12:10. Her fiinger seemed swollen. Mildred B. apologized for talking to Thelma B. and me. Said she would not do it any more. Also asked me to flush her toilet. I asked Mrs. Hooker if I may and it was okay."

"September 12:

"Mildred B. showed me her finger which looked sore. Then when I placed her bread in she said is that all I get. I told her yes. She wanted prunes and began crying. She didn't eat her bread, kept crying and said she was cold."

"September 13:

"Mildred B. had one crying outburst this morning."

"September 17, 1953:

"I watched Mildred B. very closely and failed to see a movement of any kind from her lying with her face down all night. I asked her several times if she wanted a drink of water (this morning) and still no movement—still the same position."

"September 18, 1953:

"Mildred B. still did not eat. In bed all day.

"2:30 to 11:00 p.m., Mildred B. did not eat her supper. Is on her door tray as I served it. In fact is lying in her bed same as when I came on duty."

"11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., September 19, Mildred B. remained in the same position lying face down on bed all night. Made no response when I called the girls or when I asked if she wanted a drink."

"September 19, 1953:

"Mildred B. still does not eat or get out of bed. Br. B. was up today and tube fed her.

"11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., September 20. Mildred B. remained in the same position all night with her face down on her mattress. She ate her breakfast, she cleaned her room, then went and laid down on her bed again. She ate her dinner but seemed weak."

"September 20, 1953:

"Mildred B. ate her supper. She didn't eat her breakfast or even get out of bed. Still lying in the same position."

"September 21, 1953:

"Mildred B. refused to eat her dinner and is still lying in the same position."

"September 22, 1953:

"I have looked in on Mildred B. quite often today. She shows very little change in her position. She didn't clean her room or eat any dinner.

"2:30 and 11:00 p.m. Mildred B. did not eat her food at meal times this p.m. Each time I checked on her she was in about the same position. Same day 11:00 p.m. and 9:20 the next morning, Mildred B. was lying on her back when I same on duty and hasn't changed her position yet this morning, except she moved her head slightly."

This has been going on now for ten (10) days. There has been no record of a doctor here.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q May I interrupt you just a second? You are reading here about Mildred B.?

A Yes.

Q Is Mildred B. the only patient that they had on all those days? It seems that that is the only patient you mention. Now, I thought that there were forty (40) people in that cottage.

A I told you that these are excerpts that I have taken out of these books (indicating). There are hundreds more of these.

You see, these books (indicating); I have taken only the excerpts that I wanted to bring to your attention. Some of them I have left out because they are even too horrible, they are not nice.

Q That is not exact then?

A Oh, it's exact, it's exactly every word from the book but not everything in the book.

SENATOR PECHAN: I see, sir.

A (continued) I have taken out only certain cases and put them in chronological order for the purpose of showing a running record of what happened to Mildred B. or Martha W.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You have a Martha W. there somewhere?

A Yes, I read them to you. I have Elva L., Martha W. and a number of names here.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Secretary, while there has been an interruption, do you have copies of those for each of the committee (referring to "Excerpts From Records at Johnston Cottage")?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is it your intention to read the whole thing?

A No, I am taking excerpts from them. I am going to let you read all of them yourself. This is for the record.

SENATOR PECHAN: You may proceed, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: "September 24, 1953:

"6:00 to 2:30, Mildred B. refused the dinner. Was tube fed by Dr. Edgett at 2:15. Had reaction to cold water."

"October 6, 1953:

"Jetta and Caroline's water in commode is still turned off."

"September 16, 1953:

"Don't talk to Mildred B. Dr. Edgett's orders."

"September 19, 1953:

"Dr. Brob"—B-r-o-b—"took care of E. H. and C. R.'s finger. Tube fed Mildred B who was quiet but plenty strong and stubborn."

"11:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m., September 23. Suzy D. complained because she was kept in her room and said she never heard of anyone being punished because they were sick, and if it wasn't for her, Dr. and her sister, she wouldn't be. To me she seems a chronic complainer and I told her to be good for her own self."

"September 25, 1953:

"Shirley B. is on S list since talking so nasty to Mrs. D. May stay on until she can act differently and is more respectable to all attendants."

"September 25, 1953:

"Mildred B. was lying in the same position on her back all afternoon and evening. Mrs. Sidell fed her supper and she drank a glass of water. At 8:30 p. m., Mildred B. still in the same position all night Moved her head slightly a few times this morning. Her feet were cold. She ate her cereal and drank two glasses of water."

"September 27, 1953:

"2:30 a. m. to 11:00 p. m. Before I went for Mildred B.'s supper she vomited and said she didn't feel good. I gave her a placebo tablet and she has been quiet ever since

"11:00 p. m. to 9:28 a. m. Mildred B. remained in same position all night."

"September 29, 1953:

"3:00 p m. to 11:30 p. m. Mildred B. ate part of her supper and vomited. Dr. Edgett was not on duty so I talked to Dr Eikstein She ordered one aspirin."

"September 30, 1953:

"6:30 to 3:00 p. m. Mildred B. cleaned her room and tried eating dinner. She vomited right after eating. She had been very quiet all day."

"October 4, 1953:

"11:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m., October 5. Mildred B. asked me to flush her toilet Said she had a B. M. last evening but lady said she would see Mrs. O'Dell before flushing it so I didn't flush it either."

"October 5, 1953:

"3:00 to 11:30 p.m. Caroline R. with Jetta B. talked smart about the water in their commode turned off. Jetta B. said they better be sure before they blame us. Caroline R. says she couldn't go to the bathroom and needs an enema. I didn't turn their water on."

"October 5, 1953:

"6:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Jetta and Caroline's commode water is still turned off due to Suzy D's behavior coming back from O. T. class, she stays in her room until further notice."

"October 12, 1953:

"11:30 p.m. to 7:30 a.m., October 13. Shirley S. and Roberta H. don't know why they are kept in. I told them if they didn't know it was just too bad."

"October 16, 1953:

"Dr. Edgett called 10:20 said 'These girls must have the silent treatment, meaning no attendant or girl is to talk to any of them.' D. O'Dell."

"October 28, 1953:

"8:30 a.m. Reported Ida R's action to Dr. Ireland. Ida is now on S list. Dr. Ireland gave me permission to give her (Ida) medication only if absolutely necessary."

"November 6, 1953:

"Yolando D. didn't get a shower this morning due to her previous behavior. Did some pounding and has been smart this morning. Says she didn't do anything wrong. Has been talking nasty too. Other T plus, P, P plus and F girls enjoyed showers."

"November 16, 1953:

"C. Powell and a few other girls relaying messages for B. B. at dinner time when they thought no one was around. Then didn't like it when I kept Betty B. in her room the rest of the day. Some of the rest wanted to take the blame for it so Betty could come out but Mrs. Hooker says she can just stay in. No girls on D Ward exercise for lying out of what they had done."

"6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Night attendants—when it snows during the night, get the aid girls up earlier and have them shovel path so attendants coming on at 6:30 can get in. Also the back entrance at gate for food truck. E. O'Dell."

"November 9, 1953:

"Mary C. said her arm hurt in shoulder. Said she couldn't hardly move it (no doubt comes from the way she acted coming up here)."

"November 10, 1953:

"Mary C. complained of arm hurting. Also D. D. of arm and said it was swollen."

"November 19, 1953:

"Betty B. vomited. It was like phlegm, colorless. I had her down and get quiet. At 1:15 I took her temperature and it was 100 so I called Dr. Bobosk and she advised a cup of hot water. Then this was at 1:25 a.m., which I gave her. She laid down again and at 1:50 she vomited the water and has been belching a lot. At 3:00 I again took her temperature and it remained at 100. At 3:15 she again vomited. Not very much. At 4:15 her temperature remained the same. She's really been a sick girl, as she's had pain in her head. Also at 5:00 her stomach was bloated. I called Dr. B. again and she advised me to give her one of Alberta Smith's white pills which I did at 5:10."

"December 2, 1953:

"Alberta S. called four times for a drink of water."

"December 6, 1953:

"Irene L. began cursing and pounding, and when I gave her her breakfast (bread and milk) to her she used terrible language saying what Dr. Edgett could do with it."

"December 17, 1953:

"Alberta S. talked all evening. Said she couldn't understand us. Why she couldn't have water, toilet flushed and wash like other girls. Also why she is on S list. Talks nasty."

"October 27, 1953:

"When I came on duty Alberta S. began yelling for me to flush her toilet and give her a drink (she came on duty apparently 11:30 p.m.). She cursed and yelled and pounded her door nearly all night. I gave her a drink at 5:00 this morning. The foam was oozing from her mouth but I didn't flush her commode as Mrs. O'Dell said that the day attendant should flush it."

"December 28, 1953:

"3:00 to 11:00 p.m. Barbara and Shirley W. both girls on S. Mark their doors this p.m. Barbara S. called me as soon as I came on duty. Wanted a drink of water. Both girls got a drink at supper time. Later about 6:30 p.m., wanted more water. Said if I gave them the water they would be good—but no water."

"December 29, 1953:

"Alberta S. asked me to flush her toilet but because I was told not to, I asked the day attendants to flush it as it smells terrible.

"December 29, 1953:"

This is a quotation from the book.

"The rule had always been since we have been in Johnston that each girl eats her cereal and bread each morning. If not, no more coffee. So Ethel must eat one or the other or she gets no coffee for breakfast."

"January 6, 1954:

"Louise B. complained of stomach pains tonight so I gave her some medicine (tooth powder in warm water).

"January 6, 1954:

"At 3:00 a.m., Ethel N. cried and wanted a drink. I refused the drink. A few minutes later she went back to bed and fell asleep. When I served breakfast she wanted water which I refused. Then she talked nasty. When she talks, it sounds as if she might be hoarse."

"January 1, 1954:

"Norinne R. was very nasty this morning so I turned her water off. Roberta H.—her water is partly turned off because she was talking upstairs. E. N.'s toilet was flushed but she had no water this morning either. Was nasty when I wouldn't give it to her."

"January 11, 1954:

"Eleanor H. and Myra J. F. flushed their cereal this morning. Therefore, their water shall be turned off tomorrow morning before breakfast (without their know-

ing), and see if they put their cereal in the commode again."

"January 23, 1954:

"Martha's toilet was not flushed today yet."

"February 2, 1954:

"Mary J. helped put Irene L. in straps. Dr. Edgett said Mary J.'s grade should be raised to T plus for her helping the way she did. Irene L. complained that her strap on left wrist is too tight although she didn't seem to be in pain. Can move her hand."

"February 2, 1954:

"Irene L. called and said her arm strap (left) was too tight and hurt, so I asked her to wait until time for her medicine and I would look at it."

"February 3, 1954:

"Irene L."—3:00 the next day—"began crying and told me her arm (left) was hurting. Continued so I had Beatrice H. go along in. Seems like a blister forming on underside of her wrist. At 1:00 p.m. on the same day, Irene began crying and said her arm hurt. I told her I was not coming in until medicine time. Then at 2:00 Beatrice H. and I went in. She took medicine. I fixed her arm comfortable and she was quiet the rest of the night."

"February 5, 1954:

"Put cotton in Irene's left strap. Says it feels better."

"February 5, 1954:

"At 6:00 p.m. complained of cuff on left hand hurting her. Tried to make it comfortable and also complained of severe pain in side."

"February 7, 1954:

"Irene L. has requested to see Mrs. Zebley. Appears to have a slight sore on lip. Complains of irritation, also constantly complaining of cuff on left wrist hurting her."

That is February 7, five (5) days afterward.

"February 26, 1954:

"Mary C. was admitted to the hospital. Temperature at 9:20 a.m., 100. Mrs. Ellington was here this afternoon and said they were having a party for Mr. Showalter on the 11th of March in the evening in the hall. Anyone who desires may contribute from $.25 to $1.00. All attendants and matrons are invited. They are planning to buy Mr. Showalter a chair."

"March 3, 1954:

"C. R. had her donuts (had for supper last evening) wrapped in her O. T. work on the window sill at 10:20 a.m. No desert for her for two weeks. Eats her meals in her room for two weeks. Brings nothing out of her room unless the attendant inspects it as well as the others who come out."

"March 7, 1954:

"Shirley W. wrote a very unsatisfactory letter (not mailed—torn up). All letters are censored and put in the mail bag to be mailed tomorrow morning."

And, I can say right here, parenthetically, that I know nothing about the fact that they are continuing to censor the mail there, and, in my opinion, it is wrong and unless there is some basic reason for it, I am going to see that it is corrected.

I haven't yet found any basic reason for censoring the mail that these children want to write. The first time I heard or knew was today when Doctor Bengs mentioned it. When he said that they read these things, it struck me as being the wrong thing to do, and today, for the first time, I heard that it is being continued. I am going to find out if there is any basic reason for it. I did not gather from what he said whether there was or wasn't.

"April 14, 1954:

"Martha was crying and says straps on arms too tight, was biting it trying to get out. At 3:30 Martha S. had medicine which we had to force into her. Complains her left strap hurts her arm. Biting her right strap. Wouldn't eat her supper.

"April 14, 1954:

"Martha S. began crying at 12:00 midnight and kept it up until 3:45 a.m. Said her arm hurts her from the straps being too tight."

"April 15, 1954:

"Anna S. cried and complained quite a lot about arm hurting and said strap was too tight."

"April 24, 1954:

"Edna J. wanted a drink. Told her as soon as she ate her meal she would get a drink, not before. She said we didn't eat garbage and she wouldn't either."

"March 14, 1954:

"Irene L. would like a toothbrush. Didn't have her teeth brushed for a long time."

"March 19, 1954:

"The P plus girls on A Ward must stay in their rooms the balance of the day because they were making motions to girls on B Ward."

"March 26, 1954:

"Cora P. had raisin bread for supper. Took the bread and picked all the raisins out and also took all the icings off. When coming back from supper told her she could not come out this evening for taking her raisins and icings off the bread. She agreed and talked smart later on in the evening, and then got polite and cooperative."

"April 2, 1954:

"Shirley S. stays in her room tomorrow—looked in the window of Anna M. Also talked to her."

"April 13, 1954:

"Martha S. did not eat her dinner. Was put in straps and tube fed."

"April 13, 1954:

"Martha refused her medicine. The aids and Mrs. Keen made her take it."

"April 14, 1954:

"Martha S. wouldn't eat her supper. Biting her right strap. Off and on complains the left is too tight. Took medicine 9:30 with help of aids. Had to force it into mouth."

"April 14, 1954:

"Martha S. began crying and carrying on at 12:00 and kept it up until 3:45. Said her left arm hurt her from the strap being too tight. Beatrice H. and I went in and put cotton around the edge but it didn't seem to do much good. Beatrice, Harriet and myself had to force her to take her 3:30 medicine."

"April 15, 1954:

"Evelyn T. and Edna J. received candy today from home.

They are not permitted to have any of this as long as they are on T list. No girl may have any candy or a box from home while on T list."

"April 15, 1954:

"Martha S. cried and complained quite a bit about her arm hurting her. Said strap was too tight."

"April 16, 1954:

"Martha S. taken to the hospital."

"April 21, 1954:

"Mrs. Zebley called and said when girls receive mail and their relatives ask them what they want, we shall take that out of their letters as they dare not write for anyhing until they are on honor."

"April 27, 1954:

"Mrs. Zebley said over the phone that Dr. Edgett had given permission—keep the food away they like best (those who eat only what they like), for the time being."

"Called Dr. Edgett about the eating problem. Says evidently these girls want a show and they could starve a bit. Says she'll take the responsibility."

"May 1, 1954:

"All girls in C Ward complaining they want a walk. Say they didn't have one for six days."

"May 6, 1954:

"Edna J. taken to the hospital at 4:36 p.m."

That was on May 4.

"May 4, 1954:

"Edna J. trying to get out of strap by standing up and leaning over bed and rubbing it alongside of the bedsprings. She also didn't know I was watching her. Edna Johnston given the cold sheet today about 11:00 a.m. She is to have water every half hour and watched closely. Dr. Edgett will be back at 3:30 to see how she is. If she is sleeping when it is time to give her water, don't wake her up. Just pour a little water in her mouth so it don't get dry.

"May 14, 1954:

"Eleanor H. refused to eat. Taken to the hospital this p.m. P.S.—they have our two sets of straps in the hospital on Eleanor H.'s wrists."

"May 16, 1954:

"Mrs. Hooker, the aids and I put Martha S. in straps. She refused to eat her dinner. She would throw the bread in my face. She has one arm out of straps and keeps pounding on the bedsprings. Dr. was up and tube fed her at 11:30 a.m. Mary Ann and I put Martha S.'s arm back in straps."

"May 18, 1954:

"Martha S. did not eat her dinner and was pounding on her door. Put her matress back on the bed. She fell out of the bed and has marks on her back, arms and legs. Martha S. taken to the hospital at 2:00 p.m."

"June 3, 1954:

"E. N. is to have two hydrate pills at bedtime. Dr. R. says we are to just let Mildred B. sleep. As for her vomiting, Dr. R. says she does that by sticking her fingers down her throat. Make no special effort for her."

"June 6, 1954:

"Edna J.'s room upstairs has an awful smell. Whenever you open the door to go in D Ward you can smell it right away."

"June 10, 1954:

"Dr. R. says that we shall report every meal each girl refuses as soon as she refuses it, and she will be tube fed."

"July 10, 1954:

"Barbara S. tried to demand me to turn her water on this morning. She said so I can clean my face and don't let me tell you again. I did not give her water."

"July 1, 1954:

There are a number of names here now.

"I asked B. S. and S. S. for clothes and they would not give them to me. Four girls mentioned at the beginning of the report continued to pound and talk vulgar. Mrs. Hooker at Dr. Edgett's request called Dr. E. and the doctor got two State Troopers, a nurse and another man and gave F. Dougherty, S. Stewart, and B. S. a shot. Took their matresses. Cannot have them until they prove they are going to behave. Dr. E. said they might get them in three days if they prove to us they are going to be good."

BY MR: TOMPKINS:

Q What is the date of this, Mr. Secretary?

A July 1, 1954, and it appears in Book No. 16, if we have correctly followed these quotations.

"July 4, 1954:

Referring to the same four (4) girls, they "may only have commodes flushed in the morning, once a day, may only have small amount of water to wash only in the morning and bedtime. Positively no soap to wash. This shall be done until further notice due to their behavior."

"July 4, 1954:

"Since Mildred B. broke her wooden spoon, Dr. Edgett says all girls who carry on do not need spoons. Says they can eat with their fingers."

"July 5, 1954:

"Mildred B. and Barbara S. refused to drink their lemonade for supper. Must drink it before they may have water."

"July 6, 1954:

"Dr. Edgett, Mrs. Sebley and four men came up this afternoon and put Shirley W. in straps. Also shots."

"July 14, 1954:

"Shirley W. has been more polite and cooperative since yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Zebley said I could take her one hand and one foot out of straps."

"July 23, 1954:

"Betty P. and Martha W. both on S. list. Positively no talking to them. Betty P. and Martha W. in straps."

"July 23, 1954:

"Betty was crying real hard. Said the straps were cutting her right arm. I left it go on until 12:10. Got aids and covered Martha, then looked at her strap. Arranged it so it didn't cut."

"July 23, 1954:

"Martha W. and Betty P. just as smart and mean as they could be, were put in restraints this p.m., 5:30. Very vulgar and smart talk all night. Elva L. flooded her room tonight siding in with the two girls carrying on. I turned her commode and water off."

"July 24, 1954:

"Edna J. very nasty and wouldn't let me close her

tray door. Got up on her tray shelve and stuck her feet out. I got it shut by hitting her legs hard with the trap door and with help of Cora."

"July 30, 1954:

"Frances L. may not have any candy until further notice."

"August 11, 1954:

"Edna J. still pounding at 10:50. I just got two aid girls up and put Edna's straps tighter."

"August 16, 1954:

"Edna pounding her door during prayers. Ordered in restraint by Dr. Poli. P. S.—had to substitute materials for strap."

"August 18, 1954:

"Edna J. quite disturbed . . . Crying said she could not sleep with arms up. Promises to be good if arms were to be placed down. Crying when going off duty."

"August 18, 1954:

"11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Edna J. talked and yelled all night due to her arms being up. They had been made tighter before I came on duty when she began tearing blankets. 3:30 p.m.—Edna J. complains of pain around her heart. Said it hurt her to breathe."

"August 20, 1954:

"All girls quiet at 9:15, except Edna J. She is pounding so Mrs. Hooker came up and we put her hands above her head so she started to holler. She is more quiet. She is just crying a little bit. At 10:15 p.m., I went in and gave her a drink of water. She said the straps were tight on her ankle. She said she wished she had listened to me."

"August 5, 1954:

"Girls who have not taken their medicine will not get a drink, be washed and no commodes flushed until they take their medicine first. E. J. is out of restraints."

"August 12, 1954:

"Edna J. did a lot of coughing. Seems to have a cold. Eleanor H. said her arms and legs are paining and also her legs seemed swollen. Edna said she aches all over. Ida R. started screaming and pounding her door. I called Dr. R. and she suggested giving her sodium amathol which Ida refused. Dr. R., Mrs. Strauss and a man came up and gave her medicine, and put her in restraints, both arms. About twenty minutes later Ida got arms out of restraint. Mrs. Strauss and man came back and with help of Betty P.," and three others "she was put in restraints by Dr. R.'s orders."

"August 15, 1954:

"Ida R. screaming and crying when I came on duty. Slightly frothy at her mouth. At 3:00 she had her hand out of restraint, then kicked the door furiously screaming and crying and threatening."

"August 18, 1954:

"E. J. quite disturbed." I am skipping some of this. You will find the full stuff in the book, in the papers. "Crying, she said she could not sleep with arm up and promises to be good if arms are replaced down."

"August 20, 1954:

"Dr. Poli gave E. H. a shot at 6:00. She got awake at 10:15 saying her arm hurt her (it was a bit tight). I tried to fix it. When she knew I was not releasing it altogether she became very nasty, screaming and very vulgar. At 2:50 Eleanor H. had one arm out of strap. Betty B. and Betty P. and I went in to put it back. She struck at us. Also tried to bite and her leg straps aren't too short as she kicked at me."

"August 21, 1954:

"Eleanor H. out of restraints—put her back in twice. Talked very smart and vulgar . . ."

"August 21, 1954:

"11:00 p.m. Eleanor H. still screaming at 11:10. Mrs. O. and I put her left arm to the head of her bed. At 11:50 she said she would be good if I put it down on the side rail, so Nellie R. and I did and covered her. So she slept the rest of the night."

"August 24, 1954:

"Miss Jolly is asking for $.25 from each employee for the Republican Council for Women. Payday today 2:00 to 4:00."

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Does that have something to do with the girls here?

A It has something to do with the conidtions there, because that is prevalent in all the institutions. I am glad you asked that question.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, do you think they might ask for $.25 for the Democratic Women's Guild here?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't think so, because there are no Democratic people there yet, and I have no objection to the Republicans being there if they can do a job and Democrats won't be there if they do not do a job, at least as long as I am there.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, how much more of that do you have?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What I am doing, I have three more phases to point out to you, the things that I think make the point that I have maintained throughout in this case. That is why I want to read them to you. I don't care if you read the rest or not. You will have enough in what I am reading for me to make the point of what I am doing and why I did it.

For instance, "August 28, 1954:

"Eleanor H. very nasty. After giving her her mattress, used very profane language. Demanded her hands put down. Wants a lot of attention. Really demanding it."

"August 28, 1954:

"Ethel N. is very much upset. We put her in restraints twice. She got out the third time so we put her hands and feet in restraints. So Mrs. O. and I and the help of the aid girls got her in. She was very nasty. I made the straps good and tight."

On the 21st of September, "Ethel N. screaming and crying while the Dr. was here. Dr. R. really angry at her. Used a wet towel on her face. Promised Dr. to eat and be good—all S girls may have their commodes flushed when necessary."

"September 17, 1954," and this will answer some of your questions.

"When the Rabbi visits Freda L., please supervise and listen very carefully what is said. If she tells him any false reports or any misbehavior, close the tray door and visit is over. These orders came over phone from Mrs. Zebley."

You see, there is no discrimination there; the Priest and the Rabbi were treated the same. I read you the one about the Priest kneeling on the floor and talking through the ventilator to them.

"September 9, 1954:

"Martha S. was crying. Said her arm hurt. At 11:35 she became quiet and then at 12:45 she began crying real hard that the arm hurt. Said if they would just put it down to the side of the bed, it wouldn't pain so. Cried real hard until 1:13 a.m. Slept until 3:10 a.m. Then cried until 3:35. Awake again at 4:55 crying to have her arm let down. Betty B. and I gave her a drink. Quiet again. At 5:55 Ethel N. began crying and around 11:50 said she was cold and wanted another blanket. Kept it up until 12:35, then became quiet but didn't go to sleep.

"September 21, 1954:

"E. N. is to have two C Hydrates after dinner and supper today (when nasty and screaming, a wet towel across her face might help). Dr. cured her today with it."

"September 24, 1954:

"Ethel N. refuses medicine. Was crying and fussing. She wants out of straps. She started talking very vulgar so I got a wet towel and put it across her face."

"October 4, 1954:

"Had to give Ethel N. wet towel before she would take her pill. She used vulgar, profane language and wouldn't be quiet so I gave her the wet towel again, and I mean wet—right out of the commode. Everything okay."

"Ethel N. said she was cold at 12:00. Wanted a blanket. I told her I didn't dare give her any. She cried for a few minutes, complained because the attendant had a wet towel in commode and put on her face."

"October 11, 1954:

"Ethel N. taken out of restraint. One hand and one foot by Mrs. Oberland and Mrs. H. She started pounding her door. Called disciplinarian. Mrs. Hooker said I was to give her wet towel. When I went into her room she seen I had the towel, said she would be good. I told her she would get it if I heard her again."

"October 8, 1954:

"Girls in D Ward started to talk very smart and vulgar. About 3:00 p.m. they started pounding and screaming—turned water and commodes off."

"October 24, 1954:

"D.'s left ankle swollen terribly. Dr. R. ordered restraint off."

"October 22, 1954:

"Took D. J.'s one leg out of restraint as it was swollen and sore."

"October 23, 1954:

"Coal oiled girls heads today. Martha S. refused coal oil. Was given by force."

"October 25, 1954:

"Freda C. and Martha S. may have their dessert now."

"November 7, 1954:

"Elva L. and Florence D. are just as nasty about their water being turned off as they can be. Neither girl may have hot water or commode flushed until further notice. They may have a drink when they ask for it."

"November 10, 1954:

"Had to wet towel Martha S. to take her pill.

"November 11, 1954: 4:00 p.m.

"Had to wet towel Martha S. to take her pill.

"November 12, 1954:

"Elva begged for a blanket. Says she asked Mrs. Oshler for an apology just so we will flush her commode.

"11:30 p.m. Ethel N. says she was cold. Spoke respectful to me. I told Elva I wasn't allowed to give her a blanket."

These are two interesting items that I want to read to read to you together. One is dated December 15, 1954, and it says:

"Nellie R.'s commode smells quite bad but will not ask to have it flushed."

Then two (2) days later, December 17:

"Nellie R. asked me about 6:00 p.m. if I would flush her commode so I did, then thanked me."

"November 20, 1954:

"Betty P. said her left arm hurt. Cuff cuts on one edge as it wasn't on straight and cuts in her arm, and the strap also cuts on her arm where it is put through the cuff. This was at 12:20 p.m. She was quiet until 3:05, then she rapped on her bed a couple of times; said her arm hurt so she couldn't sleep. Cried but quietly. At 4:20 she got quite loud crying that her arm hurt. Cried until 4:30, then again at 5:10 until 5:30. I told her I would call and see if I dare loosen it a little."

"November 21, 1954:

"Martha S. refused the thorozene Dr. R. ordered so we wet towelled her good and made her willing to take it."

"December 9, 1954:

"Martha S. refused her dinner and blood pill. Her pill was given by force using the wet towel."

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I think we will take a recess. Are you through with your statement?

A I am finished with this.

Q Thas is your general statement?

A No, that is in my general statement.

SENATOR SCOTT: You are not finished with your general statement?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: About five (5) minutes is all I want.

SENATOR PECHAN: I would like to have a meeting of the committee before we dismiss anybody to find what the agenda will be for tonight and tomorrow morning.

Now, I don't know how long you have been here, Mr. Secretary, but if we do that with every witness, we will be here until next October.

MR. TOMPKINS: Maybe we ought to have the Secretary meet with us to find out who he has, so that we may sort of plan our agenda.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, from this point on, I say I leave it to you which witnesses you want to call. In other words, I think that what I have shown you and what I have said is the record from the hospital itself.

I have Miss Cox here so that you will know that this was not entirely a secret. She is from the department. I have Mrs. Schneeberg, and I have Miss Wilson here, and I have a Mrs. Mench here who is ready to tell you that she brought this matter to the attention of the Board of Trustees and Senator Wolfe.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you, Mr. Secretary, have the girls who wrote that?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You asked for them to be here, the attendants.

MR. TOMPKINS: I believe the Senator is referring to Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. O'Dell.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: They were asked to be here. Yes, we have these witnesses, and it is up to you which ones you want to call.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you have the statements now that you can distribute to us, Mr. Secretary?

A Yes.

Q In those statements, were you mentioning "Mary P" and "Mary S"? Is that the way they are?

A In some instances I used the full names and in some I didn't.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: These are the statements in connection with the "Vicki" case.

(Secretary Shapiro then distributed to the members of the committee material entitled "Case of Vicki Hobeck" and "Excerpts From Records of Johnston Cottage."

(Whereupon, the hearing recessed at 6:15 p. m., to reconvene this evening, Wednesday, March 23, 1955, at 8:00 p.m.)

(Evening Session, 8:00 p.m.)

Sen. Pechan. Let us come to order. We will resume with Secretary Shapiro.

HON. HARRY SHAPIRO, Recalled
BY SEN. PECHAN:

Q We will resume where we left off, Mr. Secretary.

A I want to tell you that the girls in Johnston Cottage, one of them has been there since March, 1953; another since January, 1953; another since May, 1953; another since December, 1953; one July, 1954; two January, 1955, one December, 1954; another one June, 1954; another one October, 1954; one August, 1954; February, 1954; one November, 1954; one more in August and one more in November, 1954; one in September, 1954; one in August, 1953; and one in September, 1953.

None of these girls at any time since February 17th have been put in any kind of restraint in any form, with the exception of one girl who was for a temporary period placed in a room by herself and the door closed until she recovered. But we have found no necessity in dealing with these same girls to strap them or to force them to eat. They have been girls who have been brought out of an unusual and, I think, a rather unnecessary situation, they are adjusting themselves to consideration, treatment and affection.

We have divided and changed the name of the Johnston Cottage, we no longer call it the Johnston Cottage, we are calling it the Johnston Counseling Center. It is divided into three wings. We call one of them the study wing, the other is the privileged wing, the third is the departure wing.

In this departure wing the girls are being prepared by first in all, in these stages they go through complete examination and study by a group that we have, both on a temporary and some on a permanent basis. And from the departure wing they will go to the McClure Cottage. A number of them are now being examined for the purpose of being sent out on parole or returning to their families as soon as we find assurance that they can be properly cared for when they leave. At least ten or twelve of them will be ready for discharge on parole during the next two or three weeks when our examinations are completed, that is of these same forty girls that were in this Johnston Cottage.

The work is being done in charge now of a visiting psychiatrist from Danville—we brought him in because we had no psychiatrist there, no provision in the budget or in the law for a psychiatrist—The directress of Services, Miss Halfpenny, Dr. Olga Riekstein, I think is the name the Director of Social Service, Miss Hilda Jolly, the Directress of Nurses, Mrs. Schneeberg, the Psychologist, Miss Ruhl, and Miss Cox of our department.

All these people have been working steadily since we took over there for the purpose of trying to adjust these children back again to a normal method of living there and to a study of finding out what they really need to bring them back, for the purpose of putting them into some useful existence.

I think it should be made clear to you that my future, most of it is in back of me and I am not interested in trying to develop a political situation here. I think good government is good politics and I think every man on this Committee particularly the members of the House and Senate, knows that, and I am not concerned about the fact that some of the members are Republicans and some are Democrats. You are men and you are human beings.

I think if it can be made clear to you what we are trying to do, at least, what I am trying to do, we can get your help in accomplishing something that is very important to Pennsylvania today.

You can say without fear that I would say there are about three or four institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the mental health field that are doing a good job. In spite of the fact that they have been in the hands and control of one party for probably eighteen years.

It proves that where in localities you find good politics you can have an institution which is under a Democratic or a Republican administration run properly, if the people have a feeling for what is trying to be done.

We have an institution in Warren, Pennsylvania, which is doing an excellent job and making a contribution along the lines we are trying to do.

I think you men should know this. Remember, in 1938 I drew the Mental Health act under which Pennsylvania became responsible for the care of mental patients. It did not go into effect because under its provisions it was postponed until, I think, 1939 or 1941, and then under the James administration it was postponed for another two-year period. But in 1943 there was a divided House and Senate and we couldn't get the postponement, so in 1943 Pennsylvania took over actively the responsibility for the care of mental patients.

We spent $30 million during that biennium and we had 48,000 patients in our institutions. The institutions were undermanned, the men were underpaid, and you couldn't accomplish very much with the money.

Now it is ten years later, 1955. We spent $110 million appropriated $110 million, for mental health in Pennsyl-

vania. The institutions are undermanned, the people are underpaid and under-staffed.

It is the purpose of this administration to ask you men to see this picture in its true light, and to save yourselves, since we are going to try to convince you that if this job is our responsibility, it is either worth doing right or not at all. It will take a lot of money to do it right. We are in competition today in all the surrounding states, first, with industry so far as our unskilled worker is concerned by way of attendants.

You can see by the amount of money you pay the type of attendant you are going to get. It is important that you should know this in judging what has happened in this picture. This is not the only place it has happened. It is happening in other places. Some of it is due to politics. A lot of it is due to the fact that you are not getting the right people because you are unwilling to pay the right money. But there must be one thing, there must be, and that is a feel of what is the responsibility of an institution.

When I finished going through this situation, it seemed so obvious to me that in this day and age this was no way to treat children, mental defectives, and this was no institution to have that kind of a building, so obvious that I was afraid I was wrong and I conferred with people who should know. Before I issued the statement I was influenced a great deal in what I did by what was told to me by these three people who worked there. I discussed that matter with men who should know. On their advice I took the trouble to make a personal investigation over the weekend of the three people whose statements were given to the Board of Trustees and I found them to be college graduates, people who had been entrusted by the federal government with work overseas, who had experience in this field, at least two of them, and one, Miss Wilson, who was a graduate of the Harrisburg Hospital, a industrial nurse, and who had some experience in this work.

I reached the conclusion from what I saw and the belief of these people the only thing to do with Johnston Cottage was to stop it right in its tracks, and that is what I did. That is what I propose to do with every instiution that we have under our charge.

I do not need this job for compensation. I like this job, I asked for it. I asked for this job because I thought I could do something. I am in a position where I do not have to depend on it for money and I do not need any political advancement, but I do want to do a job here.

I have made the statement very clear, and it goes for Republicans and Democrats, there is no harm in any institution of the superintendent calling on a politician to give him a man who fits in a job. The harm comes when that superintendent retains the man who is not qualified for a job. I do not object to a politician or political leader getting a man a job in an institution, but I object to him keeping him there when he shouldn't be there.

That is practical politics and I am not going beyond it. I am not asking or expecting a Eutopian situation. This is a dual form of government, politics will always play a part in many of the things we do, but in mental institutions the first proposition that has to be fulfilled is that the man must be competent to fill the job and the people who run the institution must be made to feel that they have a responsibility to the people in the institution.

That is why I am happy that you are hearing this story, look at the story in the life of our responsibility.

BY SEN: SCOTT:

Q Mr. Secretary, you realize, of course, under the resolution that the scope of inquiry of this Committee is limited. In the things that you have just said during the past five minutes, I take it that you recommend that the Legislature appoint a joint committee to go into the whole study of our mental health situation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Am I right in that?

A No I don't say you should do that. You may have to do that when the final request of the department is submitted to you, you may have to do that if you feel that there has not been submitted enough evidence to warrant the expenditure of the money that we are going to ask.

Q When the time comes I presume you are going to go into the budget office and present the arguments you have just given here for expansion and so on—

A That's right and my purpose in saying what I have just said to you is that I would like when the time comes for the budget to be considered by the Senate and the House that you have a public hearing on the matter and that you permit me to bring in to state for your guidance the men with whom I have been dealing for the last four or five months men like Dr. Meninger, who has agreed and expressed his willingness to come here and tell you his experience in mental health in Kansas, men like Dr. Smith, who runs the Pennsylvania Institute in Philadelphia, and the men in the Western Psychiatric Dr. Rosen, who is doing a job there, to let you know what it is we have to do. I am pretty nearly aware of what has to be done now and I am working towards it, but I think you are entitled and should know the whole program and what it means, because there are a number of things involved in this picture.

Today we are spending $17 million, and I hope you will not think I am intruding, I think it is important, we are spending $17 million a biennium to hospitals, general hospitals in the state. It is not a state function, short-time illness, it is a community function. But we got it with us. This year it is going to have to be around $22 million.

All those institutions ought to be made to throw open their doors for us to take the load of those cases that can be handled outside of the hospital into their clinics for the purpose of giving them treatment. If I can get that picture before you at a public hearing, then you will be able to see what it is we are trying to do in this administration. It will be necessary, because the amount of additional money is large and you will be justified in asking justification.

That is why I am saying to you what I did, so that you will understand what it is that we are aiming for and why we are doing the things we are to try to clean up these institutions.

BY SEN. FLEMING:

Q Mr. Secretary, getting back to the real purpose of this hearing, you have stated earlier about the little girls. I think you continually referred to them as little

girls. Now what would the average age of the inmates of Laurelton be, sir, do you know?

A Well, if you are talking about the mental age, that is one thing.

Q No, I am talking about the—

A The physical age runs from 13 to about 25, as far as I can remember.

Q Would it not be true, sir, that many of those girls who are committed there, unless there is some improvement in them, that they are supposed to stay there until they are no longer of child-bearing age?

A No, indeed that is not true. They are not supposed to stay there any longer than is necessary to adjust them, train them to the particular level for which they are fit. In other words, the first problem is to find out what this child is. What is its level of age? The next problem is to see what this child can do with its hands, its feet, and its mind in order to adjust it to its own level and find a useful place in society, so that she either becomes a seamstress, or a waitress, or she becomes a nurse of some kind, a child nurse. You find a place where she can perform a useful service in society. Once you find that, you then farm them out, either back to their own people, if the environment is O.K. or to some family who will be willing to take them, knowing the picture. They have been released to families in the neighborhood.

Q Now, another question. You allege cruelty on the part of Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett.

A No, I said there was cruelty to the children. I did not say that Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett was responsible, I did not know who was responsible at the time. To my mind, as I see the picture now, I think Dr. Ireland knew very little of what was going on.

Q Well, then, may I ask you another question, sir? When the Board of Trustees suggested that the American Association for the Mentally Deficient be called in to make an impartial survey, at that time, I believe—and all I have is what the newspapers said—you said that that was not necessary. In light of the testimony that you have given, and you have outlined a very splendid program for Pennsylvania, which I sincerely hope can be done, wouldn't this be almost the time to bring the experts in the field of phychiatry to see whether or not Laurelton is being run correctly?

A You don't need to bring in experts for that. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has had at its beck and call within two weeks before I took office the services of the best known psychiatrists in the state of Pennsylvania, with whom I have been conferring in every action that I take. We hold a meeting every month. We are having one on the 18th of April, we had one on the 18th of March. I haven't made a major move in this picture without their consultation and advice. But at the time this suggestion for calling in somebody else was made to me I wasn't even talking about Dr. Ireland, or Dr. Edgett, or anybody else. I had asked the Board to close down Johnston Cottage on the base on which it was used.

As Secretary of Welfare, it was my responsibility to see that nobody hung by their hands a minute longer than was necessary. All I asked them to do was to take immediate action in that respect. They didn't do it, so I did it, and I think the results prove I was right. These forty dangerous girls are now being treated like human beings, and they haven't done anybody any harm.

Why call in somebody from New York to tell me I should stop what was going on. That is my responsibility. I have been severely criticized for having found out what was going on. If I did nothing until they came and somebody got killed—

Q You say somebody got killed?

A I say, if somebody got killed or injured badly, and I knew what I know now and on the 12th of February, I could be severely criticized. I have the authority to act and, therefore, the responsibility.

Q At the time, sir, that the Board of Trustees suggested bringing in an impartial committee, at that time you didn't think that that was necessary?

A No, I didn't want to wait for that. I didn't care if they brought somebody else in, in the first place. I don't think a board that is being charged with having neglected certain people should select the person who is to investigate them. That was No. 1.

No. 2, what I was trying to tell the Board is, I don't want to wait until somebody else comes down here, maybe take five days longer and somebody is being strapped five more days. I want that stopped now. That was the only difference I had with the Board.

Q Well, may I ask you a further question. Do you believe that at any time restraints are necessary on any of these patients?

A Not of the kind they used.

Q Any kind do you think are necessary?

A You don't need them today. With all the knowledge we have, there is no use for the restraint that was used in this institution, not the slightest.

Q You did not understand my question, sir. I said, is it necessary to have some type of restraint?

A Yes, I think it is. You close the door. If it is a wild patient, you take all the beds and everything out of the room, and you put the child in there and you try to talk to it. You take time off, but not for three months, not for three years, not for six months, not without food.

Q Would the conditions that have existed at Laurelton are they in any way comparable to the conditions that you investigated in Morganza in the western part of the state.

A They are not, there isn't another institution in Pennsylvania under our jurisdiction that has this type of building and, as a matter of fact, there were plans and bids going to be held for the building of this type of institution, a building solely for restraint, and I stopped it, because psychologically a building like that becomes like Johnston Cottage, everybody in the institutions says, "There is where you may be some day." That in itself is a retardation to recovery. It is a fright. You don't correct mental patients by fright. Read the history there and see, "If you don't do this I will give you an injection." An injection isn't given as a threat, injections are given if necessary. Thorazine is given to quiet a patient. The whole theory was one of penalty and fright.

Q Are there any psychiatrists at Laurelton Village now?

A Yes, we have a part-time psychiatrist there.

Q Was there a part-time psychiatrist there at the time of your—

A Not that I know of, no, sir; not when I came there.

Q Ever had there been, sir?

A Not to my knowledge. I hope you will pardon my voice. It sounds as if I am angry, or something, but I am not. It is really a frog.

Q You weren't angry a minute ago?

A No, I wasn't.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Secretary, I quite agree with you that the purpose of any institution is the rehabilitation of those who are in there, but they only are supposed to commit patients to Laurelton who are of child-bearing age, is that right?

A That is correct.

Q Those at Laurelton are classified, in addition to the classifications which were read here today—what we would say over-sexy, is that not right, a great number of them?

A I don't know. I don't think that would classify these people.

Q Have you made a study as to the nature of these girls who are in this institution?

A Specifically, no. I wasn't interested in their nature, I was interested in their treatment. Even a criminal, you shouldn't beat a criminal or treat him cruelly. I didn't have to find out what their character or their mentality was.

Q Is the nature of the treatment which you are administering now designed also to overcome their over-sexy condition?

A I don't know how you would do that, do you?

Q No, that is what I am asking you, you are the Secretary of Welfare.

A Well, I'm not the secretary of sex. I am not the secretary of sex, remember that. I mean, let's stick to this proposition, I haven't charged that these girl are angels. I have said that these girls were the charge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, they were brutally treated, I think their own record shows it. I don't care if they were over-sexed, or not.

Q Well, Mr. Secretary—

A You know you can even rape a girl who is a prostitute. So you have to have consideration for the person.

Q Mr. Secretary, what I am asking you is, if there is any different treatment that should be accorded to those of that classification as against some other classification in the mental defective field?

A People who are trained in psychiatric treatment, psychiatrists, psychologists, make it their business to treat each case on an individual basis, trying to see what it is that is disturbing the child and trying to find a means of correcting the disturbance. That is their business.

Secretaries of welfare and superintendents of Institutions are charged with the responsibility of seeing that during those investigations, classifications and treatment they be treated like human beings, even though they may be senile, or mentally disturbed, or insane criminals.

Q Mr. Secretary, there is a history up there of recent months of having the windows painted in one of the cottages. Do you know why those windows were painted?

A No, I don't know who did it, or why it was done.

Q There is also a record that ventilation in these individual rooms in Johnston Cottage only was allowed from the top of the windows. Do you know why ventilation was only allowed from the top of the windows?

A No, I don't. I know the windows were much above the height of the children that were in there and I know that if the child sat or stood up the only thing she saw was from blank walls, the windows were above the child's head. I have seen it in the books that on some occasions they climbed up there and—

Q You have stated, I believe in your remarks that there are occasions when it might be necessaryto take the bed and everything out of the room?

A Yes. In Morganza you have what we know as delinquents, juvenile delinquents, and I saw instances where you put the child in there, one of these tough customers, and they tear everything apart. So you put them in one of these rooms which is built and which has nothing but four walls and tiled floors. But when I found that they weren't feeding that person, that the attendants weren't giving attention to them, I insisted they immediately be taken to a place where they could be given attention, and a record made every hour and a report made to the superintendent and certified to me what attention was given to the patients in those rooms.

Q You are alking about Morganza?

A You keep them in that place on solitary confinement and you can make them pretty rough. In all my life I can't picture who the girl is that it would take five men, including a member of the Board of Trustees, to subdue, a thirteen year old child. To me that is a revolting picture, to call in two or three outside men, two able-bodied nurses, a member of the Board of Trustees, and everything else. That child was only there three weeks. What happened in those three weeks that changed that child from a person who was discharged from Allentown as cured into a maniac? I don't believe it. It doesn't happen that way.

Q Mr. Secretary, have you ever seen what is necessary to restrain a person who gets in that condition?

A Yes, I was in Byberry in 1938 and I crawled into a cellar window with four others, and we took our lives in our hands with 150 people, stark naked, going around wild, with them restrained, with them stretched out in spread-eagle fashion. I saw all those things twenty years ago, thirty years ago. I haven't seen them today, not in the last five years.

Q Have you inquired of your doctors in your mental institutions as to what it takes sometimes to subdue or handle a patient who gets in that condition?

A Whatever it may take to handle a patient who gets in that condition doesn't justify the behavior in Johnston Cottage. It doesn't justify—anybody that had to be kept in soliary confinement for two years is not the type of patient that should be maintained at Johnston Cottage, because they are not doing anything for them, they are not equipped to do anything for them. I am trying to make the point with you, sir, that it is possible that children will get wild. We have them in our own homes and we use the term loosely, but they may get wilder in an institution. But if that institution isn't equipped o handle that kind of child it has no business to substitute cruelty for proper medical treatment. That is the complaint I am making.

I ought to be made crystal clear that we are not

talking here about whether the child was wild or badly behaved, we are talking about the treatment that was accorded an abnormal child who came there because of abnormalities and whose abnormalities are normal for that child. And you have to understand how to treat them. If you don't, you have no right to be the head of the institution.

Q Now, if you will get back to this one particular girl—

A No, I am not getting back to any one particular girl, I am talking about 40 girls.

Q I am questioning you. I want to stress that point. It appears in her records that at the age of six she had a diagnosis of having syphilis, of being encephalitic.

A That's right. I referred to it in my talk.

Q And she has a record of having been transferred around to numerous foster homes, has she not?

A That's right.

Q Including on one occasion in the home of some Indians?

A That I didn't see.

Q Well, it's in the report.

A Well, it may be. I didn't see that, now what does make her—

Q Will you please permit me to develop this, Mr. Secretary?

A I thought you had finished. I am sorry.

Q Did you read in the report where when her mother was going to place her in Gannondale, a girl's institution in Erie, that she ran away?

A Yes. She ran away from this institution, too.

Q And when the police picked her up in Erie she gave them a tremendous scuffle?

A Yes.

Q And she had such violent temper tantrums that in order to subdue her and take care of her they had to commit her to the Erie County Jail that night?

A I read that.

Q That the next day that she was sent to Allentown, which I think was in February of 1952?

A Yes, I read that.

Q Did you read the running record of the ward report at Allentown?

A Yes, I read it, every word of it. I read it through and read most of it when I was up there.

Q She was quite a well-behaved girl up until July 28th, was she not?

A What is that?

Q The running ward report at Allentown indicated that she was quite cooperative and quite happy up until about July 28, 1952.

A That's right.

Q And on July 28th—

A I am not saying the dates, I don't remember the dates. You just read them.

Q July 28, 1952, she began to display evidences of being sullen, temper, and other evidences of not being her usual self. That continued until August 25th of 1952 when she was committed to Laurelton?

A No, I don't agree with that at all. I don't agree with that at all.

Q Well, the ward records at Allentown show that?

A Up until the last thing you said I agreed with you, but when she was committed to Laurelton she had been discharged as cured by the judge. The judges discharged her at Allentown as cured and ready for training, no psychosis at all.

Q Wasn't that about the age of life when she came into her change of life?

A Well, that depends on the person herself. That occurs sometimes as late as 40 years, or 45 years, and sometimes as early as 15. If you are talking about the age of puberty, that may have been around 15, but she hadn't reached it yet.

Q Would that puberty period with the background of encephalitis—

A I don't know, nobody seems to know.

Q Cause her to become in the condition she was?

A I don't think she was in any bad condition at all, I don't agree with you. I read that girl's life as a neglected child, who was looking since the time she was six years old for somebody to put their arms around her and give her a little hug and tell her what an important person she was. And nobody ever did it to her, even at Allentown.

Q Have you made inquiries as to how she is making out at Warren?

A Yes, the record shows how she is making out at Warren. She is not making out very good at Warren.

Q The record shows that at times she is put into what they call a side room, does it not?

A The record shows that she is what we would call crazy, and I am not surprised. I'm shocked.

Q I am asking you, Mr. Secretary, if the record shows that she was put in side rooms at Warren at times?

A She is a girl who is now insane, and the record shows, they are having a lot of trouble with her.

Q That is not my question. Do you know the nature of the side rooms in which she is placed at Warren?

A No, I have never been to Warren.

Q I would advise you to go and take a look at them.

A You want to close them, is that what you mean?

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Chairman, I don't understand what you are trying to do. What is the point of all this? As the Secretary says, it is his understanding that this inquiry is to find out whether or not there was abuse of these people there, regardless of their mental condition. And, as he says, you can abuse a person whether they are criminal, whether they are insane, or whether they are sane. The purpose of the inquiry is not to determine whether this girl was crazy when she went there, or anything else. As I understand it, the purpose of the inquiry is to find out whether she was abused when she was there. We could go on for weeks with this sort of questioning.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think Representative Tompkins has a right to build up his case. I don't know anything about it, but—

Mr. SHAPIRO. I don't think that Representative Tompkins or I have a case. I don't think we have any case, do you? I want to make that pretty clear. I am unwilling to participate in a case in dealing with a situation of this kind. I am undertaking a responsibility here. There is no case involved here at all.

Mr. TOMPKINS. I'm trying to get information here as to whether or not these people were abused.

Mr. BOIES. We are not trying anybody, Mr. Chairman.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Secretary, a few minutes ago you testified as to the age range, and I don't think you were absolutely correct in it. I don't know, but from my investigation up there on Sunday it seemed that there were a lot of older inmates than 26. I wonder if there's somebody we might be able to check with so that we can get the record straight?

A The average age of admission, according to their own biennial report last year, was approximately 15 years.

Q I am talking about a range?

A Range from about 11 to—some of them are 39, some are 40, some are past 45.

Q I am looking at the record of—

A It's on page—the beginning, when the girl is mature and when the child-bearing period closes.

Q Do you know the range in the Johnston Cottage?

A That I don't know.

Q I am looking at the record on admissions up to 1954 and it is from 12 to 40, and I would like to get the record straight on that.

A I didn't know that. My impression was they were from 12 to 26—24 or 26.

Miss COX. Mr. Secretary, the admissions are sometimes controlled at about 30 at the time the girl is admitted, age 30, and gives her the tapering off years to be adjusted and returned rather than waiting until the closing of the child-bearing period—

Q Mr. Secretary, you keep referring to the inmates as children, and I didn't know you were doing that in their physical age sense or in their mental age sense. I just wanted to make the record straight that there were people who were 40 and probably older—

A Yes, I think that I am treating them as children more because of their mental age than I am anything else. Some of them are actually children.

Q I just wanted to find that out.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mr. Secretary, they refer to some of these inmates as little girls, don't they, in the low group?

A Yes.

Q They call them little girls even though they may be 40 years of age?

A Some, yes.

Q That's because of their mentality range?

A I don't know why they do it.

Q But they call them little girls?

A Yes.

Q When I was at Johnston Cottage I didn't see any children.

A I mean, if you call a person 16 or 17 years old not a child, then you didn't see any children, but I saw 16 and 17 year old girls there.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think we can develop the age at Johnston Cottage.

SENATOR DERK. In my inquiry at Johnston Cottage, I spoke to various girls, and whether they know or not, and I rather think they do, the oldest girl there told me—she said she was the oldest girl there and she was 31. That was a colored girl. I don't know how true that is.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I would like to ask another question, if I may. Mr. Secretary, is there anything being done out there at Laurelton at the present time screening out the degrees of these inmates?

A Yes, that's what I told you we were starting to do, and we are examining all of these patients for the purpose of determining what is their actual status and what it is that can be done for them, sort of creating an overall program for all of these people.

Q How long will it take?

A I can't tell you. I am sure within the next two or three weeks some of these Johnston Cottage patients are going to be moved out into society again.

Q During the course of your prepared remarks I heard you use the phrase "coal-oil heads." What do you mean by that?

Well, I suppose vermin find a place, or they are trying to avoid it, so they use coal oil in the hair. That is understandablue.

Q When this state trooper was called in on July 1, 1954, when there was an uprising or something, did you determine what the cause of that uprising was?

A No. I read it in the notes. You got an atmosphere in the notes, in those books that you read that the tables were turned over. I don't know what provoked it. That is 1954, you are talking about, not the one you talked about in '50?

Q No, I'm talking now about the one on July 1, 1954.

A I'm talking about the '54.

MR. TOMPKINS. You may refer to that. Here is the police report on that, Doctor. I think that was the time that they were called to assist in the administration of some drugs, according to this police report.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. All right, I'll look this over, Mr. Tompkins.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Now, my next question is, Mr. Secretary, could you demonstrate to me or show me the different types of strapping down, by the hands or by the feet? I understand straps are straps whether they are strapped by the wrists or to the waists, upright or prone—

A One of the methods described in the books is to place the hands of the child, lay her out on the bed, place the hands of the child together and tie those two hands to the head of the bed, and do the same with the feet and tie them to the foot of the bed. That's one of the common methods of restraint that they used here. They had wrist straps made of leather hooked on to each wrist, hooked together, and the, in turn, the hands were over the head and hooked on to the head of the bed.

Q When they were in that position, is that when they got the towel treatment—the wet towel—

A No, the wet towel treatment apparently was given when they wouldn't take food or they wouldn't take medicine. That's the treatment of soaking a towel terrifically heavy with water, wrapping it around the head and pulling it tight and choking the patient until sometimes she opens the mouth and they force the pill down or they choke her into insensibility.

Q My next question is about the wet blanket or the wet sheet treatment. What is that like?

A If they had tubs there, as they do in many of the other institutions, where they give therapeutic treatment of cold water, or hot water, and sometimes trans-

ferring from the hot tub to the cold tub as sedation—if they would have done that. Instead of that they take a sheet and wet it, wet it thoroughly and wrap it around the patient, and that can be done easily, you wrap the patient around and sort of pull the sheet together, and then put a blanket over it and pin your blanket down, and that quiets the person who gets that treatment, quiets them down. That is understandable, and it is a method that is used in many institutions.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Mr. Secretary, we have deviated to some extent from the primary purpose of our hearing, particularly in the things that you said on the whole mental situation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I found them very interesting and they contained a great deal of food for thought, but what I primarily am interested in are the things you either observed or heard which led you to make the press statement of February 16, 1955, which I think is what we are here to develop. With that thought in mind, these excerpts in the record of those day books, let's call them, those 40 day books which you turned over to the Committee Chairman earlier this evening—Who turned those over to you?

A On Monday morning when I found the records were being—I was told they were being taken out, I sent Dr. Bengs and Mr. Woutersz—Dr. Bengs to take charge, Mr. Woutersz to pick up the records. The lady who took the records home finally brought them back, gave them to Dr. Ireland, and Dr. Ireland later in the day, the next day, turned them over to Mr. Woutersz. Mr. Woutersz is in our Department and he turned them over to me.

Q Dr. Ireland did turn them over to your Department?

A Oh, yes.

Q Now, when was that? Was that before your Board meeting or after your Board meeting?

A That was after the Board meeting.

Q That was after the Board meeting?

A The statements in that record were not based on those books.

Q That was the question that I was going to ask. The statements that you made in your press release of February 16, 1955, were not predicated on the things that you read later on in these books?

A No, no, they were based on the statements of Mrs. Schneeberg and Miss Wilson.

Q And your own personal observation?

A And by personal observation, plus a Miss Marino, who came without my knowing her, one of the ladies from the institution, she testified, and they told me the things—they gave me the records, the names of the patients and the things that had happend to them. There is one patient that they gave me—I haven't even mentioned it there, you'll hear the story later—that is the patient who was beaten and dragged over the floor, dragged around by the hair, which they told to the Board.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Secretary, have you discontinued the practice of using straps up there now?

A Yes, all restraints have been discontinued.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Secretary, in your opinion, then, on February 17th, the day that you ordered the change up there, in your opinion, due to your observation, Dr. Ireland was definitely guilty of bad treatment of the inmates, is that correct?

A No I have a sort of sympathy for Dr. Ireland's position. As a matter of fact, I wasn't saying anything about either of them. I tried to avoid involving either of them because they were professional people. I think Dr. Ireland was taken in a great deal by Dr. Edgett. At the time I made the statements I wasn't concerned about pinning the responsibility, I was trying to correct the condition and bring it to the attention of the proper people. When the Board refused to act, then I made that statement. But I don't say that Dr. Ireland is responsible. But from reading these records, I have no doubt about it that Dr. Edgett was the master-hand who gave the orders, and you can see it throughout the book. It may be that a great deal of it was without Dr. Ireland's knowledge, although she certainly should have known in her position. Some of these things were brought to her attention. These two girls told the Board, the three girls, that they talked to Dr. Ireland about what was going on, but they got nowhere with her, and I suppose Dr. Ireland, having confidence in Dr. Edgett, listened to her and took her word for it.

Q Well, can we phrase it another way? In your opinion, was Dr. Ireland deficient in her operation of Laurelton?

A Well, I would say that anybody—for instance, if something like that should happen in my department, I would have to take the responsibility for it. It's the difference between omission and commission, that's all it is.

Q What would your specific charge or allegation against the Board of Trustees be, Mr. Secretary?

A Just the same as any other Board of a business organization is supposed to manage and direct the business of the corporation and doesn't do it, they are responsible. There were plenty of signs in this thing for the Board to take action. People visited, several members of the Board and brought this to their attention. There is a lady here that I asked to come here, she'll tell you that she went to the members of the Board and went to Senator Wolfe and some other people, and told them about what was going on, she had worked there for sometime, and nothing was done about it.

Q Could I ask you a purely extraneous question, generally? Do you think boards of trustees in the various institutions are a good thing, or do you think it would be better—

A I think it is unfair imposition on the board to ask them to do what we are asking them to do. We charge them with the responsibility of running the institution. We give the superintendent the authority to employ the people, they appoint or nominate the superintendent, and we ask busy business men, we expect busy business men to do what I am doing, whose duty it is to go around and look through every building in every institution. No board of trustees will do it who are not paid to do it. I think the function of the board should be to keep up the local interest of the people who are in the immediate neighborhood of the institution by visiting the institution, talking to people in the neghborhood to find out what the situation is, what people they have there, advising with the Secretary and advising with the Super-

intendent, and giving advice to the Secretary of Welfare with respect to what should be done to improve the condition. They should not, in my pinion, be the people to manage the institution.

It is an imposition, in my opinion, and many of them—and I will add to that the fact that many of them are participating actively in politics—and there's no crime in that—and the pressures that are brought to bear on them before long. The first step is easy, you appoint a man, well, Bill Jones, that isn't important. And before you know it, without thinking of it, you have your place filled with people in whom you have been careless in selecting.

I don't think anybody on the board deliberately goes out to ruin the institution, but I do say that you have to separate politics from the board because of the pressure. I find it myself when I say I am not going to appoint anybody in politics to any position in any of these institutions. Some of the members of my party say, well, what about this, and so I find myself making explanations.

It's easy to see how I don't have to do it, but a man who is active in politics and has to carry his county without thinking can fall into the situation which he has. I asked a man to dismiss 72 attendants at a time when I know we don't have enough attendants all over the state, and he complained about it, complained bitterly. And three days later some one of my colleagues called me up to say that a friend of his was dismissed from this board. I called up the superintendent and he says, "Well, the man was 81 years old, and if I take him back, I have to take four more that are 79." I said, "In God's name, what kind of place have you got up there? Have you all cripples? Have you got the halt leading the blind?"

In the institution at Morganza the average age was 67—only because the people pressured into appointing them. They appointed them without looking or thinking about it.

Q Mr. Secretary, this is a bad time to lay them off because it's getting near the primary and it is getting tough.

Mr. Secretary, could I ask one more question? Do you think the Board at Laurelton was in any way responsible for putting in political appointments at Laurelton Village?

A For putting what?

Q For political appointments?

A I have no evidence to support any statement like that. I do think the Board at Laurelton did several things that created the situation. In the first place, they appointed a member of their Board to be the steward. Then after he was no longer the steward, he went back on the Board. In the second place, they appointed a member of their Board to be a farmer after the Secretary of Welfare Department told them he wasn't good,—so up the Hill came the word that the Secretary of Welfare had to withdraw his objections, so he withdrew them. That kind of thing tends to undermine your whole program that you are trying to put across, no matter what the program is. No, I have no evidence of active politics out there, and, frankly, I was so busy trying to correct this thing that I wasn't thinking of politics at the moment in this institution.

There are plenty of them, most of them, are boing run by politicians who are active politicians, but I don't care if they run it properly.

I have casually and quietly asked them to do as I am doing. I don't want anybody who is active in either party, actively engaged in politics, employed in these institutions. Clean them out as soon as you can.

But this is a different situation, this is the patients.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Secretary, you spoke of there being certain cards on the doors of these rooms. Do you have any of those cards with you?

A No, I didn't take any of those off. You see, there was a card on every door and that card indicated two things, first, the date when the patient was put into that room. or into the cottage, and. second, the grades. It went up and down, they were good today so the grade was up, and when they were bad the grade was down, and each grade carried with it the kind of punishment, you either didn't get any dessert, or you didn't get any bread, or you were tube fed, or whatever it was, and you lost your privileges, or you couldn't go out of the room. Some of the grades carried with it the statement that the patient is in solitary confinement and nobody is to talk to the patient until further orders.

Q Mr. Secretary, you read to us, indicated to us, that there were girls—these cards indicated or showed that the girls had been in there for varying degrees of time.

A Yes.

Q Are you wanting us to believe that the time element that you have put into the record here mean't that they were in solitary confinement during that entire period in Johnston cottage.

A What do you mean by solitary confinement?

Q Well, confined to their individual rooms, locked, and unable to get out of them?

A You mean when I tell you I saw a sign there that they were there from September, 1951, until the time when I saw them they were locked in solitary confinement? I don't know that. But the records show me enough to know that there was solitary confinement for weeks at a time and sometimes for months, if you look through it.

Q Then these record cards indicate the time when they were admitted to Johnston Cottage and not necessarily when they were locked in their rooms?

A I would like to get you clear on it. What I am talking about, if any child was put in Johnston Cottage and left there for two years and the door merely closed and wasn't solitary confinement, I would say that that in my opinion is not running an institution properly. They did it in Allentown the same way, they let children stay there, they did nothing for them, had no program, and when they arrived at the age of seventeen they took them over to the adult section. That is not what we run these institutions for. A child should not be allowed in Johnston Cottage for two years, two months, or three weeks, without any indication of trying to do something for the child. You have to have a program.

Q Mr. Secretary, did you yourself personally see any girls strapped?

A No.

Q Dr. Bengs, I believe, stated in his testimony, or remarks, that the institution is not now being used for the

purposes for which it was formed. Do you agree with that?

A I don't know what you mean by that. Do you mean the institution at this moment is different than it was three weeks ago, or at this moment it is not carrying out the purpose for which it was organized?

Q What I am getting at is this, I believe the institution was originally founded for the purpose of taking care of female mental defectives. Is that not right?

A Well, I think for want of a better definition we can say yes to that.

Q And we had quite a discussion with Dr. Bengs as to the distinction between a mental defective and a mental defective delinquent?

A Yes.

Q And he left me under the impression that the institution today is changed from that of mental defective to mental defective delinquents.

A That is possible, yes. You can see, the fact they are committed by the court they become social offenders, offenders in the social structure, and so from that point of view you can say yes to that. The fact that they are committed by the court of itself does not change the purpose here because even mental defectives would have to be committed by the court even though they weren't delinquent.

Q Mr. Secretary, did you discuss these matters with Dr. Ireland, or did you permit, did you allow, Dr. Ireland to make her explanations before the Board in connection with this?

A Oh, yes, I thought I had said to you that they were —. They said to me, "I guess we have to dismiss them, we have to fire them. Do you want us to fire them?" I said, "Look, you are the members of the Board. I have presented these facts to you, in fairness to these women I think you should hear their side of it." I said, "I think these people are reliable people, but you ought to hear their side of it."

One thing I said, it isn't up to them, it is up to me, I said, "One thing I would like you to do as soon as you can, and that is to cut out using Johnston Cottage and certainly cut out using it on the basis in which these people say it has been used." I said, "It is an invitation to that kind of thing, its whole inside invites that."

I informed them even before they suggested it that they ought to hear these two ladies.

Q Mr. Secretary, there was in one of your releases, and we made reference to it today, in the form of a lady with—

A Social disease?

Q Social disease. May I inquire, is that lady still at the institution?

A Yes, she is under treatment and Dr. Bengs is satisfied.

Q Still in the—

A Dr. Bengs is satisfied that the situation is not infectious. But we must make it clear to you that wasn't my complaint, my complaint was two-fold. First of all, when the Secretary of Welfare gets a letter complaining against an institution from a person who is working there, in my opinion, it is very silly to send the superintendent of the institution the name of the complaining person and say, "Look into this charge." So I complained about that before I got up there. The second thing was that I wanted to make sure the answer we got was the correct answer, and I had Dr. Bengs call up again and say in connection with this letter—and I think it was because the girl wrote another letter, either to me, or the Governor which was referred to me, and we called up again and she said, "It is malicious and untrue." When I went up there, my inquiry was not whether this was an infectious disease or not, but whether the minutes, which showed this girl was fired for insubordination, whether they showed that she was really maliciously lying, which would be a guide to me in knowing how to gauge the things the Superintendent told me, and we found by the record that she wasn't lying. It was then for the first time that Dr. Ireland brought up the fact that it was congenital and not infectious. I said, "Does the record show that?" She said, "No." I said, "You didn't tell that to us, you told us and you told the Board that that was a malicious lie." Now that is the point I was thinking about. As I told you in my first talk with you, from my hospital experience I know that when you are complying with the state law you get reports on those situations. As long as it is not in an infectious stage, there is no harm there is no danger. The question here was the discharge of the girl who made the report of the fact.

Q May I ask you one more question in that regard? Did you obtain permission from this employe to release this story?

A Which story?

Q About this employe and her alleged social disease.

A I didn't mention her name. That's a kind of an off shoot, isn't it, from the purpose of this hearing? Isn't it? If I did and I did her any harm, I suppose I am answerable to her the same as I am to the doctors if I did them any harm. Do you find me releasing her name anywhere?

Q No I didn't find her name anywhere but some of the news reports refer to the occupation she held.

A What is that?

Q I think some of the news reports that referred to the occupation she held.

Now, Mr. Secretary, I believe the Chairman wrote a letter to you requesting certain records. Do you have those records?

A I think I have produced those records you asked for.

Q Do you have the investigation reports—

A We gave those to someone of your Committee before. One of your committee has a copy of those reports. Do you mean Mr. Woutersz's report?

Q No, the investigation reports, I mean are the periodic investigations which personnel from your Department make of all the institutions. We wanted the ones . . .

A I don't have any of them. At least Dr. Bengs has not released any of them, unless they are in that package over there. They were taken back to be put in the files.

Q The Superintendent's monthly reports, do you have those?

A They are probably in the same group.

Q Do you have the pink slips on these girls we asked for?

A Yes, they are all here. Those I picked out myself.

Q Could those be turned over to the Chairman for the use of the Committee?

A Certainly, Oh, I wanted to talk to you about that.

Dr. Bengs raises a question these records are really—You raised one about the lady whom I didn't name—these records are the personal records of patients, and he is a little hesitant about his right to turn those over to the public gaze, lets assume you are the public—or even the legislative gaze, I don't know, I am not sure. He said I should raise that question when I was here. They are all the records which show certain situations with regard to certain of these patients that have been mentioned already. I don't know if the Department has the right to turn them over. I don't think we have that right.

Q What I am getting at is this we don't intend to incorporate the individual records into report here, but a request has come to the chairman by certain of those who are involved in this that in order that they can intelligently reply to some of these charges which have been made against them, they would like to have those records for reference purposes, merely, in order to refresh their memories in connection with certain individual cases.

A Well, if he said that these two doctors wanted to look at those records, I would suggest that they be permitted to come over to the office and look at those records. They are the doctors, they created the records and their opinions are there, and there is no harm in that.

Q You would allow them to go through the records?

A Certainly.

Q That is the purpose.

A I am very glad to let them look at those records to their hearts' content because they are physicians and they created these records.

Q Mr. Secretary, of course, you are not a doctor, or a psychiatrist—

A Not yet

Q Or anything of that kind professionally?

A Not yet.

Q What you have stated here you have stated only from your own standpoint and also the records that have come into your possession, is that right?

A And personal observation, yes.

Q You are not a member of any organization dealing with mental defectives or mental deficiencies?

A No, but I have read and have been in the mental field since 1936. That is almost twenty years, isn't it?

Q Have you ever attended any conference on it?

A Yes, I have attended conferences, I have established mental clinics, mental outpatient departments any child guidance clinics, I have been engaged in it for twenty years now.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Mr. Secretary, I would like to return to that part of your testimony wherein you related that you received a phone call stating that certain of the records were being destroyed up at Laurelton.

A That's right.

Q Are you at liberty to disclose to us who informed you of that?

A It was either Miss Schneeberg or Miss Wilson, I don't recall who it was.

Q Are you in a position to say whether or not certain records were destroyed?

A Well, I'll put it up to you as a lawyer, because I think I should not say what I would do in a situation similar to that. There is a young lady here who said the office door was closed, nobody was allowed in it, I think they said Doctor Eigett was in there, they were destroying papers and handing them out in a wastepaper basket to this girl to carry out and throw away.

Q It is a very serious charge in my estimation and I would like to get to the very bottom of the situation.

A I have no doubt that these records—Senator Pechan said to day that he has some of those books. The only way he could have gotten them was for those books to be thrown away, or something, because these books I got were taken from the institution by one person. They were not all in her handwriting, they were in the handwriting of several people.

Q Was this the woman who took them home?

A Yes, and she brought them back afterwards. I think you will see there by Mr. Woutersz's statement she said she had taken them out, taken them out about ten days before, that couldn't be true because we got all of the records up to the 12th of February, and you will see the last records in the two books I got here that they didn't finish writing, they stopped writing in these two books on the 12th of February and started new books, which were the new books that were there when we got there.

Let me show them to you. Here it is. Every one of the books I have given you is filled to the last page, this record stops at the 12th of February. That is No. 1. Here is another one, this record with extra pages left stops at the 12th of February. And the books start all over again, the same books, but with February 12th. Those were the only books there when we got there, and all these books were brought back, so she must have taken out the books the night before.

Q May I ask this, Mr. Secretary? Do you have any evidence that records were destroyed?

A All I have is what I told you, and I have Dr. Ireland's statement that they were not being dtstroyed; So there you have the picture.

Q Who was the person that made the phone call to you?

A Either Miss Wilson or Mrs. Schneeberg. Now there are records that are missing, that I know. For instance, the record in the case you and I were discussing, Senator, are missing, the laboratory report, we can't find it, although it was produced at the Board meeting. Now, that may be mislaid, but there are some records that are missing. I hope they have the hospital record.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q The last you saw that particular record was when you turned it over to the Board?

A Yes, it went back into the book they put it in the records.

Q What records are being kept up there at the present time?

A The usual records that are supposed to be kept in an institution. I don't know whether they are keeping any books or not—I doubt it.

Do you know, Miss Cox, whether the books are still being kept?

MISS COX. No, they are not.

BY MR. TOMPKINS,

Q What method is being used to carry the information on to the attendants when they change shifts regarding the treatment during the previous shift?

A They can do that by word of mouth. The whole system of penalties, the only purpose of this was to carry out the system of the penalties so that the rules of grading would be carried out, so that the new attendant coming on would know that Mamie gets no coffee, and Eleanor gets dry bread and gets no plates or no spoons.

Q You are keeping no records of that nature today at all? Not everything is by word of mouth?

A Not everything by word of mouth, no. The kind of discussions you have in insitutions that way is to discuss the patient as the people come on and meet each other. But the records are being kept, necessary medical records are being kept. I haven't been there personally, but I have every confidence that the people who are there are keeping the necessary and proper records, and this kind of stuff is out.

Q When did you last visit Johnston Cottage?

A About the 15th, I believe.

Q When?

A February. No, it was the date that I was there, February 11th.

Q You haven't been to Johnston Cottage since that time?

A No.

Q You mentioned double doors in Johnston Cottage?

A No, somebody else mentioned that, it wasn't I. I was rather surprised afterwards, when I came back there was a report by Mr. Woutersz. I talked to Mr. Woutersz and asked him to go up and get the books—not that, no; another conversation. He showed me a picture of what I thought was the Johnston Cottage rooms, and I saw the door on this picture and it had a large ventilator in the bottom and I thought my memory had failed me because I made the statement that I was sure that was a solid door, except for the little peephole and the slit for the food tray, as they call it. I then found out for the first time that there other cells in the other cottages, I think, 8, 9, and 10 which had been used for the same purpose before Johnston Cottage was built about which our Department had raised some question about the double door. These were pictures of the double doors. I had never seen the double doors.

Q Now, when I was in Johnston Cottage I don't recall any double doors, they are only single doors.

A That's right, in Johnston Cottage they are only single doors. This had a double door and that is what attracted my attention. When Woutersz came back he said, "The picture I gave you are not the pictures of Johnston Cottage. They were in the other cottages."

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I want to clarify that double door that was in Cottage 10 or 11 that we were in, one was a barred door and the other one was a solid door?

A There was a sort of galvanized iron door on the inside of the other door.

Q Now, Mr. Secretary, who issued the orders as to the degree of penalty as the day went on?

A Well, that is the reports were made. The books indicate that Dr. Edgett issued the orders. It was through O'Dell or the other lady.

Q Mr. Secretary, did you have time to make a comparison with the book we have here and the other book that we have whether they in the other batch, whether they correspond?

A In writing, you mean?

Q In writing.

A Yes, they are all the same. No, the one you said, . . . I didn't see that.

Q This one and the one—

A These are the ones I have. Do you mean the one the Senator said he had?

Q No, the ones in the batch there from the 12th of February?

A Let's see, from the 12th of February.

Q Did you have time to analyze that or look at it?

A I have seen these. Yes, I have, every one of them. See these clips?

Q But you said that a new book had been begun on the 12th?

A We don't have those here.

Q Oh, you don't have those here?

A No, I don't have those here. These are all books that I read 42 of them, examined, and the clips are in the spaces where I put them.

BY SENATOR PECHAN.

Q Mr. Secretary, when we had the preliminary get-together, I believe it was last week, you had showed me loose sheets.

A Yes, that was a group of them, they are in here. The group began with August, some 32 of them, they are marked on the outside.

Q I think you may have misunderstood me when you feel I have some of these, I do not have. I have one sheet that one of the members of my Committee, I don't know whether it was Senator Scott or—

A I understood you to say you had some of those books.

Q No, I saw this as you showed it to me at that meeting we had last week, and we have this sheet here that one of the inmates gave to Senator Scott, and we asked her where she got it and she said that she had gotten it out of the drawer out in the hall, that they were laying in there loosely.

SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Is that right, Senator Scott?

Senator Scott. That is the instructions?

THE WITNESS

A Yes, that is the handwriting of one of the same books, that is the instructions.

SENATOR PECHAN

Q That is all I mean.

Does anybody else wish to ask the Secretary anything?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q One more thing before we let you go, were these to your thinking issued by Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett?

A I wouldn't know that, but from what Dr. Ireland said when she saw the books I would say she knew nothing about them.

Q These books could be taken home by the attendants?

A Oh, they could, yes. They could have been taken home, but that obviously wasn't the purpose, and they weren't, because if you look at them you will see that as the new attendant came on, she continued on what the previous attendant was doing.

Q Do you belive that the attendant here made the recommendations as to what should happen to Marybell

tomorrow because she refused to drink coffee, or made infractions of the rules? I mean, do you think the attendant—

A I don't have to think about it, that book speaks for itself, it tells you who gave the orders, Dr. Edgett gave the orders, she gave them to O'Dell, O'Dell gave them to the next atendant, and then the next time the second attendant got the orders from O'Dell and she gave them to the other attendant.

Q I was just reading here in one of the books, and they all look alike to me, I haven't seen them before, that one of the attendants said she gave one of the patients a mint tablet for her nerves—underscored mint tablet. Now, do you think Dr. Edgett or Dr. Ireland gave the orders?

A If you will look at them, you will see that very often they gave orders for aspirin and mint tablets and very frequently on order of Dr. Edgett. I was surprised at that, too, but that is what they gave for most of the illness there, or a shot.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Let us take a recess for five minutes.

(Recess declared from 9:32 p.m. to 9:40 p. m.)

Mrs. EVELYN KRATZER, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Your name is Mrs. Evelyn Kratzer, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mrs. is it?

A Mrs.

Q Mrs. Kratzer, where do you live?

A I live in Lewisburg.

Q Did you ever work in Laurelton Village?

A Yes.

Q When?

A I am not sure about the date. I would say I think that it was about April '48 or '9, and I left there on the 15th of June of 1953.

Q You worked there about four years?

A Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What was your position while there?

A Well, of course, I came up through the ranks, I began there as an ordinary attendant way down along the line and eventually worked my way through the ranks, and when I left there I was matron in Cottage 9.

Q Is that the only cottage in which you were matron?

A Yes. I was second matron in one other one. And second matron in Cottage 9 before I became—not immediately before I became matron in Cottage 9, there was a lapse of time there I served as second matron in Cottage 11 and then was transferred back to Cottage 9 as matron.

Q When did you say you left there?

A I left there June 15, 1953.

Q Johnston Cottage had only been opened a short while before you left?

A Yes, only a short while. I don't just remember how long, but I do recall—

Q While you were there what was the nature of the training program in the cottage where you were?

A Well, would you like me to give you a resume of what I personally tried to do and put across while I was there?

Q I don't believe that. You had a training program—

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ: Mr. Chairman, I think she has a perfect right to preface her remarks like the other gentlemen had prefaced their remarks.

(Discussion off the record between the Members of the Committee.)

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

A Of course, the general program up there was carried out through the office, of course, and I hadn't anything to do with that but carry out my side of it, which when they would give orders for a girl to be at a certain place at a certain time I tried to have there. Of course, the girls in our cottage mostly had to be supervised and escorted, because most of them were truants and mostly the type that probably wasn't to—I don't know just what to say, would be the type that would be apt to run around on the roads alone.

So I tried to cooperate and see that the girls were at a given place when their schedule was given to me. We kept the schedule on my desk and also on the wall which the attendants could all check, and we saw that the girls were at their destination when they were supposed to be there, as well as to answer the dispensary notes, the dentist appointments, and so on.

We also kept a log, and not anything like has been exhibited here, but we kept a log as to who went out, when, and how long they stayed, and when they came back, so that we knew where the girls were at all times.

I, myself, in my own particular program there tried I might say that I was vitally interested in the girls and the Village when I went there. I personally tried to work at a job or a position that I could enjoy working at, because I feel I am living while I am working, and that was my idea.

I found and thought it was a real Christian work. Consequently, I went there with that in mind and I was able to do a lot of things that were a gratification to me, and I think helped the girls.

When I first came there, there were certain things there I didn't approve of, but then I didn't feel it was entirely up to me to go changing the rules. Nevertheless, I confided to Dr. Ireland about them, and she was horrified and corrected them within a week. After I was there a lot of them were corrected immediately.

Scondly, I don't know whether I should put this in here at this time, but it was something that happened in my verly early experience as matron in Cottage 9, that we had an attendant that had a tendency to be awfully nasty and, in turn, she was abusive to a girl. Of course, one particular night they called me from home and I went up there, I think it was about midnight when I got there, and the girls were still very upset.

But they had at that point a lot of confidence in me, and I went up there, I think it was about midnight when them something that I didn't fulfill, or that I would let them down. So they told me their story. They had refused to go to bed. They told me their story, and I gave them my promise that if they would go to bed and be peaceful as young ladies should that in the morning I would talk to Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett and they, in turn, would do something about it, of that I was sure.

When morning came the situation was taken care of, and the attendant was left go that afternoon, which I

say at that time I was very embarrassed because I was new at the work and I felt it was something that was beyond just what I had hoped or planned to do for my fellowmen. But, nevertheless, it was my duty and I did it.

My own personal program there was that I felt the girls needed and enjoyed a social life. Now, I have not trained or never have been trained with any occupational therapy, so I did the next best thing and I did take the course of training that was offered at the Village, I just don't recall how many weeks we went to class, and did a lot of note work and a lot of book work and I did a lot of research work on it. I really have a good book of notes in that class of training that I have always felt has been a benefit to me.

In this course of training the doctor expressed several times that she wished there was such a thing could happen that we would have more home life and less institutionalism. I tried in my small way to do that.

I built up, or tried to build up, in the girls' minds things that went on in the outside world, and I left them listen to the radio and one of the things that caught their eye was a book report. So I told them the ladies on the outside considered that quite a social function and that we would try to have a book club. And we did. At mealtime when there was only one attendant in a cottage there was more safety in having them all in one place than there was having one or two here and one or two somewhere else. So I chose a time after their meal hour and read them a book, a part of the book or a chapter a meal. I left them live in with the story in the book so that we could have a discussion on it and that they might figure out and live a story rather than just reading it over and not live with it and not get any enjoyment out of it.

I also asked Dr. Ireland's and Dr. Edgett's permission, and they gave it to me, and I brought to Laurelton carload after carload of good magazines and put them in our cottage. Of course, there are always those things that have to be censored out because they are things that elaborate on something they really shouldn't have. I gave these magazines to them, I showed them how you would follow through a serial story and how to keep the magazines in monthly installments so that they could follow through. And in doing that their lights were permitted on even though they would disturb the girls who were to be in bed early, their lights remained on until 8:30, until the high honor girls went to bed. Their lights were left on and they were permitted to read, or, at least, look at pictures.

I also had them cut pictures from these magazines and they made scrap books. I thought it was building an idea in them that they might think about things, and they, in turn, made scrap books of particular things. Child training for example. So they would cut all manner of pictures from the magazines and make scrap books. Child training for example. They cut all manner of pictures from magazines and made a scrap book.

I also gathered up from my particular church in Lewisburg, they gave me all the obsolete church literature, which took in boxes of it sometimes, and I took it in there and we used every possible amount of it that we could in our cottage and the rest of it we took down to the library and doled it out to the other cottages as they might want it. Of course, in doing that, built up our church service, which we had a Sunday evening service and sometimes we had a Sunday afternoon service, depending on whether or not the minister was able to get there, or during the month of August when we didn't have a minister we had a church service in the cottage. I always had them make their own church programs to that they were entirely responsible for what would happen.

We would very often have—most of the time I would say, in fact, I don't remember more than once or twice that we didn't have perfect attention and almost full cooperation in the church service.

Also in the social way, I had parties for them, once a month, and I carried that out on a merit system in this way, that if we do not have a lot of disturbances up here that is going to cause a lot of unpleasant things and have the disciplinarian, or the psychiatrist, or somebody, coming up to the cottage, if we can live above that, we will have these parties. Well, we got so busy getting ready for the parties that we really didn't have a lot of trouble there.

Of course, when the night would come for our parties we were dressed up in the proper style for the party, and, of course, we named it a different name each time in order to create interest.

I helped them with dancing. I am not a good dancer myself, but then I knew and I helped them with dancing. We would have evenings of probably one or two different kinds, we did square dacing. The doctors loaned us the use of several mattresses, old mattresses, and we put them on the floor and the girls did gym exercises.

We had a juke box with records, and we had repetitions of the drum corps we saw on the outside. I trained them in long marches, and they had programs to that extent.

I later had and then Dr. Ireland supplied electric corn poppers. We had popcorn parties. I always took them in to the ballroom so that the children could help to do what we were doing so that the children could get the enjoyment out of what we were doing, instead of just eating it.

That was the type of program that I followed up there. I didn't have a lot of trouble with them. But I had perfect cooperation there in all the things I tried to do.

Q Whenever you would suggest anything for the program to Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, they were willing to cooperate?

A Oh, they did, yes. I know the children enjoyed things from what they called the outside world. When we found they liked Nescafe, for example, it was better to their idea than coffee, they permitted us to have Nescafe. They permitted me and had sent me milk and various other things that we made punch, and cookies, and so on, for refreshments to bring up the social side of it. Very often the staff and a great many of the office people would take time out of their busy day and come up and attend our parties. When they did I usually made the girls feel they were important in that I appointed committees and left them be on the reception committee, as it were. When the doctors came in I would tell them how to show them to a seat. When they were serving, I tried to help them with that so that they would do it graciously so that the doctors and attendants would see that they were progress-

ing and had ability.

In that way I felt that when those things were brought to their attention by actual sight they would naturally see that they had these abilities and they, in turn, would be given different training and I mean more advanced training.

Q Now, you mentioned that on one occasion when it was called to Dr. Ireland's attention that one of the employes had abused some of the girls, or one of the girls, that this employe was dismissed?

A Yes, the next day.

Q Was there any other occasion when that same thing happened that you recall?

A Not that I ever saw or that it ever came to my attention as matron. I was pertified, to say the least, when the attendant after being completely scolded by Dr. Ireland for what had happened and admitted she had done various things of the same type before. I thought it was exceptional procedure and Dr. Ireland was horrified, and, of course, she left her go, which meant that I myself worked on through from 8:00 o'clock to 5:00 o'clock and then on through to 11:00 to cover up for her.

Q Whenever Dr. Ireland knew of anything of that kind, she took quick steps to correct it, is that right?

A As far as I know. She always was very cooperative with me about that.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Why did you leave Laurelton?

A Why did I leave? Because of my health.

Q Were you ever a matron at Johnston Cottage?

A No, I never was in Johnston Cottage.

Q Then you don't know about the conditions in Johnston Cottage?

A No, not as has been brought out here. I have been in it a few times when it was necessary for me to take a girl there that had been transferred, but I don't know anything about it.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Kratzer, did you not state the nature of this other attendant, what she done that you had to come back there at 12:00 o'clock midnight in order to quiet the young ladies down. You did not state the nature—

A She was apparently attempting to put them to bed, or perhaps she left them up, I am not familiar at this time just exactly the particular hour that this happened, but the general idea was that either they were putting them to bed, or one of the girls had been asked to be left up to go to the bathroom and it was at that time, but I rather think it was when they were put to bed because there was more than one girl up.

Q Another question. You had told us about the Sunday afternoon services.

A Yes.

Q How was the conduct of these girls during the services and after the services?

A As I say, I built up church services for them and it was very beautiful. I had really a lot of cooperation as far as the girls were concerned in that a great many of them couldn't read, but they memorized prayers and they were willing to get up and say them. Others that could read would read from the Bible, or some other religious literature that I had brought there. It was not uncommon to have a half dozen or more solos, and so on. They were very cooperative with me so far as the church services were concerned.

Q How long were you in Cottage 9?

A About two years or three or four months.

Q During that course of two years did you have to discipline many girls, and how many—

A Oh, yes.

Q Under your guidance and your self-styled program?

A Yes. You would find a great deal of that. They would become disturbed and, of course, we had a lot of cottages with the side rooms and, of course, when they became unmanageable for the open cottages they brought them there and, naturally, we would isolate them for a while. When they quieted down, we left them out until we had further trouble.

Q How long a period did you put them in this room where you penalized them?

A Well, that depended on what they did and how they acted after they were in there.

Q Well, for instance, say someone said that you weren't correct, or something like that, would you discipline them for talking back to you?

A Not too much. I tried to make them feel that that was not in the training of a young lady to be so disrespectful of people older than they, but for the most part I didn't do too much about it when they were disrespectful other than to the religious or shame period on them, and most of the time, with a few exceptions, it worked out all right.

Q But you found in your own way that your program had certainly built the morale of those girls and you did not have as much trouble as they had in other cottages?

A Well, I just don't know too much of what happened in other cottages. I know I never had a riot while I was in there. I know one time a girl went off the beam because she got the bright idea that everyone was against her and I think I pleaded with her for two weeks to try to prove to her that things weren't the way she thought they were. She took advantage of the situation one morning and threw buckets, and so on and, of course, we had to do something about it. I had quite a large percentage of little girls, as they were referred to here, in the cottage and we always looked out for their safety. When a girl became violent and started throwing over tables and tossing chairs at you, and so on, well, naturally you thought of the little girls and tried to get them out of the range of the flying chairs.

Q Were there many windows smashed?

A Quite a lot.

Q About how many a month, or—

A In my cottage I wouldn't say there were too many of them.

Q I mean in your cottage.

A Yes. Well, in my particular cottage I would say it wouldn't make a monthly average, it would happen probably—I know one night we had eight at one time. We wouldn't have any more again for a long while, and maybe we would have eight, or ten, or twelve, the next time. It depended, I think, on how they felt about certain things, if they felt they could depend on you, or if you were on their side, or if you weren't, or whatever the case might be.

Q Did they ever aim a chair at you?

A Oh, yes, I have dodged chairs.

Q They get that wild?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Madam, you are evidently one of those who subscribed to the theory that the best treatment to the inmate at Laurelton is loving kindness, and care, and a good word, and that type of thing, and you carried that out in principle and practice in the cottage in which you were the matron and you evidently got a great deal of cooperation from Dr. Ireland, is that correct?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now, even with that prescribed treatment which you gave to the inmates of your particular cottage, were there times when one or more of those inmates became disturbed?

A Oh, yes.

Q Were there times when one or more of those inmates became violent?

A Oh, yes.

Q Were there times when one or more of those inmates had to be restrained by physical means?

A. Yes, quite a lot of times.

Q Will you tell the Committee what some of the natures of the violent or disturbed actions were by the inmates of your particular cottage?

A Well, particularly, I was speaking just a minute ago of a very effective church service. In spite of that we would have one girl that would openly defy every now and then, not to me, if she had I would probably changed the situation, but I didn't know it until after it would happen. "If they sing one particular hymn tonight, I am going to do something desperate." Well, invariably it would be one child or another would suggest that hymn. Then the hollering was on and she would be throwing chairs, and books, and using violence, and so on, and it would usually take about two attendants and probably two or three girls until we would get her out of the room where there was no longer chairs to throw and tables to upset, and books to destroy. But for the most part when we could get her to a secure place, we went back to the church service and went on with it. Probably, it was not always the best thing to do, but then you didn't always feel that way in a place like that.

Q Where did they usually put the girls who became violent or disturbed in those cases?

A Well, we had side rooms and in Cottage 9 we had first one and then three cells.

Q Now, will you describe the side rooms and the cells in that cottage?

A The side rooms would be nothing more than an ordinary bedroom with one window, and a door, and a bathroom.

The cells, of course, was the same thing, only that there was a steel grating, or steel something, whatever you call it, on the window and on the doorway to protect the attendant, because even so you weren't always protected there because I do know a good many times I had the tray throwed back at me. Before Johnston Cottage was built and we had to use those rooms for security, we did not have bathing facilities. Consequently, when they were very disturbed and very violent, we were forced to use a combinet or a bed pan, and that was the best weapon in the world to throw back at us.

Q Did you ever have a bedpan thrown at you?

A. Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Were these individual rooms under lock, Mrs. Kratzer?

A Yes, they were locked when there was someone in there for the night, as it were. In my particular cottage it was also Dr. Ireland's and Dr. Edgett's wish that when we found a girl badly upset and disturbed in the day room that we take her out and put her in a room and let her be alone for a while, which we did. We didn't always lock the door then if there wasn't anyone else in the side hall or anything that she could molest herself or anyone else, and we kept the door unlocked and she would sit in there and if she felt like crying she would, and if she felt like thinking the situation over, and I told her that whenever she felt she had thought the situation over long enough, or well enough, and she had come to a decision, that she should knock on the window or knock on the door and I would come and listen to what she had to say, which I did. And at those times they were not watched. The rooms had little windows guarded with wire, probably eight by ten or six by eight.

Q You would do the talking to them through that?

A Well, in my cottage when we talked to them we opened the outside door and left the steel door closed between us. When the girls were put in the other rooms, they were usually not as violent as that and you didn't have to be afraid of them, for the most part, and you could open the door and talk to them through the door and we gave them their food and told them the things to do.

Q There were no slots to feed them through?

A No. And if they were not too disturbed nor too violent we left them out to go to the bathroom and wash and so on and so on, as we would under normal conditions. But they had to go back in their room then to pay the penalty when the other girls came in to sleep.

Q Mrs. Kratzer, were any of the girls from your cottage sent to Johnston Cottage during the time the Johnston Cottage was open before you left there?

A Oh, yes.

Q How many?

A Well, I coudn't make a good guess because if they became very violent that we couldn't handle them down there with the sort of facilities we had, they were taken to Johnston and very often then they were traded for someone up there who had reached a higher level in deportment and they were sent down there and we tried from there on out to build them up for outside work or down-the-hill cottages.

Q Were any of the girls that were sent up to Johnston ever returned to your cottage?

A Oh, yes.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Do you know what treatment they gave up at Johnston Cottage?

A No, I don't. As I say, the only time I was ever up there was when I would take a girl up and then I would take her in and deliver her to the place that was my stopping place, and from there on I didn't know anything that happened in Johnston, excepting what I heard, and that I don't think is worth repeating.

Q Did you ever use a strap? Did you ever apply a strap?

A Yes.

Q You used straps?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever use the towel treatment?

A Oh, not too many times, probably once or twice when girls attempted to fight us and we were trying to do something for her own good, give her medication, or give her food, and so on and if she would bite, or hold her mouth full of food and spit it back in your face, and so on.

Q How did you put these straps on these girls? How would you apply the straps?

A To their wrists and to their ankles.

Q What did you attach them to?

A To the bed.

Q To the bed?

A Yes.

Q For what period would you keep them in that position?

A Well, not too long. We never had them in very long, very often we would put them in and probably in an hour we would have them out.

Q How often did you give them the towel treatment?

A The towel treatment?

Q Yes, cold water towels.

A Not too much of that. As I say, we probably did it once in a while if the girl was really, really violent, but it was not something that we done too much in the cottage there.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask Mrs. Kratzer, do you think you had the average run of the cottages? Do you think your girls were better behaved when you went in than the other cottages?

A Oh, I wouldn't say that.

Q They were the average?

A I would say so.

Q When these girls become violent or disturbed, did you ever find it necessary to starve them, and feed them dry bread, in order to break them?

A I never did that, never had any authorization to do that, consequently it was never done. The most I could ever say I did in my cottage was something that I have applied to my own child at home, and that was if they were too bad and too nasty and talked very vulgar and ridiculous about the food, they didn't get dessert. But if they behaved themselves the next morning we never held it against them and there was never anything said about it, the next morning we started out as if the incidents of the day before hadn't happened.

Q Then I would like to ask you, in your opinion, the best way to handle these girls is as you have done as a foster mother, sort of take them under your wing and have them interested in the things they should be, and you got along better, instead of punishment?

A It was my own personal experience.

Q That's right.

A But may I add that only from Dr. Ireland, and Dr. Edgett and God will ever know how much time I put in doing it, it was hours, and hours, and hours, and eventually it broke down my health and that is why I am no longer there. I love the work and I would still be there if I could do it, but I couldn't spend the endless hours. It takes patience beyond the ordinary person's ability to keep on doing this every day and every day. I know other little things that happened, I mean if you wouldn't know about them you wouldn't think how discouraging they are, but in my course of trying to give them the thing that Dr. Ireland said she would like, more home life and less institutionalism, I asked her permission and she granted it and I used to make fudge for them Saturday afternoons, I used to have bingo parties for them one Saturday night a month if they behaved themselves. Mostly the bingo parties we had I had for this reason, that I wanted to show them that you could have an evening's pleasure without quarreling and lose and be good sports, you could lose and not have a quarrel about it. I never had a quarrel in bingo, I bought with my own money little prizes from the "five and dime," little things like bobby pins, or little side combs, fifteen prizes of that nature, and only fifteen, and I left them know that fifteen games would be played, and no more, fifteen girls would win and all the rest would lose, and there should be no quarreling, if there was ever any quarreling there would be no other bingo, and I never had any trouble, never had a quarrel.

Q Then you got along much better by promising, by doing something nice for them, and mothering them, than by making a threat?

A Well, I suppose I did mother them, for the reason that I brought my own child up that way and I tried to do for them what I would have done for my own and what I did do for my own.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You couldn't apply that treatment to all of the girls you had in your cottage?

A Not all of them.

Q By that I mean, you couldn't be motherly, let's say, to some of the obstinate girls that you had in the side rooms or the girls you sent down to Johnston Cottage?

A Well, not all the time, we couldn't. You see, sometimes they would be difficult.

Q In spite of all the time and effort you spent, the kindness and the love you tried to give these girls, you couldn't say that would apply one hundred per cent to the population of cottage No. 9, 10, 3 or Johnston, let us say?

A No, when they were disturbed, they were disturbed, and then love, or religion, or whatever it was, didn't make too much difference. We would put them in seclusion until they got quiet and then start all over with it.

Q I noticed Sunday, I talked to some of the girls about the food, and it seems to be a stock answer they give you down there that they get six peas on a piece of bread and coffee. They said that this past Sunday when we were down, in Johnston Cottage, and I thought I was having a little fun because the Committee had chicken, and I said, "Did you have chicken today?" And they said, "Chicken? We haven't seen chicken—" I don't know when they said. But they said they had turkey for Thanksgiving, but they still complain about the food.

A I think that is not fair to the Welfare Department, it isn't fair to Laurelton, it isn't fair to the doctors, for anybody to complain about the food. There is the best of everything prepared in the most tasty way that I have ever tasted food in my life.

Q Is there enough of it?

A Yes, in our cottage we had more than they could possibly eat. Many, many meals that we would send

some back. I tried to keep from ever wasting too much but once in a while they would get out of hand. But I couldn't say that there was ever a time when there wasn't ample and to spare. You could really have fed a dozen more or half dozen more, at least.

Q I want to say this to you, I don't believe I was ever in a cleaner kitchen or a cleaner bakery in my life. I happened to be raised in a bakery, and I just marvelled. My mother, when she ran the bakery, was always fussy about having a clean shop, and I just marvelled at the cleanliness of that bakery at Laurelton, I just can't get over it.

A The girls take great pride in cleaning, and I must say that I have never seen anybody that does clean any more thoroughly than they do. I know that I would take anyone of them that was in my cottage that would be able to leave the Village, I would take anyone of them into my home and let them clean, because they were good, thorough cleaners. They had been well trained in that and a lot of them done very, very nice work.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mrs. Kratzer, you said some of the girls in your cottage went to Johnston Cottage. Who determined who went to Johnston Cottage?

A Well, I would say any one of the doctors, or whoever happened to be on duty, mostly the doctors or Miss Marion would determine when their misbehaviour was severe enough to be sent up to Johnston.

Q Did Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett make those decisions in many cases?

A Oh, yes, I would never have made any decisions like that.

Q In you opinion, did either Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett ever send anyone to Johnston Cottage that should not have been sent there?

A No, I wouldn't say they did. Without mentioning names, if I may, I would like to say this, that in one particular instance there was a girl going to go there and I plead and plead for her not to go, and they listened to my pleas and they left her down the hill. I have no idea where she is now or what she is doing, I do not discuss Laurelton with anybody because I am away and I don't think it is fair to discuss it behind the scenes, but I don't know what the girl is doing now. But I do know in this particular case that when I prevailed upon them not to send this girl because I felt that she was trying, they left her with me at that time.

Q Mrs. Kratzer, you say "they" acceded to your wishes. Who do you mean by "they"?

A I mean Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett and the folks I did discuss this with.

Q In your opinion, did either Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett give out excessive punishment to any of the inmates?

A Never in my cottage. I couldn't say that I even seen anything that wasn't beyond what you and I might do to our own children under the same circumstances. I couldn't say I ever seen any abuse or any unusual punishment.

Q Might I ask you further, did you hear from any of the other matrons at any of the other cottages that Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett ever meted out punishment that should not have been meted out?

A Well, I will say that I heard the gossip, but I have felt that I tried personally not to carry on with gossip, because you can never tell how much is true and how much is not. I felt that I had a big job to do in Cottage 9 and I couldn't bother to be interested in what was going on in any other cottage.

Q Did you feel that the ones that were sent to Johnston Cottage from your cottage, that it was necessary to restrain them?

A Some of them it was very definitely. Some of them were very abusive and assaultive to the attendants, and in spite of all you would do, they would be that way. I at one time carried a good many scars where I have been scratched open from my shoulders down to the tips of my fingers in trying to help restrain a girl that was being violent and was trying to get at someone else, and I never had that happen that they directly tried to be mean to me. I rather think that I held their respect, but I had to get in it once in a while in order to keep someone else from being injured, and that I did feeling I did what I was supposed to do.

Q In your opinion, was Johnston Cottage an asset or a liability to Laurelton Village?

A Well, as I knew it I would say that it was an asset because they had the toilet facilities in the room, the water in, and it did mean that it kept an attendant from going every five minutes to give someone a drink of water. I heard them referred to as tickets on the doors, we had tickets or papers on the doors. If we put a girl in a side room for punishment, or even just to quiet her, we put down the hour of the day we put her there, and every hour we visited her and signed the chart. We did not let any girl be in any room unguarded or unwatched any length of time, any longer than an hour.

Q Do you think it is necessary at times that the water be shut off in order that they don't do certain things with the ware, or do you think that it an unnecessary procedure?

A No, that is necessary to be done. We had the same things there and in moderation, I mean, I wouldn't consider that a punishment. I would consider that a certain amount of training to teach them not to do things with privileges given them and become destructive. It is very destructive to have forty, or whatever it is toilets and wash bowls run over and the water run all over the building, it wouldn't take long to become flooded if it couldn't be controlled.

As I say, when we had them down in our cottage we couldn't do that, we had to use a bedpan or a combinet, and if they were very violent we would use a wash basin, which we got thrown back at us, very often. The tray would be tossed back at us many times. But when they would get over their violence they would be sorry for it.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Did you strap the children in seclusion?

A No, not in seclusion, we didn't.

Q Did you strap them down?

A In seclusion?

Q Did you strap them down to a bed, as you said awhile ago?

A Yes, but never in seclusion.

Q Did you do that to your own children?

A Well, I would if they were going to do something that was injurious to them or to somebody else, I sure would.

Q Did Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett suggest to you that you strap them?

A Well, I never used them without I called the office.

Q In other words, they suggested to you to use these straps?

A They would suggest that we did it, or the reason we did it because the girls were violet and we had to do something to keep them from injuring themselves or other people, and we did not have the facilities to do otherwise.

Q Did they ever make fudge and play bingo at Johnston Cottage?

A I don't know.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Kratzer, how many girls did you have under yoru care as a matron?

A 75.

Q 75? Many quarrels between them?

A Oh, a good many.

Q Many hair pullings that you had to separate them?

A Yes, quite a bit.

Q How many about a day?

A Oh, there might be a half a dozen or a dozen a day.

Q Did you ever resort to using thorazine?

A Oh, I never used anything.

Q In your opinion, do you think the restraint at Johnston Cottage was an asset to the village?

A I don't know anything about the restraint as it has been pictured at this hearing, I never was there during that sort of situation.

Q You just said shutting the water off was somewhat of a penalty. Do you agree when one of the girls wanted some water and there was a faucet in the house that it should go that far as it was stated here?

A No, I don't. I never did that. No matter how many time I had to go for water, I never did that.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Were there some of the inmates under your jurisdiction who never gave you any trouble at all?

A Oh, yes.

Q Were there other inmates who were constant troublemakers and became disturbed and violent?

A Yes.

Q This apomorophine, did you ever use it?

A I never used anything, I mean, personally. I would not be in a position to say what might have been administered. The only things I ever handled was the medications that were given to us from the dispensary by the doctors for a special cause, and the medication directions were given us and we tried to follow them.

Q What I am trying to ascertain, Mrs. Kratzer, is, did you ever give a patient a shot?

A No, I never did.

Q Do any of the matrons—

A Not that I know of, no.

Q Who are not qualified as nurses?

A No.

Q In any of the cottages?

A I never knew of it or never heard of it.

Q When they needed a shot, it was administered by a qualified person, to your knowledge?

A I never saw it except the doctors.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did any of the girls in your cottage ever get any shots?

A Yes.

MISS VIRGINIA WILSON Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Your name is Miss Virginia Wilson?

A Virginia Wilson.

Q And you are a nurse, a registered nurse?

A Yes, I am.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Wilson, are you presently employed at Laurelton Village?

A Yes, I am head nurse.

Q How long have you been there in that capacity?

A Eight months.

Q Eight months?

A But I haven't been in that capacity for that long, only four months.

Q But you have been at Laurelton for an over-all period of eight months?

A Yes.

Q What is your education, Miss Wilson?

A I had a year at Lycoming College, and then I went in training for three years, then a registered nurse at Harrisburg, worked in polio nursing and then industrial.

Q Miss Wilson, were you one of those who contacted Secretary Shapiro about certain alleged conditions at Laurelton?

A Yes, I am.

Q When did you contact him?

A I don't know the exact date, it was about a week before he came up there.

Q About a week before he came up there, is that right?

A Yes, I am not sure of the date.

Q Did you write to him or call him on the telephone?

A I went down to see him personally.

Q Oh, you came to Harrisburg to see him?

A Yes, I did.

Q Miss Wilson, in the performance of your duties, you cover all the—

Mr. Kolankiewicz: Pardon the interruption. Shall we proceed the same as we did with the previous witnesses?

Mr. Tompkins: Well, after a few questions here, then she can go ahead and tell her whole story. I just want to get a background.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q In the performance of your duties up there do you cover the whole institution or just certain portions of it?

A When I am on disciplinary duty, I am on all evening, and when any problems do arise I must go to the cottages and settle them.

Q Do you do night duty exclusively?

A No, just one night a week.

Q One night a week? And you do duty generally then throughout the Village?

A No, just in the hospital.

Q Just in the hospital?

A Yes.

Q You are attached solely to the hospital?

A Yes.

Q Do you make visitations to the whole Villege?

A Only when I'm called when I'm on night duty.

Q Miss Wilson, will you just tell us your story and what caused you to come to Harrisburg to see Secretary Shaprio?

A Yes, I will. I saw Dr. Edgett take a girl in the dispensary, that is, in the hospital, we were down in the drug room. She was going to change the drug room around and we were down there and this girl was to come down for a pelvic examination. It was just a new girl that had been in the building for a week prior and she was to have this pelvic. And the girl started to yell she didn't want this exam. Dr. Edgett heard her, and went back to the hall to see the girl. She started to scream when she saw Dr. Edgett. So Dr. Edgett told me to get apomorphine. I go the apomorphine, but I did not give it, Dr. Edgett gave it. In the meantime we had gotten two wet towels and placed them on the girl's head. While we were getting this ampomorphine ready, Dr. Edgett with help—and I had to help restrain the girl. The girl hadn't become combative until they put the wet towels on the girl, then the girl was combative, so we held her down.

Dr. Riekstein was preparing the apomorphine to give her, banging this girl's head up against wall several times. The girl was cyanotic, her fingers were blue. So Dr. Riekstein in the meantime had come with Mrs. Buffington, who was a registered nurse. I saw the apomorphine given. The girl was taken back, the towels were taken off, the girl was taken back with the help of two aide girls and placed on this table. Dr. Edgett grabbed the girl by the head, and, while the nurses were trying to put the girl's legs up in the stirrups, Dr. Edgett pulled the girl's hair, up into a sitting position, and then started to put pressure on the jugular vein. The girl was cyanotic, she was vomitting from the apomorphine, which is an emetic.

Q Was this at Johnston Cottage that this happened?

A No, it was at the hospital.

Q This was at the hospital. She was just a new admission?

A She was just a newly admitted girl.

Q Did you remonstrate with Dr. Edgett at that time?

A I said I wouldn't give the apomorphine, and Dr. Edgett made this statement, while Dr. Riekstein was there, I had gone for sterile water, and she said, "I don't know why you wasted your time getting that I would have gotten tap water instead of sterile water." And, also when Mrs. Buffington and I was at the examining table, she said to us, "I know some of these nurses don't approve of this stuff"—not stuff, I don't know the word she used.

Q Did you remonstrate with her about her method of handling this girl?

A I never said a word.

Q Did you at any time later say anything?

A Nothing at all.

Q Did you say anything to Dr. Ireland about this incident?

A No, I didn't think it would do any good.

Q Did you know whether or not Dr. Ireland was ever informed of this incident?

A I do not know.

Q You did not inform her?

A No, I didn't.

Q Could you tell us the approximate time this happened.

A 2:30 in the afternoon.

Q I mean the approximate date, do you know the date?

A January 24th.

Q What year?

A 1955. I have the chart with the apomorphine order, too.

Q Was this the only incident that you know of, Miss Wilson, that you witnessed?

A Of physical punishment that I have seen?

Q Yes.

A I have seen girls placed in straps, I had to place girls in straps that were brought down.

Q In the hospital?

A In the hospital.

Q Did you ever place girls in straps in the hospital?

A In the hospital.

Q Did you ever place girls in straps at Johnston Cottage?

A No.

Q You didn't visit Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you ever see the girls that were in Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you visit them in their rooms?

A Yes, I did.

Q What was their condition in there?

A It smelled to high heaven.

Q Do you know what from?

A No. Probably from the toilets that hadn't been flushed. I had seen that.

Q How would you strap a girl down? Just describe how you go about it. Would you strap a girl down without instructions?

A No.

Q From whom did those instructions come?

A From doctor's orders on their charts, written orders.

Q Were any of those orders ever signed by Dr. Ireland?

A No.

Q Signed by Dr. Edgett?

A Yes.

Q What other doctors?

A Dr. Riekstein, Dr. Robescia, the foreign doctors.

Q Those doctors you last mentioned are the refugee doctors, are they?

A Yes, they are.

Q What was your method of strapping them down? You just describe that, how you strap a girl down.

A We strapped them down to the bed, hands and feet.

Q Hands to the side or over—

A To the side.

Q What kind of straps did you use?

A Leather restraints.

Q What is a leather restraint?

A I had three months training in a mental hospital and we never used leather restraints.

Q I have read in some of the reports that I have gone over something about a ticking of some kind that they use for restraint. Do you know what they are?

A Yes, I do. They are approximately four inches wide and they are looped cotton, a sort of twill material.

Q Some sort of a cloth, something like a mattress covering is?

A Yes, that's what they are made of.

Q Did you ever use any of those, Miss Wilson?

A Yes, we tried them just recently. As they didn't have any more leather restraints, they used cotton twill.

Q Was there any difference in the method or results between leather and ticking restraints?

A Yes.

Q They both accomplished the same purpose?

A Yes.

Q What duration, for what periods of time did these girls remain strapped in the hospital?

A For indefinite periods, sometimes as long as they were down there.

Q Miss Wilson, tell us the longest time you recall any girl being held under such a restraint.

A Two days—more than that. I mean, I haven't been there that long that I could state.

Q Well, the time of your experience I am speaking about, Miss Wilson. What was the longest time that any one girl was ever held under restraint that you recall.

A Two days.

Q During that period of time were the restraints relaxed at all? Was a girl allowed to get up, walk around?

A The girls weren't allowed to get up and walk around, no. They were visited by aide girls and by the nurses.

Q Were they fed at certain times?

A Yes, they were.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Miss Wilson, in your training and in your experience did you ever work in a civilian hospital?

A Yes, Harrisburg.

Q Have you ever used a restraint on, let's say a normal person, a sick person who came in and maybe was, oh a little bit mean, who was kicking around?

A Not coming out of ether, no.

Q I am not talking about a mental patient, I mean somebody who maybe has had a heart attack, or somebody who has had—I remember visiting the hospital just three months ago, a friend of mine had had a heart attack—

A Yes, for their own protection.

Q And that was a leather restraint that they had on?

A But what I would like to state, in a mental hospital where we worked we would put them in cold wet sheet packs, that would mummify the patient. That's what we did, with violent patients, and we had more violent patients than they ever had.

Q You made a statement, I think Representative Tompkins asked you if you had said anything to Dr. Ireland, and you said there was no use. As I understand, you are just a new employe, you have only been there eight months. Was Dr. Ireland your immediate superior? I mean, she was your boss, wasn't she?

A Dr. Ireland hired me, yes.

Q When she hired you, did she ask you your politics, whether you were a Republican or a Democrat? Did you have a sponsor?

A Yes.

Q A political sponsor?

A Yes, I did.

Q Was he a Republican?

A Yes, he was.

Q You got that job, you feel, on the basis of Republican sponsorship?

A I don't know. I don't believe that.

Q Did Dr. Ireland ask you, say to you, you must have a sponsor before she could hire you?

A No.

Q Now you said that you didn't feel there was any use of going to Dr. Ireland with your complaints. Why did you say that?

A Because I had asked a practical nurse that was reprimanded for going to Dr. Ireland about time, working hours, she was on a 44 hour a week, and she was reprimanded for that, she was taken out of the hospital and sent to one of the cottages. She was taken out of the hospital immediately.

Q Because she had complained about working too much, too many hours. And you felt on the basis of what this lady told you it was useless for you to see Dr. Ireland?

A Yes, I did.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Miss Wilson, was that the only incident that you based your decision on to come to the Secretary of Welfare? Was that the only incident that occurred that influenced you to do that?

A That was the main incident.

Q There were other instances?

A There were several things. I didn't approve of the treatment of girls—I didn't think they should be strapped to the bed, I felt they should be treated as humans, not strapped to beds, or mummified in cold wet sheet packs—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You couldn't do it yourself, I mean with some of these violent cases, could you?

A If I had two other nurses, we could.

Q I mean, you yourself, couldn't do it?

A No, not alone. No.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You couldn't strap a patient alone, could you?

A No.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Miss Wilson, Secretary Shapiro testified as to a phone call he received concerning the destroying of certain records. He wasn't certain as to who made that phone call. Were you the one who made the phone call?

A I didn't make a phone call. He had called me earlier to ask some questions, what my background was, and I told him what my background was. And in the meantime some of the girls who were working over in the main building told me that some charts were being destroyed, they had carried several wastebaskets out. I told that to Mr. Shapiro.

Q When you say some of the girls told you, do you mean some of the inmates?

A Yes.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Wilson, could you tell me—I never went through this, but could you tell me how you apply the wet towel treatment?

A You saturate it with water, as much as it can hold.

Q Cold water?

A Cold water, and place it around the girl's head

completely, then twist it in the back. Of course, the girl can't breathe then, either.

Q Is the girl strapped down?

A Most of the time, yes.

Q Most of the time. Now, how long do you keep her under this treatment?

A What do you mean, sir?

Q Under this wet towel treatment.

A Oh, just a few minutes. You can only keep them under for a couple of minutes.

Q A couple of minutes?

A They would suffocate.

Q You mean they can't breathe when you do that?

A They can't breathe, no.

Q Do you cover their face up with it?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is that prescribed treatment?

A If the girl is combative. I have never used it. I never seen it used until there.

Q Isn't that used principally to administer medication orally? When they refuse to take their medicine, or something, you do that in order to try to get them in a position—

A We had always been taught to give it by injection, if we can't give it orally. Most medicines can be given by injection, there is very few that can't be.

Q Miss Wilson, is this the first mental defective hospital you have every worked in?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever attend any mental defective conference.

A Yes, I did. I attended one with Dr. Ireland.

Q You attended one with Dr. Ireland? That was after you came to work at the institution?

A Yes, it was.

Q Do you belong to any national organizations for mental defectives?

A No, I don't.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did Dr. Ireland promote you to be chief nurse?

A Yes, she did.

Q You are now the chief nurse, is that right?

A In the hospital, yes.

Q Just in the hospital?

A Yes, just in the hospital.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q In Dr. Edgett's treatment of a newly arrived patient would you say it was unnecessarily rough?

A Yes, I would. I think the girl could have been sedated properly before she was taken down to dispensary, before it was given.

Q How was Dr. Edgett's treatment before this?

A Well, I don't know. I haven't worked there that long.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Can you tell us what cottage this girl came from?

A She wasn't in a cottage. I don't know what institution or where she came from. She came from home, I think.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q This was just on the day of her admittance?

A No, this was a week after her admission.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q What cottage was she in during that week?

A She was in the hospital, they are kept in the hospital.

Q You said you thought she could have been given a sedative before she was brought into the hospital?

A Well, I think she could. I didn't mean that, I am sorry. I mean, while she was in the hospital she could have been sedated before she was brought down to the dispensary.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Let me get this straight, when a new patient comes in, or a new inmate, are they first taken to the hospital?

A Yes, they are.

Q Now, this girl was to have a pelvic examination?

A Yes, sir.

Q She was already in the hospital. You have nurses and doctors there?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett are not in the hospital, are they?

A No. But Dr. Edgett was there that day.

Q If we have nurses and doctors on duty in the hospital, why wouldn't they premedicate that patient, this child, as they are referred to? I can imagine a girl who is over-frustrated would be excited about having a pelvic examination.

A The girl couldn't even take care of herself, she has an IQ of 39.

Q I can understand why she would be disturbed. If we have the facilities and we have nurses and doctors on the staff, why was that girl not premedicated? Is it because the displaced doctors do not have the authority to give a prescription or an injection of some sedative and because the doctor from Danville was not available?

A The doctor from Danville was not present then.

Q If she was in the hospital, why did you as a registered nurse not see to it that she was given, or see that the doctor—

A I do not prescribe, I am just a registered nurse.

Q You are the chief nurse there, as I understand it, and I know when I take a patient to the hospital I leave orders for her with the nurse and she usually follows through. What I can't understand, if this child was taken in there for a pelvic operation—

A Not an operation.

Q An examination, I am sorry. Why that child routinely should not be premedicated.

A I don't know. That is up to the doctor, that is not up to me.

Q Then why was Dr. Edgett brought in? She is not connected with the hospital, she is Assistant Superintendent of the—

A None of our doctors are registered, I mean, they are DP doctors.

Q Because this girl was giving you trouble, you sent for Dr. Edgett?

A No, she was there.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Miss Wilson, what was your idea in going to the Secretary? Did you have the idea that because we had

a new Secretary the quickest way to get the situation remedied would be to go to him directly, or what was your particular idea in going to him?

A The reason I went to him was because of this girl, I thought that wasn't the proper treatment.

Q And you thought you had to go to the Secretary to get—

A In fact, I was thinking of resigning at the time, most of the nurses can tell you that, but they persuaded me to to stay, Mrs. Schneeburg had persuaded me to stay.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You are still there?

A Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Wilson, we seem to be getting down to specific cases or specific examples, and I would like to suggest that probably later on we will want to refer with other witnesses to the specific cases and specific examples that we ought to, so either label them in your own way, as we don't want to mention them by name, just give them some alphabetical title so we know what you are talking about.

A I can give you the first name and initial. Dora A.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Dora A. is the girl you have been discussing?

A Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Will you give me one more group of names, Miss Wilson? You talked about certain inmates giving you information about the destroyed records?

A Yes.

Q Did you yourself see any destruction of the records.

A We were unable to find certain of those records.

Q Will you give me the names of the girls, the inmates, who gave you the information about these records?

A Mary M.

Q All right.

A Genevieve S.

Q Genevieve S?

A Yes.

MR. TOMPKINS. Where are the records of these four girls? I am asking the Chair, now.

THE WITNESS. I have just the one. This girl is still in the hospital.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q That is Dora A?

A Yes.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Before you surrender that record, I want to make sure that record is going back from whence it came, because it is an official record.

The WITNESS. Yes, it is.

Mr. TOMPKINS. That is where it belongs. The only reason we go into it is because we have the power of subpoena, but I want you to mark it so you will be sure you get that very same record back.

The WITNESS. All right.

Mr. SHAPIRO. I want to be fair, I want the Committee to have the benefit of that chart, but I want to make sure we have permission from Dr. Bengs to bring them down, because he wouldn't bring them out.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Wilson, you made a statement that you know there are records missing? You made that statement?

A I can't definitely prove it, but I have been told by some of the people that are under me.

Q These records that are missing, did you see them before?

A I saw the one card, yes.

Q You saw the one card?

A Yes.

Q And now you can't locate it?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Have you attempted to locate it?

A Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is that an official record—

A Yes.

Q What is it?

A A summary card.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Of one of the employes?

A Yes, because we were hunting it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q That is the record that is missing?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Was there any way that Dr. Ireland knew about this cruelty by the other doctor? You didn't report it to her?

A There were two other doctors in attendance, Dr. Riekstein—one other doctor, Dr. Riekstein and Mrs. Buffington.

Q Who is the head doctor?

A Dr. Edgett is in charge of the hospital.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I didn't know that until just this minute.

A Oh, yes.

SENATOR PECHAN. Let's recess now and reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:30 a. m.

(Whereupon the hearing is recessed at 11:02 o'clock p. m.)

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30 A. M.

MARCH 24, 1955

MRS. VIRGINIA SCHNEEBERG, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You are Mrs. Virginia Schneeberg?

A Yes, sir.

Q Of Lewisburg?

A Of Laurelton.

Q And what is your official capacity?

A Director of Nursing.

Q Throughout the whole Village?

A That is right.

SENATOR PECHAN: All right, Mr. Tompkins.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q How long have you been there, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A Just about nine (9) months.

Q Did you first go there as Director of Nursing?

A That is right.

Q And you have been in that capacity ever since?

A That is right.

Q What is your background, your education qualifications, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A I trained at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia. Do you want my work experience, too?

Q Yes, please.

A I was in the Army for four (4) years.

Q Where was that?

A Where in the Army?

Q Yes.

A I was in the Army for four (4) years. I was in the Veterans Administration for four (4) years. I am sorry, I've got that turned around. I was in the V. A. first. Then I spent four (4) years at Bucknell. I have my Bachelor's Degree from Bucknell, and also my Master's. Last year I started work on my Ph.D.

Q What did you get your Master's Degree in?

A Economics.

Q And you got your Bachelor's Degree in what?

A In history and English.

Q So your colloge degree is in history and English, and your Master's Degree is in economics and what are you working on for your Doctor's Degree at the present time?

A Economics, labor relations.

Q While in the Army, what were your duties? Were you nursing at that time?

A I was a nurse.

Q What nursing experience have you had other than the Army?

A Well, I said four (4) years in the Veterans Administration. I spent six (6) months at Norristown before I went into the Veterans Administration.

Q Have you had any previous experience in mental defective work?

A No, except for about two (2) years that I worked at Laurelton as an attendant.

Q Oh, you had previously been there as an attendant?

A Yes.

Q When was that?

A In the early 30's.

Q Now, do you belong to any national organizations for mental defectives?

A No, I do not.

Q Have you attended any conferences in connection with mental defective work?

A I attended some conferences during Mental Health Week, yes.

Q And in your duties as general nurse, you have jurisdiction over all the cottages and all the population there, is that right?

A I was responsible for the welfare of the general population.

Q Do you work in the hospital alone or do you circulate throughout the cottages?

A Yes.

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, did you contact Secretary Shapiro and inform him of some conditions which you felt should be called to his attention?

A Yes, I did.

Q You were one of those that contacted him and furnished him with some information?

A Yes.

Q Will you just tell us why you did that and what you told the Secretary?

A Well, after the occurrence that Miss Wilson described last evening, she came to me and told me about it, the tension. She said, "We must do something. I can't stand this."

So, we discussed what we had better do and we felt it would do us no good to go to the board or Doctor Ireland. So, we contacted Mr. Shapiro and went to see him.

Q Why did you think it would do no good to go to the board or Doctor Ireland?

A Because other people have done that.

Q Did you ever do it?

A No, I did not.

Q Well, how did you know then that Doctor Ireland or the board would not be receptive to your report?

A I wasn't sure, but after I met the board I am quite sure now that they would not have been.

Q Was this the first time that anything of this kind had come to your attention, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A I had heard rumors of other things that had happened before I came there. This is the first time something occurred in the hospital that I knew of.

Q That happened on January 24th?

A January 24th, that is right.

Q Well, then what did you do then, Mrs. Schneeberg? Just what did you report to Mr. Shapiro?

A Miss Wilson reported about Dora A., and I told him about some of the conditions in Johnston Cottage, the length of incarceration of the girls, the solitary diet and a few of the things that I had seen, a few of the things that had been told me.

Q Just what did you tell them that you had seen yourself? Just what did you tell them that you, yourself, had seen?

A The length of incarceration of the girls and the treatment under solitary confinement.

Q Well, now you mean the length of incarceration at the Cottage itself or individual rooms or what?

A In a room.

Q In any one individual room?

A That is right.

Q Well, when you say "incarceration," do you mean restricted exclusively to that room, that they were not able to get out?

A Yes, I do mean that.

Q Did you know that of your own knowledge?

A I knew it by the cards on the doors which listed the dates of their grade changes.

Q Do you have any of those cards here this morning?

A I do not. They have disappeared as far as I know. At least, I haven't seen them.

Q Have you made an effort to try to get ahold of them?

A I did ask at the Cottage.

Q When was that?

A I think a week or so ago.

Q Did you report any specific cases to the Secretary?

A I told him of specific things, but those things had been told me by other people, and those people are here today.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Are or are not?

A Are.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Then, as far as personal knowledge is concerned with anything, it is merely your review of the door cards, is that right?

A That is right, and the seeing of the solitary diet which I felt was very inadequate.

Q Where did you learn about the diet?

A Well, I saw it as recently as February 9.

Q Just what was that solitary diet, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A A slice of bread with some potatoes on top.

Q For how long a period of time would that diet be continued with any one patient?

A I remember one girl, though, was on the solitary list for three (3) weeks in January. There were other instances; I can't remember them. I just remember this one particular one.

Q And this was all that she received by way of food?

A That is right.

Q Was that bread with the potatoes?

A No, that happened to be what was served at that meal, whatever would go on a slice of bread.

Q A slice of bread with whatever was served during that meal?

A Whatever would stay on it.

Q Was that the extent of your report, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A From my own personal knowledge.

Q From your own personal knowledge?

A From the things I had seen.

Q And the first you said anything to anybody about these conditions was when you contacted the Secretary?

A Last summer I told Doctor Ireland at one time that I didn't think Johnston Cottage was accomplishing much of anything. She asked me what I would do with the girls, and I said let them out.

Q And how long was your discussion with her about that?

A Oh, I don't remember that.

Q Was this at a Staff Meeting or merely a personal call upon her?

A It was a personal call.

Q You never followed that up?

A No, I didn't feel I was in a position to do so.

Q You didn't submit any written recommendations to her or to the board in that respect?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you contact anybody here in the Department of Welfare in Harrisburg to call these matters to their attention?

A No, I did not.

Q Why did you wait until this late date to do that if you knew of these conditions that long ago, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A Because the beating of Dora A. was the sort of final straw, I would say.

I want to take back what I said about anyone in Harrisburg. When Miss Spare was around in December, she and I discussed the use of solitary rooms which she disapproved of.

Q Who is she?

A A nursing consultant for the Department of Welfare. Also, the lack of playgrounds for the girls.

Q All girls or just the girls at the Johnston Cottage?

A All girls.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, where were you employed before you came to Laurelton, immediately before?

A I am sorry, I forgot that.

Q Immediately before you came to Laurelton?

A I was at Williamsport. I taught there for three (3) years.

Q You taught what?

A I taught Nursing Arts at the Williamsport Hospital.

Q And now you are taking your Doctor's in economics?

A Yes.

Q What is the connection between the two?

A There isn't much.

Q I mean, the fact that you are taking your Ph.D. in economics is not going to make you a better nurse. What is the connection?

A There is no real connection. I am interested in the field of economics, in the field of labor relations and I hope to do something with that in hospital administration.

Q Now, you said that you were prompted to go to Secretary Shapiro after never having seen any difficulty in the hospital before that, and it was just this one case on the hearsay of Miss Wilson. Is that right?

A Miss Wilson and one other nurse.

Q But for the nine (9) months that you have been there, the seven (7) months that you have been there previous, you had never seen anything wrong in that hospital?

A Any mistreatment other than the prolonged use of restraints, no.

Q Then on the hearsay of Miss Wilson, you two got together and thought, "We had better come to Harrisburg and see the Secretary."

A I don't know how much else one would need.

Q I mean, after all, you were working for Doctor Ireland. She was your boss?

A That is right.

Q Now, if the girls who work under you would go to somebody over your head, how would you feel about it? Doctor Ireland, I say, employed you.

A That is right.

Q If you had any difficulties you should have gone, I think, to Doctor Ireland unless you were convinced that Doctor Ireland would not listen to you but in your testimony, as you gave to Representative Tompkins, you said that you were not sure; it was on the hearsay of Miss Wilson. I just want to make sure that I get that.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Just a minute.

(Chairman Pechan rapped gavel.)

SENATOR PECHAN: We will call on you, Mr. Shapiro, at the proper time.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I produced a witness here and she doesn't have a lawyer.

SENATOR PECHAN: I don't have a lawyer either.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I'm going to—

(Chairman Pechan again rapped gavel.)

SENATOR PECHAN: We're going to have no more interruptions. We are not going to let these interruptions continue, Mr. Shapiro.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Then I am going to ask the Committee for the privilege of questioning the witnesses

I produce, because it seems to me instead of these witnesses being asked to testify, they are being brought here to be cross-examined and if this is an inquiry, it should be conducted on the basis of an inquiry. We're all interested.

There are two lawyers on this Committee that are acting as lawyers and I think, under the circumstances, that I ought to be permitted to bring out the facts which prompted me to act.

Now, when this witness was questioned, you characterized a statement of Miss Wilson as hearsay. It is no longer hearsay; Miss Wilson was here and testified.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Secretary, you will recall that before we began the inquiry or the hearing, that we had a side bar conference with you and discussed that situation as to attorneys, and just what we wanted to do in that regard.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I knew there were two lawyers on this Committee and I assumed that the two lawyers had properly so prepared their case, and you asked me to call witnesses and I thought that since you had called these witnesses you knew what they were going to say, but it is quite evident to me that you don't know what the witnesses that are here are going to say, and I sit here knowing what these witnesses can say and have told me and nobody asks them the questions. So, I think under the circumstances while I did feel, I got the list from you people saying, "Produce these witnesses," and I assumed that since some investigation apparently had been made, that there was a discussion with these witnesses.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Secretary, did we not have an agreement that upon the conclusion of the examination of any witness, that you would be given an opportunity to submit questions to this Committee?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is a very difficult thing to do under these circumstances. For instance, yesterday you had Doctor Bengs on the witness stand. I have to call him back again now because I couldn't put the questions to Doctor Bengs. You called him first at a time when if he had told what his opinion was of what is going on, it would have been called hearsay. Now that the testimony is in, I have to call him back again and ask him, as an expert and as a man in the field, what his reaction to this story is. So that to try to do this through written questions is a very difficult thing.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Secretary, just what do you object to in the conducting of this hearing so far? I am not apologizing for the fact that I am not an attorney nor for the—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It doesn't need any.

SENATOR SCOTT: Nor am I apologizing for the fact that I was selected by the Senate to be on the Committee, but I would like to know just what your objection is to the way this hearing is being conducted.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: My objection is that first the witness should be permitted to tell her story. She knows it. Secondly, the witness is not a defendant, and here she is being criticized for not having done something. She answered a question; "I did not tell."

Now, whether she is to be criticized or not is for the Committee to discuss among them. It is not a proper inquiry to take each witness who comes here and criticize whether she told or not. The facts we are trying to investigate is whether what is in those books is true. That is what we are trying to investigate.

MR. TOMPKINS: No, no.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Secretary, I agree with you on one thing, that regardless of what conclusion any individual member of this Committee arrives at by certain testimony, that we certainly should not express that conclusion here at this hearing. We will do that in a report which we are going to submit to the Legislature, and I hope that every member of the Committee will not express any conclusion, but the only way we are going to find out the facts is to examine and ask questions of the witnesses.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I have had a lot of experience, as you know. I am a former Member of the Senate, and I know something about these things. I am not intending to interfere, but I also have knowledge of the fact that many of the witnesses here today are here very reluctantly and are here in fear, and I don't think what is happening is going to add to our ability to get them to tell the truth and to tell the whole truth. They will be very reluctant and very much worried. That is why, at least when the witness comes up, we do not want her to feel or be made to feel that she is on the defense or is a defendant. That is the only thing I am talking about.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Shapiro, when we called these witnesses, Mrs. Schneeberg, Miss Wilson, we did that to substantiate your statements. We wanted to make sure that you had you day in court. I want you to know that I don't know Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Neither do I.

SENATOR PECHAN: I have not talked to any of your witnesses. I am just trying to be fair.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I understand that, there's no doubt about it.

SENATOR PECHAN: Yesterday you were asked to make a brief statement. We let you talk for a couple of hours, reading page after page, which I thought was overly done, but I was advised, "Let him talk," because if I hadn't you would have gone off on a tangent.

So, I want you to know that when we ask any questions, we are trying to get at the truth. Now, maybe as a dentist I don't know how to go about it in a manner which you as a lawyer do, but I am going to try to get to the truth.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I do object to your criticizing of the witness.

SENATOR PECHAN: We're not criticizing. We are trying to find out why she came—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You're telling her she was at fault for not having done something. She is not the one who is being charged with misconduct.

Number two, while it is quite true and while I feel it is better at times, and generally I would say, to conduct the hearings on the basis of the Committee asking the questions, but this is a different situation where the truth can't be gotten because none of you know the facts as they have been brought to my attention and you should know this in some way or other.

All I asked you for was an opportunity to bring those facts out. You said "questions." I think it is difficult to sit down and write the questions. It will take a lot of time.

SENATOR SCOTT: Hasn't it been the policy of the

Committee since the hearing started, beginning with you, to allow you to make a statement, a general statement, before you were examined or the questions were asked?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is right.

SENATOR SCOTT: That happened with you, it happened with Miss Wilson and it has happened with the other women we had testifying last night and we are certainly going to do it this morning.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: But you didn't.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Why can't we proceed as we proceeded with the previous witnesses, but I noticed that Mrs. Schneeberg was under cross-examination before she told her story? The previous witnesses that were on the stand there told their story, and from their story we were able to take down notes and ask questions . . . later, but I don't think this lady had an opportunity to tell her story.

MR. TOMPKINS: I asked her to tell her story and—

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Why not proceed the same as we did yesterday?

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I think you will find, if the record were read, that Representative Tompkins asked a few introductory questions of the witness, and after that, that he specifically said, "Will you tell in your own words the things that were told to Secretary Shapiro," and that she did complete that and at the end of that, then she subjected herself to the examination on the things that she said.

DOCTOR BOIES: Why don't you settle the question by asking if she has a further statement to make? What's all this harangue about? If she has no further statement to make, let's proceed with the questions. If she has a further statement to make, let's hear it.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Have you finished with your statement, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A You have me confused.

Q Are you finished with your general statement?

A The reason why I went to Mr. Shapiro?

Q That would be one of the reasons why you are here. We are interested in the whole general picture.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: What did you—

SENATOR PECHAN: Now, let her make the statement. You say let her make the statement one minute and then—

DOCTOR BOIES: Explain to her that she is to make any statement she wants to make and not just what she said to Senator Shapiro, but anything she knows about it that is going to be of interest to the Committee.

SENATOR PECHAN: You have that privilege.

THE WITNESS: I don't know where to start now. A lot of things have been reported to me out of Johnston Cottage, things I considered very wrong but only learned of them within the last, oh, maybe, eight (8) weeks or so. Since the whole program was set up by the administration, I did not feel it would do me any good to go to them, the whole program of grades and length of incarceration, diets and so forth. Mr. Shapiro yesterday, I think, read the treatment for the girls on solitary confinement to you.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Have you finished?

A I think so. I can't think of what else I want to say.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Boies, are there any questions you want to ask?

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q You personally didn't work at Johnston Cottage?

A No, I made rounds there.

Q Daily rounds?

A No, I did not get around every day.

Q Who took care of the nursing situation there, the ordinary attendants?

A Yes, there were attendants in the Cottage.

Q Was this true in the other cottages?

A Yes.

Q The ordinary attendant does the nurse's work?

A Well, I don't know whether you would call it nurse's work. I realize now—perhaps it is since we have a nurse there but we had only attendants in the cottages, in all of the cottages.

Q Did you make as many visits to Johnston Cottage as you would the others?

A Yes, I think so. Of course, I don't drive and Johnston is pretty far up the hill.

Q Well, these conditions that existed there that were reported by these other people, you knew that they were in existence for as long as you were visiting there?

A No, no, they were acts that were done rather than conditions. I think that will be explained later. I knew, of course, about the length of incarceration. That was very visible.

DOCTOR BOIES: That is all at the moment.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, how long were you at the Laurelton Village? How long were you employed there?

A I went there on the 13th of June, of last year.

Q Could you tell me what you presented before the Board of Directors when you went before the Board of Directors?

A Yes, I presented the things that I have mentioned here plus the—

Q What was that?

A The length of incarceration, girls being without mattresses which I have not said before—I am sorry—the solitary diet and then some of the things, if I remember now, that had been told me, such as dipping towels out of commodes and not flushing commodes, which I had not met up with but several people had reported to me.

Q Did the board give you any answer as to your complaints, that they would rectify them?

A They did not.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: That is all.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask, have you ever been present in the hospital when patients were operated on?

A We don't do any surgery at Laurelton.

Q Or X-ray treatment?

A Well, we have an X-ray machine. We take X-rays.

Q Have you been present at any time?

A No.

Q You never have?

A No, the practitioner does that.

Q I didn't mean whether you did that. I mean whether you were present when work was done and how the

patients were handled. You don't know anything about that?

A No, that is all.

SENATOR DERK: All right.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, did you feel that Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett should have been called to task for presumably counseling bad treatment of the inmates of Laurelton?

A Well, I certainly felt that the treatment of the girls in Johnston was not good.

Q But did you specifically think that the two (2) doctors, Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett, should be censored for this treatment?

A I didn't feel anything about that. I thought that no one should be permitted to beat a girl.

SENATOR FLEMING: I see, that is all.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, were you present on January 24 during the incident which Miss Wilson described concerning Dora A. at the hospital?

A I was not. I was teaching class at the time.

Q You did not see that?

A I did not, but I didn't question the truthfulness of two (2) nurses when they told me.

Q Now, you discussed certain records that in your estimation were missing. Can you tell the Committee what those records are?

A I discussed certain records?

Q I believe you testified that certain records were missing and then the question was asked, "Did you look for them?"

A Those were the cards.

Q What were those cards?

A They were the cards with grades of the girls on. You know we had "S.T.," "T-Plus," "P" and so forth.

Q Were they hospital records?

A No, no.

Q Where were they kept?

A In Johnston Cottage, on the doors.

Q Those are the cards that you haven't been able to locate, is that correct?

A I haven't. I did ask about them, but I didn't think they were too important but they had the length of time on certain grades, which meant her treatment during that time.

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, evidently there were three (3) of you who went to Secretary Shapiro concerning certain things that occurred at Laurelton. We evidently are not going to get Mrs. Marino here, as I understand it, because of her health. We have had here Miss Wilson's testimony as to an incident or two (2) that she saw.

Now, I would like to quote to you from Secretary Shapiro's press release of February 16, 1955 in which he said as follows:

"The three women told the Trustees that Johnston Cottage was not used for restraint but was used for punishment when the rules were violated or the patients ran away."

Q Now, did you remark on that?

A I don't know that I did, but that is the way it was used.

Q From your observation?

A From my observation.

Q Now, no one was permitted to talk to the patients?

A On solitary confinement.

Q That was where, in the Johnston Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Now about the hospital, which seemed to be the place where you were located, were inmates allowed to talk to other people there?

A Yes, of course.

Q How about the cold water being turned on and off. Did you observe that at Johnston Cottage?

A No, I did not. When I made rounds, I just never thought to check on water.

Q On a diet of a slice of bread, which either had mashed potatoes or oatmeal or something of that on top of it, did any of that situation occur while inmates were at the hospital?

A No.

Q Did it only occur in Johnston Cottage?

A Yes.

Q From your observation you saw it at Johnston?

A Yes.

Q "Patients"—and I am quoting further from Secretary Shapiro's press release—"were continued on this diet for as long as three weeks or more." Do you know that as a fact?

A Yes, I know that as a fact.

Q You have no knowledge of the wet towel treatment for many being dipped in a commode and being applied to a patient?

A Only from being told and I think it appears in the record.

Q Can you tell us who told you of those incidents?

A Yes.

Q Were they inmates?

A No.

Q Other attendants?

A That is right.

Q Can you give the Committee that information?

A Mrs. Spangler told me less than a week ago that she dipped towels in commodes but there was nothing in them.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Less than a week ago or as of now?

A Maybe it was a week and a half ago.

SENATOR SCOTT: Is this Mrs. Spangler present? Has she been mentioned before?

MR. TOMPKINS: This is the first she's been mentioned.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q And Mrs. Spangler holds what position?

A Attendant.

Q Is she still there?

A Yes.

Q Did anyone else give you that information?

A Mrs. Ely saw some of those instances.

Q Now, let me ask you one more question, Mrs. Schneeberg. You mentioned a little while ago in your general statement that the "policy set up by the administration." Now, didn't you feel that you were part of the administration, too?

A Yes, that is right, but I didn't feel that I could do anything about it, and I am afraid that that is something that couldn't be explained to you unless you had been there.

Q One more question. While you were the Directress of Nursing at the institution, and you were primarily located at the hospital and there were no actual nurses on duty in Johnston Cottage, you were subject to call from that Cottage?

A Yes.

Q And were you called or were nurses from the hospital called?

A Not nurses from the hospital; those of us who did evening duty were called.

Q Were you frequently called to do something?

A I wouldn't say frequently.

Q Occasionally?

A Occasionally.

DOCTOR BOIES: Has there—

SENATOR PECHAN: Just a minute, Dave.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do I understand that they are still dipping towels in commodes?

A No, Mrs. Spangler told me that she had dipped in towels out of commodes. Oh, I hope they are not doing that now.

Q You mean she told you that within the last week and a half?

A Yes, within the last week and a half.

SENATOR PECHAN: All right.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, has there been any unusual disorder, rebellion or anything else in Johnston Cottage since the conditions have been changed?

A Absolutely not. Those girls have been the best on the grounds, and I have seen them every day since about the 20th of February, because I have been making rounds with the visiting psychiatrist from Danville. As you know, we have one over all the time, and those girls I think have been the best behaved on the grounds. They have been.

They are getting a little resltess. They want jobs, which we just don't have the jobs to give them but they have certainly appreciated their changed status.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Isn't there a change in the personnel of the inmates at the Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Of the inmates?

A Not a complete change. I can't tell you how many have been moved out. I have forgotten.

Q But there now has been some change or swishing around of inmates?

A Yes, but most of the girls moved out of Johnston are in the hospital and have been getting along very nicely.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Have any additional girls been put in Johnston since the 20th of February?

A Yes, I think there were two (2) put in.

Q Moved from other cottages?

A Yes.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Aren't there about twenty (20) of the original girls still there?

A At least that many; there are about twenty-four (24), I believe.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, how many times did you visit Johnston Cottage, once a week, once a day?

A I tried to get up once a week, but I didn't always do that. I taught several courses, too.

Q Now you say that the Cottage was left entirely in the charge of attendants. Did you, or any of the nurses under you, leave instructions at any time regarding the care of patients or was that exclusively for the direction of the doctors?

A I assumed it was.

Q Did you ever leave any instructions, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A I don't remember that I did. They always called a physician for anything that came up.

Q I mean when you would go up to see somebody, would you leave any instructions?

A You mean when I asked them to change a grade?

Q For treatment purposes.

A No, that was not my work.

Q Now there has been mentioned throughout the course of the hearing here, gradations such as "S.," "T.," "P.," and so forth. Would you explain to us just what those gradations are?

A If I remember, "S." meant solitary, on which a girl was on a limited diet and could not be spoken to by either attendants or other patients. She was kept, of course, in her room and "T" was the troublesome list. Those girls were also kept in their rooms and I believe got the regular diet, in so far as I know they did, and then there was a "T-Plus," on which they were allowed out of the room for a short period of time.

Oh, dear, I guess "P." comes next. This was various lengths of time they were permitted out. I am sorry that I don't know those. They were—I'm sure you will have other witnesses who know that better than I.

Q Was that all of the various grades?

A "P-Plus" and then "F."

Q What was "F."?

A Fair. I think that was the top grade.

Q Was the same gradation used in any of the other Cottages, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A No, it was not.

Q Now at staff meetings, how often did they hold staff meetings at Laurelton?

A We didn't have any staff meetings since I have been there.

Q Do they have weekly meetings of any kind to discuss various patients and conditions at the institution?

A No, sir.

Q Have you ever been in any conference with any of the officials there weekly or periodically, we'll say, in connection with the operation of the institution?

A No, sir.

Q Now, you have mentioned Mrs. Spangler here as having recently told you that she had done or seen the dipping of the towels prior to February 20. Did she state whether or not she did that under orders or instructions from any body?

A She didn't, and I didn't ask her. We were not on duty at the time.

Q You stated about presenting some of these things to

the board. Was that before or after you had seen Secretary Shapiro?

A After, February 10th of this year.

Q You never appeared before the board prior to that?

A No.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, on your visits to Johnston Cottage, what was your duty, what was the procedure? Did you just go there and see if there was any inquiry, if there was anyone who needed nurse's attention?

A I saw all the girls. Since I am responsible for the welfare of the girls, I felt that the least I could do for the girls in Johnston was to at least see them.

Q You saw every girl? Then, there is no question about hearsay or anything else. The conditions that you speak of, you saw?

A That is right, except for the things I mentioned that were told me.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, I am interested in the restraint of these patients. Was it necessary at times at the hospital to restrain patients?

A We restrained them at the hospital. We considered it necessary. However, I think it may be of interest to you, it is to me, that since February 20 there have been no restraints used and it has not been necessary because we have put forth special effort to determine who was becoming disturbed and tried to alleviate that disturbance before it reached a point where restraint was necessary.

Q Before that time, and while you were a Directress of Nurses, did you have the authority to make the decision as to putting a person in restraint if necessary?

A That was ordered by the physician in the hospital.

Q And when inmates were placed in restraint in the hospital, now for what period of time were they kept in that situation?

A Well, I remember one girl who was adjudged psychotic last summer who I believe was in for a period of several weeks.

Q Without any relaxation of it whatsoever?

A She was extremely disturbed, of course, and we had no way of handling her there. She shouldn't have been there, yes.

Q How would you feed a girl when she was in that situation?

A Of course, they have to be fed but it is very difficult to swallow.

Q I want to know, how would you feed her?

A As I remember this girl, she didn't eat a great deal. I mean she drank a lot of liquid. We gave her that.

Q Was she restrained to the bed?

A Yes.

Q In a horizontal position?

A I think we turned her up some times. The restraint was on the springs and then they turned up—the Gatch bed that can be elevated.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Schneeberg, on your visit to Johnston Cottage did you see these girls strapped down to the bed?

A Yes.

Q Did you see the girls in the other cottages strapped down to the bed?

A That is right.

Q Many of them? In how many of the cottages did you see the same thing, that restraint and strapping down to the bed, to the springs?

A Well, I have helped in some of the cottages with the physician. I am ashamed to say now, perhaps all of the Hill Cottages. I couldn't be sure of that. At least one (1) or two (2) of them.

Q Did you get an opportunity to talk to these girls when they were in that position?

A Yes, but usually by that time they were so disturbed that it was impossible to reach them at all, to reason with them at all.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: That is all.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q May I ask one question? You stated that one of these girls in the hospital, in your opinion, should not have been there.

A In my opinion, yes.

Q Where did you think she should have been?

A To where she later went, to a mental hospital.

Q That is not the same one that was discussed here yesterday?

A No, sir, that was before my time.

Q Is that girl still there at the present time?

A The one I just discussed—no, she is at Woodville.

Q Where is Woodville and what is that?

A A mental hospital, near Pittsburgh.

Q How long had this girl been at the institution before she was brought to the hospital?

A I don't know that.

Q You didn't check her histories to find out?

A If I did—I probably did at the time but I have forgotten it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like the Committee to ask this witness about the apomorphine that was given and the extent to which she saw it, and also to identify one of the records with which she is familiar. Being a nurse, she can tell you what the records show.

These are the records of the apomorphine.

(Secretary Shapiro handed above referred to records to Senator Scott.)

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Can you tell us what the dosage is as indicated?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You understand Mr. Shapiro's question?

A Yes, but Mr. Shapiro perhaps doesn't know that I had never seen apomorphine, never heard of it until I went to Laurelton that I remember of. Certainly I have never seen it used. I did not see it used there.

Q Where, at Laurelton?

A I know it has been used. Those are the records of it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What I want her to do is tell us what the records show, because she is a nurse and can read them.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q But you never administered it yourself? You, yourself, never administered it?

A I would certainly never administer it.

Q You wouldn't administer it yet you said you didn't know what it does.

A I know what it does. I have never seen it anywhere in any hospital that I—

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did you say you would never use it? Suppose a member of the medical profession directed you to give apomorphine.

A I think I would refuse. I think I would have that right.

Q You think you would refuse?

A Yes, I have questioned wrong doses of things. I wouldn't see why I wouldn't have the right to question the use of it.

Q You would question the decisions of doctors?

A I never met up with that situation but in the case of apomorphine, I would.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Just a moment. This apomorphine has been discussed very considerably throughout this hearing. Is there any harmful aftereffects which come from the use of this, Mrs. Schneeberg?

A Well, as I told you, I have never seen it given. I have never seen it.

Q You know what it is? What are supposed to be its reactions and what are the aftereffects?

A It is a severe emetic and the patient I think becomes quite exhausted. I would certainly hesitate to give it in the possibility of a cardiac patient.

Q It is used as a temporary restraint, is it not? Are the aftereffects harmful is what I am asking?

A I don't know.

MR. TOMPKINS: You don't know if the aftereffects are harmful.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q In a mental defective, would not the result of administering apomorphine be to further depress them, to further disturb them after they recovered from this sickness? Is it your experience that they were further disturbed or calmed?

SENATOR PECHAN: She has never seen it given.

DOCTOR BOIES: She saw the patients.

THE WITNESS: I saw the one patient the day after she was—I saw Dora A. the day after she had apomorphine plus some sedation. Her blood pressure had dropped, the quality of her pulse was not very good but, of course, I can't say what did it or what.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is Dora A. there now?

A Yes.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think we will go ahead with what you want.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Can you tell from that record what the dosages were, the grains? (Referring to Narcotic Records.)

A Grains one-tenth (.1), which I have read is the dose used as an emetic.

Q Are they all the same doses?

A Yes.

Q Do these show the frequency of dosages on that chart in any particular case?

A No, these were just single doses the way it looks to me.

Q Those records are the records for what period?

A These are '53, '54 and '51.

Now, I will say that apomorphine up until recently was kept in the Hill Cottages in the physicians' cabinets. That is now locked up. So, we do not have any accurate record of the amount of apomorphine that may have been given in the Hill Cottages.

BY DOCTOR KOLANWIEWICZ:

Q Is this the record from Johnston Cottage?

A The hospital.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Of one patient?

A No, it is the regular narcotic record where it is all listed.

(Above referred to Narcotic Records viewed by Senator Pechan.)

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Can you tell the Committee what this record of Miss P. shows? Is that the one we are talking about? Is it that one or this one (referring to Narcotic Records)?

A That is here on the record.

This girl was quite ill in August of last year.

SENATOR SCOTT: This is a record of what?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Miss P.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q What is her first name?

A Janet. I was not on duty at the time, but she had been receiving a considerable amount of sedation for several days and then apparently went into a coma. I was not on duty at that time. She was very ill for quite some time after that.

I would suggest that some physician look this record over (referring to Narcotic Records).

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is she still a hospital patient?

A She is no longer a hospital patient.

Q She was a hospital patient?

A Yes, at the time.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What is the date on there, Mrs. Schneeberg (referring to Narcotic Records)?

A This was August of last year.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What I wanted this witness to do for the Committee was, as a nurse, to read the chart to show what the narcotics that were given to this patient and how frequently they were given and what her condition was. Now, she is not speaking from her own contention, but she is reading the record to you, which I can't read, and I know some of the members of the Committee can't read.

THE WITNESS: I will have to find where this started, Mr. Shapiro.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, do that, please.

(Witness perused Narcotic Records.)

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think we can save you the trouble. The witness who had this patient is here. The nurse, she did the record herself.

SENATOR PECHAN. Of what patient?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What is her first name?
THE WITNESS: Janet.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Janet P.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q You had a recommendation concerning that record. What was it?
A That a physician should read it.
Q You mean an outside physician or a physician at the Laurelton institution?
A I would say an outside physician.
Q Will you summarize why you say that?
A Because of the amount of sedation that I think the girl received and then went into a comatose condition.
Q Where is the girl now, Mrs. Schneeberg?
A In one of the Hill Cottages.
Q Which cottage?
A 10, I believe. I saw her the other day; I think it is Cottage 10.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will you ask this witness whether it isn't true that she told me that this patient almost died.
THE WITNESS: That is right.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q When and where?
A In the hospital at Laurelton and I am not sure whether it was—it was late in August.
Q Of last year?
A Yes, last year.
Q When you say, "almost died," just how close was she?
A Well, as I say, I wasn't on duty but they told me when I came back how critically ill she was. She had coramine, adrenaline I think several times.
Q Did you observe her during that period of time?
A No, I did not.
Q Then what you are saying is what somebody else told you?
A That is right.
Q Who told you?
A Several nurses.
Q Can you give me the names?
A Mrs. Farrell.
Q She told you that Janet P. almost died?
A Yes, Mrs. Vought.

SENATOR SCOTT: Is Mrs. Vought going to testify later on?

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:
Q Were there any more?
A I can't think of any more at the moment.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think that is all, Mrs. Schneeberg. Thank you very much.

Will you mark these so we will not lose them (referring to Secretary Shapiro and Narcotic Records)?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q Mrs. Schneeberg, I give you the record to which you referred earlier in your testimony, and I ask you to take the first page. Will you tell us just what that record is?
A This is the record of the apomorphine that was given, and I presume an accurate record, between 11-25-51 and 8-20-52.
Q That is a period of how many months?
A 11-25-51; 8-20-52.
Q A nine (9) month period?
A Yes.
Q Is that the total amount of cases or inmates which were given apomorphine during that period of time?
A I am going to say, if the record is accurate.
Q What number of times?
A There are fifteen (15) during the nine (9) month period.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Did you want to go through those records (referring to Narcotic Records)?
SENATOR SCOTT: I don't particularly care to.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I thought you intended to.
SENATOR PECHAN: There is some codeine sulphate on there.
SENATOR SCOTT: Not on the first page.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like now, if you are making a point of the numbers because it is our position that even one (1) is too much but if you are making a point—
SENATOR SCOTT: I was making a point of the number during the period of time.
THE WITNESS: (Referring to Narcotic Records.) Between 3-20-53 and 5-13-54 there were nineteen (19).
SENATOR SCOTT: Of apomorphine.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think I would suggest to the witness that she leave out the last two (2), which came in the second part of the year and confine it to March 1953 to October 1953.
THE WITNESS: Did I say nineteen (19) the last time? There were seventeen (17) doses in that period.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: From the third month to the tenth month in '53.
SENATOR PECHAN: And then there was none given for several months. There wasn't any given then for seven (7) more months.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The record shows that the next, given on this page, is April 25, 1953—'54, I mean. That is right, that is correct.
I think that shows it.
SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Mrs. Schneeberg.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: This is one of the nurses from the hospital. I would like to get those two (2) people summoned.
DOCTOR BOIES: What is her name?
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Mrs. Vought. She was mentioned by this lady.
SENATOR PECHAN: You hadn't asked for her before today.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I didn't furnish a list of witnesses. You told me the witnesses you wanted to call. I din't know that you wanted me to furnish you with a list, and restrict myself to the list.
SENATOR PECHAN. We wanted anybody that would help you.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: All right, will you come up, please, Mrs. Vought?

MRS. FLORENCE VOUGHT, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Mrs. Florence Vought.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She is here not only for this purpose, but she is here to testify as to conditions as well. I thought I should tell you that.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Your name is Mrs. Florence Vought?

A Yes.

Q You are employed at Laurelton Village?

A I am the night nurse.

Q In what capacity?

A The night nurse at the hospital.

Q You are just the night nurse at the hospital?

A Yes.

Q You have a general jurisdiction throughout the entire Village or just at the hospital?

A Just the hospital.

Q How long have you been in that capacity, Mrs. Vought?

A Well, I went up, I think it was in '51, in October, and that was a day duty, and then I went to night duty and I think it was in May that I left and then I was pregnant and then I—in fact, I was asked to come back. I mean, they begged me to come back to go on night duty because they always had—

Q Who had asked you to come back?

A Miss Peters came to my own home.

Q Who was she?

A She was in charge of the hospital at that time. She is now Mrs. Farrell.

Q Proceed, go ahead.

A And then I came back and it will be this June, it will be two (2) years.

Q That you have been there continually?

A Yes.

Q Now Mrs. Vought, you are a nurse?

A I am an R. N.

Q What is your education and experience in that field.

A I graduated from Danville State Hospital and our training—we had two (2) years. The first year was at Danville State Hospital, which is a psychiatric institution. The second year was affiliation in Fordham Hospital, in New York City, and the third year was at Danvill State Hospital.

Then, we graduated and I got my R. N. and after that I worked there for four (4) years in the hydrotherapy department, which consisted of packs, things on therapy, massage, and showers, and rubs and so forth and so on. I was the second in charge there for four (4) years, and I left there when my first son was born and after that I had five (5) children and during that time I hadn't worked for about ten (10) years, and then we moved to New York City and I did quite a lot of private duty throughout the city.

I worked one year as—in the Nose and Throat Department in Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. This was all night duty; one year in the Knickerbocker Hospital, night duty; and I worked one year at Payne-Whitney Psychiatric Institute, which is connected with Cornell Medical Center, one year nights.

SENATOR PECHAN: Just a minute. Mrs. Vought, would you like to make a general statement? It seems that I don't want you to feel that you are being questioned. I want you to have the privilege that the other people who have testified before you, to go ahead and make a general statement.

The WITNESS: Well, a lot of these things that I want to bring out are my general impression of the place, having worked in a State instituton and also in a private psychiatric institution which was one of the finest in the whole United States. I want to bring that out.

Also, the fact of our conditions under which we worked.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is this the first mental defective institution in which you have worked?

A Yes, this was the first mental defective because I am very much interested—because, in fact, I have always been very much interested in psychiatric nursing. That is my field.

Q Would you just make a general statement now, that you might have in mind, Mrs. Vought?

A Well, a lot of these—I have no check on patients' charts because shortly after the election, the record room was moved out and our linen room was moved down into the basement. Our nursing duties are on the first floor and the second floor, and the linen room was moved down there and I wouldn't go into the record room unless I had authority to do so. So, I can't tell you any dates; that is what I mean.

This is more or less my general impression. As I am under oath, I expect to tell the truth.

There was a lot of things that I was very, very—I mean, I just didn't see ever happen in any other places and my impression of Laurelton State Village when I first came there was twenty (20) years behind the time as far as nursing went. Well, not exactly nursing procedures but about the care of the patients, and I have several of these names. For instance, maybe the first one you want is the patient involved.

I was under the impression that this patient was to be kept quiet at any cost, and I had come back from my vacation. The first night that I had come back from my vacation was the hardest night I ever spent there, because I really worked that night on this patient and several nights later and, as I undestand, my impression was that this patient was to be kept quiet at any cost because Doctor Edgett had a friend in there who was ill. Now, that is my impression.

This patient was very ill. In fact, I think if you check on the chart the patient was given artificial respiration by Doctor Edgett.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q May I interrupt? Are we talking about Janet P.?

A Yes, and I also think if you check through the nurse's note—the thing is this.

The patient was cyanotic. I am quite sure the patient was given adrenaline directly into the heart. The patient was given coramine, she was given coramine around the clock, and she had been in straps before, before she went into the coma, and the patient was—later on she had another, I think she had another relapse into a coma and I do remember one night how very worried I was because the patient got an awful lot of fluid in the back of her throat, which is very serious in a patient

because she was in a comatose state. She was cyanotic, and I was very much afraid the patient would aspirate. We had a suction machine, but we couldn't use it. It was of no use to us. This suction machine, which is usually standard equipment in most hospitals, but this one wasn't working and I think—I'll have to refer to my notes—that I went and got a twenty (20) cc. syringe with a catheter. It was the only thing I could get, and I suctioned this out of her throat, which was very difficult to do, but I do feel that it did help the patient because I was very worried about the patient, and I really worked on that patient and that patient was—I think you can see in the charts that she had artificial respiration and adrenaline into the heart. I am quite sure had coramine around the clock.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Who administered adrenaline directly into the heart?

A I am not too sure. That was done in the daytime. I was not there.

Q Is it in the chart?

A I am quite sure it would be.

Now (referring to chart), "Adrenaline, 8 intramuscular"—oh, here it is. It was given by Doctor Edgett.

(Witness handed above referred to chart to Senator Pechan.)

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She should read that because the stenographer didn't get it.

SENATOR PECHAN: It's in the record that it was given.

THE WITNESS: "Adrenaline, Mm.'s"—

SENATOR PECHAN: Drops, "8, endo-cardio."

THE WITNESS: That date is 8-31-54 and there is an order here given, "C. D. E.," which means Doctor Edgett (referring to chart).

Now, do you want me to go on with this?

MR. TOMPKINS: I would like to get one thing straight.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You referred to the patient as being "cyanotic."

A Actually, we first give oxygen when they are turning cyanotic.

Q How do you explain that?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: They turn blue.

THE WITNESS: They turn blue, because of a lack of oxygen. That was another thing. We had an oxygen tank but there was no gauge on it, and I don't even know if it worked. Of course, I didn't have to give it.

I watched the patient very close at night and she was not cyanotic during the time that I was on.

SENATOR PECHAN. Proceed.

THE WITNESS: Do you want me to proceed in this or on some of the other things?

SENATOR PECHAN: The things that you have to say.

THE WITNESS: I was very disturbed about some, especially the psychiatrics.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When you say "dusturbed," you do not mean that you were disturbed like the patients become?

A No.

For instance, we had quite a number of patients that were later cyanotic down in the hospital that were down there for quite a long time in straps, and I remember one that I thought—of course, this is only my impression as a psychiatric nurse—but I had one patient down there who was absolutely in a manic state, and this patient was so disturbed continually, continually disturbed, and if anybody has ever seen any of them, they can go to the point that it is possible that they can really pass out, the fact that they continually for days and days and days go through this state. She was under sedation, but that is about all she got. Well, the thing is this.

I do think that the application of a wet sheet pack would have helped. This is a sedation; it is not a punishment. It is a sedation, and it would have quieted the patient. Now that is my impression. Of course, from my experience as a psychiatric nurse, and the thing is that I felt this patient was an acute patient and she laid in there for—I can't tell you the time, but it was quite a long time until she was transferred to a psychiatric hospital, but I think she should have been, in the state that she was in—she should have had psychiatric treatment or been transferred to a place that she could get psychiatric treatment.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is she there now?

A No, she was transferred, and I believe it was to Woodville. Is that the name of it? She was finally transferred out. She lost weight, we had feeding problems with her and I do know that at night the only— I had to give her medicine at night and she was quite disturbed. I had to call aides, which is the only way I can get help at night is by the patients themselves calling the aid girls, who are nurse's aides, and you have two (2) responsibilities when you call those. You have the responsibility of an aide maybe disliking a patient; you have the responsibility of the patient not getting hurt and also the other patients working on the patient not getting hurt because I could see it, especially that night. I tried to tell the girls not to stand in front of her feet, because she was kicking at the time. I mean, I am still responsible for every patient that is in the hospital when I am on duty, and we had quite a number of other girls that were down there in straps and I still believe that a lot of these restraints were punishment, and I applied straps. That was the order; you had to carry out orders.

Q Were those leather straps?

A They were leather straps, and I have never used them in any other psychiatric hospital. There was always a wet sheet pack, and hydrotherapy treatments and so forth, and I thought that if they were sick, something should be done.

I don't know, I worked at night but I never knew of a psychiatrist being up there, and I do feel that we would have been able to work a lot better if we would know what was wrong with these patients and we weren't told what to do. I mean, we were actually working under an iron rule up there, and the thing is this.

Some of the things that you do in other hospitals, well, you just do as you are told or else. It would either mean dismissal or it would mean that you would be—there would be so much tension that you just felt, "Well, you might as well leave."

Q You mean that was the situation at Laurelton?

A That certainly was the situation at Laurelton, and, for instance, now here is an instant too.

There was a nurse up there who was in the dispensary

and, as I understand, because she told me herself, and I think probably she would have records to prove it. She was up there; she had something wrong with her lung because the girl wanted to join the Army. Now, I don't think—it was just a little, it wasn't T. b., but she refused to work in T. b. which I think is here right and she was forced to work on T. b. when there were other nurses available. She was forced to work on T. b. which I think—I don't know how Pennsylvania is but I know in New York State nobody can force you to work on any contagious disease. That is entirely up to you, but I don't know about the nursing angle in Pennsylvania, and I was very much disturbed about patients being sutured without medications, deep cuts that I think that I have seen. Now and then they have had aspirin, but I wouldn't want to be sutured without any medication. I don't think you treat a dog like that, and I think they are human and I think they should have certain medications when they have a sereve suture, a suturing job done.

I do know that one of the nurses had been to the board, and I also know because she told me herself, and I know that she was interested in the time of the nurses which we were supposed to have, but, well, you just didn't up there. You just didn't explain about anything because there was no use, and that was part of the reason I went on night duty is because I felt that I would be away from the tension and I can stand it then, because there really was a tension up there and if you think there wasn't a tension, when you see nurses, grown people, cry under tension, that you think you are foolish to cry under this tension, that you are more of an adult, but there was a tension and a great tension.

My association with the patients, all I know is of the patient's reactions. Now, for instance, the drug of apomorphine. I have never given that, I have never seen it given in any mental institution. In fact, in not any general hospital have I seen it given.

My knowledge of that drug is when I studied—and, of course, I have looked it up since—is when I finished my materia medica. It is in there as an emetic, which means to produce vomiting, and I think it normally does. I think the apomorphine was given as a punishment rather than a sedation, because I have never seen it given. I mean, that is my impression. I am speaking only as a psychiatric nurse, and I have never even seen a patient have it, but the only thing I have heard is now and then that they give it in cases of an alcoholic or possibly maybe where there would be no stomach pump available if a patient was in a coma. Now, I have heard it given that way. That is the only thing I could think of, and in small doses it is given in cases of a cough, any type of cold or respiratory congestion.

I have heard an awful lot of the patients say, "What's the use of being good? It doesn't get you any place," and there was an awful lot of the patients that I have heard say that and I remember distinctly of this one patient, a new patient. She was quite a big, quite a husky girl, and there was some disturbance and she was put in straps, and she was put in straps over her head because she was quite disturbed and that night she begged me to take her down. I said, "if you promise to behave and be a good girl, I'll give you a half hour and if you are quiet and try not to do any disturbance, I'll take you down but you must be good," and I tried to stick to my promises. Then I took about an hour to explain and this girl had quite a bad history, and that is delinqency and so forth and so on, but I felt that this girl has never had any attention, love or affection, because she told me quite a lot of her history and I felt that the girl, at least, should have the chance to understand the situation at Laurelton, that she should realize what could happen if she wouldn't behave and I took quite a lot of time and the girl was very quiet. I really felt my talk did do her good, because I tried to call her and I promised her that I would do everything in my power to chart it that she was well behaved in the morning, and I think you find that with a lot of patients it is the hopelessness of their despair. I mean, the thing is this: the fact that they had no hope because they had been given promises, repeatedly. "Well, now, so-and-so, I'll see you. You will be going out soon," and maybe the patient wasn't contacted maybe for a year or so after and I—another thing that I was quite—that I thought in his day and age—we had—I remember seeing—now I don't know, I can't tell you what happened when the patient came back. All I know is when the patient came to us. This girl was pregnant and, as I understand it, when she came back she was put in one of the Hill Cottages in a locked room but I can't prove that, of course. She was what was known as on the "T." list, and automatically when somebody is on the "T." list, their door is supposed to be locked when they come to the hospital. Her door automatically was supposed—now that was during the heat of the year and I know I left it open at night for the simple reason that I think, in this day and age of prenatal care, I don't know of that patient getting any prenatal care.

Whether she got any particular diet or what, if she had any regular, the regular prenatal care as we know it, and I don't know. That I don't know too much about, but my impression is that she didn't and also I remember this patient so well because it was the first patient I saw admitted, and she was the same age as my own daughter, and I felt very sorry for the girl because coming into an institution, a thirteen (13) year old girl, and later on pregnant and, as I understand, she was kept up in the Hill and later she went home to her own people to have the baby, but as far as the prenatal care, that I don't know but I doubt if there was any.

I felt that obsolutely, I thought that my knowledge as a nurse, as a psychiatric nurse, might just as well—I might just as well not know anything because I felt I was merely—my position up there was merely a keeper of the keys.

I gave medicine, but as far as your association of—you were given orders and you had to carry them out, and there was an iron rule there because everybody was in fear up there. There was just a terrific tension and, well, for instance, here is an idea.

For instance, may be some of the nurses would say if they had seen Doctor Edgett come in, "Maybe if you could contact her—what humor is she in today?" I think that really there was a—there was, I think everybody felt it and I think as far as going to anybody, I think everybody felt hopeless about it.

There was another thing. I don't think any of us knew the setup as far as nurses are concerned, the raises or anything like that. I don't know what other people

got; I got one raise at the end of a year. I don't know if it is supposed to be a six (6) month raise, but it seems that everybody got a different salary and I think it is set up by the State.

I know one nurse protested when everybody else went on a forty-four (44) hour week, and she protested to Miss Spare and she was called down about it and we got a forty-four (44) hour week which is given to us by the State and I do feel that there really was an iron rule up there. I think that most of the employees had to do what they were told or else.

Q Now, Mrs. Vought, have you finished with your statement now, principally?

A I think generally. I hope I haven't forgotten anything.

Q Now, did you ever protest any of these matters to Doctor Ireland?

A I did not. That is what I am trying to bring out in that you just didn't do those things.

Q Did you protest any of these matters to the board?

A No, I did not because I saw what happened to other people and I felt it was useless.

Q Did you write any letters, to either Doctor Ireland or the board?

A No, I didn't. I understood what happened. In fact, I had talked to somebody. I wanted to write a letter but they suggested to wait that one of the other employees also were referred right back and she was fired and I wanted my job.

Q What do you mean "also referred back?"

A Referred back to Doctor Ireland.

Q Where had the letters been written?

A That I don't know. I think they must have been written probably to the Department of Welfare, I really don't know.

Q Did you ever write the Department of Welfare?

A No I didn't but I was told about the conditions, that the same thing would probably happen to me. I mean, I felt that.

Q You, yourself, never personally tried to do any of those things?

A No, I didn't.

Q Did you at any time request that the services of a psychiatrist be made available to you?

A I wouldn't be in a position to request that. I would have liked it.

Q Did you suggest it to any of the administration?

A I did not. I was in no position to tell them what to do.

Q Well, didn't you feel as though you at least had a right to suggest it?

A No, I didn't, not under the conditions up there. I just tried to keep my mouth shut and do what I could that was honorable and decent.

Q You have talked about some of these deep cuts. What would they originate from, do you know, Mrs. Vought?

A Well, they could be cuts, for instance, probably from glass, accidents that you would have probably. For instance, a glass; for instance, a patient sticking their arm through a glass; and, for instance, oh, any kind of a cut that naturally would come from such an accident or even an outside accident and so forth.

Q Now these tensions you speak about, would they originate from the pressure of work by lack of personnel or by reason of the organizational setup?

A I think that it was—I think it originated from the administrator.

Q That is your opinion?

A That is my opinion, that is my feeling.

Q You talked about this girl who had straps over her head, overhead instead of down at the side.

A That was at each corner more. The fact mostly was that we had no other means. There was no physical setup in the hospital and, of course, I never put a patient in straps without a written order. In fact, I never give an aspirin without a written order. I was careful there, very careful there, because it was possible that nobody would back me up.

Incidentally, I would have to call at night—if I had to cal lfor a physician, I would take a phone order and sometimes as it was awful hard to understand some of those answers, I would have to check and recheck, but then I would put—that was the custom in quite a lot of hospitals. You put a little slip on the patient's chart, the patient's name, the date, phone order by so and so Doctor. Then you would put your name down.

Q Now, was there any particular reason why their hands would be strapped to the corner of the bed instead of along the side?

A For instance, it is possible that a patient could possibly get out of them quicker. I suppose that is more to really keep them in place.

Q Is this a better method of quieting them down or keeping them in place?

A I would say no. As far as any sedation or any treatment, there is no treatment there.

For instance, the patient who is an acute manic was—

Q I am trying to get the answer to the question why would you strap their hands up rather than down along the side?

A Well, I think mostly it is to maybe keep them that you could observe them, that is keep them down.

For instance, when their hands are down here (indicating) there is the possibility they can get out of the straps and use the other hand.

Q This particular incident that you speak about, that you took the girl out of the straps—

A I didn't take her out. I took her hands down.

Q Did you put her hands back up that night?

A No, I did not. She promised me to be good, and she kept her promise and I kept mine.

Q Now, annually there are a number of the girls up there who are paroled, are they not?

A I wouldn't know too much about it. I don't know the figures. I am not too much in that department.

Q Anyway, a number of the girls are discharged yearly?

A Yes.

Q And a number of the girls are placed out on work, I believe they call it "visits" or something like that, where they work on the outside but have to return to the institution.

A I don't know too much about the setup, but what I know about it—for instance, I understand that they have a program where they are supposed to teach these girls certain things and they are supposed to get diplomas for everything.

For instance, some as hospital aides and, for instance —then I think—now I am not too sure because I mean, I am not close to that department. As I understand, I think they start out by going out and house cleaning. That is by the day.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think you are asking questions here that the lady answers by saying that she "thinks so." She can't answer them definitely. I don't think these questions are helping this Committee.

MR. TOMPKINS: I am merely trying to find out here about the turnover of these girls.

The WITNESS: I am not in that department. I mean actually, I am only over at the hospital.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think it is wasting time by asking the lady to give you what she thinks.

MR. TOMPKINS: I don't think it is.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now this pregnant girl that you speak about, was she just a new admission?

A No, she had been out on parole and she came back. I don't know, there was a question of a runaway there.

Q Did she get pregnant while at the institution or on the outside?

A No, on the outside.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a few questions to the witness.

In view of your extensive training as a mental nurse, you might say, were you ever asked for any suggestions as to how to handle these patients?

A No, but when I first went up there I couldn't understand why they didn't use a wet pack, because at the Danville State Hospital I worked in that department, and it is quite a sedative and also in Payne-Whitney's. Now, I left there five (5) years ago and, in fact, in Payne-Whitney's they gave the packs but you were sternly told, you were never allowed to approach the patient. If they didn't behave, you put them in packs regardless of how emotionally upset a patient was. You couldn't really talk sense to them. They weren't coherent for you to bring them to a point that they could understand. You would have to approach them with the idea, "Now you would feel better if you would have a pack. We would like to give you a treatment and you would feel better," but never as a punishment. That was one of the very strict rules.

Q My point is this. As far as your work is concerned in that hospital, prior to this you may as well have been an ordinary R. N. that came out of a general training hospital in so far as you took the orders and nobody asked you for any suggestion in view of your training?

A I felt actually I was being treated as a student.

Q When we were up there, we heard about a drug that was administered, paraldehyde. Was there such a drug used?

A Oh, yes; that is used in mental hospitals.

Q What is the purpose of that?

A Paraldehyde is a sedation and it can be given intramuscularly. It is a very distasteful drug, but they used that over in Danville State Hospital an awful lot and in general hospitals you use that.

Q And also intramuscularly, but it is strictly a sedative?

A Yes.

DOCTOR BOIES: That is all.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Vought, you stated "everybody was in a fear." What fear were you laboring under up there?

A Yes, that is why I went on nights because you never know from one day to another. There may be an order given and we—a lot of us felt that if you did the right thing one time, it was the wrong thing the next time.

Q You also testified that some months prior to this some records were moved after election, that records were moved. Do you know why?

A I have no idea. Shortly after the election the hospital was completely changed. I think our census went up from fifty (50) to eighty (80).

Q The census of the employees?

A The hospital, the inmates and, as I say, I had no access to them. However, I would not go into a record room unless I would ask my superior to do so but there is a record room down in the basement. There is a door on there, like a safe, and I mean, I don't know if there is a combination. I don't know if they use it and right off this, it is like a little closet off the basement from the metabolism room. I couldn't see the idea of having a linen closet moved in the basement because I have yet to see the hospital that you have linens that you work with down in the basement and, as you understand, if I would need a sheet in a hurry at night, I would have to leave the patient.

I mean, if I had an aide there I could have the aide stay with the patient but I could not send an aide down into the basement because I had to go down into the basement and unlock that door with my keys because, naturally, I couldn't leave my keys with the patient.

MR. KORNICK: That is all.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q I am wondering if I could ask one facetious question. Do you think the census at the institution went up as a result of the people being disturbed because the Republicans had lost?

A I don't know. I tell you, the patients weren't the ones that placed themselves there, believe me. That had to be an order. So, I don't know how they felt about that.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Were you ever afraid of your patients?

A The only way I would be afraid was if I didn't have sufficient help but I have worked, believe me, in far harder situations up at Laurelton, and with a lot less patients and they have been controlled.

Q Did you ever work in a hospital before where you could not consult with the physician relative to your patients?

A Well, no. I mean, that is part of a nurse's duty. Part of a nurse's duty is—I mean, for instance, the doctor makes his rounds and it is impossible for a doctor to understand that patient all through the day and different things—for instance, maybe a patient may be very apprehensive at night and, naturally, the doctors are not there all the time. That is part of your reason for your nurse's notes and the thing is this, whether the nurse's notes are read I don't know.

Q You couldn't confer then with the doctor in charge of this patient and never felt free to?

A I never did because you just kept your mouth shut and answered questions. I mean that was the situation.

Q You had a fear of this Doctor Edgett, that you wouldn't dare ask her any questions?

A I personally felt that if she would ever—for instance, here is a little instance and I felt as long as I am right, I am going to stand up for my rights.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I thought you were afraid to stand up for your rights?

A I mean that is the general—I mean I felt it was no use of going to anybody in that respect because there was nothing done, but there was a general fear. I mean the thing is this.

Now, for instance, why the nurses would be afraid to have a cup of coffee during the day in the kitchen and now, as you know, I think you all know, that even in industry there is a coffee break but you had to be afraid to take a cup of coffee because you never knew what humor she might be in.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Then you think the nurses were under as strict a rule as these patients were under?

A Sometimes I wonder.

Q If you can't talk to your superior, you can't ask them any questions, you can't make any suggestions, and you are fearful of your superior, then I would say you are in the same position as your patients are.

A Well, I felt that way many times.

SENATOR DERK: That is all.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Now you made a statement that you took this night job because—why did you take it? Were you not afraid at night because Doctor Edgett was not there?

A No, I will tell you why.

Part of it was personal but part, most of it was the fact that I was just, should I say more or less disinterested because what can you do? When I was interviewed up there I was told—this is the interview I got.

I was told that the salary was one hundred eighty dollars ($180) a month, which wasn't true, and also when I was interviewed they said, "We don't care what kind of stockings you wear, but you must wear stockings. It doesn't matter how many runners they have, we don't care what the color is," but I was a professional nurse and professional nurses do wear white stockings but when I first called there, I called and asked and they were very short of nurses and I understand it was no political affiliations. I didn't even know that existed, and I just called for a job. I wouldn't even have known who to go to to ask for a job.

Q Your interview was with whom?

A With Miss Newman.

Q Who is Miss Newman?

A Miss Newman had been the Director. I don't know if she was the Assistant Director or Director of Nurses at that time.

Q She interviewed you?

A Yes.

Q She told you about the one hundred eighty dollars ($180) a month?

A Yes, I had called. I have a family that are going to school. Most of my children are in school and what I was interested in, I did not want to do too much afternoon duty. I didn't feel it was fair to my family. I wouldn't see my family, they were in school, and, of course, I would be going to work and I asked her if there was much afternoon duty and she said, she said, "No, everybody had to take their turn." I said, "Well, I feel I will take my turn," because I didn't feel I was better than anybody else.

Well, toward the end I was doing afternoon duty all the time and that was part of the reason I went on nights, but the night nurse who had been there before told me, she said, "After you work here in days awhile you will be glad to go on nights because you are away from all that."

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Did you find that true in your case?

A Yes, but toward the end although nothing directly happened to me but I just protested violently the way certain—some employees were treated.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q And to whom did you protest?

A Among the nurses. In fact, I wanted to write letters in because I didn't think it was fair, fair as professional people. I think they should still have rights to—for instance, working conditions—to ask for certain working conditions.

Q Let me ask you this. You have been talking about working conditions, talking about taking care of the inmates and talking about telling your troubles to other nurses. Why did you not go to your boss, Doctor Ireland?

A That is what I am trying to bring out.

Q You haven't brought it out to satisfy me.

A The reason was because I felt—

Q Why did you feel?

A The general feeling with everybody there because I knew—

Q How long have you been at Laurelton Village? How long have you worked there?

A Actually, it has been a period over two (2), maybe about two (2) and one-half (½) years in all.

Q When did you first go there?

A 1951, in October.

Q Have you been there since 1951?

A Yes.

Q Without any interruption in your service?

A No, I stopped to have a baby.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It's a good thing she stopped.

THE WITNESS: When my baby was nine (9) months old, they came and begged me to come back to work.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Who begged you to come back!

A Miss Peters or Mrs. Farrel now.

Q Was she the Directress of Nursing?

A I don't know what her actual capacity, or what her rating would be. She was in charge of the hospital.

Q She employed you?

A That is right. She was the one who came after me.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q How often did the doctors come around to visit the patients?

A Every day. Well, for instance, the D. P.'s would come around every day. They would have certain patients

in there and each of them would have to visit the patients. The D. P.'s would have certain patients from the Cottage that they were assigned to, and they would come and visit those patients. So, actually most of those doctors were in here every day, I should say.

Q Did they examine their daily chart?

A I think they were supposed to. I mean, I worked at night.

Q Did they?

A I don't know. I think they were supposed to.

Q In some of the critical cases when the doctors did come around, did they consult you how the patient acted during the night?

A Of course, they didn't make rounds during the night.

Q During the day?

SENATOR PECHAN: It would be in the record.

A You see ordinarily I work at night, and there is no doctor there. The only access I have to doctors is if I have to call somebdy in.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Did you feel that you should have been consulted on some of these patients that were under your care?

A Well, not as a privileged character but more as a nursing—I mean, I think that you have much better relations. In fact, I had made a remark shortly after I came up there that I said to one of the girls, I said, "Would you believe that the hospital where I just worked at the supervisors would come around and ask you if you were happy in your position? They would come around and so see to it." Her answer was, "You can't do that at Laurelton State Village," and my answer was, "There is absolutely no excuse for lack of kindness and consideration of anybody, employees, patients or what." But later on I found out that rather she was right than I.

Q In other words, you feel that you were in a position to suggest to the doctor what would be well to console the patient, although the doctor may not accept your suggestion, but you were in a position to do so and that happened in other hospitals but it didn't happen up at Laurelton?

A Oh, yes; the doctor as a general rule would confer with the nurse.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q But he wouldn't ask the nurse?

A No, the doctor in any hospital writes the order and we carry them out, but they do consult you. I have had doctors consult me if they feel sedation is needed and certain things. After all, you are with the patient every day and, understand, your doctor comes around.

For instance, in a State institution, naturally, a doctor has quite a few people to see and they depend quite a lot on a nurse.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q But they never came up and slapped you on the back and said, "Well, Florence, how's the girl today?"

A Perish the thought.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Vought, what is your official position at Laurelton?

A Night nurse.

Q Are you still employed there?

A Yes.

Q Has Mrs. Schneeberg ever been your immediate supervisor?

A Yes, she is now.

Q Did you ever discuss with her the situation that you have related?

A Yes, I have.

Q Did you ever ask her to go to higher authority?

A No, I didn't ask her because I think she was in the same position that the rest of us were.

Q Her official position was what?

A Her official position, I think, is Directress of Nurses. In fact, well, part of the ethical procedure of nurses is, for instance, to first—I mean, in fact I had suggested writing in and that is part—I mean, I wouldn't go over the Directress of Nurses. I would first consult with her and I also consulted with Miss Wilson because she is my immediate charge in the hospital. She is the Head Nurse.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q As a matter of fact, Mrs. Vought, I would like to get this straight and clear. They talk so much about lack of trained personnel but in so far as you were concerned, there was no attempt made to use your training. I mean, they never asked you for any suggestion or they never—

A Well, Doctor Edgett one night offered me the position of the Head. Now, I don't know whether she meant it or not but I refused it because I had a family at home, but I didn't want in a tension like that. I didn't think it was fair to my family. You must consider I have my home duties, too, and I must first consider my family. That is what I mean.

Q The point I want to get at is this. Your service up there has been the same service that any graduate from any general hospital could give?

A That is right.

Q There was no use made of your special training?

A Not that I know of, except what I actually in my care of the patients—I mean—

Q On your own?

A Yes, I tried to use my judgment as far as I could go.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You are a graduate nurse?

A I am a graduate, registered nurse.

Q You take care of the physical ills of that patient? You are not an attendant.

A I am not an attendant. I am a registered nurse.

Q You take care of sick patients?

A I take care of sick patients, and also patients brought down to the hospital that are considered psychotic.

Q And the treatment you give them, the medication you give them, you give them on the orders of the doctor in charge at that time?

A Absolutely.

Q Is that not the duty of a nurse?

A Absolutely, but there are some duties that go beyond. You can use a little of your own judgment and there are some times that maybe you might work a little overtime because of your own personal interest.

Q Did you not use your own common sense?

A I did to the best I could do under orders.

Q Doctor Edgett was not there twenty-four (24) hours a day. In fact, she was not there at nights.

A Here is an instance. This might bring it out to you. For instance, when I first went to Laurelton State Vil-

lage I was amazed at the four (4) T. B. patients that we had there at that time, and they were in a ward.

Now that is a T. B. wing which can hold, usually holds sixteen (16) beds. In fact, that is what it is holding right now and those four (4) T. B. patients, I don't remember how exactly old—I mean how long—but it seems that she was there nine (9) years in this T. B. Now, I am not too sure about that but they were not allowed on the sun porch, and I mean at that time the desk was right outside of the ward. Since that, the ward has been filled up to capacity, sixteen (16) beds.

Q With T. B. patients?

A Yes, and I had said to one of the girls, I said, "I would like to have that desk moved around to the cove where most of the other desks are, "because at night, when I did my charts, it would disturb the patients, you know, and, of course, I have to do my charts during the night and the light—I would have to put the light on at the desk, and I felt that that would disturb the patients and I asked if it couldn't be moved.

Well, the general feeling was that Doctor Edgett ordered that desk there. Well, I made the remark that I would take the responsibility of moving it because, well, she didn't see me at night and if she did I would just tell her why it was moved and if it was moved back, it was moved back.

Q You moved the desk?

A Yes.

Q You didn't lose your job?

A No.

Q Did Doctor Edgett censor you?

A No, I mean—I am just saying about the feeling.

Q And you got most of that by talking to other nurses?

A Well, it was the general feeling of I think a lot of the attendants also.

Q You made a remark—and I don't know just how you said it—that one of the reasons that you felt that things weren't as they should be was because a certain nurse did not want to serve in the T. B. hospital. You said that Doctor Edgett forced her to be there.

A Yes, and she was fired. I am quite sure she was fired; she was told to go there or else.

Q Is it now not true that some nurses, for instance, wouldn't like to work at Laurelton? They don't like that type of work?

A Yes.

Q There are a lot of nurses who don't want to be in social disease hospitals. There are a lot of nurses who don't want to be in T. B.

Now, isn't it just as you said; you like to work at night. You try to be "choicy" about the type of work. You said you have family duties; you think that your family comes first—and I appreciate that as a mother you take care of your family—but when you are not at home, that inmate is your charge as much as your family is when you are at home.

A But I say, I still say, if I neglect my family I should not go out to work because I have worked in other hospitals under those conditions, and I have relieved three (3) nights a week under those conditions.

Q But what I wanted to bring out, this girl—in fact, I know none of these names that are brought up. I came in here with a free mind, but this girl in T. B. refused to work there.

A I think so, especially in her particular case.

Q Yes, she was afraid that she was susceptible to T. b. In fact, I think just two (2) years ago we passed a bill whereby any nurse who works in a sanitorium and develops T. b., that it is our responsibility to take care of her. Was it two (2) years ago that we passed that bill? Two (2) or four (4) years ago, so we do know there is a danger there. I just wanted to point it out.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q How many T. b. patients are there at the present time in the hospital?

A We have two (2) there. They are in inside rooms, but I think they are allowed to congregate. I think possibly their sputums are negative and so on, but I think they are more in the convalescent stage. That is the way I feel.

Q Do you know the exact number?

A There are two (2) as far as I know.

Q Where are they kept, in the isolation ward?

A Out among the other patients.

Q Are there any patients in the isolation ward at the present time?

A In the isolation ward down in the basement.

Q That is where the T. b. patients are put?

A No, they are put in the special T. b. Ward.

Q But you only have two (2) of them there now?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever visit Johnston Cottage, Mrs. Vought?

A No, I haven't. I have heard a lot of stories but never been in it.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mrs. Vought, I just have one more question.

SENATOR PECHAN: One more, Bill.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You left an impression in my mind, and I don't know whether it is a correct impression or not, and that is why I am asking the question and it has to do with the changing around of the linen room of the hospital and you mark the time of the changing around as a period right after the election.

A That is right.

Q Just what was done? What changes were made?

A There was a lot. For instance, some of the rooms we put two (2) beds in. The hospital was filled up. There were a lot of epileptics brought in from the other cottages, put up in—the setup I think now is that the T. B. Ward that is originally supposed to be the Chronic Ward, that is C. Ward. The O. D. Ward has a lot of the aides sleeping there and some patients down in B. Ward, a lot of the new girls for instance, with minor ailments, and A. Ward is considered colored, for most of the colored cases.

Q You left the impression in my mind that the changes were made because of the election.

A Well, I feel that way.

Q You evidently drew a lot of conclusions, and one of your conclusions was that these changes were made because of the election.

A Yes.

Q Did you draw a conclusion that they were changes for better or worse?

A I don't feel that the linen room downstairs is for the better. We have to go down in the basement for everything, and unlock it. You can't send a patient down

there. I have never seen a hospital that has a linen room in the basement.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are there any further questions? (No response).

I think that is all. You may be excused, and thank you very much.

We will now recess until 12:30 p. m., and come back and go to work.

AFTER RECESS

MISS MARY E. GROVE, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Your name is Miss Mary Grove?

A Mary E. Grove.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Grove, do you work at Laurelton at the present time?

A No, I don't.

Q When did you work there?

A I worked there from October 1, 1948 until July 1, 1954.

Q You haven't been there since that time?

A No, I haven't.

Q In what capacity were you working there at that time?

A Instructress of Nurses.

Q Were you in the Army?

A Yes, I was.

Q And you obtained the rank of a Major?

A That is right.

Q And what were your duties in the Army?

A For three (3) months I was at Walter Reed, then I was Assistant Chief Nurse at the Valley Forge General Hospital at Phoenixville.

Q You were in nursing?

A That is right.

Q At Laurelton, what were your duties at Laurelton?

A Well, I was hired to run a—we wanted to have a practical nursing course; that if the State passed a bill, that they could be licensed as practical nurses without any examination. That was the original—

Q You are a R. N.?

A That is right, and we had three (3) or four (4) classes. It took about a year. We had about one hundred forty (140) hours and I tried to—I taught general nursing subjects. We tried to go over what we needed, and then we demonstrated enemas, temperature—taking, so that the attendants in charge in the cottages—we wanted them to be able to do it.

Q This was for attendants and not patients?

A We had a Leader Course, but this was for attendants, and in doing that I went in the cottages and tried to—for instance, we tried to teach them how to handle the girls, what to do—

SENATOR PECHAN: Could you speak just a little bit louder, Miss Grove?

A (continued) For instance, I tried to show them what a good attendant was, and Doctor Edgett had written a paper on it which we used a lot. We stressed personality, and quite a few attendants are here who could back me up. We had a pretty good course. We tried to do our best because we worked for the patient. That is the only reason I would be there. We wanted to have a better attendant in some of the cottages.

Until I started my course, I went into the cottages and did a lot of occupational therapy in Cottages 9, 10, 11. I didn't have Johnston at that time because I had too much to fill in my time and at the same time I would see what was going on in the cottages and the discipline, I was told, increased greatly when we had these classes because we kept them occupied.

Then this went along until 1954, 1953, when Mrs. Farrell went away from the hospital and as we couldn't get a Charge Nurse, I took charge of the hospital and was there until I left on July 1.

Now, in making rounds I visited Johnston Cottage. I only can tell you what I saw. There were full trays. That started some time after I was there. If it has been said that they were not given a full tray, they were. I went in because checking the serving time was one reason I was there, that they weren't to serve before 11:30 or 4:30 in the afternoon. So, I was in those cottages at mealtime quite often and never saw anything but a full tray go out. I am telling you exactly what I saw.

I did see the solitary, but I wasn't there long enough to know just how long they were there, but most of the people I saw were girls that we couldn't handle any other way, while I was there.

Straps, that came up. Again I have not seen a strap on for punishment, and you talked about having their hands above their heads. They were very destructive. Quite often they would tear all the sheets and cut the blankets, things you would put on them. I was always careful that the nurses checked, though. I would tell them that if they could bring down one hand at a time to do it, in whatever way to make them more comfortable and as far as I know, I have never seen one on for punishment.

The matter of sutures came up. I have never seen a suture given without a local anesthetic. I haven't seen many, but I just happened to be there several times when I happened to be in the operating room when it was done.

Again there was a situation came up in the hospital in connection with giving spinal taps. We have as you know—there were three (3) foreign doctors and before I went there they kept saying, "They don't give them well," and the patients were suffering but nothing seemed to be done about it so I went to Doctor Ireland and I said, "Doctor Ireland, something will have to be done about the spinal taps." So I said, "I can't ask the other doctors to report them, and I will take that responsibility but I don't want my name mentioned." which it wasn't. I said, "When we give spinal taps, I'll call you and have you—you just drop in and observe them" which she did.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Could I interrupt? Why the spinal taps? What were they for?

A For testing venereal disease, which a great many of them have.

So, she came over and saw this one particular doctor and she said, "We just won't have it given by her any more," and they went on and the second doctor happened to give some. The first test she did was very good, so she walked out again. I said, "Well, that was just as bad." So, she came back again. So, finally we have one good doctor who does a most beautiful spinal and she is do-

ing all of them, and that is just one instance where I did go and got some results.

We did have, as I said before, girls—I taught the Girls Classes. That was before I took over the hospital, and we feel we did a good job because some of those girls are going out on parole and are being able to work in nursing homes, private homes. They have learned to cook and sew up there, and they are doing very well. So that there is—I cannot say what happened after I left but as long as I was there, I felt it may not be as modern as it could have been, and I didn't agree with everything, some of the policies—I still don't—but I think they did a good job.

While in the hospital, I tried to work with the nurses as best I knew how, and try to work for them and get them what they wanted.

I don't think there is anything else.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you have any difficulty in approaching Doctor Edgett and discussing problems with her?

A Well, to be honest, some times I did but Doctor Edgett has had—I can understand why some times she had been that way, but she worked very hard as the head of that hospital. They didn't take their right vacations and the Welfare Department left us patients there—I was in the hospital when one of the patients broke the crystal of this watch (indicating). We had to use a wet towel to handle her. She would have hurt the other patients, and a nurse is here now who was there at that time, and Doctor Ireland tried her best to get rid of those patients but there wouldn't be enough room in the other hospitals and they would bring them right back to us, and I would be glad to know how to handle those at a place like Laurelton.

Q Was an attempt made to get girls channeled to other institutions?

A Yes.

Q But they always kept sending them back to you?

A Yes.

Q You became the problem child up there then?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever have any difficulty approaching Doctor Ireland to discuss problems with her?

A No, I didn't.

Q Was she always attentive to any problems you would bring to her?

A Yes, I think so.

Q Now, you are no longer at the Village, Miss Grove?

A No.

Q Would you care to tell us why you left there?

A It was a matter of health. I had migraine headaches. I was getting them two (2) or three (3) times a week and I just couldn't keep up.

Q You didn't leave there because of differences with the staff or anything like that?

A I certainly did not. I was not fired. I just handed my resignation in and told them why. They asked me if I would take a leave of absence. I said "No." I have had several operations within the last few years after I came out of the Army. I have had two (2), and I just had a third one and it was a matter of health.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q I missed your early testimony as to what period of time you were at Laurelton.

A I went there the first of October, 1948 and left July 1, 1954, with six (6) months leave of absence for a thyroidectomy.

Q Are you a registered nurse?

A Yes, I am.

Q And you were in what capacity at Laurelton?

A Instructress of Nurses.

Q Then you were at Laurelton during certain periods of Miss Wilson and Mrs. Schneeberg's employment?

A Yes, but Mrs. Schneeberg came on the 17th of June.

Q And Mrs. Vought?

A That is right.

Q During the period of time that you were at Laurelton, did you ever see or feel that there was an atmosphere of fear?

A Yes, I have to say there was.

Q For what reason?

A Well, I really don't know.

Q Was it fear of the supervision or the administration at Laurelton?

A I am afraid it was.

Q All right, that is what we want to know. Can you describe or amplify that situation?

A I feel, as I said again, that Doctor Edgett has worked too hard. You get to such a point—that is one of the reasons why I left. My judgment isn't as good, but as far as Doctor Edgett and the girls, I think she had their real interest at heart, from what I could see, because I think the results are shown in our girls that are on parole.

There are two (2) sides to it, I know, but I just—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Miss Grove, you mentioned something about sutures and one of the other nurses mentioned something about sutures. Isn't it true that many, many times we go into a doctor's office—I know that when I have had a cut on my elbow that my physician sutured my arm there with two (2) or three (3) little sutures, and didn't use any anesthetic but isn't it the general practice in all medical offices—I had a patient not so long ago who had been in an automobile accident. I put two (2) little sutures in there (indicating to mouth) without any anesthetic, and I would have hurt him more to anestestize that area than by using a needle in there.

A There was one patient who had a cut on the head that I saw, and then one time a nail went through a little boy's hand, about an inch, but it was so—

Q I didn't think you had little boys up there.

A It was another patient and they didn't mind having it taken out, although they did put a little local anesthetic in it. Unless they have had the injury for a little while, they don't have too much feeling.

Q This sheets and blankets, we hear so much about the fact that some of these patients would take these sheets and blankets. Was a lot of that done, that they would destroy them and put them down in the commode?

A I don't know.

SENATOR PECHAN: I won't question you any further about it. I thought maybe you were familiar with it.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Did I understand you to say that in your visits to

Johnston Cottage. you never saw these things done for the sake of punishment?

A I absolutely did not.

Q But that they were done?

A I saw a full tray.

Q And you never saw all the rest of this stuff?

A I was, and the staff members were, at the meeting where Doctor Ireland spoke to the matrons that trays were to be served to every child. If they refused it, okay. I was at that meeting, and I know some of the members here were there.

Q Do I understand you to say that the book records we have, saying exactly the opposite, are not true?

A I don't know. I wasn't there.

Q How often were you in there?

A I wasn't there when anything like that happened.

Q How often were you there?

A It wasn't my duty to go up there, but I would go up on the average of once a week.

Q Once a week?

A If I were busy teaching—

Q You would say, of your knowledge, those statements made in these books must not be the truth?

A They are documented; they have read them. I can't say that. I say what I know.

DOCTOR BOIES: That is all.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Whenever you were there, it was at mealtime?

A Not always, but I was there quite often because we were trying to check on the time the meals were served.

Q You always saw full meals go out?

A That is right.

Q Now, I would like a little further information explanation about strapping the arms above the head.

A It kept them, for one thing, better and they were so destructive. They would just rip everything to pieces.

Q What about strapping their arms alongside?

A If you would strap their arms alongside, they could rip clothing, bedclothing and so forth because you couldn't have them too tight so that they absolutely couldn't move. You see, you don't do that.

Mr. TOMPKINS: That is all.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Grove, I would like to get this straight, You stated you were there between 11:30 and 4:30, at feeding time, close to their feeding times, and that you saw full trays going out.

A That is right.

Q Were you up at the cell block when the inmates were being fed through the door, through the shot in the doors, and did you see what they were being fed then, whether it was a full tray?

A No, I can't say.

Q Where did you see the full tray?

A I was down there when the trays were going out. Every tray had something on it, and I doubt—there would be nowhere to put it between there and the patient's room.

Q I am curious to know what the patients got. If you saw a full tray in the kitchen, I don't know what the patient received. That is what I would like to know and you didn't see that.

A No.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Now, there is just one question I would like to bring up.

I am sort of confused. Did I hear you say that you had a staff meeting with Doctor Ireland and some of the people here were present?

A I am glad you brought that up.

We did have. For awhile we didn't, but then we had one a week.

Q Who attended these staff meetings?

A The staff meeting was in the afternoons when the patients were brought—it was between 2:00 and 3:00 in the afternoon. The doctors were present, all the nurses were present and some of the new patients came over and the matron, if possible, whose cottage this child came from, and we didn't always have them every week but as a rule we tried to have them.

The social workers were there and the disciplinarians; everyone that was concerned in the administration was there.

Q Were Miss Wilson and Mrs. Schneeberg at any of these meetings?

A I just don't remember that, but I know I had some of the nurses over. They took turns in coming. These children were brought up and before they were brought in we had their histories and we discussed them pro and con, and tried to give a better idea, especially of the new girls. There is someone here who can tell that more than I can, but there were studies made of them early so that we could work on them and decide what program was best for them.

Q What governed the placement of these girls? What governed whether a girl was placed in Number 3, 9, McClure, 10 or Johnston?

A They were placed in the locked cottage if they were unruly or runaways or—

Q Who decided that?

A Doctor Edgett.

Q On the recommendation of whom? Did she know the eleven hundred (1100) inmates there personally?

A I don't know how she did it, but Doctor Edgett has a mind that she just knew everything about everyone.

SENATOR PECHAN: That is all.

MR. SHAPIRO: Could the Committee ask a question of this lady, whether she was in Laurelton recently, on February 12?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Were you?

A I was there on a Monday.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Monday of this week?

A It was the Wednesday—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When these House Members were there?

A When it first came out in the papers, when Mr. Shapiro came up. It was the Monday before that.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Did somebody invite you up there?

A It must have been the 14th.

Q Did somebody invite you up there?

A Miss Spare had called me and asked if I would go back and help out, and I went up to see about it.

Q Who is Miss Spare?

A Nurse Consultant for the Department of Welfare.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask her if she made any examination of the records on that day?

The WITNESS: I did not. I didn't know about this at all. You see, this was Monday. I wasn't concerned with it. No, I am sorry. I did know about it. I had—Doctor Riekstins was at my home, and I took her back and I was on the grounds about two (2) hours.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You were up there primarily for employment?

A I said, "Well, I would think about it," but I went up and I just decided I wouldn't get into it.

Q You were invited up, and were requested to go back and you refused to do so?

A That is right.

SENATOR SCOTT: All right.

SENATOR PECHAN: I guess that is all. Thank you very much, Miss Grove.

Let's recess until 1:00 p.m.

(Whereupon, the Hearing recessed at 12:15 p.m., to reconvene this afternoon, Thursday, March 24, 1955, at 1:00 p.m.)

Mrs. GRACE WILLIAMS, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you want to make a general statement, Mrs. Williams?

A I haven't very much to say, anyway.

Q Will you speak a little louder?

A I mean, I don't have much to say. The only thing I have seen up there, I have been working in different cottages and I have been there about six years altogether. And, just one time we had a girl in Cottage Lynn, and this girl was in Cottage Lynn, and she really was a sick girl and she was going back and forth to the dispensary there for treatment. So I guess they wanted to transfer her out of the cottage because she was sick all the time, and this girl really didn't want to go, she refused to go because she put up a fight. Of course, she could have been frightened. So Dr. Edgett got a wet sheet and put it over her head and put it around her neck until the girl got blue and fell to the floor, and she rubbed her wrists and she came to. That is about what I seen that happened when I was there for six years.

Q You are there at the present time?

A I'm there at the present time.

Q That's the only instance you have knowledge of?

A That's the only instance I have knowledge of.

Q Is that the only method of restraint used at that time?

A Well, I really don't know.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did that treatment seem inhumane to you?

A Yes, it did.

Q The sheet treatment?

A Yes, especially when the girl was—when the girl wasn't well. She should have been in the hospital, instead of being in the cottage, she should have been over in the hospital where she could have had treatments, instead of being in the cottage, and she didn't want to be transferred. Of course, they wanted to transfer her there, and she didn't want to go.

Q What was your position up there, Mrs. Williams?

A Well, at that time I was acting as second matron.

Q Are you there now?

Q What is your position now?

A I'm an attendant.

Q Where?

A Over in McClure Cottage.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Were you demoted?

A Well, I was demoted, yes.

Q For what reason?

A Well, the only reason I ever found out why I was demoted, one time we had a girl that ran away, Shirley, she is always runing away, you know. So they had her transferred and I took her myself, you know, instead of taking another girl. At that time I didn't know we were supposed to take another girl with us, and she seemed willing to go you know, and all, I had taken many before that and they always went. But this girl after she got a certain distance, why, then she ran away, so it was a couple of days—I think a day or so before they found her laying down in a corn field.

Well, I was called all kinds of names, I was an idiot, I was just a little bit of everything, I wasn't fit to work, and all this and that. Then I worked for twenty-three days without a day off over in Cottage Lynn. And I had company there, this aunt and her cousins, and they had a visitors permit, you know, they had to have permits to come in and see the girls. I turned the slip in the next day and the slip probably got lost, and, of course, I lost the slip, it was claimed I lost the slip.

And a lot of times when you'd answer the phone, you'd be almost afraid to answer the phone for fear that you were going to get bawled out. All the attendants were afraid to answer the phone for fear they would get called down for something that didn't amount to anything.

And one time I did answer the phone, and I answered the phone and Dr. Edgett tole me— I don't know what ever happened to her—about six o'clock one night she called and says to me, "Shut up. Shut up. Shut up." And I laughed, you know, and I didn't know what was the matter with her, so then she told me what she wanted to tell me, and there was a couple of girls happened to be over there at the time, and they came back to the cottage and told me.

I think that's about all I can testify.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask this witness whether you were afraid of any of the patients that were there?

A I never was afraid of the patients, because I had worked in a mental institution before I come up here to Pensylvania. I never was afraid of any mental patients, in fact, I really got along with them well, and I know how to get along with them.

Q Were you afraid of Dr. Edgett?

A Well, I don't know why we had such a horror of Dr. Edgett, but we did. I never seen anything like it, it seemed like most all the attendants were afraid of her. I don't know, I actually wasn't afraid of her, but I just had a horror every time she got on the telephone.

Q Did you ever try to talk to her and she wouldn't listen to you?

A No, she always listened to me when I talked to her. She would listen to you when you talked to her.

Q And you could see her when you wanted to?

A Yes, if we wanted to see her, we could go to see her.

Q And you could discuss your patients with her?

A Well, I mostly had discussed my patients with—not with Dr. Edgett, no, we had a matron, see we had a matron, she was over me, I was just a second matron, and I would tell the matron, and it was up to the matron to report the things.

A Would the matron then report to—

A The matron would report it to Dr. Edgett, or whoever was down in the office in charge.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Who demoted you?

A Dr. Ireland, I believe, demoted me. Probably they didn't think I was fit to hold a job after I worked twenty-three days without a day off, maybe I was not fit to hold the job any more.

Q Did she bawl you out or reprimand you in any way?

A Well, at that time Dr. Ireland was on her vacation Dr. Edgett was there.

Q Did she reprimand you in any way?

A No, not at that time, just when the girl ran away.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q In other words, the orders were that when you accompanied a girl to another place you were supposed to take another person with you is that it?

A We had no ruling to that effect at that time. When I first went there we had no ruling, no one ever told us we should take another girl. Probably I should have used my own common sense about that and taken one, but I didn't because the girl seemed good and she seemed like she wanted to go. This girl happened to be a runaway, anyway.

Q She was a chronic—

A Yes. She run away a couple of weeks ago.

Q That's all. Thank you very much.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE OBERLIN, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Mrs. Josephine Oberlin.

Q What is your position?

A Second matron, Johnston Cottage.

Q A second matron in Johnston.

MR. SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the ladies whose name appears in those books and I brought her here to ask some questions about those books.

SENATOR SCOTT. There was some discussion among the Committee that we were going to call all these girls at one time.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Oberlin, you were one who made certain notations in these note books, is that correct?

A That's right.

SENATOR SCOTT. I thought we agreed we were going to call these all at once?

MR. BOIES. Call them one after the other it won't take long.

SENATOR SCOTT. It may take us longer than you think.

Mr. BOIES. You can't question three people at once very well, can you?

SENATOR SCOTT. I thought maybe we could call some other witness and save these people until last.

(Discussion off the record between members of the Committee and Mr. Shapiro.)

SENATOR PECHAN. I am sorry I called you up. We will call on you possibly next week. We haven't decided, but it will probably be sometime next week, unless the Committee decides to hold meetings tomorrow.

Mr. TOMPKINS. You will have the witnesses available upon request, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. SHAPIRO. I will ask them to come whenever you want them.

Mrs. MARTHA ISENBERG, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Martha Isenberg.

Q What is your present position?

A An attendant.

Q You are an attendan. In what cottage?

A Cottage 2.

Q Cottage 2. Do you want to make a general statement?

A Well, to begin with, the flushing of the toilets, they have gone sometimes two or three days without being flushed. On one occasion I asked the day attendant in the morning to flush the commodes after I had given orders at night to flush them and I asked that they be flushed. This one particular toilet had been flushed before I had served breakfast because the odor inside was very bad and the day attendants went out and didn't flush the toilets.

And concerning diets, I have served many of the solid diets, sometimes a week, two weeks, and one or two that were more than two weeks.

Now, here is the case of Ida R., I was in the position to call Dr. Edgett one night around 12:30 and she came up and administered apomorphine. After giving it to her—Ida was at the time naked, she was given apomorphine—

Q Pardon?

A Ida was at the time naked, she had torn her nightgown, and she had her brother with her—Dr. Edgett's brother was with her.

Another one is Betsy P., she had become disturbed and climbed up on the bowl, her wash bowl, and somehow or other I guess she might have gotten a dizzy spell and she fell off the bowl and struck her head, and she lay in that position until morning, until or sometime during the day. I guess it was in the morning that she had fell, and they finally got her up on the bed and put here in restraints, and I had to feed her two days. She laid there for two days with dried blood on her head and face, and then she was taken over to the hospital, and the stench in that room was out of this world, you couldn't hardly stand to go into the room.

Now, Ethel N., she was being given medication, but she refused at times to take her pill, and I had given her paraldehyde and that didn't seem to do the job that it was supposed to do in quieting her down, and they were giving her other medicine. One time there was an order in the book that if she did not take her medicine we were to call the doctor. So I had to call the doctor and

Dr. Edgett was on duty and she came up and she held her by her throat while I put the pill in her mouth, and she bit my finger. And after she had given her the pill—after I had put the pill in her mouth, she began to holler and yell, and Dr. Edgett, in turn, put the sheet over her—the wet sheet over her face and quieted her down. And because she was holding her breath she took the wet sheet by the end of it and slapped her across the face with the wet sheet. I turned my head and turned my back and walked towards the door.

Another time she was given a spinal. When she was brought back from the hospital and she carried on and screamed, and she was put in a wet pack and I sat by her bed all night that night checking her pulse and respiration, except for a few minutes when I left to make my rounds on the first floor. By the way this girl that we gave the medicine to, she was in restraint at the time.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q She was what?

A She was in restraint at the time that she was given the wet sheet.

Q What was her name?

A Ethel N.

Q Ethel N.?

A Ethel N.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

A And she has been in Johnston since January of '53. Now, with Vicki H. I had occasion to put her in restraint, that is help to put her in. The first two times she was put in on the grounds after she came on the grounds, and I never had a bit of trouble with her otherwise. I put her in and suggested she be put in for the simple reason of protecting her, she threatened to put her fist through the window and I suggested she would be better off that way, and we put her in. Otherwise, I never had any trouble with her, she always cooperated and did everything I asked her to. She wasn't nasty to me.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Only one question on Vicki H. There were certain times, then, that you recommended inmates be put in restraint, is that right?

A Well, no, I didn't recommend it, understand. I called the nurse on duty and she said we were to put her in straps, and, of course, I couldn't put her in by myself, and when I helped to put her into straps I talked to her and told her that she would be better off this way, and she quieted down immediately afterwards. Of course, then I was transferred out of the cottage and she came up to Johnston in just a few days, the second day, I guess, afterwards, and the cottage was opened and she was put on a separate floor.

Q Did you feel at that time that putting Vicki H. in restraints was an inhumane act?

A Well, no, because it helped her.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Were you in Johnston Cottage or another cottage?

A I was in Johnston Cottage.

Q Johnston Cottage. All these patients you speak about, were they in Johnston Cottage?

A That's right.

Q Did you ever yourself personally report any of these matters to Dr. Ireland?

A No, I always wrote them down in the book there.

Q Did you write anything in the book?

A Something. We had to write a daily report for them before we went off duty.

Q Then, do you think that some of these notations in this book would be yours?

A That's right.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You mentioned something about dry diet. Could you tell us what the dry diet was?

A Well, when they were put in solitary, they were given their piece of bread, and whatever cereal was being served and a small paper cup of milk. If they threw the milk away, or destroyed it in any way, they were given just the piece of bread with the cereal. That is the dry diet, and we were cautioned and ordered many times not to talk to the patients.

Q Then you were given orders to give this dry diet?

A Oh, yes.

Q It wasn't the attendant that did it—

A Oh, no.

Q It was orders?

A Yes.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q This girl that you stated jumped up on the wash bowl—

A Yes, she was standing up on the wash bowl and she fell off.

Q You said she took a dizzy spell?

A Yes, and fell off.

Q What was her condition as she laid on the floor?

A She struck her head on either the bed or the floor, or something, when she fell, and the whole side of her ear and head—she bled from the ear.

Q Did you call anyone?

A No, I wasn't on duty when she fell, but I went in to feed her, and took care of her and gave her the bedpan during the night.

Q And you say her face hadn't been washed for a day or two?

A It hadn't been washed for two days.

Q Was that a regulation or an order that you couldn't wash her face?

A No, I was told not to do anything to her.

Mrs. NATALIE J. ELY, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you want to go ahead and in your own words make a general statement?

A I opened Johnston Cottage in October 1952. I worked there for six months and I had to quit because of my children, and I came back—

Q Speak just a little louder.

A And I came back in the fall of '53, and worked there and had to leave again on account of my family. Then I started in July of '54 in Cottage 5, night attendant, and I worked in Cottage 5 for several weeks and was transferred to the Hill as I had worked there most of the time before that.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You are presently employed there?

A. Yes.

Q You were in Johnston?

A. Yes.

Q Are you there now in Johnston?

A Yes. I worked in Johnston and I was made a regular relief attendant, I had two cottages I went to regularly, Cottage 11 and Johnston Cottage. I served solitary confinement diets every morning before I went off duty, and that consisted of a slice of bread, cereal, a cup of milk, and once in a while they had dried fruit given to them.

And one morning this girl was strapped to the bed very tightly. I had given her the bedpan earlier and I had to put the high part of the bedpan almost at the top to get it under her. The next day her hands were down at her sides, but when I went to give her her breakfast the attendant came and said Frances would feed herself. The girl fed herself a solitary diet in straps, she worked her head over to her hands and she ate a slice of bread and a soft-boiled egg on it. And I held her cup of milk for her because her throat was still sore. And the sheet that she had the morning before. I wasn't there to see the sheet given, and several days after she was put in restraint—she was taken out because her one ankle became swollen. I believe that girl has marks today, I am not sure. I haven't seen her myself.

Q Who was that? What is her name?

A Francis J. and while I was there I heard the girls make statements to certain attendants, different things that happened, and being at night I had spare time I would read the books, the record books, the composition books you had there to bring yourself up to date on things that happened in the cottage when you weren't there and on the shift previous to ours. And we were also encouraged to read the pink sheets to give you more or less an idea of what to expect of a girl, what behavior problems you might have. And I saw a lot of the things mentioned in the books that haven't come out so far. And if I would hear different girls make the same statement concerning something that had happened, I would check in the composition book and sometimes look on the pink sheet for the corresponding period and found that they corresponded very closely, maybe not verbatim, there was a summary of what was written in the report. For maybe a period of two or three days at a time, her behavior, things she had done in that length of time. And on each desk in each cottage there is a file box, a card index, with every girl that's in the cottage at the time, and what cottage she has been in previously, and the cottage that she came to, sort of a transportation record whereby you knew what cottage she came from and how long she had been there. And I had some records or cards of girls that had been on the Hill for several years and some I had lived with in the girls' open cottage.

Anna L., for example, had gone from Cottage 4 in May of 1952 and she was then transferred to Cottage 9, in June, I believe, of 1952, I am not absolutely sure of the dates, and then she was placed in a cell in Cottage 9, and I believe she was in the day room maybe once or twice while she was in Cottage 9, but she was very awkward and a lot of nervous energy, and when she was released, I guess, in the day room she didn't want to go back to her room, she became stubborn and refused to go to her room, and then she remained in her cell from then on until she was taken to Cottage 11, and there she was in a cell until Johnston Cottage was opened and she was admitted there sometime in October or early November. And she stayed there for quite a few months, when she came down to Cottage 9 and went to a cell again, and then to Cottage 11, and back up to Johnston on solitary confinement, and then back to Cottage 11 where she tore up the mattress one Sunday, on January the 9th, I believe it was, of this year and went to Johnston Cottage without a mattress just with a blanket, and she stayed there on the floor at night with the blanket to sleep on.

The last morning before the investigation that I worked there was the night of February the 15th and the morning of February 16. Then she was given a mattress previous to the time Mr. Shapiro came up. I believe she said it was Wednesday, but I won't say for sure.

Ethel N. was admitted to the Village in January, 1953, and she was admitted to Johnston Cottage January 18, 1953. I think she was admitted either the 7th or 8th of January to the grounds, and she went to Johnston Cottage the 18th, Sunday afternoon, of January, 1953. She stayed in Johnston Cottage until several days after Mr. Shapiro had been up. She is in the hospital now and I am glad to say she is doing very well.

The girls in solitary confinement are the S-list, are the girls that supposedly pounded their doors, screamers and assaulters, and no conversation was permitted with the girls by the attendants. They were given the dry diet and their water commodes were turned off until further notice. Sometimes their hot and cold water would be turned off for the full length of time, but then gradually they would turn, maybe their cold water on slow, and then the hot water, and in their commode, I believe.

According to the way the books read, if they behave themselves there, they would turn the cold water on and then the warm water. I know of one incident in November. I worked there on Thanksgiving when in the record book there was a notice that two girl's water had been turned off because they hadn't been obedient and they were ordered on solitary confinement, and those commodes were not to be flushed until further notice. I read the written report in the book and was given a verbal report by the attendant that was there on duty when I came on duty.

The next morning when I went there to get the girls up I was, by the book, I was told not to give them any hot water to wash, just cold water, and to flush their commode. The girls were fussing about not having any warm water to wash, and I told them to be patient and behave themselves and it would be turned on that much sooner, as I had no authority to turn on their hot water or to flush their commode.

When I went back from my vacation in November I looked to see when their water was turned on and as close as I can tell, I saw it was November 14th when their commodes were flushed for the first time after November 7th. That was one of the incidents in the book.

There was an incident of a Martha S. being in restraint for seven days, she had one hand and one foot in restraint. And she was on T-list I think about the 12th of September, and on the 15th she refused to hand in

her plate and spoon—now this happened in the daytime, I am on at night, but I had to read the day report when I came on duty. I went off duty at 7:30 and came back at 11:30 in the evening, and I would have to read that day's report to know what was going on, and I understand by the report that Dr. Edgett had come up and put her in restraints and got the plate and spoon. The next day her one hand and one leg was taken out of restraint, but her right hand and foot remained in restraint for seven days altogether. Her right hand was overhead and the girl continuously pounded the head end of the bed with the restraint buckle and had a pain in her arm.

I believe I have the date here—she was taken to the hospital on the 21st of September. She was put on T-list the 10th of September and the 13th she was put on S-list, solitary confinement.

On the 14th one hand and one fot was taken out of the restraints. On the 20th they put her other arm in restraint, and on the 21st she was admitted to the hospital.

There were many incidents that were in the report books that mentioned where the girls were refused medication and were wet towelled, the medication was given by force, on the nurses' reports. It was written that the medication was given by the attendants or the matron on duty, the prescribed medicine. There was no injection or anything like that, it was all medicine given orally.

In the book of September 5th, 1954, the second floor report book, there were report books on the second floor and reports books on the first floor. The attendant on the second floor, she wrote her report in the second floor book and also had to write it in the first floor book for the running record. The second floor books contained only information about the second floor, and any orders that had come from the office, or anything that was important enough to be in it.

On September 5, 1954, second floor, I think it is marked like that, the date is September 23rd, from 2:30 to 11:30 p.m. At 9:40 p. m. E. Norma was wet towelled by another attendant, her initials were signed on, her name was signed.

In book No. 11 from Second floor, October 4, 1954, E. Norma was left out from the commode by another attendant. Her initials were signed or her name was signed.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Will you go over that again for me?

A Second floor, book of September 5, 1954, 9:40 p. m. the date is September 23—

Q 1954?

A Book No. 11, second floor, October 4, 1954. Now, on the first floor book November 20, 1954, Martha S. was left out from the commode and forced medication.

In some of these instances I believe that I may have seen the mention of the commode in more than one record, either the report book, the nurses' report book, or the pink sheets, or two of them.

On the pink sheets there was one instance of a girl that her grade wasn't changed for six months.

Q Her what?

A Her grade and that was from March 4, 1953 to September 10, 1953. I took that from the pink sheet.

There was an incident, while I didn't work in the cottage at the time, but had heard talked about and had checked back by checking the pink sheets. This is one of the first things I did, having worked in Johnston Cottage, I had known a lot of the girls and was interested in how they were coming along.

I saw the one girl had been on solitary diet from June 11, 1953(to July 7, 1953. That was on the pink sheet.

Q June 11th—

A June 11, 1953, to July 7, 1953. One of the last girls that I know of that was in her room for a long time was Mayme P. On September 12th she went on solitary confinement along with a number of other girls who pounded their doors in sympathy with someone who had been disturbed a few days previously. I think there were twelve or fourteen girls at the time who were put on solitary confinement for pounding their doors and hollering. The doctors had come up and given them injections, I believe they each got two shots, I wouldn't swear to what they were.

Q What were the dates there, September—

A September 12, 1954.

Q To—

A They were in solitary confinement until October 2, 1954. When they were placed in solitary confinement they had their mattresses taken and some of them were given back in several days' time, but they were taken September 12th and all of them were finally returned on the 29th of September. Those girls came off of solitary on October 2, but they were not given coffee or dessert for several days after that, they were just given a regular diet.

This one girl I was saying, Mayme P., went on solitary on September 12, 1954. On October 2, 1954, she was placed on T-list. On the 20th she was back on solitary, of October. On the 11th of November she came on T-list, on the 12th of December she was on T-plus, that gave her the privilege of going a few turns around the side hall, may be twice a day, morning and afternoon.

On December 13, 1954, she was back on T-list where she got no walks. She was on solitary December 29, 1954, until January 1, 1955. Then she went on T-list and was on T-list until February 1, 1955. The she dropped from T-plus to T on February 14th, that was on her door, the card on her door. I think they have all been discontinued, they just have the girl's name on the door, maybe they don't even have that. Since I was up last that has been changed.

I think that's about all, except anyone going in the kitchen and looking at the trays that would be prepared to go to the second floor on the elevator, they would find maybe three or four plates of food on one tray. There is no tray handed through the cell door in Johnston Cottage.

In the Hill Cottages they slide a tray with their plate on through the door lots of times. A tray would be filled because there would be maybe three people's dinner on one tray. We can only put about four trays on the elevator that takes food up to reach the second floor.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q It is a dumbwaiter, isn't it?

A Yes.

Q I didn't mean to be funny, I just happened to see it there.

A I knew what you meant.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Are these girls permitted to walk around the block now?

A Now? You mean in side hall or outside the cottage?

Q Outside the cottage?

A I think that they go on supervised walks.

Q How often?

A I don't work in the daytime. At least once a day if the weather permits it and they have enough attendants to go with them.

Q Do you still visit Johnston Cottage?

A When I was there last was March 10th, my boy was sick and I was on vacation.

Q You haven't been there since?

A I haven't been back since then.

Q Are some of these notes in these books your notes?

A Yes, sir.

Q They are in your own handwriting?

A Yes, sir.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q When these girls were strapped to their beds, weren't they permitted when necessity called to get up and relieve themselves that you had to use the bedpan?

A We usually had aide girls to help us, but they were not permitted out of straps to go to the bathroom.

Q They had to use the bedpan?

A They had to use the bedpan, and they had to be washed.

Q At times did that go on for days where they were strapped down and not allowed to get up to relieve themselves?

A This Martha S. was in for seven days, and I saw that myself. I wasn't there for all seven day or all seven nights, but I saw her.

Q You appear to be acquainted with Johnston Cottage. When the water is turned off in some of these cells, are there individual valves that shut the water off to individual cells?

A Yes, sir.

Q They are there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Because we asked about those valves last Wednesday when we were up there and we saw only one master valve that shut off all the water. We didn't see any individual valves.

A In each side hall there is in the first—like in, say, A Ward, you have your hopper room and there are the controls that turn off the water in the first room. Then there is a closet between the next two rooms where you can turn off the heat, or the water, or the commodes, a different set of valves for each room.

Q Then every room has a separate valve for each hot and cold water and heat.

A There are two hot taps, two cold taps and two commode taps. That about serves everything.

Q How did that sound system work that they had there?

A It was used to send the radio into the side halls, or you could listen to the girls' conversation, or if you needed an attendant, or somebody that was on another floor, you could also call into the sound system. It was intercom.

Q You also spoke about duplicate books down on the first floor. Do you mean to say that when we go over those tablets there we will find a duplicate record?

A You will find a lot of duplications, if you read all second floor report books and then you come on first floor, you will find a lot of the same things you read in the other books. It is almost word for word what is in the first floor book and the second floor book, because each attendant had to write her shift, whatever hours she worked, and go over the report for the day, whether anybody was disturbed, or went outside, or anything happened on that floor. It's a very good record, I would say.

Q Then the night attendants when they came on they had to read the day attendant's report in that tablet to become aware of what was going to happen, or how the girl behaved during the day.

A That is right, yes, who came out of their rooms, or who stayed in their rooms, who got solitary diet, or who didn't get coffee, or things like that.

Q You did see full trays going up on the elevator, but you did not see full trays going into the cells?

A I saw many, many slices of bread with cereal going into the cells in the mornings. In 1953 I served dinners, they had stew with the juice drained off on top of the bread. Maybe they had a three ounce paper cup of milk, and if the cup wasn't to be found, they didn't get milk the next morning.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Ely, a lot of testimony you gave this afternoon was from your own personal observation?

A Yes, sir.

Q And a great deal of testimony you gave was evidently from notations you made from these books?

A Yes, sir.

Q May I ask you when you made those notations?

A When I went back in September. When I would hear different things said by the attendants, I would check up on it. And then I had remembered when different things came up, and I rechecked over them and made notes for my own personal use.

Q You made your own personal diary of things that happened at Laurelton, is that it?

A The girl that I was interested in, the girl died and—

Q What notes did you make, all the horrible things that you thought happened, or—

A No not just that.

Q You made records for your own personal use of everything that happened, or what?

A Not everythings, just girls that I thought were—well, I was interested in their welfare and what they were accomplishing.

Q In other words, your notes were very specific as to days and times?

A These are not my original notes.

Q These are not your original notes?

A No.

Q Your notes were very specific as to dates and times of certain busy events, and that sort of thing. I was just wondering why you did that?

A I went back and the books were gone, I took some of my notations off of the records that were on the desk, medication records. I worked there on the 5th of November and the pink sheets and the records were there for everybody to see if they cared to find out anything.

Q Did you make those notes while you were on duty?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you say you served a dry diet to certain inmates. Was dry diet only given to those people who were in solitary confinement?

A Yes, I believe they were.

Q Was everybody in Johnston Cottage on solitary confinement diet?

A Not solitary confinement diet, but a lot of them were confined in cells where they were alone.

Q What do you mean by solitary confinement and solitary cells? What is the difference?

A When you go to Johnston, you are placed in a cell. When you are placed on solitary confinement diet, which is given to girls who scream, or pound their doors, or are assaultive, that is solitary confinement. They call it the S-list, they mark an S on their door and they are served dry bread and potatoes, or stew, or whatever they can throw on the bread.

Q In other words, let's say there are forty inmates in Johnston Cottage, they are all in what you might call solitary confinement, but they weren't all given solitary confinement diet, is that right?

A That's right.

Q There were only certain girls singled out for different infractions that were given this diet?

A That's right.

Q What were the other girls given?

A They were given the regular menus.

Q What was that menu?

A Well, they would have—

Q Could you mention some of the foods that were given.

A They had maybe stew and a vegetable.

Q Were they ever given meat?

A They had meat. I won't say they got large quantities and got it every day, but they got meat, they ayways had meat two or three days a week.

Q Now, you correct me if I am wrong. Are you trying to tell me that outside of the dry diet the food was pretty good as far as Johnston Cottage was concerned?

A Yes, it was good as far as any cottage that I worked in was concerned.

Q Do you have some notations in these books? If so, we may have to call you back.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q May I ask you, Mr. Secretary, if there are any more of these people?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Yes.

(Discussion off the record between Members of the Committee and Secretary Shapiro)

By Mr. BOIES:

Q Are you working there now at Johnston?

A I am a regular relief. I relieve when the regular night lady is off. I have two cottages I relieve, Cottage 11 and Johnston Cottage.

Q They are not confined now in solitary cells?

A The last night I was there the girls were locked in their rooms at night only, and after I went off duty, after breakfast, they were taken out of their rooms. I have heard since that they come out for breakfast, now I haven't seen that for myself.

Q Has there been any improvement in their behavior, or has it been worse than it was before?

A When I was there on March 10th, the last time that I was there, the girls seemed very enthused and very good. They seemed to be encouraged and like they had something to look forward to. They always made the statement, "What is the use of being good? You aren't getting anywhere." When you are there two years, it gets pretty monotonous.

By MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Could you tell us why the girls are being locked in their rooms at nighttime at the present time?

A Because there is only one attendant in a cottage a night

Q Do any of these girls request to have their doors locked at nighttime?

A I don't know that any have. They may have, because I am not there every day.

Q Do any of the girls ever request you to have their doors locked at nighttime?

A Every time I have been there their doors have always been locked. I am not permitted to lock any doors.

Q The doors were locked before you got there?

A The doors were locked when I came on duty, and I was told to take a flashlight and check the locks or turn the knobs to make sure that every door was locked.

Q You don't know whether any of the girls ever requested that the doors be locked, or not?

A No. The doors were locked when I worked there last March 10th, they were locked in their rooms at night when I came on duty and they were left out after breakfas. They were usually coming out when I was coming out.

Q Were the cards on the doors ever changed?

A What do you mean, changed?

Q Any cards ever taken down and new cards put up, or was the same cards always left there?

A When a card was filled it was taken down and replaced with a new card.

Q When it was replaced with a new card, was there certain running information that was placed on that card?

A Not ordinarily, no. I had seen some after I came back after the 5th of February that had been erased, one in particular that was erased to make room to put new grades on it. Instead of putting a new card on, it was erased—

Q I mean, when you put a new card up, would you put on the new card the original date of admission, or something like that?

A No, not necessarily. That was chiefly because when we would send relief attendants in in the daytime they would know the girl's name and what her grade was, because she wasn't in the cottage long enough to know the girls well enough to know where they were.

Q While you were there, Mrs. Ely, was the Johnston Cottage ever flooded?

A Not while I was on duty.

Q Had you ever heard that Johnston Cottage had been flooded?

A I had read in the books, I believe.

Q Do you know why, for what cause?

A No, I don't, other than a bowl clogged up. The outlet on the bowls was very small and they partly blocked and filled up with water.

Q While you were there, did any of these girls ever pound the steam pipes, or radiators, or anything?

A They may have bumped them with their arms to attract the attention of somebody upstairs, or downstairs, as the case may be.

Q Did any of these girls become particularly troublesome? Did they at any time ram their cots against them, or take some implement and pound them?

A they would pound with their fists and kick with their feet, and I have heard where they have taken other things but I have never seen it with my own eyes. The beds are all fastened to the floor.

Q Mrs. Ely, did you ever report any of these matters to Dr. Ireland?

A I did not.

Q Did you every try to report anything to her?

A I didn't think that it was necessary. I mean, most of the general orders for anything that was taken, deprived of the girls, their grades, and things like that, that had to come from the office. At least, I was informed that it had to.

Q You never protested any of these things which you saw?

A I was in no position to protest. I was working and I was only doing what I was told to do, following orders.

Q If you didn't think they were right, why didn't you protest them?

A (The witness does not answer)

Q Did you ever protest before?

A No, I didn't.

Q Did you ever protest to the Department at Harrisburg?

A No.

By SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Ely, when you made these notes, did you think that some day you might have to use them at a hearing such as this?

A No, I didn't.

Q I mean, you are so specific in your days, and dates, and name. You were then keeping them at home, is that right?

A Not particularly. I had mentioned them—heard other people talk about them. I had gone in one cottage and somebody asked me if it was true they dipped towels in commodes and put them on a girls' face. Then I said I didn't know, but I would check and see.

Q And then you put it down?

A Then I put it down.

Q You wrote it down then?

A I wrote it down so if I saw the person I could tell them that it was so.

Q On September 12th, or whenever it was you told us?

A Whatever date it may have been.

Q That was last September you wrote it down?

A I won't say it was September I wrote it down, it may have been.

Q Is the dry diet allowed now since—

A I understand there is no dry diet.

Q As you understood it before?

A As I understood it.

Q I noticed when I was there Sunday there are a lot of pin-ups in Johnston Cottage. Was that allowed before?

A Not that I know of. I think there was one or two girls that had put pin-ups in her room, and she was ordered to take them down when the doctors made the rounds.

Q Even little babies?

A I don't know what the pictures were. They may have been men, or movie stars, I suppose.

Q Did you in all your experience at Laurelton Village never have a girl ask you to be locked in so that she could be protected from another girl whom she was afraid of?

A I have had a girl say she would rather stay in her room rather than come out and get into trouble. She was upsetting another girl and she said, "I will just stay in my room this morning."

Q Because she was afraid of another girl?

A No, because she didn't want to do anything she would be punished for.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Were these girls allowed magazines when they were in there?

A When the cottage just opened I think they gave the girls that were on good behavior—they were left have magazines they would start cutting pieces out of them, and then they stopped it.

Q Were they allowed to have playing cards?

A I think those girls that were out in the hall may have been, and girls that were off of severe punishment.

Q Were they allowed to have books?

A They had library books and the OT teacher would take the names of the girls that wanted books and would bring them over from the library for them.

Q Puzzles and games they got?

A Girls on OT list that were good, that were behaving well, would get puzzles.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q All the time? Was that ever discontinued?

A I don't know if that was discontinued. The magazines, I think, were. They would bring magazines up and trade them back and forth, but then I don't know whether that was continued for all the girls, or not.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q They are not allowed newspapers?

A No, they are not allowed newspapers.

Q Not even today?

A Not to my knowledge.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Is it your understanding that these measures taken there were for punishment, or not for punishment? We heard testified this morning that it was not for punishment.

A In my opinion, I would call it punishment in lots of instances.

MISS GRACE CATHERINE HEPLER, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Grace Catherine Hepler.

Q What is your position?

A A relief attendant.

Q Presently at Laurelton Village?

A Yes.

Q In what cottage?

A Every cottage on the ground where I am needed as relief.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q One introductory question, Miss Hepler. Have you made any notations on these?

A Yes, sir. Here are the days that I was there.

Q You have made notations in these books?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think we have an agreement that these people will be called back later. Do you understand the reason for it?

MR. SHAPIRO. Yes, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN. Miss Hepler, we are going to excuse you because you are going to be called back a little later.

MRS. HELEN STEES, (Not Sworn)

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Stees, do you have any notations on it?

A Yes.

Q What is your present position?

A Right now I am working in Johnston Cottage.

Q As a

A As an attendant.

SENATOR PECHAN. We will call you back tomorrow, Mrs. Stees. Is your name here do you know?

A No.

MRS. WILDA BUFFINGTON, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your present position?

A I am the nurse in the dispensary.

Q Are you a registered nurse?

A Yes.

Q In the dispensary?

A Yes.

Q Would you like to make a statement? How long have you been there?

A I have been there four years.

Q Four years?

A Not in the dispensary four years, I am there two.

Q You are still in the dispensary at present?

A Yes.

Q Go ahead and make your statement.

A I have the case of Dora A. Dora was a new girl in the institution and we did have trouble trying to do a pelvic on her when she first came in.

Q Is Dora A. the girl mentioned yesterday?

A Yes.

Q Yesterday, all right.

A So Dr. Robescia, who does all the physicals on the new girls, said we would give her a sedative and bring her down another day.

Q Dr. who was that?

A Dr. Robescia, a DP.

Q Go ahead. I am sorry to interrupt you, I just wanted to get that name.

A That afternoon that Dora came down for her pelvic a paper came over, a physical examination paper, with Dr. Edgett writing on it, "Do today," this vaginal examination. I didn't know anything about it and I went up to get Dora, and she came down without any trouble. I did have two aides with me because I knew she had resisted the other day.

We tried to put Dora on the table and she did resist and said she had to go in the bathroom, and we took her in. We did have trouble getting her out of the bathroom and she was yelling, but not screaming. At that time we got her in on the bench and Dr. Edgett and Miss Wilson came in with the apomorphine in Miss Wilson's hand, and Dr. Edgett said, "Get two towels," which we did and wrapped around her head tightly.

Dr. Riekstein and I went after the sterile hypo—excuse me, the sterile water, which is in the other room where I keep it in one of the cupboards for hypodermics. Dr. Edgett said, "Are you going after sterile water?" I said, "yes." She said, "Why didn't you use it out of the tap?" The hypo was mixed by Dr. Riekstein, Dora by that time was very excited and it took the help of four aides, and Dr. Edgett and Miss Wilson to give her the hypodermic.

At that time Dr. Edgett bumped her head up against the wall several times. Dr. Edgett and Dora both were screaming at that time. The aides took Dora into the examination room and we put her on the table, we tried to put her in position for a pelvic, but Dr. Edgett was holding her hair while we were trying to get her down by the legs. The examination was finally done, the towels were taken off at that time. Dr. Edgett then put her fingers around the girl's jugular vein, and I happened to turn and look at Dora and saw her eyes protruding, also, she was breathing heavily.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You are reading that, are you?

A I am looking at some notes.

Also Dr. Edgett pushed her fist into this girl's stomach, which I saw, and Dora was sick from the apomorphone and she was put into a chair. Then Dr. Riekstein said, "Let me have a look at this girl." She also spit up blood, she was nauseated and spit up blood along with mucus. Then, we finally with the help of the aides took her upstairs.

The next morning I got a call and they wanted to know what Vicki H's blood pressure was on admission. I believe it was low the next day. May I say that I took Vicki H. to Warren State Hospital at that time and I had no trouble with her, except that I had to promise her she wouldn' have to go back to Laurelton State Village. She told me about wild tales of her life on that trip, and the only thing she wanted me to buy her an ice cream cone, which I did.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q You say this girl, when you went to put her on the X-ray table—

A No, the examining table.

Q On the examining table. For a pelvic?

A Yes, sir.

Q That is when you had the trouble with her?

A No, we had to get her back in from the bathroom, and that is when she started yelling. We also had trouble getting her in position.

Q Did you try to talk to her and try to calm her?

A Before Dr. Edgett and Miss Wilson came, yes. But I couldn't, because the girl was scared, and I think any girl with an IQ of 39 would be scared.

Q Then you say this girl with an IQ of 39, Dr. Edgett was choking her with one hand and hit her in the stomach with the other?

A When she was holding the jugular vein, she pushed her in the stomach with her fist.

Q You mean when she was holding the jugular vein, she choked her until she was blue? Is that what you are saying.

A Her eyes were dazed from the apomorphine, but they were wild-looking and protruding, like.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Those notes that you have in your hand, did you have any help in the preparation of those?

A No, they are my own.

Q You wrote them up yourself?

A Yes.

Q Did you submit them to anyone before you brought them in here today?

A No, I didn't.

Q Nobody has seen them?

A No. Maybe I showed them to the girls on my way down, but they are my own, my own version of them.

Q Did you show them to Miss Wilson? Did she look at them on the way down?

A I don't recall whether she did or not.

Q It is possible she might have?

A I think I showed them to Mrs. Sullivan.

Q Were you given any advice on them?

A No. This is my own version of it.

Q I see.

A My own version of it.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Are those two attendants that helped you bring the girl down still employed?

A They are not attendants in the dispensary, I have two aides to help me.

Q Are they still there?

A Yes.

Q Now, tell me what brought this change on, when you took this girl away and you promised her an ice cream cone, that you were entrusted with only one aide? You were the only person. What was the change on this girl whereas at Laurelton you had to have two or three aides to help you, and now here they send you off on a trip with only you, yourself? What brought that change?

A Well, there was one aide with me that time, because she was strapped before we went, and there was a driver. But I liked Vicki, and I think she trusted me.

Q Where was she strapped?

A She was strapped to the wrist of the other aide.

Q The other aide?

A. Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I want to try to get something straightened out in my mind. You talked quite a bit about Dora A., and then you immediately said something about Vicki H., the following morning you saw Vicki H. Now, is Vicki H. involved in any part of this?

Q No, I didn't say the following morning. The following morning a nurse called and wanted to know what the blood pressure was on Dora A. the day of her admission, which I gave her.

Q I got the impression that you mentioned Vicky H. at that time.

A No, that was later.

Q Now, when Dr. Edgett was supposed to have been holding her by the hair, was she on the examining table at that time, or hadn't she been on the table yet?

A Yes, she was at that time.

Q You say she was?

A Yes, she was at the head of the table. And the rest of us were pulling her down.

Q Do you know that Vicky H. on the day of December 17, 1954, wrote a letter to Dr. Ireland in which she stated to Dr. Ireland she wished she was back at Laurelton, that she liked it very much while she was there?

A No, I don't remember that.

Mr. TOMPKINS. There is a letter in her file to that effect.

Also, I might state for the information of the Committee that when I talked to Vicky H. at the Warren State Hospital last Saturday afternoon she also told me the same thing.

Mr. SHAPIRO. I thought you weren't going to give very serious consideration to having patients testify? It seems to me—

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I object to the Secretary butting in on these things.

SENATOR PECHAN. That's right.

Mr. SHAPIRO. I know, but I object—

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Shapiro, you made an agreement—You can't chime in here anytime you feel like it.

Mr. TOMPKINS. You have made some reports on some of these patients, every one of them, you read them for two hours last night, Mr. Secretary. I have a right to state what a patient said to me.

MR. SHAPIRO, I don't object to you—

SENATOR PECHAN. We are not going to have any more interruptions. We will let you have all the time you want.

Mr. TOMPKINS. We will let that letter in the file speak for itself.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you ever report any of these matters to Dr. Ireland?

A No, but when I first went there I was on duty, and after leaving upstairs for noon hour—I believe I was still working upstairs then—Dr. Edgett called me about getting a hypo ready for somebody, I don't know who, but I repeated the drug, which I had always been told to do, over the telephone, and the receiver was hung up in my ear very loud. I reported it to Miss Mary Grove, and she said she went to Dr. Ireland about it and Dr. Ireland told her the nurses were always complaining.

Q That was something that was told to you?

A By this girl, the Directress of Nurses.

Q Did you ever make any attempt to report this matter to the Board of Trustees?

A I believe Mrs. Mench did.

Q Did you yourself?

A No, I didn't think it would do any good after that.

Q Did you report any of these matters to the central office in Harrisburg?

A No, I didn't.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Buffington, from your notes can you tell us what date you took Vicki to the Warren Hospital?

A No, I am sorry.

Q Can you give us an approximate time on that?

A I believe it was in March.

Q March of what year?

A I don't know if it was '52 or '53,

MR. TOMPKINS. I believe the records show March 24, 1953, Senator.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Who accompanied you on that trip?

A Why, there was an aide, I don't know who it was. There was just an aide and the driver.

Q You said that you liked her?

A Yes, sir.

Q And got along with her all right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did the girl like you?

A Yes, she did.

Q What was her physical condition on the trip?

A She did tell me wild tales while we were on that trip of her life which hardly anybody could believe, really.

Q That was her mental condition. What was her physical condition?

A It was good.

Q Her physical condition was good?

A Yes.

MRS. MATILDA FOLK, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Folk, what is your present connection with Lauelton State Village?

A I am a hospital attendant.

Q You are a hospital attendant?

A Right.

Q Are you down in the hospital?

A Right.

Q Do you have a general statement you would like to make?

A Well, I would like to say that I have had 22 months training at Danville State Hospital as a nurse.

Q You have trained there?

A Yes, that's right.

Q Did this Mrs. Rhoads train there?

A No, Danville State Hospital when they had a nurses' training program.

Q All right.

A I came to the Village May 12 of 1952.

The incident that I have been asked to relate took place the 1st of September, 1953. We will call the girl Flora S., which is actually her first name and last initial, to identify her. She is a so-called little girl who is also somewhat physically imperfect. Flora had wax in her ears, which we had decided to try to remove, her ears had been irrigated, and so on. The Doctor was with me, I had given her the things she had asked for. Flora, naturally, being a little girl, howled. It doesn't make any difference what one wants to do with her, she will howl.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What do you mean by a little girl?

A Well, she has never grown up.

Q What is her mental age?

A I couldn't say exactly, but I would consider her in the imbecile class somewhere, I would think.

Q A mentality of two or three years old?

A Probably a little more than that, yet not able to care for her body.

Q What was her correct age?

A Her correct age at that time, I would say, was between 41 and 42 years.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Who was the doctor?

A Dr. Riekstein was one of the doctors.

Q I hope we don't have to interrupt you any more. I am sorry, go on.

A We were removing the wax very gently, the Doctor was working on her and she was careful about it. Flora, naturally, howled and tried to grab her hand, which I took in my hand and held like I do with my own child when I take her to the doctor. Dr. Edgett come in the hall, the doors were open and she heard the girl howling. The first I knew of her presence we looked up and there she stood by us, very angry. She told Flora to be quiet, which only made her howl a bit louder. When she didn't quit howling, she grabbed her by the hair and started shaking her, she shook her that she fell off the chair, the chair upset and Flora fell on the floor. Then she started to drag her, she dragged her to the shower room and put her in, Flora still sitting on the floor, and I tried to pull her back and I was reprimanded for having touched her, I was to let her sit there. I pulled her back and the door came shut. We went out and we were, of course, let know that we were just about the most ignorant folks in this wide world.

Dr. Riekstein and Dr. Edgett went into the office, I went and got a chair and sat Flora on it, and she still howled. There was an order written for sedation, she was put to bed and given a sedation, it was not apomorphine, it was another sedation.

Q Is that your story?

A That is my story.

Q You said you were asked to relate this here. Did somebody ask you to relate that statement?

A I was called here because I had been present when that happened as to the mistreatment of the girl. I was asked to come and give my story.

Q Who asked you to come?

A Who naturally would ask me?

Q I don't know.

A Anyone that is interested in the welfare of the girl.

Q I mean, who?

A We who are interested in the welfare of seeing that the girls are treated in the right way.

Q We are interested—

A We were asked if we would come, and I went down and offered myself.

Q By whom?

A I offered myself to Mrs. Schneeburg. Miss Wilson asked me if I had been asked to come, and I had been at that time and I said I would come.

Q How long were you in the Village, 22 months, did you say?

A I have been there three years the 12th of May.

Q Is this the only instance in the three years—

A This is the only instance that I have witnessed that I can talk for myself.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q You don't know what the outcome was between Dr. Edgett and the other doctor when they left the hospital?

A They went to the office, what words passed between them I don't know. I know that Dr. Riekstein was upbraided for what she had been doing, which was for the girl's welfare, I know. She was considered most ignorant for having allowed her to holler, and Flora does holler

regardless of what, she just isn't mentally able to cooperate.

Q Do you think the doctor that removed the wax from her ears was more pleased with this treatment than you were?

A I don't understand the question.

Q Did the doctor agree that was removing this wax from the ears that the treatment this little girl got was all right?

A Which doctor do you mean?

Q You said a doctor was removing the wax from the ear.

A Dr. Riekstein was very gently removing the wax from the ears, the girl wasn't being hurt, she merely hollered because she didn't like what was being done to her.

Q Did this other doctor act displeased with the way she was being treated?

A Certainly, she wasn't pleased by it.

Q She didn't say anything about it?

A When you are upbraided, when you are told you are the dumbest thing in this wide world, what are you going to say?

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q When did Miss Wilson ask you to come down?

A Miss Wilson didn't directly ask me to come down.

Q I misunderstood you, then.

A We had talked together about it, and she asked me whether I would.

Q When did she ask you whether you would come down?

A Within the last two or three days, the night before last.

Q March 24th?

A The night before last.

Q Tuesday night?

A Tuesday night.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Your service up there is entirely in the hospital?

A That's right.

Q Therefore, you know nothing about these other outside cottages, what went on, or anything else?

A Nothing else.

Q You are testifying strictly to what you saw yourself?

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q When we were up there last Wednesday there was a doctor from Danville who was there in charge of the hospital at that time. Were there ever any doctors from Danville down to the hospital during the time you were there?

A The doctors from Danville have been in the hospital only since this incident has occurred.

Q These DP doctors and Dr. Edgett were the only doctors that were in the Village?

A That's right.

Q Were there ever at any time any doctors called in from the outside for assistance in the hospital?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Any surgery, and so forth, was sent outside of the Village?

A That's right.

Q Was this incident ever reported to Dr. Ireland?

A I did not.

Q Did you ever report it to the Board of Trustees?

A I did not.

Q Did you ever report it to the central office in Harrisburg?

A I did not.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q During your stay did you notice anything else in any other cottage, or during your course at Laurelton, any other treatment?

A I have never been in any of the other cottages or any place but the hospital.

Q You have just been at the hospital?

A That's right.

MRS. EDNA I. MENCH, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name?

A My name is Mrs. Edna I. Mench.

Q Edna I.?

A That's correct.

Q You may go ahead with your statement.

A When I resigned from the Laurelton State Village—

Q You are not there anymore?

A No, sir, I am not anymore.

Q I am sorry, go ahead, Mrs. Mench.

A When I resigned from the Laurelton State Village and I contacted Dr. Edgett by telephone, her conduct to me was so sereve that I had resigned, I felt it my duty that someone in authority should know of Dr. Edgett's cruelty to the inmates at the hospital, not only the inmates, but the employes, and her conduct on the telephone. So I contacted one of the Board of Directors and I followed his instructions, and he, in turn, made an appointment for me to visit Senator Wolfe. I not only visited Senator Wolfe, I have visited Representative Reagan, I have visited the President of the Board of Directors, and a member of the Board of Directors had contacted me on the telephone. I have used several cases as illustrations. I have told the members of the Board whom I have contacted, and Senator Wolfe, and Representative Reagan, of the instance of Cecelia R., she is classified as a little girl. My reason for telling them was of being tube fed, not only of her being tube fed, but of the methods used in her tube feeding. I also told Senator Wolfe, and Representative Reagan and members of the Board that I med of Shirley S., who is another little girl—

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Shirley, is that?

A That's correct, sir.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

A Mentally she is a little girl, but physically she is an adult. Her custom was to lie down on the floor. At one time when Dr. Edgett came over to the hospital and I was making the rounds with her, Shirley lay down in the doorway between the hall and the entrance into the day room. She became so angry she deliberately took her by the hair and pulled her into the side room and ordered the door to be locked.

I have told the folks on the Board and, as mentioned, Senator Wolfe and Representative Reagan of Carmella C., who was in the hospital in preparation to be transferred to another institution. She was an epileptic. This girl had

the privileges of being in the sun porch and the hall room. She knew she was going to be transferred to another institution, she saw Dr. Edgett coming through the hall and she asked her if she could speak to her. She asked her the second time. Dr. Edgett evidently must have been very busy that morning, and as she was going through the door this girl asked her again if she could speak to her, she became so furious that she turned around and she drug that girl into the room and ordered the door closed.

As to her cruelties to the employes, Dr. Edgett manhandled one of my nurses and I felt that it was my duty to tell someone in authority. You may wonder why I did not tell Dr. Ireland. I will explain that later, but in this particular instance she was not on the grounds, she was, from what I understand at a convention in California. She was not in and you couldn't reach her. Not only once, but many times I had contacted Dr. Edgett on the telephone regarding medication. Naturally, being in the hospital and Dr. Edgett would be in the Administration Building, we did not know when to contact her, we would contact her when the situation would arise, and I would ask her—I will give you the demonstrations, because it is exactly what I had to go through and I have witnesses that I have been there and what I have told them. I called Dr. Edgett in regard to a laxative for one of her girls in the cottages, and she says to me on the telephone, "I am surprised at you, Mrs. Mench, to disturb me about a think like that." And bang the receiver was in my ears.

Another instance is in regard to the same hanging up the receiver in the ear, and it was not done very gently. One of the nurses had asked me to contact Dr. Edgett regarding a narcotic, she had a very sick "tb" girl. The narcotics at the institution and in the hospital are on a time limit, twenty-four hour basis, and it was a general rule, and I believe it is always true, ordered by a registered physician that has a number. So the time limit was up, and I contacted Dr. Edgett to tell her about this time limit had gone out and that the girl was acutely ill and what shall we do about it. Again what Dr. Edgett was doing I have no idea, because I was on the telephone, "Why would you disturb me with a thing like that" and she hung up. Now, whether she realized later the situation, she came over to the hospital and she did write us an order.

In regard to the nurse, her manhandling of the nurse, it was the dispensary nurse at the time. Now, I did not witness the instance, but I was the supervisor at the hospital and was busy at another place in the hospital, but I was told by the nurse after the instance occurred. The nurse was in the dispensary and she evidently was reaching to get some kind of papers from her desk to give to Dr. Edgett, and I have no idea, and the nurse doesn't know, just exactly what occurred, but Dr. Edgett, according to the nurse, and she reported to me, because I was the supervisor, that Dr. Edgett deliberately took her by the back of the neck and shook her out of the dispensary. Those were the things that had made me go to Senator Wolfe, and Representative Reagan and members of the Board.

If I may, I would like to give you an idea of the tube feedings. I don't believe anyone who has been here has at any time told you the method used in the tube feedings. Tube feeding mean feeding a girl either through the mouth or through the nose, and what is given has always been what Dr. Edgett gave, which would be egg nog. It would be eggs beaten up very well in milk, and they were put into a pitcher. The girl, and I am using the demonstration of Cecelia R. which was the little girl, she would be brought in from a cottage, she would be placed on a bench in the entrance of the hospital. Dr. Edgett would be notified that she was there for tube feeding. She would come in the door, she would in haste run over and grab that girl—excuse me for the illustration—she would grab her by the hair and shake her from one side of the head to the other, then with Dr. Edgett's permission we would put her in a side room and, all girls that were tube fed had to be placed in straps, restraints. The restraints were applied to both legs and both arms in an upright position. The bed was elevated and the girl was fixed in this position. We had all the equipment ready and Dr. Edgett would proceed to give the tube feeding. First of all, the girl would get another shaking, she was in restraint, she couldn't help herself—and this was not only Cecilia, this was many others. Then she would insert the tube through the nostrils, she probably would put it in three or four inches and withdraw two inches, then she maybe put it in again four inches and withdraw it again, until finally she would get it down to the destination where it should go, when the egg nor would be put into the tube and the girl would be fed.

Those are the things that I had to tell Senator Wolfe, Representative Reagan and the Board of Directors. I did not go to see all of the Board of Directors because I was told it wasn't necessary to see them all. I saw others but I don't think it is necessary to mention them.

Q We want you to.

A I saw Mr. Haire who was on the Board of Directors.

Q Haire?

A Haire.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is he presently a member of the Board?

A At that particular time he was, sir.

Q He is no longer on the Board?

A As far as I know he is no longer connected with the Board.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

A I followed his instructions. He has made the appointment for me to go see Senator Wolfe, and when I told Senator Wolfe these instances, he says to me, "From what I can collect, Dr. Edgett wants to run the Village with a high hand. I appreciate your coming to visit me, Mrs. Mench." And he shook my hand and said, "You will hear from me." Within a day or two Mr. Wittes, one of the Board Members, contacted me by telephine and he says, "Mrs. Mench, I had word from Mr. Haire and Senator Wolfe regarding the situation at Laurelton. Would you see the President of the Board of Directors?" I said I would. I said, "I understand this is another Board member in Selinsgrove, Mr. Wittes, I would like to speak to him." He says, "It will not be necessary, Mrs. Mench, because I will see him for you." He said, "There are other Board members, one in Shamokin and Mt. Carmel," he said, "it will not be necessary for you to see any more of the Board members if you see the President of the Board," which was Mr. Michner at the time. So I followed their instructions. I was asked by Mr. Haire if I would appear

before the Board of Directors, and I told him I would, but I never had the invitation.

That is my story.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mrs. Mench, did you think that Dr. Ireland condoned any brutal treatment or inhuman treatment of patients?

A No, sir, I don't think that Dr. Ireland did.

Q Do you think the Board of Trustees condoned any inhuman treatment of the patients?

Would you kindly explain to me what you mean?

Q Well, I mean, do you think that the Board of Trustees or the Directors, as you call them, approved or condoned, thought it was all right?

A No, I don't think so.

Q I have one more question, Mrs. Mench. You went to Senator Wolfe, and do I understand you correctly, I think if I took your implication correctly, it was this, that Senator Wolfe was concerned and wanted to do something about the conditions, is that correct?

A Yes. He told me I would hear from him, and I heard from Mr. Wittes within a very few days, the next day or a few days, I just don't remember which, because it is over a period of two years since I heard, and Mr. Wittes had made the appointment, or Senator Wolfe, for me to see the President of the Board of Directors.

Q Are you satisfied that Senator Wolfe in his official capacity as a member of the Senate, when you went to him, did try to get at the bottom of your complaint? I mean, to the best of his ability did he try to arrange an appointment for you?

A Well, that's as far as it went.

Q Yes, but what I mean, Senator Wolfe did attempt to get an appointment for you?

A He did with Mr. Michner, because when I went to see Mr. Michner, When I introduced myself, he said, "Yes, I am expecting you. Senator Wolfe called me." Mr. Michner told me that, but I have never been called before the Board of Directors.

Q I wanted to get one point completely clear in my mind. In your opinion, neither Dr. Ireland nor the Board of Trustees, or the Board of Directors, as you term them, condoned any brutal treatment or inhuman treatment at Laurelton Village?

A Did you say Dr. Ireland?

Q Dr. Ireland, I said yes.

A Not to my knowledge.

Q And the Board of Trustees, do you absolve them the same way?

A I don't know whether they knew anything about this before this, I haven't the slightest idea whether the Board of Directors knew it.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You specifically said Dr. Edgett?

A Absolutely.

Q You don't believe that Dr. Ireland or the Board of Trustees approved any inhumane treatment?

A I don't believe that they knew of it.

Q Well, as you know them, you don't think they approved it? I mean, after talking to the Board members, Mr. Michner or Wittes, whatever his name was—what was his name?

A Michner. I believe it is spelled M-i-c-h-n-e-r.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Do you think that the President, that is, Mr. Michner, has told the rest of the members of the Board of your complaint, or do you think he passed it up and they never found it out?

A I never had any reply.

Q You never had any reply?

A No, sir.

Q You don't know whether the message was spread, or whether it wasn't?

A I have never had a reply, sir.

Q Did you have any difficulty at any time relative to your patients when you wanted to talk to Dr. Edgett that she wouldn't listen to you?

A I certainly have. And not only myself, but my group, my staff of nurses had, and it came to such a degree that they hesitated to call Dr. Edgett. But I felt that if Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett had confidence enough in me to relieve me and appoint me supervisor—and appoint me as assistant supervisor of the hospital, I'll call Dr. Edgett, it's my responsibility and I'll do it. And if she wants to hang up on me she can do that, but I'll call her back and she'll come over to the hospital, and I certainly did it.

Q Then we are to believe and understand that these other girls feared to call Dr. Edgett?

A There was great fear, that's true, because you never knew just exactly what her attitude would be. And it is not very pleasant, gentlemen, to have someone hang up on you on the telephone, when you have something of great concern to tell them, especially in regard to the health of someone in the hospital.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q When did you contact these members of the Board and Senator Wolfe?

A In June of 1953, sir. I don't know the exact date.

Q And do you know if any steps were ever taken by either the Board or Dr. Ireland to investigate these conditions? Now it is not a question of whether they approved them or whether they disapproved them, did they do anything to change them?

A Mr. Chairman, I had resigned my position at Laurelton State Village and I do not know what went on there. I have never been back in Laurelton State Village since then.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When did you resign, Mrs. Mench?

A My resignation was effective as of June 1, 1953, but I was on leave of absence—

Q 1953?

A 1953. I was employed at the Laurelton State Village.

Q As a nurse?

A As a registered nurse.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You contacted the members of the Board and Senator Wolfe after you had resigned?

A That is correct.

Q You haven't been employed there since that time?

A No, sir, I'm unemployed yet.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You were supervisor of nurses in the hospital?

A I worked in the hospital as a staff nurse, and the supervisor of the hospital had received a scholarship so

they needed someone to take her place, the assistant supervisor, so they asked me time and again if I would be the assistant supervisor. Due to my husband being in the service and my physical condition I didn't want to assume the responsibility. When he returned again they again asked me, and I finally consented to take the assistant supervisor and during her absence while she was at school, I was a supervisor.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q This girl you spoke about awhile ago was under your supervision at that time?

A That is correct, sir.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q In your previous testimony, you say you didn't report this to Dr. Ireland. Will you tell the Committee why you did not tell Dr. Ireland?

A During my early employment at the Laurelton State Village there was a situation arose that I contacted Dr. Ireland by telephone, I wanted to tell her of the situation, and she told me that this situation could wait, it was on a Saturday or Sunday morning, that this situation could wait until the Directress of Nurses would return from her vacation.

Q Can you tell me further what was the situation?

A It was rather a personal situation with myself and another physician. From that time on I really felt that Dr. Ireland was too busy at any time to be disturbed or contacted.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Mench, I was very much concerned on your testimony in reference to Cecilia R. and tube feeding. What was the object of pulling the tube out of the nostrils two inches and inserting it back again?

A The only thing that I can see was punishment.

Q Punishment?

A Absolutely.

Q What was the reaction of the patient?

A Well, they just had to lay there. After all, they were in restraint in an upright position, they couldn't do anything. It didn't only happen with this particular case, but this was the particular case that I used there.

Q It happened to others?

A Many of them.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q On the occasion that you contacted Dr. Ireland and she told you that it could wait until the Directress of nurses came back, you said it was a personal situation. I am not going to ask you what it was, but it didn't have anything to do with the care or treatment of the inmates, did it?

A No, sir, it didn't.

Q It did not?

A Would you like me to tell you what it is?

Q I don't care. It is perfectly all right, if you want to. I did not want to—

A It did not concern the brutality of the inmates of the institution. As I said, it was a personal disagreement between myself and another physician.

Q That's perfectly all right, I didn't expect you to tell us, but I wanted to make sure that it didn't have anything to do with the inmates.

A No, sir., it did not.

Q One more thing, you mentioned a nurse that was manhandled by Dr. Edgett.

A That is true.

Q I understand that you didn't observe that situation? it occurred.

A No, I didn't, but I was in the hospital at the time

Q And you were informed by the nurse?

A I was informed by the nurse.

Q What is her name?

A Her name is Mrs. Richards.

Q Is she still there?

A As far as I know. I have been away from the institution—

Q Mrs. Richards?

A That is correct.

BY MR. TOMPKINS

Q You mention a couple of occasions when she approached Cecilia R., she would shake her, or something like that. When Dr. Edgett would come into Cecelia R., she would take her by the shoulders or by her hair and shake her?

A She would take her by the hair and shake her.

Q Were there any other attendants around there at that time besides yourself?

A Well, there may have been attendants or there may have been aides. We brought the girl in from the cottage and she was . . .

Q What I am getting at is, were there any other nurses that ever saw her do that, do you know?

A Oh, yes indeed.

Q This is Cecelia R. that I am talking about?

A Absolutely. She is considered a good girl.

Q How old is she chronologically, in age?

A Well, on rough estimate, I would say probably six.

Q That would be her IQ. What is she in physical age?

A In physical?

Q Physically?

A Well, she is a little Italian girl, and in a rough estimate, I would say she would probably be about 30. Now, that's just a rough estimate.

BY SENATOR PECHAN.

Q You are a registered nurse?

A I am a graduate registered nurse from the University of Pennsylvania. I had two years . . .

Q Have you worked in other hospitals other than Laurelton State Village?

A I am a visiting nurse. I did two years visiting nurse work in Philadelphia, and I had 13 years in Public Health with the City of New York with a Visiting Nurse Association, and I was invited by Dr. Ireland to come and work at Laurelton State Village.

Q Have you ever seen anybody tube fed in a general hospital? The reason, I say that is because of a sluggish liver I have and a suspected ulcer—

A Well, I'll guarantee . . .

Q I have had this treatment a couple of times. I had it while I was in the army. I ran around with a tube in my nose for a whole day when they would pump out of my stomach a few cc's to see whether I had this ulcer. I know it is brutal, they stick it up in there, and as big a nose as I have, they still had trouble getting this tube down into my stomach. I just wanted to make sure that is normal.

A Well, you don't put it in and then bring it out, and then put it in and bring it out . . .

Q Well, they did to me. As big as my nose is, they did it, so—

A And they don't put it from one nostril to the other and do it.

WILLIAM Z. SLEIGHTER, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name?

A William Z. Sleighter.

Q And what is your position?

A Right now, it is steward.

Q In Laurelton State Village?

A In Laurelton State Village.

Q How long have you been in that capacity?

A A little over a year, sir.

Q A little over a year. Do you want to make a general statement? You are here as a result of our visit there Sunday, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q I think when the Senators were there they thought maybe you should be called in.

SENATOR PECHAN. Did any of you fellows talk to him?

SENATOR SCOTT. Yes, we decided to have him here.

BY SENATOR PECHAN.

Q Do you want to make a general statement, Mr. Sleighter?

A No, I don't have a general statement to make. If you gentlemen have any questions to ask me, if I can answer them, why, I'll do my best.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What is your present position at Laurelton?

A Steward, Sir.

Q How long have you been continuously at Laurelton?

A It will be 14 years the first of this coming May.

Q How long have you been steward?

A Just a little over a year, sir.

Q What were your duties prior to that time?

A I was maintenance foreman and maintenance supervisor.

Q Mr. Sleighter, in your capacity as steward what would your duties require?

A Well, I sign all the requisitions, I approve all purchases, I have care of the patients' accounts, sir, the occupational therapy account, studio craft account. I am on duty every other weekend and I take care of the chlorinating system and sometimes over the weekend I pump water and take calls at night in case of emergency, because we don't have any maintenance man on at night.

Q What would some of these emergency calls consist of?

A Well, sometimes a fuse would burn out in a cottage and it would be in darkness, in the day room or in the dormitory, and I would go up and try to put the fuse in, if it happened to be a fuse that was burned out, or if a commode would happen to be flushed and it would continue to run I would go up and turn off the valve, or sometimes if the commode would be blocked up, I would turn it off and try to get it open.

Q Did your duties also have anything to do with replacing windows, and things of that kind?

A In my capacity as maintenance supervisor that was part of my duty, yes.

Q What is the condition with reference to window breakage at the Village at the present time?

A Well, as I look over some of my past records I'm inclined to say that the breakage of windows now is greater than it had been in the past.

Q In the past week how many windows have been broken?

A May I refer to some notes that I have?

Q Yes, you can refer to your notes.

A According to the maintenance reports that I have received, window glass replaced from March 1, 1955 to March 18, 1955 were 31.

Q 31?

A 31.

Q How far back do you have those records, Mr. Sleighter? In other words, could you give me a comparable period, say of January 1st to January 18th?

A Of what year?

Q This year.

A I wouldn't have them, but we have them on record.

Q How would that amount of breakage for an 18 day period compare with any previous 18 day period, do you know?

A Well, to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I would say that in the previous years we probably only averaged about four a month, four to five.

Q About four to five a month?

A That's right.

Q Do you have any information there on breakage during the month of February?

A I have some information given to me which I saw yesterday morning before I came down. I'm looking for it, because in Cottage 4 the night before last there were 35 window glass broken out somewhere between 5:30 and 6:00 o'clock.

Q That was the night before last?

A That's right and I was called up early yesterday morning and checked the glass and counted them. I have a record of that here somewhere.

Q Is that a usual or an unusual amount of breakage for one day?

A To my knowledge, that's the greatest number for any one cottage that I can remember.

Q 35?

A 35.

Q That's in Cottage 4?

A That was in Cottage 4.

Q Which cottage would that be? What type of girls are housed there, Mr. Sleighter?

A To the best of my knowledge, I consider them what we call the little girls. I could be wrong.

Q Those are the ones classified as a lower mental age?

A That's right.

Q In your capacity as steward and previously as maintenance supervisor, would you have any knowledge regarding the plumbing conditions in the institution?

A Of course, my practice at the institution was and still is that when we had trouble with maintenance the attendant or matron in charge always wrote out a slip, it went to the plumbing shop and she would put on her complaint what it was, whether it was carpentry, or broken glass, or whatever, and I would pass it to the department where it belonged and they would go and

do the work, and I kept a record of that and I have the records for that for the years I was maintenance superintendent.

Q Do you have those records with you?

A No, I haven't.

Q The plumbers themselves could, perhaps, tell about the plumbing problems?

A That's right.

Q Now, Mr. Sleighter, do you know anything with reference to the condition regarding escapees from the institution?

A Well, during the years I was there I knew that at times patients did escape, and when the call came, if I was available and I could, I would go out and help hunt them, the patients.

Q Could you make any comparison within your knowledge of the escapee condition as existed since the 17th of February and that which existed before as to numbers?

A I wouldn't like to make an accurate statement, but I can say this generally, in the Spring I always look for a certain number of escapees, and, to my knowledge, I wouldn't like to say they were having more now than they had in previous years, especially at this time of the year.

Q Right after the 17th of February when you would have an escapee, was there any particular difficulty in getting any of the attendants to try and look for them and try to return them to the Village?

A We had a little difficulty when one or two of our patients escaped. As I say, the men over in the garage are normally called first, and they were rather reluctant to start out, and I talked to a number of them a few days afterwards and asked why and they had the impression they were afraid to go out to bring these patients in because sometimes they give us trouble and and if the girl would be bruised a little bit, or something, they thought they would be blamed for hurting these girls. And I tried to tell them that we would go on as we always had, and if there would be any bruises, or anyone hurt, it would be immediately reported to the doctor, and the doctor would make that report, and they would be absolved from any trouble.

Q Previous to February 17 they always freely responded whenever they were summoned?

A That's right.

Q And you had some difficulty after the 17th?

A That's right, on one occasion.

Q Did you have an incident around last Labor Day when one of the girls escaped and you . . .

A Yes, it was on a Sunday, the Sunday before Labor Day. I was on duty, I am not sure of the time, it was sometime between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, they called me at my home and they told me two girls had escaped. I immediately went up to the administration building in my car, took a woman, which is our common practice, we never go out alone, a man will never go without a woman, and I was out until around 2:30 in the afternoon. And not far below the institution on route 45, that's near the Laurelton Cemetery, I ran across these two girls. Another car was right behind me, and also the State Police, because they called them in also. Another man and I jumped out of the car and took these girls and put them in the back seat. We had a lady with us and after we got in the car one of the men looked in the back seat to see if everything was all right, and he said to one of the girls, "What do you have under your blouse?" And she hesitated a little bit and she handed out a large butcher knife wrapped in what I would call a tea towel.

Q She had that on her person?

A She had that on her person.

Q Do you have that butcher knife with you?

A I have the butcher knife.

Q Will you produce that butcher knife?

(The witness produces a knife.)

A I will. This is as she gave it to us as we were riding in the car.

Q Was it wrapped in this manner?

A As I remember, sir.

Q Wrapped in this manner. She had this in her blouse?

A Yes, when I say blouse, she had this man's shirt on which acted as a blouse—I just rolled up this shirt—and she had it stuck up underneath the blouse, the shirt.

Q Do you know of any other instances when girls either while at the Village, or on escape, have been found with implements of this kind or of a similar nature on them?

A That's the only instance I know, sir.

Q You say there were two girls together at that time?

A That's right.

Q Mr. Sleighter, I believe you were requested to bring with you, the type of restraint which has been applied to these girls, let's say, the leather or ticking straps?

A I have a set of those straps.

Q You have a set of those straps. Will you produce them?

A (The witness produces a number of leather straps.)

Q Where did you obtain these straps, Mr. Sleighter?

A Mrs. Strausser gave them to me.

Q Mrs. Strausser, who is she?

A I think her official title now is in charge of attendants.

Q You don't know at what particular cottage or what particular building these were employed or used?

A No, I don't, sir.

Q Did you ever see any of them in use?

A I saw them one time.

Q Where?

A In Cottage 11.

Q Cottage 11?

A Yes.

Q Were you at the Village in 1943, Mr. Sleighter?

A Yes, sir.

Q In April of that year the State Police were called over to quell a disturbance at the Village. Do you have recollection of that?

A Was it the disturbance at Cottage 11 at night?

Q No, this was in connection with the attempt by a couple of girls, apparently, who had conspired to try and do harm to one of the employes at the institution.

A I dont' know anything about that.

Q You are not acquainted with that?

A No, sir.

Q The Cottage 11 incident, do you recall when that was?

A I have some records on two occasions at Cottage 11 that were in my maintenance file. In March, 1950, according to my records, we repaired 18 chairs that had been smashed in Cottage 11. In March, 1951, we repaired, re-

built, five day room tables, 18 rocking chairs, 11 straight chairs, 2 kitchen cabinets we repaired.

Q That was the result of disturbances at the Village, do you recall?

A That's right.

Q Do you remember whether or not the State Police were called in to assist on both of those occasions?

A I don't recall, sir.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Sleighter, did you keep notes prior to February 15th?

A Oh, yes.

Q Do you have them with you?

A No, sir.

Q Weren't you asked to bring them down?

A I beg your pardon?

Q Weren't you asked to bring the notes down?

A I didn't know what to bring. I just picked a few items, I didn't know what you were going to ask me.

Q It was suggested you bring the notes down prior to February 15th. Will you please tell the Committee whether or not they are using more of these straps now than they were before?

A I didn't understand the question?

Q Will you please tell the Committee whether or not they are using more of these straps now than prior to February 15th?

A I don't know that they are using straps at all now.

Q You had mentioned also about escapees. How long had these girls been away from the Village since February 15th?

A Some of them are only gone about fifteen minutes, some of them only a half an hour. I remember, I think about two weeks ago last Saturday, I was called in about an hour and a half I got them.

Q Did you have to use any force to bring them in?

A No, sir. They came back very willingly, I was surprised.

Q This knife you brought here, does that belong to the institution?

A No, sir.

Q It doesn't.

A No.

Q Did the girl say where she got it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Where?

A In a hunter's cabin northeast of the institution.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Sleighter—

A Yes, sir.

Q Coming back to the windowpane breaking. You said in Cottage 4 one morning you had to replace 35 windows?

A I was up yesterday morning and saw where 35 had been broken out.

Q Do you know the cause of that?

A No, I don't, sir.

Q Going back prior to that you made a statement here that windows broken from March 1st to March 18th—is that 54— 31 panes?

A No, from March 1, 1955 to March 18, 1955, there were 31 panes broken out.

Q Now, tell me, were these panes of glass in one ward or were they throughout the whole Village?

A It represents several buildings.

Q Do you know how many?

A I can read them off to you, sir.

Q Just tell me how many buildings?

A I gave you the total of 31.

Q Just in one building, or two buildings, or three buildings?

A In Glover Cottage there were 4, in the hospital there were 6, Cottage 1, there were 2, Cottage 3 there were Cottage 9 there were 10 and in Cottage 10 there were 6.

Q Now, were these windows in the wards of the inmates, or were they on the basement or ground floor, or—

A I can't tell you sir.

Q You can't tell us?

A No.

Q What I am trying to get at, could these windows be broken by an automobile going by and running across a pebble and it riccocheted into the glass?

A I think those cottages are too far away from the road.

Q They are. Well, then the windows must have been boken by the inmates?

A I wouldn't say that.

Q You wouldn't say that?

A I understand so. I can tell you where the windows are broken in Cottage 4, because I went up to see them—

Q Yes?

A The other morning.

Q They were broken by the inmates?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were there any broken in Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir. none in Johnston Cottage.

Q Do you know how many escapees you had in 1951?

A No, I don't. I can't tell you, sir.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Sleighter on the evening before last, the time you were called up to examine Cottage 4 and you found 35 broken windows—

A I didn't go up the evening before that, that is when it happened.

Q That is when it happened?

A Yes.

Q When did you observe it?

A Yesterday morning about 8:00 o'clock.

Q Was there any other Commonwealth property damaged?

A Not that I saw, sir.

Q Now, you have evidently been up there at Laurelton for a long time, Mr. Sleighter-14 years. Did you live in an atmosphere of fear?

A Did I?

Q Yes.

A. No.

Q Were you afraid of anything at all?

A No. I had my shirt torn off a good many times, and so on, but fortunately I was never hurt.

Q Now you are talking about fear from inmates. How about from the superintendency, the administration, was there any fear on your part?

A No, sir, I could go in and talk to Dr. Ireland anytime.

Q You could?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you?

A I certainly did. I think I bothered her more than I should have.

Q Was she resentful at the times you would go in?

A No, she wasn't. I apologized different times because I went in so often, she said, "Don't mention it. Come in anytime."

Q What would you go in on?

A Matters of how we might want to do something as far as maintenance, or if we had a request to do anything it was my duty to go in and have her O.K. the request.

Q Did you ever make any suggestions to her about the care of the grounds, and—

A Not particularly.

Q Did you ever make any suggestions to her at all about Laurelton Village?

A I would suggest sometimes to her how we might improve something.—

Q That is what I mean.

A Yes.

Q How were you received on those—

A Very well.

Q Were you called upon recently to paint certain windows at one of the Cottages up there?

A I know some windows had been painted.

Q Do you know why they were painted?

A Yes. At least, I had an answer. I mean, they told me, and we saw it, that we had construction going on and some of our patients more or less exposed themselves to people going back and forth, and they didn't know how to control it, so they ordered some of the windows to be painted.

Q Who ordered it, can you tell us?

A I can't tell you offhand.

Q Did you see the windows that were painted?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who was doing the construction work that you talked about?

A When we were doing the construction of Johnston Cottage and other cottages. There was a lot of traffic involved.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q From your personal knowledge do you have anything to tell us about these charges of alleged abuse?

A No, sir, I never saw them.

Q You don't know anything about that?

A No, sir, I don't.

SENATOR DERK. I have no question to ask him, but I want to publicly thank Mr. Sleighter for his cooperation with this Committee and I learned much from my visit with him for a couple of hours. It wasn't on inmates, it was on care of the grounds.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Have you ever been asked to assist in restraining one of the inmates?

A On one occasion I was called.

Q Just on one? It wasn't routinely your duty with Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett? You didn't do it every day to help them?

A No.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Sleighter, of your knowledge did either Dr. Ireland or the Board of Trustees ever in your opinion condone inhuman treatment of any of the patients? Just of your own knowledge?

A I would say, absolutely not. I don't think Dr. Ireland would ever put up with it if she would have known it.

Q And how about the Board of Trustees? What is your opinion of them?

A I wouldn't know.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Sleighter, did you ever have occasion to contact Dr. Edgett in connection with any of your work?

A Oh, yes. When Dr. Ireland wasn't there and I had something that I wanted to ask I considered she was the head of the institution when Dr. Ireland wasn't there and I could go in and talk to Dr. Edgett.

Q Did you ever have any difficulties with her?

A No.

Q Did you ever have any telephone receiver hung up on you when you did call her?

A No.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Sleighter, one more question. When we were out there we got discussing the appropriation that was granted to the Village, and later on you told me that you get the money from different individuals, and that is all turned over to the Revenue Department. Now, we, Mr. Tompkins and the rest of the Committee that were up there, thought that that money should be returned to the Village and I wish you would tell the Committee, for their information and for mine, just the amount of money and where it comes from that you turned back to the Revenue Department?

A From June, 1953, to January, 1955, we received from the counties and poor districts $5,087.22, paying patients were six; $10,114.59, partpaid patients 69; $23,898.56, sales of surplus products, hides, and calves, $1,237.71, miscellaneous, 243, making a grand total of $40,581.08.

Q Now, how much of that money did you turn over to the Revenue Department?

A To my understanding, all of that went to the Revenue Department.

Q All of it?

A I am not absolutely sure.

Q Then, when you get an appropriation from the state, this isn't figured in?

A It is not.

SENATOR PECHAN. That has nothing to do with this at all. It has nothing to do with the charges, absolutely not.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q One more thing, Mr. Sleighter. When we were out there the question arose about machines driving in on the grounds at all hours of the night. Do you recall that?

A That's right.

Q When I asked you could you put a chain up there or something, you said it couldn't be done, you would have to put on a watchman, or so, to let some of the employes come in several hours of the night, is that right?

A That's right.

Q How often are you annoyed with any machines coming in, strange machines, in on the grounds?

A I couldn't answer that.

Q But do you have them coming in?

A We do have people that will come in all hours of the night, and it has been reported to me different times

by the night watchman that cars come in. Understand, every road is closed except the main entrance.

Q Are there any suggestions you have to keep those machines out?

A I don't really consider it a great problem. Lots of them drive in just for curiosity, the young folks just driving around, just come in to see what it looks like. That's the most reports that I have had.

Q At 2:00 o'clock in the morning?

A Yes.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Sleighter, during the tour up there you had mentioned, I believe, patients helping around the various cottages and around up there?

A That's right.

Q You also stated that they received money for that work?

A That's right.

Q Will you tell the Committee where that money goes to?

A That goes to their account.

Q The patients' account?

A The patients 'account. It is credited right to their account, that is their money.

Q When they are dismissed or discharged, they get their share of money?

A They get it all.

SENATOR PECHAN. Is that all the questioning of Mr. Sleighter?

Let's take a ten minute recess.

(Recess declared from 4:10 p.m. to 4.34 p.m.)

SENATOR PECHAN. I would like to make an announcement. The Committee, after a short meeting, has decided to recess this hearing until next Tuesday at 1:00 o'clock p.m. We will continue where we left off today on next Tuesday at 1:00 p.m. All witnesses who have been summoned here to testify this week we want back on Tuesday.

(Whereupon the hearing is recessed at 4:35 p.m. until Tuesday, March 29, 1955, at 1:00 p.m.)

(Tuesday, March 29, 1955, at 1:00 p.m.)

MRS. JOSEPHINE OBERLIN, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name, please?

A Mrs. Josephine Oberlin.

Q And you are an attendant?

A Second matron.

Q Second matron?

A Yes, sir.

Q Of what cottage?

A I was in Johnston.

Q You were in Johnston, Where are you now?

A I am a relief attendant.

Q Mrs. Oberlin, you are free to make your statement, preliminary statement, or any statement that you want to make at this time.

A Well, there is nothing that I want to say, Whatever you folks want to ask me, but there isn't anything I want to make.

Senator Pechan. Do you fellows have any questions you want to ask Mrs. Oberlin?

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q What did you do at Johnston Cottage? What was your work?

A I was at Johnston as an attendant and then later was promoted to a second matron.

Q Mrs. Oberlin, what did you do at Johnston Cottage?

A I went to that cottage as an attendant and then I became a second matron.

Q You took care of the inmates?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mrs. Oberlin, did you attend to these inmates that were locked up in the cells?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see the girls tied and strapped to their beds?

A Yes, I did.

Q And what was their condition?

A What do you mean by that? What do you mean?

Q Physically. What was their physical condition? Did they complain? Did they have any bruises on their body from the straps?

A I don't remember the bruises, but I know they used to complain because they tried hard to get out of them, and when they would do that, of course, they would complain that they hurt.

Q Do you recall which one complained mostly?

A No.

Q Do you recall how many were strapped down?

A What do you mean, as a whole how many, or all at one time, or what do you mean?

Q All at one time. At one time how many were strapped to their beds?

A Oh, I couldn't say a definite amount.

Q Well, was it one? Was it two?

A I don't believe more than two at a time.

Q Two at a time?

A I believe that was the most.

Q And what was the longest period of time that the girls were strapped down?

A Well, that was mostly due to their behavior.

Q Yes, but how long were they strapped down?

A There wasn't any definite time.

Q No definite time?

A I don't know.

Q Was it a day? Was it two days? Was it a week?

A I couldn't say what length of time it could have been.

Q Well, in these books here, these tablets, would you mark down some of the incidents that happened during the course of the evening, or the day, that went on?

A Yes.

Q Could you identify some of those?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Some of this is your writing?

A Yes, that's right.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Your handwriting?

A That's right.

Q Is there any particular tablet that you have there that you would like to bring forth to us and point out any incident before this committee?

A What do you mean? I mean, I don't know what incident you mean?

Q For instance, you have a specific girl down there that was acting very queer. Is it in that tablet?

A It probably is.
Q Her yelling, her screaming—
A Yes.
Q And so on?
A Well, what about the time that they marked us or abused us?
Q Yes.
A There is one that one girl had thrown me.
Q She had what?
A Had thrown me.
Q Thrown you?
A That's right.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q One of the inmates?
A That's right.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:
Q Will you tell something about that?
A She just picked me up and threw me on the bed, and I have the mark on my leg yet. I can show you.
Q Then what happened to her? Was she punished for that?
A She wasn't put in straps, or anything, no. She just remained on the grade she was on. She remained on the grade she was on.
Q How long?
A I couldn't tell you that.

BY MR. KORNICK:
Q Mrs. Oberlin, this is your actual handwriting in these books?
A Yes, sir.
Q You observed the various things you had reported in tour of duty that you wrote in that book?
A (The witness does not answer.)
Q In other words, if you saw something, you marked that down in your book?
A That's right.
Q I call that tour of duty report.
A Yes.
Q There is nothing in that book that someone told you, you actually saw that?
A. Not that I know of.

BY SENATOR DERK:
Q The reports you have made in this book of the patients you have treated, were your orders in there, what you were to do to the various patients, how to treat them?
A You mean, what we were supposed to do?
Q Yes.
A Sometimes we would write that in—I don't believe I understand what you mean?
Q Did you get your observations you put in this book from the patients, or did you carry out the instructions from someone else that is in this book?
A (The witness does not answer.)
Q What is in this book? Let me ask you that question.
A In the book, the orders the matron would give and, also, the attendants' routine.
Q I asked you if they were orders or if you wrote in somethings that were not ordered?
A No, they were orders, definitely.
Q They were orders, that's what I am trying to find out. They were orders in the book that you were supposed to carry out with certain patients?
A Yes, that's right.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q I am just going to elaborate a little bit on what Senator Derk said. They are not always just orders you got from somebody, they were also your observations of the behavior of certain patients—
A That's right.
Q Throughout the day and throughout the night, so that when a girl came on to relieve you, she knew how that particular patient behaved on that tour of duty before you came on, is that right?
A That's right.
Q I looked through here and some place I don't see any orders at all, and then I see through here once in a while where you did something to a patient because of their behavior?
A Yes.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:
Q Do you believe that the treatment that was accorded the inmates of Johnston Cottage was inhumane treatment?
A No, it was not.
Q Then, of course, this next question would be superfluous. You certainly wouldn't feel then that Dr. Ireland had condoned inhumane treatment? Do you understand me?
A No, I didn't.
Q Do you think Dr. Ireland condoned inhuman treatment of the inmates at Johnston Cottage?
A No, she did not.
Q Do you think the Board of Trustees in any way condoned inhuman treatment?
A No.

BY MR. BOIES:
Q Some of these books are in your handwriting?
A That's right.
Q On whose orders did you keep these books?
A On the matron's orders.
Q The matron's orders.
A The first matron's orders and, also, Dr. Edgett and later—
Q I didn't get that.
A The doctors later had suggested we keep them, but when they were first started, the first matron had started it then, the Doctor had suggested we keep them up.
Q Is there anything that you wrote in those books that is not the truth?
A No.
Q Will you take an oath that whatever you put in there is the truth?
A To the best of my ability.
Q I see various places in this transcript taken from those where Dr. Edgett ordered this and that. Who did she give those orders to, the matron or to you?
A She gave some to me, and then some to the other matron.
Q And, in your opinion, the treatment that was accorded these inmates, such as being strapped down for days at a time, and having their toilets shut off for days at a time, and being fed a piece of bread with a little dry cereal on it, and so on, is not severe or inhumane at all?
A No, I don't feel that it was.
Q You felt that that was necessary and the proper treatment for these girls?

A For the type of girl we had, which were the worst ones out of the whole institution.

Q Do you have any knowledge of Johnston Cottage, how it is being conducted now?

A No, I don't have.

Q You don't know that they are not doing those things there now?

A Oh, I have heard that, but I mean I am not in Johnston and I can't go by what I hear.

Q Do you have any opinion as to why they are not having trouble there now in not using that sort of procedure.

A I don't know.

MR. TOMPKINS: He says they are not having trouble.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You don't have any opinion?

A No.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you know whether they are having trouble there now?

MR. BOIES: Wait now, please.

SENATOR SCOTT: She didn't say they weren't.

Mr. BOIES: I didn't say they were, I asked does she have an opinion.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q But you are firmly convinced that whatever went on these was a necessary procedure?

A When I have been on duty and what I have seen, yes, I would.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Oberlin, are you presently employed at Laurelton Village?

A Yes, I am.

Q What are your present duties?

A A relief attendant, I go from cottage to cottage on attendant duty.

Q Have you been on stationary duty at Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, I was.

Q And how long was that, Mrs. Oberlin?

A Let's see, I went to the Village in '52—I believe the spring of '53 I had gone on as an attendant, and then the first of January '54 I was second matron.

Q You went over to Johnston at that time?

A No, I went to Johnston as an attendant in the spring of '53.

Q '53?

A That's right.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that this microphone is causing the desired result at all. I don't think it is amplifying the witness' voice at all and we are getting a sound back here that is disturbing all the testimony that is given. I can hardly hear and I am right in front of it.

SENATOR PECHAN: Let's go on without it. Mrs. Oberlin, will you raise your voice a little so that everyone can hear.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q How long have you been continuously employed at Laurelton?

A Since September of 1952.

Q You have been there since September of '52?

A Yes.

Q Now, Mrs. Oberlin, how long at any one time was any girl ever kept in straps without her being taken out of the straps?

A I definitely don't know, because that went on their behavior.

Q Did you have authority to make any decisions regarding the action to be taken with any of the girls without first getting approval from a matron, or the front office, or anything of that kind? Do you have any discretionary powers in handling these girls at all?

A Oh, no. Not the handling of the girls, no.

Q You had to have orders in connection with whatever was done?

A That's right.

Q Now, I read in these books here that—as I read through some of them in continuity I find where some girl complained about the straps and the attendant went in and took them off, and then put them back on, and some girl that had started to over-flush her commode and they shut the water to keep from flooding, and things of that kind. Did you have discretionary powers to do things of that kind?

A Yes, if they would misuse their water, or things of that kind, we did have permission to turn off their water.

Q Now, Mrs. Oberlin, I have before me here a report in which it is stated, referring to you and Mrs. Hooker, both of these officials complained about certain employes at the institution having ambitions to oust them and take over the direction of the Village. They state a woman osteopathic physician in Mifflinburg is behind this action and is very friendly with these two employes. Now, what do you have to say about that?

A Why—that she would be friendly with us?

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Chairman, who made that statement? Whose statement is that?

MR. TOMPKINS. That is the report of Mr. Woutersz the investigator sent up by Secretary Shapiro.

SENATOR PECHAN. You have one of these, don't you?

MR. KORNICK. No.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. We don't have that, that is why I asked.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What do you have to say about you and Mrs. Hooker complaining about certain employes at the institution having ambitions to oust you and take over direction of the Village?

A I wouldn't know.

Q You have no knowledge of that?

A No, not that I know of.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Chairman, about that report, who wrote that report? Who gave you that report, Mr. Tompkins?

MR. TOMPKINS. I just said it was furnished to the Chairman by the Secretary, if you remember.

MR. SHAPIRO. That is a statement of an investigator of our office who took the statements of two or three of these women, I don't know who they are, and I was requested to send it over to the Chairman of the Committee, which I did. There was only one copy sent over. One was an oral statement and the other was taken down on a tape recorder, I don't know which one you are reading from.

MR. TOMPKINS. This is the copy that you sent over, Mr. Secretary.

MR. SHAPIRO. I sent over two papers, one is the statement of Mr. Woutersz and the other is a tape recorder statement of one or two of the employes there.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Oberlin, do I understand you to say you went to Laurelton first in September, 1952?

A That's right.

Q When did you go to Johnston Cottage? I am sorry I missed that.

A In spring of '53. I don't remember what month it was.

Q You testified you had made a lot of notations in these books, is that right?

A Yes.

Q I am very much interested in these books, Mrs. Oberlin. Just what was the purpose of the books?

A Of keeping the books?

Q Yes.

A We kept the books for a record for the attendants so that when an attendant would come on duty, the next person coming on, they could read what was going on and we were trying to be right, and we did it by writing in there, our orders and so forth.

Q Was this a running account of all the events that occurred during your tour of duty, the weeks that you were there—Unusual events, I should say?

A Yes.

Q On any particular case?

A Yes.

Q What happened to these books after they were filled?

A We laid them in our closet—

Q You laid them in the closet?

A We had a closet there, and we—

Q Somewhere along the line, Mrs. Oberlin, I heard something about some of these books having been missing?

A Yes.

Q Were you one of those involved in taking these books home?

A No.

Q You were not the one who took these books home?

A No.

Q Do you know who did?

A Yes.

Q Who was it?

A Our first matron.

Q Who is she?

A Mrs. Hooker.

Q She is going to testify later?

A Yes.

Did you feel yourself that this was an official record of the institution?

A Well, I didn't feel it was official.

Q What did you do with the reports that you wrote in these books? Did you make a transcript of that for anything else which might be classified as an official report?

A Yes, the pink sheets.

Q What were they?

A The pink sheets.

Q Explain to the Committee just what the pink sheets were?

A The attendant would write their report for the day in this book.

Q In this book?

A That's right. And we would put the reports, we would sum it up in our own words, and rather than say a girl there said certain words we would say she was impudent, or something like that, and it was summed up on the pink sheets.

Q And where did the pink sheets stay?

A In our office.

Q In the office. And was the pink sheet a record of each inmate of Johnston Cottage, or was it a record by the day?

A No, it was a record of each girl.

Q The incidents that occurred to her on any particular day, is that what the pink sheet was?

A Yes.

Q Now, did you feel the pink sheet was an official record of the institution?

A Well, I would think that that would be more of an official record, yes.

Q You said when these books were finished—what did you do with them?

A We had a closet off from the office that we put them in.

Q Put them in the closet?

A Yes.

Q When were these books instituted? When did they start?

A I really can't tell you that.

Q Was it being done before you got there in September, '52, do you recall?

A The building wasn't open then yet.

Q Did it start at Johnston Cottage?

A I don't think so.

Q In some of the notations that you made in here in your handwriting, when you would make the entry on the pink sheet, would it be a summation of this, or would it be word for word what you had entered in this tablet?

A Just summarized.

Q You summarized it?

A Yes.

Q In other words in many cases am I correct in saying it wouldn't be a verabtim report of what you had written here?

A No, just summarized.

Q Now, one more question, Mrs. Oberlin. During all the time you were at Laurelton, and particularly during the time that you were working at Johnston Cottage, is there on any one occasion anything which stands out in your mind which you felt was inhuman treatment to an inmate of that institution?

A I certainly can't think of any.

Q Did you see patients put in straps?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see patients given a dry diet?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see patients nose fed—tube fed, I mean?

A Yes, I did.

Q You saw that?

A Yes.

Q Did you see water turned off on a commode?
A Yes.
Q And you experienced all of those things during that period of time that you were there, and am I correct in saying that you did not feel that any of those incidents were inhumane as far as a patient was concerned?
A No, I never questioned the orders.
Q I am not talking about questioning orders. When those things were done, did it ever register in your mind that that was inhuman treatment, as far as you were concerned?
A No.

BY MR. BOIES:
Q When you said that the matron gave you the orders, were you referring to Mrs. Hooker?
A She was our first matron.

By SENATOR PECHAN:
Q Because of the terrible language that is in this, I don't want to read it. Do you identify that as your writing?
MR. BOIES. What do you mean, terrible language?

By SENATOR PECHAN:
A Yes, that is mine.
Q That is your writing?
A Yes.
Q That inmate called you those name?
A Yes.
Q Do you remember Edna Johnson—Edna J.?
A Yes, sir.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q After reading that over, do you say that is pretty offensive language that that inmate used?
A I think it is terrible.
Q When you put that in the pink sheets, did you specify what the language was, or did you just say "abusive language?" What, normally, did you do in a case like that?
A I don't remember. There might have been times we would have put in what they said, but, as a rule, we would say they are impudent and nasty.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q You would say they were impudent, instead of saying—
A Just coming out with the actual words she had said.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q I just happened to pick this up, I have not looked at any one of the books. I just happened to pick it up and see that your name was there. Who is P. A.? That is an attendant, is it?
A Yes.
Q Who is she?
A Phyllis Auman.
Q Phyllis?
A A-u-m-a-n.
Q Is she still there?
A Not in Johnston; she is still at the Village.
Q Now, here it says—I'll read as long as it is readable—"Eleanor H. talked very nasty to Mrs. Oberlin." That is you—this is signed by G. K.?
A Yes.
Q "She put her on solitary."
A Yes.
Q Does that mean you put her on solitary?
A Yes, we dared to demote them.
Q What?
A We dared to demote them, but after we would do that we would fill out a report, and that went to the office.
Q "Because I don't eat anyway, but later I heard her say, 'They never put me on S.' She did not eat her dinner. She said we could stick the bread up our—. Edna J., Martha S. did not eat all of their dinner. Edna J. was very smart about her sanitary when I told her to wash it over. Eleanor H. got medicine at 8:00 a. m., Marilyn C. got face cream. Girls exercised outside and inside. All the rest were O. K." But there is something in here about a Johnson girl who in two days running, I would take from this report, tore her mattress and her springs. Do you remember that incident? This was in '54?
SENATOR PECHAN. We will have to recess this until we get a reporter. The other reporter is in the Senate, they expect to adjourn shortly.
(Recess declared at 1:52 p. m.)

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q Mrs. Oberlin, this Committee has never had explained to it fully the system of grading which was used in Johnston Cottage. We have heard about the P's and that type of thing, and we thought we would wait until someone who actually worked with that system would testify or be here to testify before we would go into it.
Are you in a position to tell us the various codes and what they stood for and so on? I think it is important that we all know exactly what that system of grading was.
A Do you want me to start with the lowest grade, S?
Q Yes, please.
A The S list was the clear lowest list, the bottom.
Q That was silence. What does that mean as far as the girl was concerned, the patient, the inmate? Does that mean she was actually silent or that she was given silent treatment or what?
A It was pretty hard to keep a girl silent with all those other girls in there.
Q But what was it supposed to mean?
A That was supposed to mean silent.
Q What was the next grade?
A That would be the T list, and that was troublesome.
Q What was the T list?
A That's troublesome, and the next then would be T-plus.
Q Now with the T, the troublesome, now what happened to those girls? I mean, was this a grading of privileges that were taken away from them?
A Yes.
Q Well now what was taken away from an S girl that was given to a T girl and a T-plus girl, and so on?
A The S girl then had that dry diet.
Q She has a dry diet?
A The T girl, her meals were the same as the other girls. T-plus, they came out of the room for exercise in the ward and P, that is practically the same thing as the T-plus. They came out for exercise and P-plus, they had outside exercise in the yard and also had ward privileges. Then F, that was fair. They would eat their meals in the ward; also go out in the yard for exercise and they had

evening privileges in the ward, to sit out in the ward, and the P-plus and F girls there, they both went to O. T. class downstairs.

Q To what type?

A To O. T. class.

Q Which means what?

A Classroom, occupational therapy.

Q That's P-plus?

A P-plus and F would go down to the classroom. G was on honor.

Q G was what?

A On honor.

Q On honor?

A That was movies and church.

Q Is this at Johnston Cottage?

A That's right.

Q Then there were inmates at Johnston Cottage—

A That's right, on honor.

Q Who had the privilege of movies then and church?

A That's right. And then the E girls—

Q The what?

A E.

Q E?

A That was high honor. She had her door unlocked at night.

Q In addition to all these other things beforehand, for instance could an E girl go to movies and church and then have the additional privilege of having her door unlocked at night?

A That's right.

Q Is that the extent of the grading?

A Yes.

Q All right, now who had the authority or privilege of making these codifications are far as the particular inmates of Johnston Cottage were concerned?

A You mean the promotions?

Q Either promotions or demotions.

A The demotions we did but then would report it.

Q By "we," you mean who?

A The matrons.

Q In other words, the matrons have the authority to make the demotions?

A That's right, that's right. Sometimes we would call before we did it and sometimes we would just demote them when something would have happened, but when we promoted the girls, we would look over the list and then call the office and then they would decide upon it.

Q Did they usually ask for your recommendation when you would call the office?

A For the girls?

Q Yes.

A Their behaviour? Do you mean would they want to know their behaviour?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q And would they say, "What do you think?"

A Yes.

Q And you would recommend a certain thing?

A Yes, I would recommend.

Q Did they usually go along with that recommendation?

A Yes, they did.

Q Now, was there any time while you were at Johnston Cottage that every inmate in Johnston Cottage was on the S list?

A Oh, no, no. You mean all—

Q All girls, yes, on the S list at one time?

A Not that I ever knew of.

Q From what you can recall, what was the highest number of inmates at one particular time who may have been on the S list?

A I can't even tell you that.

Q Can you give me an approximate idea? That's all right. I guess you don't know. That's all right.

A I just can't think.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think that's all.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Who ordered you to make these reports?

A In these books, you mean who ordered us to keep these books? Is that what you mean?

Q Yes.

A Well, we had kept them in the beginning without any orders from the office, but then later we got orders from the office to keep them.

Q Would you say that these reports are official?

A No, I wouldn't say they would be.

Q In your own handwriting?

A That's right.

Q It's not official?

A Well, I would consider an official report something that would be summed up, all of the reports. I don't know.

Q Why did you write them there if you didn't think they were official?

A We were only trying to be thorough is what we were doing.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Oberlin, can you say that the inmates in Johnston College—

DOCTOR BOIES: Cottage.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q That the inmates in Johnston Cottage did not have any inhuman treatment?

A Not to the best of my ability when I was on duty and from what I have seen.

Q Would you say that tube feeding, strapped to the bed, apomorphine, cutting food rations, cutting water, to the bowls and to the commodes, would you say that not being allowed any drinking water and shut-off water would be inhuman?

A No, I don't thing it would be, but I don't know of a girl ever being refused a drink.

Q Would you say that that would be inhuman to a healthy person?

A No. I wouldn't.

Q Do you think that that should be applied to a healthy person?

A I don't know how to answer that. I mean I don't know what—

Q Well, do you think the people in Johnston Cottage were healthy and normal?

A They were healthy, I—

Q Do you think they were normal mentally?

A Well, I don't think so or they probably wouldn't have been there. I don't know.

Q Well then, would you want to see any of your relatives treated this way, the way it has been described in the book?

A When they deserve punishment, I certainly would feel that they should have it.

Q Tell me, did you underscore this? This is your handwriting here. Did you underscore that with red crayon? (Referring to Composition Notebook.)

A No, with blue pen, with my pen.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I should say, I think most of that was done by my office.

SENATOR SCOTT: By your office?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes.

SENATOR SCOTT: When you were compiling the—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: When I was taking these, yes.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Did you blot out several of those words there, down below? Is that your doing? Those words there inked out? (Referring to Composition Notebook.) You don't remember that?

A No, no I don't.

DOCTOR KOLANKI7WICZ: That's all.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mrs. Oberlin, in various extracts from these books, so and so, "Dr. Edgett gave Elva L. a needle." Now, what does that mean?

A A shot.

Q Of what?

A Well, I don't know.

Q You don't know?

A No, we had nothing to do with that.

Q Now on April 19th, 1953, the first reference here that I came across is "Elva L. was put in straps." On April 26, "Elva L. complained about right hand strap being too tight and her hand was swelled and sore." On the 22nd, she complained about the straps. The 30th, she got one hand out of the straps and was put back in by Doctor Edgett, the men and O'Dell. The 30th, she was restrapped. The 1st of May she "was crying about her hand. It is swelled, the left one." The 2nd of May she said her left hand hurt her and it was swollen some.

The last extract here apparently is on the 3rd of May, "Elva was good all afternoon."

Now, that's from the 19th of April until the 3rd day of May, and you still are of the opinion that that was the correct and humane treatment for this girl?

A Well, we had quite a bit of trouble with that girl.

Q I understand you had a lot of trouble, but I'm asking your own opinion as to whether that was the correct and humane treatment for the girl from the 19th of April to the 3rd day of May or probably after that, it doesn't say here. She was restrained in these straps and her arm was swollen and so on. Now, are you still of the opinion that that is humane treatment?

A When was that? What year was that?

Q 1953, April 19th, 1953 up until May 3rd, 1953.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are those her initials there, Dave?

DOCTOR BOIES: I don't know. I am asking her opinion of that treatment. I am not asking her what she did or anything else.

Q What I want to know is, in your opinion is that the correct treatment? Is that the way the thing should be handled? Is it inhumane or is it not inhumane?

A I don't know.

Q You can't give an opinion on that?

A I don't think it would be inhumane.

Q In your opinion, it is not?

A I don't think so.

DOCTOR BOIES: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, Mrs. Oberlin, we'll try to clear up some other points if you don't mind.

Reading over these books, I find frequent references to girls being troubled and to girls being disturbed. Now, what's the difference between the two or do they just mean the same thing?

A Being troubled? Did you say being troubled or being disturbed?

Q What do you mean when a girl is disturbed?

A Well, when she pounds her door or gets upset.

Q Talks loud and yells and so forth?

A Pounds her door.

Q Now I also noticed in these reports that they refer to a certain girl being key crazy. What do they mean by that?

A Well, they have already threatened to take our keys.

Q In other words, do I understand that the girls have one obsession and that is to get the attendant's keys?

A Oh, yes.

Q That perhaps would account for the notation that the girl is key crazy?

A Well, I have never heard it put that way, but I believe—

Q Well, it's in the books there. That's where I got the phrase from, in these books. Whether you made the notation or somebody else, it is referred to as that.

Then there are frequent attempts, by the girls, to obtain the keys of the attendants?

A Yes.

Q For what purpose would that be?

A Well, in my own mind, I think it would be to escape.

Q Now I find frequent references in the book to a certain girl being a flusher. Now what do they mean by that?

A Some of the girls have torn up bed clothing, flushed it—

Q You mean in the commode?

A That's right or have taken O. T., occupational therapy work, and flushed it. Others have flushed their food maybe because they were disturbed or maybe because they didn't like it.

Q Would that be the occasion for perhaps shutting off their water at that time?

A That's right.

Q If the water were not shut off and they continued that, what would happen?

A If they continued throwing it in, they would block up the toilet. They would block up the—

Q The water would overflow, is that right?

A That's right.

Q Did you ever have any occasion of that kind at Johnston Cottage?

A Oh my, yes.

Q What was that?

A I said yes, my yes.

Q And when it came to that extent, it became necessary to shut the water off?

A Yes, it did.

Q I find reference in these books also to certain girls being removed to other rooms to get them away from the truck route. What do they mean by that?

A They would yell out to the truck drivers and out to cars that would come around back there.

Q And to keep them from doing that, they would be moved to another room, is that right?

A That's right.

Q Now, I also find some references in here where the girls banged their beds against the doors and stuff. Did they ever use the beds as ramrods and things of that kind?

A I remember one case and I can just now remember where one girl had loosened her bed from her floor.

Q Are these beds secured or fastened to the floor, are they?

A They are.

Q She got the bed loose from the floor?

A Yes.

Q And what did she do with it?

A I was not on duty that night. I don't know.

Q I find some other references where the girl has taken her mattress off of the bed and had it on the floor and was sleeping on the mattress on the floor. Did that happen frequently?

A Yes.

Q That was a frequent occurrence?

A That happened.

Q That's while the beds were still right in the room?

A That's right.

Q They'd take the mattress off and sleep on it on the floor?

A That's right.

Q Now, did these girls have the use of playing cards during the time that you were at the cottage?

A Playing cards?

Q Yes.

A Yes, they did.

Q I find several references that when the attendant would be passing around on her nightly trips that such and such a girl wasn't asleep at 1:30 in the morning. She asked for playing cards and they were given to her, and on the next round she was asleep then. That happened, did it, things of that kind?

A I know of them not sleeping, but I don't remember of ever knowing of anybody giving them cards at that time.

Q But they did have the use of playing cards, is that right?

A They had the use of playing cards.

Q Did they have the use of magazines?

A Yes, in the beginning.

Q Did you say in the beginning?

A Yes.

Q Well, were they taken away from them later?

A In the wards.

Q In the wards?

A Yes.

Q Somebody I think here stated that they were censored magazines which were given to them, with certain pictures cut out.

A Now wait once, now wait. There were certain kinds they couldn't have, just certain kinds of magazines. It does seem to me that there for awhile they didn't have any.

Q Well, in addition to that I also find references in the book here that girls were tearing up magazines, papers and so forth in their rooms. They must have had magazines in order for them to tear them up.

A Pardon?

Q They must have had magazines in order for them to tear them up.

A That is right.

Q Did they have the use of books?

A Yes, they did.

Q Now, did any of the girls specifically request their rooms be locked at night time?

A I can't think of any.

Q I find in the book very frequent references that prayers were said and all doors checked and locked. Now, were the doors of all the patients at Johnston locked or only those who were in certain wards?

A The aide girls' doors were never locked, and we had a girl on E list and her door wasn't locked.

Q The doors of all the other girls were locked?

A That is right.

Q When you make reference about checking all the doors and they were locked, is that what they refer to?

A That's right.

Q Now, Mrs. Oberlin, I find reference in this book here (referring to Composition Notebook), also under the same date, in these pencil notes, as follows:

"Evelyn O. and Caroline R. were put in their rooms for hugging and kissing each other. Other girls were okay."

Now, does the attendant have the right to confine girls when they were found doing those things?

A I believe that was right before I was in Johnston.

Q This was in April of 1953.

A I don't remember that.

Q Did you ever run into any things of that kind at the Cottage?

A If the girl was disturbed, the attendant would put her in her room, was permitted to.

Q What I mean is where they might be engaged in embracing each other. Did you ever find any of the girls doing that?

A Yes.

Q What would you do if you found them doing those things?

A They would be put in their rooms.

Q And you had the right to make that decision?

A Yes.

MR. TOMPKINS: That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR PECHAN: I guess that's all, Mrs. Oberlin. Thank you very much.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: May I ask a few questions through the Committee?

SENATOR PECHAN: You may.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Do you have that card that was left with you? (Referring to card entitled "Solitary List.")

Will the Committee ask whether this is the lady's handwriting on the card?

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Is that your handwriting?

A No, that isn't.

Q Is the lady's name on the bottom?

A Yes.

Q Who is the lady, whose handwriting is it?

A Mrs. O'Dell.

SENATOR PECHAN: This is Mrs. Oberlin.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Is Mrs. Oberlin familiar with the rule which is written on the card that she has just seen?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Are you familiar with the rule written on the card? In fact, I think you better read it into the record.

A Yes.

Q Will you read what is on that card?

A "Solitary List—Screamers and Assaulters.

"No conversation with attendants or girls.

"I. No conversation or coaxing, but watch.

"II. Give dry food on paper napkin—milk in paper cup, if cup is returned.

"'Flushers' dry food only.

"No coffee.

"Doctor Edgett's orders."

Signed "D. O'Dell."

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q For what offenses could a patient be put on the solitary list?

A For pounding her door and carrying on. I mean being disturbed.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask if a patient were put on the solitary list for pounding the door, what food was served to her?

THE WITNESS: She had a large slice of bread, cut thick, which would have been equal to two slices of bread. Then whatever food the other girls had that we could place on top of that bread, she got. If we had carrots or olives or anything, we would sometimes lay that alongside of the bread, plus their cup of milk.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Now this is a girl placed in solitary. Is that right?

A Yes.

Q What would her rating be under this list?

A The S list.

Q Under S?

A Yes, silent.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask whether it isn't true that when a girl was put on solitary, she was put on the dry list diet, according to that regulation?

SENATOR SCOTT: She so testified earlier.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes, I thought so.

THE WITNESS: That was what we called it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q All right, what was the dry diet? We had that before, but we'll have it again. What was the dry diet?

A Just a dry slice of bread, plus whatever food the other girls had that we could place on top of that, you see.

Q On top of the bread?

A That's right. If they had carrot sticks or olives or something that we could place alongside, we did, plus their cup of milk if they had milk.

Q That was the dry diet?

A That's right.

Q What was the difference between the dry diet which was given to these people who were on the S list and the other inmates who were not on the S list and were not given a dry diet?

A Well, the other girls got it on their plates.

Q In other words, the only difference was that it was on a piece of bread or toast and it was served on wax paper?

A That's right.

Q And the other girls got it on plates?

A That's right, only we couldn't put as much on and maybe not all of it, but what we could put on, we would put on.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witness whether it is true that even though a girl—that a girl who might misbehave, even though she didn't stuff her toilet, would have her toilet turned off for misbehavior?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Was that a form of punishment, that if a girl did misbehave, even though it may not have been involved with the commode, that she did have her toilet turned off?

A Well, they would threaten to flush the room or flood it, in order to have it turned off. Then it wouldn't be turned off and kept off if she had threatened—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this lady whether it isn't true that on certain occasions a girl had her toilet turned off because she had been screaming or sassy and that she, herself, refused to turn the toilet on until she was permitted by the next attendant?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you, from your own knowledge, know that a toilet was turned off because an inmate was sassy and that the toilet was not turned on, or that you wouldn't allow the toilet to be turned on, until the attendant the next day gave the approval? Do you know if you ever made such a notation in the book?

A No, I don't understand your question.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The matron.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Yes, the matron the next day then. In other words, if you had the privilege of turning a toilet off because an inmate was sassy, then is it true that you did not on occasion, which Mr. Shapiro was evidently referring to, turn that toilet back on until you were given approval by the matron the following day to do so?

A I don't know that the attendants had done that.

Q Did you ever do it?

A Yes, I did.

Q You turned toilets off because of certain—

A When they threatened to flush them or if they had flushed them; if they threatened to flood their room or had flooded their room or stuffed their food in them.

Q Then you would turn them off?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this woman the direct question as to whether it isn't true that the book shows in her handwriting that she turned off the toilets on the girls because they were sassy?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You did? You turned them—

A Because they had threatened to flush—

Q You mean they were sassy?

A They had been nasty and pounded their doors.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: There is an entry. Will the Committee ask this lady whether the entry in the book of May 29, 1953, is in her handwriting? I don't have the number of that book, I'm sorry, but they are all dated. I could find it in a minute.

Will the Committee read that and ask the lady whether that handwriting refers to her action in connection with one of the patients?

SENATOR SCOTT: Which one is it, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It begins here (referring to Composition Notebook).

SENATOR SCOTT: This is a notation which is in the day book which you have said is in your handwriting. The Secretary of Welfare has asked that I read it to you.

"This evening when I gave Ida R. her supper she seemed all right. When I went to collect her plate she took her spoon and pushed her food off her plate at me. Then she threw her cup, plate and spoon at me. Then she said she wanted my keys and I wouldn't put her hand in. I hit her hard with the trap door and finally she pulled them back. Later after I returned from supper about 5:45 p. m., I gathered the soiled sanitaries with the can lid and Ida said she had a sanitary and wanted the lid too. When I got to her door, she stuck both hands up and said she didn't have a sanitary. Just wanted my keys. She held the trap door with one hand and tried to get me with the other hand. I left the soiled sanitaries fall on the floor and hit her with the sanitary lid because she held the trap door. I took my keys out of the trap door and put them in my pocket and stood back as far as possible so she couldn't reach me. I certainly had a hard time getting her hands back, and I hit her awfully hard with the lid until she pulled them in. It was a struggle to try and hold the trap door shut after I got her hands in until I could get my keys and lock her trap door.

"All her privileges are taken."

Then there is a notation in parenthesis "(Dry diet)."

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this woman whether it isn't true that she on one occasion left the toilet of one of the patients unflushed because the patient wouldn't ask to have it flushed?

MR. TOMPKINS: Let's get the answer to this one question first. I couldn't hear; I thought she said yes.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I want to know whether she is the person who did the things that are recited in this statement.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

SENATOR SCOTT: You have already testified that the things you wrote in this book were true.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask whether it was this lady who refused for two days to flush the toilet of one of the patients because the patient wouldn't ask to have it flushed?

THE WITNESS: I made her apologize to me because she said she certainly wouldn't ask me to ever have it turned back on, and I made her apologize to me before I turned it on. Then she did and I turned it on.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you remember the name of that particular patient?

A No, I don't.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this witness whether it isn't true that because this girl wouldn't apologize to her, she refused to turn her toilet off for two days until she did apologize and ask for the toilet to be turned off?

SENATOR SCOTT: I believe that the Secretary means, "to be turned on."

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Turned on, yes.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is that true?

A That's right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask whether it isn't true that this taking away of privileges was a form of punishment for the girls who misbehaved?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did you feel that when you were prescribing these things that they were a form of punishment for girls who misbehaved for one reason or another?

A No, I felt it was a form of training.

Q You felt it was a part of the training?

A That's right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I have no further questions.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q May I ask one question more? While you were doing all these things, such as slamming the door on the girl's hand and that type of thing, had you ever received authority from the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent of the institution to take those measures if it was necessary?

A What had happened in that case was I was all alone when she did that. I didn't know what to do with her. Therefore, I did that to get her arms back in but immediately we called.

Q You called who?

A The office, because I was pretty much upset when I found I had to do that.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q May I ask another question, Mr. Chairman, please? Was the patient's door locked at the time that she used the can lid to hit her with?

A Her door was, but not her trap door. She was still trying to get my keys and get my uniform to get a hold of me. I couldn't handle her and my keys, and I had all the sanitaries there, too. She was holding the door with her one hand.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Which door, the trap door?

A Yes, with one hand she held the trap door and the other hand she tried to get me.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Does the lady know how wide the trap door is?

MR. TOMPKINS: I think the Committee is acquainted with that.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think the record ought to

show that. I suggest the Committee make the statement for the record. It doesn't make any difference.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q I have no objection to asking the question. How wide is the trap door?

A I couldn't tell you. I don't know. It might be a foot.

SENATOR SCOTT: Can you give us an idea by measurement?

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Is it wider than that book? (Referring to booklet entitled "Laurelton State Village, 1952-1954.")

How about this? (Referring to envelope.)

DOCTOR BOIES: You can't put a plate in there, can you?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think it is three (3) or four (4) inches wide.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think the Secretary is talking about the depth of it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes, I am talking about the depth of it, not the length.

SENATOR SCOTT: That would be about six inches, about that.

SENATOR PECHAN: Now, in all fairness, if we are going to be fair about this thing, since the Secretary has had the right to ask questions through the Committee, I feel that Doctor Ireland should have that same privilege.

Now, do you have any questions you'd like to ask the witness, through the Committee? I haven't talked to Doctor Ireland and she hasn't asked for these privileges, but I think what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If you have any questions you want to ask—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think I have a right to make an objection to being classified in either one of those.

MR. TOMPKINS: It's still sauce no matter how you spread it.

SENATOR SCOTT: That's probably one of the things the Committee will decide.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I hope not.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all, thank you very much. Mrs. Hooker, please.

MRS. DOROTHY HOOKER, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You may be seated. What is your full name?

A Mrs. Dorothy Hooker.

Q What is your present position in Laurelton?

A My present position right now is a relief attendant.

Q Relief attendant?

A That's right.

Q And where is your home?

A Woodward, Pennsylvania.

Q Woodward?

A Woodward, Pennsylvania.

Q Now would you like to make a statement?

A I don't believe.

Q Well, don't you want to make a statement before the Committee qeustions you?

A No, I don't believe.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Were you ever an attendant at Johnston Cottage? I'm sorry, I didn't get your name, Mrs.—

A Mrs. Dorothy Hooker.

Q Hooker—H-o-o-k-e-r.

A No, I was never an attendant there. I was always a matron there.

Q Well, I meant you were a matron?

A Yes I was.

Q Now you have heard enough of the testimony to know that it's been alleged that Doctor Ireland condoned inhuman treatment of the patients at Laurelton, particularly at Johnston Cottage.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I hope you will pardon me. I have never made any such charge. In my statement you will see all I said was, which there was, inhumane treatment. I didn't know then who was responsible for it except for the stories, and I don't today charge Doctor Ireland with having done it.

SENATOR FLEMING: I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that the resolution says:

"Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning 'inhuman treatment' of patients. Frederick Maue," if I am pronouncing that correctly, "President of the Board of Trustees, and Doctor Effie C. Ireland, Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names."

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is what your resolution said, not what I said.

SENATOR FLEMING: We are here, sir, because of the resolution.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't object to that.

SENATOR FLEMING: All right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I want you to know, and Doctor Ireland, that I have never accused her of having done these things, because I don't know whether she knew about them or didn't.

SENATOR FLEMING: That's what we are attempting to find out, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I only wanted to correct that statement, Senator. I hope you don't mind.

SENATOR FLEMING: That's all right.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Now, would you mind answering the question, Mrs. Hooker? In your opinion, was Doctor Ireland guilty of condoning inhuman treatment of the patients at Laurelton State Village?

A Not that I have ever seen.

Q In your opinion, Mrs. Hooker, were the Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village guilty of condoning inhuman treatment of the patients?

A I have never seen any.

Q Well, when you say you never had seen any—

A I never saw any inhuman treatment of anybody.

Q You never saw any inhumane treatment of any patients at Laurelton?

A Not that I remember.

Q Not that you personally witnessed, is that correct?

A Not that I personally witnessed.

Q I see. I have one further question, possibly two. I will try to put this as delicately to you as I can.

Mrs. Hooker, because of possibly sexual abnormalities of the inmates, is it necessary at times that the girls be separated, that they not be permitted to be together?

A Yes, sir, it is very necessary at times.

Q And sometimes, and I don't want to put words in your mouth, but sometimes when it might look as though they were being put under lock and key as punishment, is it possible they were put under lock and key as a means of segregation so they could not get together with each other?

A That is right, so they could not get together with one another, not to punish them.

SENATOR FLEMING: That's all the questions I have.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q You have never seen any inhumane treatment there at all?

A No, I have not.

SENATOR DERK: That's all I wanted.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q In your tour of duty, did you make any notes in these books? (Referring to Composition Notebooks.)

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you say these notes were official?

A No, I would not say they were official.

Q Why would you make these notes in these books then?

A So that when the other attendants would be off of duty that they would know what was going on while they were off duty, and then when they would come on duty they would know what to expect from the girls when they would come on duty.

Q Did you ever request the attendant not to flush the commode?

A When we had orders to do so, when the patient was misusing her water and things like that, threatening to flood the floor.

Q Who gives you these orders?

A Well, we had those orders from the doctor that when a girl would misuse her water—

Q What doctor?

A Doctor Edgett, that we were to turn the water off for safety.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Hooker, would you say that the notes in this book are true? (Referring to Composition Notebook.)

A Well, they were when we had them in our hands.

Q Well, would you think someone tampered with them?

A I wouldn't know.

Q You can look at any page.

A I woudn't know. Somebody has put red notations underneath that. We didn't.

SENATOR SCOTT. The Department did that.

MR. TOMPKINS. That is admitted.

The WITNESS. I don't see anything in this that anybody changed. It's not tampered. (Referring to Composition Notebook.)

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Now, how long were you a night attendant at Johnston Cottage?

A Oh, I never was a night attendant there. Only when some night attendant would be sick and maybe it would be very difficult to get help, I offered to help and be on duty.

Q Then you would be on twelve (12) hours?

A Well, I never counted those hours up.

Q But you were on during the dark hours?

A It was my volunteer service.

Q Well tell me, did they cut out the lights at a certain time? Was it pitch dark in the cells?

A No, indeed, never. Not unless by accident or a bulb was burned out, but we always had what we called a night light.

Q In the cells?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did the Board of Trustees ever visit at Johnston Cottage while you were there during the day?

A I believe they did.

Q How often?

A Well, I don't know how often.

Q Did Doctor Ireland ever visit the Cottage?

A Oh, yes.

Q Doctor Edgett?

A Doctor Edgett, yes.

Q How often?

A Well, I wouldn't like to make a statement because I really just couldn't tell how often. I know that she has been in rather often, but I don't know just how often.

Q When either of the doctors visited the cottage, did they make any changes? Did they give you any orders?

A Yes, they did sometimes.

Q What were the orders?

A Well, I remember sometimes we would talk over the girl's behavior and their grade was changed. I don't know if there was anything else, not that I remember.

Q Did they ever—when you reported to Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett the condition of a girl, her temper, did they ever tell you what degree of punishment she should receive, the T, the P, or the D or the F?

A Oh, yes. I wouldn't say it was punishment.

Q Just a recommendation?

A Well, it would be a matter of trying to teach the girl.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. All right, Mr. Chairman.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Hooker, you didn't tell us how long you were at Laurelton?

A I went there December the 10th of 1944.

Q And were you there continually?

A I certainly was.

Q Are you still there?

A I am.

Q The only thing, Mrs. Hooker, that has come up where your name has been mentioned has been that you are the one who supposedly took some of these books home.

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Now I think that ought to be established as to why you did that; what your thoughts were concerning these books, and the whole situation concerning taking the books home.

A Well, we used to save all the books in case we would want to refer back to them for any reason, not just for any specific reason, but for anything to refresh our minds on and I had a few, maybe not just a few, but I felt that maybe sometime somebody would like to destroy them. I didn't know. There was no special incident or anything, and I certainly wouldn't want them destroyed by nobody.

Q So you took them home for safekeeping, is that right?

A I did, that's right.

Q Well, now can you tell me when these books were put into effect at Laurelton?

A No, not just exactly. When I had worked at another cottage, we started to keep a record of the girls' behavior so, as I say, that the other attendant would know what was going on when she was off of duty. When we went up to Johnston Cottage, we continued to do so and it was approved that we were doing that.

Q Well, now what was done to accomplish that purpose before the book principle was used? How would the following attendant know the condition of a particular girl and so on before you used the book system?

A Well, if the matrons or the attendants who were on duty did not remember to tell the attendant that was coming on duty the condition of the girls, the atendant coming on duty just didn't know.

Q In other words, this was used as a substitute for verbal reference, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you consider it an official record of the institution?

A I wouldn't consider it official, no.

MR. TOMPKINS. While we are on this line of inquiry, I wonder if I might make just one inquiry on this.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Hooker, there appears to be some records, and these are the only records that have been turned over to us or which have come to our attention kept on tablet paper of this kind. Going over the brown books which were submitted and this tablet record, I find that this tablet record covers a duplicate period and it is also covered in these brown books. Now, are these the records which you took home or did you take the brown books home?

A Well, I had taken the brown books home and those tablet sheets. I didn't want anything destroyed.

Q Why was a duplicate record kept?

A The attendant upstairs would write in a book. Then she would write in the book downstairs, too, so that the attendant who was working on first floor would know what was taking place upstairs as well as downstairs.

Q You had full coverage of the cottage, then?

A A full coverage of the cottage.

MR. TOMPKINS. I have some more questions but let Doctor Boies go ahead first.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Do you know what was given to these inmates where the reference is made that they were given a needle?

A No, I do not.

Q You don't know of your own knowledge?

A No, I do not. I don't know medicine.

Q From this record here, it appears that anyone who was sent there to Johnston Cottage was in solitary confinement for three weeks to start off with, is that right?

A You mean on the S list or just locked in her room?

Q Locked in her room, I suppose. I don't know. Were they locked in there for three weeks to start off with?

A Not that—I really wouldn't know how long. It depended upon the girl's behavior herself.

Q In your opinion, these books that we have been referring to and the material in there, does that constitute humane and correct treatment or not?

A You mean the rules and the regulations, did it improve the girls when they needed it?

Q This material in the books that everybody has been questioned about and so far everyone testifies that this is the truth. Do you consider that correct treatment, necessary treatment, inhumane treatment or no?

A I wouldn't think there was any inhumane treatment but if anybody would have a better method, I would be glad to know.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Hooker, who gave you permission to take these books home?

A Nobody gave me any permission.

Q You took them home on your own accord?

A I just took them home so they wouldn't be destroyed. When they were asked for, I gladly returned them.

Q Did you have a feeling they were going to be destroyed?

A I didn't know if they would be.

Q You were living then under pressure?

A Well, I just didn't know. Sometimes termites work in that way, that you don't know.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q When did you take these books home?

A I took them home on a Saturday evening.

Q What date?

A It would be about the 12th, 11th or 12th.

Q That was when you heard that the Secretary of Welfare was coming up?

A Oh, no, I didn't know anything about that, no.

Q But when you were asked to return the books, you said you gladly returned them.

A Indeed I did.

Q You didn't destroy any?

A No, I did not destroy any. I hope anyway there were none destroyed.

Q Now, Mrs. Hooker, I just want to ask you one more question.

At the time that Mr. Woutersz interrogated you at Laurelton Village, he asked you this question and you gave this following answer:

Question by Mr. Woutersz: "Mrs. Hooker, will you give me your personal opinion. Do you believe that the policies and procedures that you have been following at Johnston Cottage, at the direction of Doctor Edgett, are the proper things or the proper way to handle these disturbed disciplinary patients here at the Village? Do you think that what you are being directed to do is absolutely the correct way?"

And your answer to that was:

"I feel that it is helping some of the girls and there are times that I just wonder what I really could do to help that girl to become better. I don't know what we will do if these secure rooms and the discipline and these restraints would be taken away from us, as some of the girls are very very assaultive. Some of them have attempted to hang their ownselves, and then in that case we do use restraints to prevent them from taking their own life and also injuring the employees. I sure would be glad for anybody that could give me advice as how to take care of this type of a girl, as that is the height of my ambition to try to make these girls better, and give

them the sort of treatment that they would require if anybody could advise me."

Do you still adhere to that statement?

A I certainly do. I feel it was the right thing that was being done for the girls.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Hooker, you testified that you did not believe that the Board of Trustees or Doctor Irleand were guilty of condoning inhumane treatment. What about Doctor Edgett?

A I never seen her do anything wrong.

Q I think the question was answered about the restraints and the locked doors. Is it not true that very often not only the disturbed girl is locked in, but a girl who is not disturbed has to be locked in because she wants to be protected from a disturbed girl.

A That is correct.

Q I mean a girl who is getting along very well and one of the inmates becomes disturbed and she becomes afraid of her and asks the attendant, or the matron, to lock her up so that she could be protected. Is that not true?

A That is true.

Q Now, when a girl is sent to Johnston Cottage for the first time, what procedure is taken at Johnston Cottage? Is she just put into a solitary cell? Is she locked up for one week, two weeks, three weeks, four weeks or has she already been screened and do you know what to do with her when she first gets there?

A Well, usually when a girl is brought up there, she is extremely disturbed, maybe screaming and yelling, and upon entering the room immediately begins to kick the door, is very assaultive, and in that case it is necessary to continue to keep her door locked until she's calmed and she would be safe to be left out with the other girls.

Q There is nothing routine—I mean, a girl that's sent to Johnston does not have to be locked up according to rules and regulations, let's say, for one week or two weeks? I mean, every girl doesn't go through the same thing? It all depends on—

A The girl's own individual behavior.

Q That's what I mean.

A There's no specified time.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, do you have some questions you would like to ask through the Committee?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like the Committee to ask the witness why, if she was taking these books home to prevent them from being destroyed, she took the books home for the very day that the records were being kept on, the daily records of the day on which she took the books home? Why did she take those with her which were then unfinished?

THE WITNESS: Because I felt if I would leave those books in the building, they might be destroyed along with the other books.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q By whom, Mrs. Hooker? Did you have any suspicion of any individual?

A No, I just didn't know.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Let me have books 1 and 2, please.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mrs. Hooker, I am reading from this questioning of Mrs. O'Dell—the interrogation of Mrs. Josephine Oberlin, I am reading part of it.

"Mr. W. What I interpret from that statement is that when a girl comes up here, she's taken out of a normal cottage and general population, so to speak, and put up here and confined in a disciplinary cottage in a single room, and that girl is not permitted to come out of that room for a certain length of time. Is that correct?

"Mrs. O. That's right. When she first comes up here, she is in her room usually on 'T' list."

The rest doesn't agree with what you said, that they're not sent up there and confined to start with. Now which is the true situation?

A Well, I have never known that a girl was ever brought to Johnston Cottage but what she wasn't put into confinement unless it was a girl to be our aide.

DOCTOR BOIES: Well, that's what you were asked awhile ago. What I am questioning here is, every girl sent up there wasn't confined.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She said that that wasn't the case. That every girl that was sent up there wasn't confined.

SENATOR PECHAN: No, she didn't say that. She said that every girl was but not for a specified period of time. I mean, she said that every girl was confined but—

THE WITNESS: Unless it is a girl to be our aide.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Well, an aide girl was not sent to Johnston because of her difficulties?

A An aide girl would not be sent always because she is highly disturbed.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Now I think Representative Boies asked you this question about these girls being sent to Johnston Cottage for disciplinary action. Would you say it is for disciplinary action or for punishment?

A I wouldn't think for punishment, no.

Q You would say it was not punishment, she was—

A It's not to punish a girl; it's to teach a girl. Privileges are taken from a girl to try to teach her to appreciate her other privileges around the cottage.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the witness state what her working time was?

A Well, I would work from 8:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening, and perhaps a half an hour off. Then sometimes I would work from 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon until 11:30. Sometimes I would work from 6:30 in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon. We would alter shifts to change around.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witness whether she took these two (2) uncompleted books, the last date of which is February 12, 1955, home with her when she took the rest of the books?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Hooker, I show you Book No. 1, Johnston Cottage, First Floor, entitled "Report Book 1-31-55 to 2-12-55," which is an uncompleted book, and I also show you Book No. 2, entitled "Second Floor No. 13, 1-10-55 to 2-12-55," which is an uncompleted book.

Do you know whether these two books were included among the group of books that you took home?

A I took those along. They were not completely filled.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q What time of the day, will the Committee ask her, did she do that?

A In the evening.

Q What time would that be?

A Well I didn't look exactly, at the exact time that I took them home. It was in the evening after I was off of work.

Q Well, will the Committee ask this lady whether she filled out any part in the new book on the 12th of February of her activities and observations for that day?

A We made out some new books so that the attendant coming on duty Saturday night at 11:30, that she would know what had taken place for the last day or so.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q In other words, you started new books?

A Yes, we did.

Q Did you take those new books home?

A No, I did not.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask this witness whether she did not on occasions, on instruction, turn off the toilets of people or patients merely for misbehaving, even those who didn't overflood their toilets?

A When they threatened to flood their rooms and when they would threaten that they would flood it, we sure did for a certain time.

SENATOR SCOTT: Do you have other acts of misbehavior that you might ask her about?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this lady whether it isn't true that on a number of occasions that she herself refused to flush toilets for patients for long periods of time?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think you understand the question.

THE WITNESS: Not for long periods of time that I remember of.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask this witness whether it isn't true that on one occasion she refused to flush the toilet of one of the patients because the patient had sassed her?

A Well, I don't remember. There are plenty of things maybe that I don't remember.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that even the persons who threatented to flood the room, in the cases of the persons who threatened to flood the room, the control of the toilet was in control of the matron who could turn a valve on to flush the toilet and then immediately turn it off?

A Yes, why, any of the employees can reach the controls.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions?

DOCTOR IRELAND: No.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Hooker, are you at Johnston Cottage now?

A No, I am not.

Q When was the last day that you were at Johnston Cottage?

A I just can't remember the date.

Q How long ago?

A Maybe around the 23rd or 24th of February, I'm not quite sure.

Q Of February?

A Yes.

Q Of this year?

A Yes.

Q That was your last day at Johnston Cottage?

A Around there somewhere. I believe I had Thursday or Friday off, and the 26th was on a Saturday—

Q Approximately around the 23rd?

A Yes, around there somewhere.

Q What cottage are you at now?

A I'm a relief attendant.

Q At where?

A Well—

Q Oh, it doesn't matter.

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q How long have you been at the Village?

A Since December 10, 1944.

Q How long were you at Johnston altogether?

A Ever since it opened.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Hooker, were you ever employed in any other feeble-minded institution?

A No, sir, I was not.

SENATOR PECHAN: I guess that's all, thank you very much.

MRS. DOROTHY O'DELL, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name, please?

A Mrs. Dorothy O'Dell.

Q Where is your home, Mrs. O'Dell?

A My home is in Watsontown.

Q In Watsontown. And you are presently engaged at Laurelton Village?

A Yes, sir, I am.

Q In what capacity?

A In the sewing room.

Q In the sewing room at Johnston Cottage?

A No, in the Village.

Q In the Village?

A That's right.

Q How long have you—you may sit down—how long have you been employed at Laurelton Village?

A Since January 16, 1952.

Q Since January 16, 1952?

A That's right.

Q You have some entries in some of these books?

A That's right.

Q Would you like to make a statement before the Committee questions you, and would you speak just a little louder, please?

THE WITNESS: I have been out of Johnston Cottage for a year, and some of the entries are a little vague so I would rather answer any question that I can to the best of my ability.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. O'Dell, during the time that you spent at Laurelton State Village have any situations of inhumane treatment been brought before your eyes?

A Well, there had been some treatment that I didn't altogether approve of, yes.

Q There has been some treatment of patients that you didn't approve off?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you be more specific than that?

A Well, I can't say that I approved of the toilet situation, that is a turning it off and leaving it off.

MR. TOMPKINS: Will you talk a little louder please. I didn't hear that.

A (continued) I didn't approve too much of the toilet situation. That I didn't approve of. I will be perfectly frank about that.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Now when you talk about the toilet situation, what do you mean?

A Turning the toilets off and leaving them off for a number of days. That I did not approve of.

Q Did you experience those situations?

A Yes.

Q Now that's one. Now what else was there that you didn't approve of?

A Well, that is all I can tell you right now.

Q Did you ever express your resentment to anyone in authority?

A No, I don't think I have.

Q You never took the matter up with Doctor Ireland?

A No.

Q With Doctor Edgett?

A No.

Q How about the board?

A No.

Q Did you witness other situations while you were there such as tube feeding?

A Yes.

Q Did you consider that inhumane?

A It wasn't very pleasant.

Q Did you feel that it was a necessity?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you witness such things as dry diets?

A Yes, I have.

Q Did you feel that that was inhumane?

A Well, again, I would say it is sort of hard to do, but at the same time the girl really did seem to demand that kind of treatment at the time.

Q She did?

A Yes.

Q Did you witness patients being locked in their rooms?

A Oh, yes.

Q Did you feel that that was inhumane?

A No, I felt that that was quite necessary.

Q Did you witness patients being placed in restraints?

A Yes, I have.

Q And did you feel on those particular occasions that those patients were put in restraints that that was inhumane treatment?

A At the time it was quite necessary.

Q It was?

A Yes.

Q So that what you tell this Committee is that the only act that you feel was inhumane was the non-flushing of the toilets.

A That I did not like.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Are you the attendant that is referred to in these books as having dipped the towel in the commode?

A Indeed not, definitely not.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all I have.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Mrs. O'Dell, this girl that was confined in the straps from April 19th to beyond May 3rd, did you consider that inhumane?

A Well, due to the girl's behavior and her state of mind, most of the time she did need to be that way, and that one particular girl did beg to be put in straps a number of times to keep her from harming herself and her bedding and other things, towels and things she had in her room.

Q Who was the girl?

A Elva L.

Q She was begging to be taken out of the straps, and according to these extracts that I have here there was no medication of any kind given the girl during that time.

A That I cannot remember.

Q You don't remember that?

A No, I do not.

DOCTOR BOIES: That is all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Was that Elva L. in there that you were referring to?

DOCTOR BOIES: Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: Now, if you will remember those dates, Doctor, maybe when we get the medical records we'll see whether Elva L. had any medicine during that period.

DOCTOR BOIES: I'll remember.

SENATOR PECHAN: There are no medications recorded in this book.

DOCTOR BOIES: There are in some of these extracts here.

MR TOMPKINS: There are some medications reported.

SENATOR PECHAN: And that's when the nurse came down and did it.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You were never allowed to give medication, I mean a shot?

A Oh, no.

Q You'd give them an aspirin tablet or—

A Only if it was prescribed by Doctor Edgett.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Why were these girls tube fed?

A Well, in one instance we had a girl who would go without eating for a number of days if she would be allowed to. She just would refuse to eat, and for that reason she was tube fed in order to give her nourishment. That was the only way we could get it into her.

Q Did you witness any of these girls getting the so-called shock? Would it keep them quiet?

A Well that is as a medication, yes.

Q You did witness that?

A Yes, I did.

SENATOR DERK: That is all.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mrs. O'Dell, I may be repeating a question that was previously put to you, but in your opinion was either Doctor Arbuckle—

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland.

SENATOR FLEMING: Doctor Ireland. I don't know why I want to call her Doctor Arbuckle, I have never met the lady. You'll pardon me, Doctor Ireland.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Was either Doctor Ireland or the Board of Trustees guilty of condoning inhuman treatment to the patients?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Now, I would like to ask you further, Mrs. O'Dell, some of the girls up there, as testified by one of the previous witnesses, do have abnormal sexual impulses, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And is it necessary to separate them, I mean to restrain them even to the point of putting them in solitary confinement possibly for several days at a time or even longer in order that they may not approach another girl?

A That is right.

Q Is that frequent?

A Well, I haven't been there for a year, as I have told you, and at that time it was, yes.

At that time?

A At that time, that's right.

Q There was no other way to keeping them apart, of successfully keeping them apart, I would put it that way?

A No.

SENATOR FLEMING: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. O'Dell, did you see any wet towel treatment at Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, I have.

Q Would you say that was inhuman?

A No.

Q Did you see any wet towel treatment while the inmate was strapped to her bed?

A Yes, I think I have on occasion?

Q And would you say that was inhuman?

A No, I wouldn't, not in that instance.

Q How about the wet sheet?

A Yes, I have seen the wet sheet used, too.

Q And you wouldn't say that was inhuman?

A No, I wouldn't, not the way it was used.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q To project further his questioning, why was the wet towel treatment used? You just say that it is not inhumane, yet to those of us who read it, we may feel that it is. Why was it used?

A Well, I found that on a number of occasions where the girl was assaultive even to herself, a wet towel would calm her and by the time that that cold water had been applied to her she would, in a lot of instances, forget about her troubles. See what I mean? It would calm her. And that—

Q Calm her down?

A That's right, and that I do think is all right.

Q Did you not also give it sometimes to make her gape open and get a pill into her mouth?

A I don't recall that.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q You don't think a wet towel dipped in a commode is a—

A No indeedy, we did not.

Q When was that done?

A I have never seen that. You see, these girls had toilet accessories.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Had what?

A Had toilet accessories in their room and it was possible to wet a towel in their toilet bowl. You know what I mean, the washbowl.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You don't mean in the commode; you mean in the face bowl?

A That is right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. O'Dell, in going through some of these books, I find quite frequently reference to the administering of colored water to the patients. What was that colored water and what was the purpose of it?

A Well, it seemed that we had a number of girls who would complain of a headache. She would keep it up and keep it up, and she felt she must have medication. We have at times given her water.

The colored water referred to was nothing but maybe an Easter egg submerged in the water to pasify her, which often worked and she slept the whole night long and was pacified.

Q It was more of a psychological trick that was used.

A That's right.

Q Did these girls many times ask for and demand medication unnecessarily?

A Yes, they did.

Q Did they many times make demands for any number of things which were considered unnecessary?

A That's right.

Q Did Doctor Edgett, in your opinion, ever condone any inhumane treatment to the patients?

A Well, there were times when she did have to be a rough with them. I will say that.

Q Well, did the situation demand it?

A Yes, I'm afraid it did.

Q Mrs. O'Dell, from the standpoint of your experience in Johnston Cottage while you were there, would you know of any other methods by which these girls could be treated other than that which was used.

A Not to my own knowledge.

Q Not to your own knowledge?

A No.

Q You felt that what was being done was the proper thing for the benefit of these girls?

A Well, I took my orders from my superiors.

Q But did you, yourself, feel that these things were the proper things to do, under the circumstances, the condition the girls were in at the time?

A I would say the majority of the time, yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this lady if it isn't true that the order of Doctor Edgett, in connection with tube feeding, was that if a patient didn't eat a single meal, Doctor Edgett was to be sent for and she would tube feed the patient?

SENATOR SCOTT: Any particular meal, Mr. Secretary?
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Any particular meal.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q Is it true that if a patient refused to eat a single meal, that Doctor Edgett would be sent for?
A Not to my knowledge, not one meal but they couldn't miss three. To my knowledge, that is correct.
Q Were those the orders that were given to you?
A To my knowledge that is correct.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witness if it isn't true that the books show, the books in which she made notations on several occasions, show that any patient who missed a meal, send for Doctor Edgett and she will be tube fed?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q Do you know of your knowledge whether the books show that?
A Not to my knowledge, I don't know that that's in there, one meal.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:
Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether she didn't read in the books, that she wrote in, instances where the wet towel was taken wet from the commode?
A Not that I wrote.
Q Not wrote, read.
A I didn't read the books for a year and up until that time, I do not remember anything of that description.
Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that even after patients were strapped down, both hands and feet to the bed, that on occasions then wet towels were wrapped around the heads of the patients, or around the neck?
A It has been done.
SENATOR SCOTT: She did testify to that, I think.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witness whether she thinks that was necessary treatment under those circumstances?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q Do you think it was necessary under those circumstances?
A I do, under those circumstances.
SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask this woman whether she's ever had any psychiatric training before she went to Larelton?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q Have you had such training?
A No, I have not.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:
Q Will you ask the lady what her training was for this position.
A Just a normal training at home is all. Just a normal training at my own home is all the training that I had until I went to Laurelton to work.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q You were in occupational therapy?
A No, I wasn't. I was working in Johnston Cottage as a second matron.
Q As a second matron?
A Yes.
Q You had a matron who was your boss?
A That is right.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions to ask through the Committee?
DOCTOR IRELAND: No.
SENATOR PECHAN: Mrs. O'Dell, I want to thank you very much for being here.
We'll declare a fifteen minute recess so we can all take a seventh inning stretch.

AFTER RECESS

MISS GRACE COX, sworn

SENATOR PECHAN: Miss Grace Cox, please.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q Miss Cox, may we have your full name, please?
A Grace.
Q Miss Grace Cox?
A Yes, sir.
Q And you are—
A I am Chief of Psychological Services in the Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Welfare.
Q And where is your home?
A Harrisburg.
Q Would you like to make a general statement before the Committee interrogates you?
A I would, sir.
MR. TOMPKINS: May I ask a couple of questions before she starts?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:
Q How long have you been with the Department in that capacity?
A In this capacity, as Chief of Psychological Services, I have been there since January of 1953.
Q How long were you with the Department in any other capacity prior to that time?
A I was a staff member in the Bureau from 1947 until 1950.
Q Then you have been continuously with the Department since 1947?
A From 1950 until 1953, I was in the State of Illinois as Chief Area Psychologist in charge of the program for exceptional children.
Q What is your background, experience and qualifications?
A During the time that I was teaching school, I felt there should be someone who understood a child's needs and why he needed to behave as he did. As a result, I took graduate work in psychology, my Master's from the University of Illinois, trained directly under Herbert Woodrow.
Then, my interneship was at the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, which, incidentally, is the very cradle of the approach to children's problems. This is the beginning, with Doctor Healey and Doctor Bronner.
Q You have been engaged in this type of work since that time?
A Yes, I have. I have now passed the preliminary examination for the Doctorate at Temple University and I am a Diplomat in Clinical Psychology; the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:
Q Now, do you want to go ahead and make your statement?
A Yes.

Q We will try not to interrupt you.

A My function in the Bureau of Mental Health is twofold; first, as consultant to the total hospital system in the area of clinical psychology, so that the performance of the psychologists, the procurement of them, if I can be of any assistance to the superintendent, I do.

The Bureau of Mental Health is consulting and suggesting, giving what service we can to the superintendents. Sometimes it's upon request and sometimes we have to do a little selling job.

The next function I have is in charge of the program for the mental defective. You would be surprised I think to know the different ramifications that that takes. All the preliminary applications for admission to the several training schools are filed in our office, index cards made so that we know who has made a preliminary application. We also know that they are admitted. We have licensing for the private homes and schools that accept children who are mentally retarded. That is at this time thirty-two (32). In addition is the total programming for the mentally retarded in Pennsylvania.

Now, in the last five (5) years, there's probably been more growth in this particular area than any other time in the history of medical and psychological science. We've felt that the program for the mentally retarded in Pennsylvania needed careful re-evaluation.

The first meeting at the departmental level for this group of superintendents, private schools and those whom they chose to invite, was held at the Laurelton State Village, November 23, 1953, upon the invitation of Doctor Ireland and her staff. As an outgrowth of that, we felt that there needed to be definite procedures established between the Department of Welfare and the private schools. We needed to take a very careful evaluation of our total program. So, in February 1954 we began an intensive study. Committees were appointed out of our own group and with their endorsement. The chairman of the projected plans for our committee was headed by Doctor Ireland. She and I worked together on this program.

Now, as an outgrowth of that, which was initiated last February, it has gone into many areas and has become very involved. We have sought the consultation of the best that medical science has to offer, the best that psychologists have to give and in the area of social work. Outstanding people in our own State have been consulted. At one meeting, we had experts from Ohio, New Jersey and New York to present to us how they were meeting the problem in their State. For I know, gentlemen, that you are aware of the long waiting list in all of our institutions. You are also aware of the pressures that are placed upon trying to place people in our institutions.

We felt that not only did we need facilities to adequately provide for this segment of the population in Pennsylvania, but we needed a more careful analysis of what is a mental defective, with a highly trained professional staff. I should like to inject here that it takes people who know the mental defective to make that kind of careful disagnosis. It is a specialty within a specialty.

We have and the parents' groups have been very much interested in Pennsylvania's anticipation of a program for the mentally retarded. The units for the United Cerebral Palsy falls, as you know, within that group. Even though there are crippling disorders, they are very often mentally retarded also. I think it is estimated by those who specializes in the field of cerebral palsy, that there are about fifty per cent of them some time in their life will need the kind of care which we can provide in the State institutions. Incidentally, arising out of that comes the need to call them State Residential Schools, so that the stigma is not too pronounced.

Now that also involves that there will be many physical handicaps, visual handicaps, crippling disorders of all kinds that need to be taken into consideration and enter into the careful diagnosis. Now as an outgrowth of that careful diagnosis, we have, upon the recommendation of the American Psychiatric Association, considered the classification of the mental defective; mild, moderate, severe, rather than moron, imbecile, idiot. Before the American Association on Mental Deficiency, there are four (4) categories now being considered, mild, moderate, severe and very severe. Now let's take a look at what those four (4) separate classifications mean in terms of medical and psychological findings.

Now we have heard much of the I.Q. tossed around in sessions, not peculiar to this group but everywhere. During my teaching days, I knew there were teachers who put the I.Q.'s down on the chart so that they'd know there's an I.Q. of this, that and the other thing and so it could be a labeling mechanism which is detrimental very often.

Psychologists have been the first to see the difficulty there, and so we asked that there be qualitative interpretations, requiring that the psychologist who does that examining has a broad clinical background and can interpret the findings that they have. This only points up again the need for our diagnostic and clinical settings that was injected into the discussion the other night by the Secretary. I think it is coming before the General Assembly.

Now as an outgrowth of this then for mild, moderate, severe, very severe, the very severe would never be in the Laurelton State Village as it now stands. They are those who need constant crib care. They're the ones who will need protection always under our institutional setting.

The severe has many ramifications. He may be physically handicapped, he may be mentally retarded, of course he is, but with a way that you can't quite tell whether it is a total picture or if he has other innate abilities that seem to come up. So there may be an emotional overlay because he's rejected by his parents and by the community, so that the careful screening and diagnosis of that individual is very important.

Now the next is the moderate one who presents a learning problem and very often can be found in the trainable groups in the public schools. They are those who will be able to be trained visual motor. They may have medical problems; they may have psychiatric problems. They may be given to all kinds of ways of finding their own way to adjust.

But then we come to the mild retardation and in that are the many complexities of diagnosis, and because of the great complexities and diagnosis and ramifications within that classification—clinical pictures, we call it—management is a serious problem. Again in keeping with

progressive thinking with regard to the mentally retarded, we respect the individual for what he is. We begin where he is. Now, more than that, we accept him as he is without praise or blame. Blame is defined as that process in which you identify an individual with his act, so that a person who tells a lie without bothering to find out why he needed to tell this story, he's branded a liar. Or, if he steals and without bothering to find out why did he steal, he's called a thief, or he's a deviate if some kind of our social morias and so that name is labeled.

It carries over in social intolerance, so that individuals who live across the tracks are thus identified or, because of some inconsistency in the human factors within the family, the child is penalized. More than that, because of lack of facilities, long waiting lists, communities lacking facilities to care for the mentally retarded, they have been placed in correctional schools, in jails, awaiting admission to our institutions.

All of this becomes a part of the whole but need not be identified with the person, so that he is accepted as he is without praise or blame. Now, why that? All individuals in the total hospital system need to feel that there is a dignity of the personality that must be preserved, regardless of how mentally or physically ill he may be, how limited he is in mental ability or what kind of a mangled physical physique—called a temple—in which that personality dwells.

Now, many times when the personality becomes distorted and we have imposed upon the mental deficiency a mental illness, which then is called a psychosis, sometimes under stress that individual will plead to have seclusion or tranquilizing drugs. He would no doubt need psychiatric treatment. This very often is quite transitory, so that if we have patients in the schools for the mentally retarded or if we follow according to most progressive thinking the residential schools, who become mentally ill, then they are transferred for study and treatment after—they can't be transferred. There's a technicality there. They may be sent for a visit to a mental hospital. They may be returned from that visit to that particular institution. However, if that illness continues, they are committed so that it is a new commitment through the court.

Now, it then follows that to negate any of the basic principles providing for a respect for human dignity is to regress from what science has propounded through research and through training and experience, for the handling of the mental defective. With these basic concepts then in mind, the staff of the Bureau of Mental Health, under the direction of Doctor Bengs, initiated the program at Laurelton State Village with ten per cent of the population being in focus to care for those housed in the Johnston Cottage.

Now, it doesn't mean that limits cannot be set. It is necessary to have limits set, and the person who sets those limits may still be respected by the individual who establishes those limits. That is very often true in normal behavior; in fact, very often it is. It is especially true in those who are not so well endowed as far as mental ability is concerned.

In this length of time, the psychiatrists visiting from the Danville State Hospital have made rounds every day. They have talked with the patients who appear to be badly disturbed. There is now need for a careful evaluation of the top-flight of—if we can call it the mild mentally retarded at the Laurelton State Village. Now, that group of people carry very few of the stigmata usually anticipated in the mentally retarded. They are attractive people very often. They make good social adjustment on the outside. Providing that the re-education and the direction taken changes their pattern of behavior sufficiently enough, they can return to society who once was so cruel to them, it felt cruel to them, that they needed to have the protection and the direction of one of the State institutions.

Now, why does this happen to Laurelton, you are rightfully asking. In the first place, it is for childbearing women. It means that this individual has been able to adjust in the community until they reached the age of puberty. That age is dropping as you well know. Your own acquaintance with the general population indicates that. The admission age to Laurelton in the last biennium dropped chronologically. I think—oh, I could look—to fiften (15) as the average, but there are some twelve (12) years of age. Now, up until that time they probably have been able to get along in the community, either in special education or maybe just getting along. But the emotional impact upon them has caused what we call an emotional overlay. So that very often, as the examining psychologist sees that individual, he is functioning as if he were mentally retarded. That is also called in the literature a pseudo-defective. Now they appear—that is why, under careful direction and guidance, a warm sympathetic psychological atmosphere, not punitive, redirection, re-education, adjustment, that change is evolved. We very often find a difference in the way the girl responds when she came into the institutional setting and when she has been there a certain length of time. But she has three (3) meals a day; she has a good bed that is clean and is hers. Though this sounds very primary, I am sure, but if you scrutinize most of the mental defectives, you will find among a certain segment of this group serious social deprivation.

The staff then made definite recommendations on February 17th, at which time Doctor Bengs was commissioned by the Secretary to be the Director of the Laurelton State Village. We discussed them with Doctor Ireland and with them she was in agreement. We even discussed the possibilities of how we would procure staff and, gentlemen, that is a problem for several reasons. I think that isolation may be one factor, but until there is a reclassification and a salary that you can attract people who are trained to do this kind of thing, we will continue to be impoverished as far as professional staff is concerned.

The next thing, there was need for about ten per cent staff improvement across the board. Right now it is seriously limited as far as the staff is concerned. We have been able, however, to procure some over this last week end. It will help considerably.

Now these forty (40) girls—there were forty-four (44) in Johnston Cottage. Four (4) of them, of course, are considered aides and are given a different kind of privilege. We will not consider them in the discussion of what did we do for them. The forty (40) girls were evaluated purely on the records that were there at the institution. Some were transferred to the hospital. Others, with the

exception of one, have made a very good adjustment. There are two (2) sent to the hospital in the last week for definite medical study, one by the physician who was visiting from Danville—and I would like to inject here that we should be forever indebted to the inconvenience of those men coming over from Danville to give their services. Another thing, the people on the staff of the Laurelton State Village have gone beyond the call of duty in giving what they could to the girls who were there in their care. They are limited in staff.

Now, where was I before I dropped off?

These girls—two (2) have been transferred to the hospital for intensive study. The physician felt one had a serious blood condition that needed study. Another had been having serious headaches. This is the girl that is Elva L. Because of her serious headaches, she was given a head X-ray. We are not satisfied according to the medical staff, so that she is being removed to the hospital for further study. I checked to see how she was getting along a little while ago and it seems to be all right.

This Johnston Cottage is now called by the governing bodies, with their approval, "The Johnston Counseling Center." It is divided into wings. There is one wing for ten (10) patients that will have psychiatric screens, for every person in there is there for study. They will be observed through the psychiatric screen. All principles that have ever applied to a State mental hospital will be incorporated in the care of the patients in that wing.

At the present time, two (2) or three (3) of the girls who have needed to be in seclusion, and one who was given the cold pack or wet pack last week, were already slated to go into this study wing. We feel we don't know enough about her. She was in the pack about—not even twenty-four (24) hours. I saw her at the time the psychiatrist was asking her how she felt and giving his approval for her to be removed. There have been—there is one there right now that was counseled with this morning by the psychiatrist. He finds that she is distressed because her father died. She doesn't care to live any more or be good any more. He will continue working with her.

We've had to establish a chain of authority so that we may have the report from the visiting psychiatrist from Danville, back through their own superintendent and then relayed to Doctor Bengs. Be very sure that the recommendations upon those examining and counseling psychiatrists will be followed. However, there is another appraisal of the girls who are to be placed in Johnston Counseling Center. It is approved by the staff. This consists of the psychologist at Laurelton, the Directress of Nurses, the Social Service, the doctor assigned to the Johnston Center and then I will be on that group, too. Inasmuch as my responsibility in the Bureau of Mental Health has been the program for mental deficiency, that will be the reason I am there.

Now there have been runaways, there have been windows broken and, you know, the funny thing is that happened so often, just about the day before the hearing started. But, be that as it may, I think we can expect a certain amount of windows broken and just be glad that their hands are—that they have hands. Until we can treat the girl in a psychiatric setting, there will need to be psychotherapy under the direction of a psychiatrist. That therapy may be given by a trained clinical psychologist, a trained psychiatric social worker upon consultation with the psychiatrist. That is indicated for this particular setting, because of the number of girls who are in the area of mild mental retardation, with the anticipation that coming into any setting after twelve years of age, that there may be, that there will be an emotional overlay, a conditioning which they have felt from the community.

There is painting going on in Johnston Cottage, especially in the wing that will have the privileged girls. Then there will be a wing devoted to those who are ready to leave Johnston Cottage; there will be a wing for those who are coming in, are newly admitted, and that will be upon approval of the staff.

At the present time, all girls are using the dining room. With the added staff, they may have breakfast also. Last week, it was only two (2) meals a day because there was not enough people there. As of yesterday, there were three (3) attendants in the morning and three (3) in the afternoon, and there will be two (2) at night.

We had one experience in which the telephone was not giving too god connection or service in the middle of the night when a girl needed attention, which only pointed definitely to our need for two (2) people to be on duty at night.

Some of these aspects of the total program will be felt I am sure in other parts of the Village. Our anticipation is that with staff to carry the load, that we may be able to help more girls return to their own communities sooner than maybe even they expect, and that is in no way casting reflection upon the number of girls who have returned to the community from the Laurelton State Village, for they have.

Now then it seems that there are several approaches to this total program for mental deficiency in this great Commonwealth. It may be that there is need for an extensive study, an evaluation, that we may report to ourselves and to the Nation what we find in our program for mental deficiency, such as New Jersey did and such as Texas just now has done. We found that the area of the mental defective delinquent is one of the great questions that is confronting the experts. According to the New Jersey definition, we can very well agree that in the mental deficient there are three categories of the mental defective, of the delinquet. Two of them may fit into our own institutions. We need to plan about the others. Because one of our committees on this State-wide evaluation of our program was concerned with the mental defective delinquent, my office made a survey of the State to determine what do they do as far as this is concerned. It is a question Nationwide. Pennsylvania is not alone in that perplexing problem.

I do have, however, the summary of what was done across the Nation. More than that, there is the interest of the New Jersey people in having a meeting of the northeastern group in order that together we plan for this segment of the population, branded because of their misdemeanors toward society as a delinquent. That becomes a symptom, gentlemen, the same as epilepsy may be a symptom, the same as a bad cold may be a symptom or any of the rest of it. The mental deficiency is the primary basis upon which we build our program, with the delinquency being a symptom unless it carries to extreme, and when it carries to extreme, that's why we need the careful diagnosis. With epilepsy being a symptom, and that

is why the General Assembly was asked in its last Session to convert the Selinsgrove State School into a school for the mentally retarded.

I would like to add that out of that transfer there is a doctoral dissertation coming on the study of the type of attendant that is required to care for the mental retarded. Selinsgrove has the mentally retarded; many of them who are epileptic, some who have a psychosis imposed. So that is one possibility.

We stand twenty-second in the Nation as far as the money we spend per capita for the patients in our schools for the mentally defective; Michigan, Connecticut, coming at the top of the list, and even ahead of us are States like Georgia and Wyoming, varying from approximately nine hundred dollars ($900) per patient per capita for Pennsylvania as compared to twelve, thirteen, fourteen hundred dollars ($1400) in the top three (3) States which I named.

What is ahead? We hope that the first step will be the initiation of a psychiatric unit at the Laurelton Village so that we may care for this top, mildly retarded individual regardless of what the I.Q. might be, by taking into consideration the total picture with all of what has happened to her in the past, what her progress has been, what are her potentials so that it is a re-education and adjustment to use the total potential of what each individual is capable.

MR. TOMPKINS: May I see that New Jersey Report? May I see that please?

(Witness handed Representative Tompkins booklet entitled "Mental Deficiency in New Jersey.")

SENATOR PECHAN: Have you finished?

THE WITNESS: That's enough I think.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q You heard the testimony here for several days relating to the inhuman treatment. Do you subscribe to that treatment?

A No, I was as shocked as anybody to know that that kind of treatment existed.

Q Did you at any time converse with Doctor Ireland in regard to this treatment?

A On one occasion Doctor Ireland and I—I was visiting at the institution and we were invited up to Johnston Cottage when one of the girls—well, it's Vicki H.—was in a serious confused state. I watched the men surround her with the wet sheet and then she was given a sedation. She was then wrapped in a pack. The one thing that I thought was irregular, but I am a psychologist not a physician, was that she was not removed to another part of the unit or out of the vision of the rest of the patients. Now, there may be reason for that, I don't know. And, I mentioned it to Doctor Ireland and it was perfectly all right. So, as I say, I am psychologist, not a physician.

It could have been expedient, too, and I think that is probably one of the biggest reasons. So that then she was placed in cold pack, wet pack, and removed to the hospital. After lunch, Doctor Ireland and I talked about the problems of this girl who seemed to be more than usually disturbed for a mental defective as I know mental defectives. It was my impression that she was in need of very careful medical care and psychiatric treatment. We were agreed; Doctor Ireland and I had no difference of opinion in that area at all and it was arranged that she was transferred or went on a visit to the Warren State Hospital.

I have been concerned with the girls diagnosed as brain injured, and at that time I had talked with Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett about that. What is the best treatment for a girl who is clinically diagnosed, with a good neuological basis for it and the psychological findings that will give some assistance to it? I did not know that the girls who were in seclusion in Johnston Cottage were treated any other way than a psychiatric patient would be treated in a mental hospital.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have no questions, but I would like to make a suggestion, a suggestion to the Secretary of Welfare. I would like to say to you, Mr. Shapiro, that on the day that you appear before the Budget Secretary, it will substantiate your request if you take Miss Cox along with you.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am supposed to have her and a few others.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Miss Cox, you mentioned about Doctor Ireland. On November 23rd at Laurelton Village a meeting was called, I guess if I heard it correctly, at the instance of Doctor Ireland. Was this a mental health meeting?

A Doctor Ireland, I talked with her and asked if she would be so kind as to entertain the whole group there and she did.

Q The group, is it a Pennsylvania group or a National group?

A It's a Pennsylvania group, our own. We thought that we wanted to talk about our own housekeeping first and it was the schools, the four (4) schools for the mentally retarded in Pennsylvania, plus the five (5) separate boards of the Commonwealth were invited.

Q When you invited Doctor Ireland, did you do it because you thought she was qualified perhaps more so than anybody else from that institution or did you just pick her name out of thin air? You needed a speaker, you needed some place to have it?

A We had on that program of our staff—Doctor Ireland was our hostess and a very gracious one. There was—you see Pennsylvania has the President of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, Gale Walker. He was among them; Doctor MacIntosh, Doctor Whitney, Doctor Ed Humphrey. Those are the people—and Doctor Bengs—they were our speakers. And, then we had a panel discussion in the afternoon. That was chaired by different people.

Q What specifically is your duty as a psychologist in connection with our welfare hospitals, our institutions? I mean what specifically do you tell Doctor Ireland, as the Superintendent? What do you suggest, what do you recommend to her? With the training that you had in psychology, where do you fit into the picture? I mean the question was asked you, was it inhumane treatment and, of course, I—that's what you asked wasn't it (referring to prior question by Mr. Kornick)? You said that you were a psychologist and not a physician.

A That's right.

Q Now we're trying to find out whether or not the inmates were treated inhumanely by Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland and allowed by the board, as the resolution asks us as legislators to investigate. Now in all of your training, we use these restraints. Is there anything

better to use? (Referring to restraints shown to Witness by Senator Pechan.)

Is there any equipment that could have been used that would be more humane when this girl goes berserk and they had to hold her down, let's say? Do you know of anything in your field? You've been in hospitals.

A Well, they—

Q Is there anything else that could be used other than this that would be less inhumane? (Referring to restraints.)

A That's the last thing I would want to see used.

Q This (referring to restraints)? Well, isn't it the last thing that they use to control these uncontrollable inmates?

A I can say this, that in some of the mental hospitals where there are seriously, seriously disturbed people, that kind of thing made a big bonfire, so I say it is a last, last resort. That would be predicated upon the acquisition of staff to care for the seriously disturbed individual.

Q Well now let's agree that's true. Now since the new Administration all of these—these recommendations, this beautiful story that you gave, and believe me I was interested. In the old Administration were any of these recommendations given to them and not adhered to or did they deny them? I mean didn't they pay any attention to you in classifying, let's say, the forty (40) girls at Laurelton Village? Now you are talking about classifying them into several groups. Now do you, in your judgment, believe that a perverted sex girl will ever be returned to society normally with treatment such as you say?

I mean, we put them in Laurelton throughout their childbearing life unless they, of course, are rehabilitated. Is that not true? What I'm trying to get at, these girls, most of them, we were told earlier that the greatest percentage of them are sex cases in Johnston Village. Now, can you tell me what you believe will be the percentage that will be returned to society of that group in Johnston Village?

A Mr. Chairman, one of the manifestations of internal distress is often manifested in various kinds of sex activity. These girls, many of them, have been victimized from infants on.

Sex—well it's here to stay and it is often-times a manifestation of how much self respect does an individual have for himself or herself. There are people who are deviates; who, by re-education, re-direction, psychotherapy, have been restored to a very wholesome adjustment.

Q You haven't any idea what the percentages are?

A I wouldn't, Mr. Chairman.

Q Of the type of girl that's in Johnston? That's the person that I'm interested in at the moment, because I think that's where a lot of this emanated from. I mean the fact that the Secretary had information about people that were in Johnston and the mistreatment which was accorded to them. But, if you haven't the figures, of course—

A I wouldn't even hazard a guess, because in the first place these girls have not been given the intensive clinical workup that I feel would warrant my indicating to you that this can be or this can't be.

Q You're going to make this study. I notice in this morning's paper where four (4) of the girls from Johnston Cottage have taken off they've escaped.

A Yes they were back in two hours.

Q Yes but it was—Another thing that I wanted to ask you, I noticed that you said somebody last week used the wet pack. Do they still use the wet pack?

A Oh, that is one of the best psychiatric treatments. That is where they are wrapped and they put the sheet over.

Q Well, some of the Committee I think are under the impression it is very brutal and inhumane.

A That is one of the most tranquilizing immediate recourses to use in psychiatric treatment.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Following the line of questioning of the Chairman, in the past six (6) years, at least, there has been a great deal of effort put forth by various organizations in the State, as well as the Legislature, to pass laws to take care of the male sex deviate. I think laws were passed which will permit their confinement for the duration of their life if they're not reported as being fit to be released. We find that a great number of the very heinous crimes committed in Pennsylvania—the latest one that I can recall was that Halloween crime of last Halloween out in Cambria County by a sex pervert. Now, is there a counterpart of such a sex pervert in the female?

A You are talking I think, Mr. Representative, about a different category of the population than we are focusing our attention upon at this hearing.

Q Well, are there not patients of that type at Laurelton?

A I have not seen a complete crinical study that would indicate that to me and until I do, I would not say yes nor would I say no.

Q Well is there such a female counterpart to the so-called sex maniac as we refer to it?

A You mean when the legal profession—

Q Well, the legal and psychiatric profession, the medical profession and so forth. You pick up the newspaper and see, "Sex Maniac Kills Six Year Old Girl."

DOCTOR BOIES: I never picked up one and saw where a woman killed anybody.

A But that still is in another category. With the word "maniac," you get the implication of mental illness probably coming from the mental—

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Cox, I don't care whether you call them maniacs, perverts, fanatics or whatever it is. Is there a counterpart to that in the female?

A Oh, yes, there is as far as I know.

Q Do you know whether or not there are any of those at Laurelton?

A No, I don't.

Q You say you've been with the Department since 1947. Is that right?

A That's right. Well, I was even—before that I came into the Tri-County Child Guidance Center in Harrisburg in '46. Of course, at that time that was attached.

Q You left during the year of 1950 or 1951?

A From March 1, 1950 to January 23, 1953, I was out of the State.

Q Now, Miss Cox, you know that Laurelton Village was originally created as an institution for the confine-

ment of mentally deficient women during their childbearing years. Is that right?

A That's right.

Q According to the latest Biennial Report, it would appear that eighty-five or ninety-five per cent of those now confined at Laurelton in addition to being deficient are also delinquent. Is that right?

A If you interpret in according to—if you use it as a symptom, that may be. It came in as a part of their failure to adjust to the community.

Q Well, aren't a great number of those who are now at Laurelton transfers from the Women's Prison at Muncy, and the correctional institutions at Philadelphia and so forth, women who have been sentenced for the commission of a crime?

A I don't know the number, sir, but I don't think there are many who are there for the commission of a crime, who are on their rolls.

Q I think you'll find that the percentage will show you that they're in excess of fifty per cent of those who are in there.

A I would have to know the degree of the crime and what they did before I would call it a crime.

Q Well they were sentenced for the commission of a crime. Your report shows that, right in the Biennial Reports.

A But I again would have to know what they did against society. We have murderers in mental hospitals, too, as far as that goes.

Q Don't you think at times it might be necessary that people of that type be confined by themselves during certain periods?

A You mean in seclusion?

Q Yes.

A There may be, yes. When they are acutely disturbed, Mr. Representative, if you segregate them on the basis of what they have done, is one thing; if they are acutely disturbed, it is another.

Q All right, let us go to a specific example that we heretofore had before the Committee.

Here are two (2) girls in the cottage who become resentful at two (2) white girls blackening their faces to appear as colored people in a stage play. Within twenty-four (24) hours, the disturbance to the two (2) patients was such that they had a major riot at the instituion.

What approach does psychology take to taking care of situations of that kind? How do you control and curb situations of that kind? How do you control that person who goes suddenly beserk?

A That person is then treated as a mentally disturbed person and given the same kind of treatment that they are in any mental hospital. If it is shown that they are mentally ill, then treat them as such.

Q Now, in doing that, do they at times place them in a room without a bed?

A You know, the one big factor that's being left out of this kind of questioning is, what caused it. The next thing is, what is necessary treatment for that particular girl at that particular situation.

To pull this out of a situation entirely extraneous, without knowing the whole facts in the case, I will not make a decision on any score.

Q Then, Miss Cox, is it not entirely possible that the treatment accorded many of these girls up there was necessary under the circumstances? Have you studied their case histories?

A I don't know; I wasn't there to see it.

Q You have visited at Laurelton on numerous occasions, have you not?

A Yes, I have.

Q You knew of the existence of Johnstown Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever visit it?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever complain to Doctor Ireland or the board or the Department at Harrisburg regarding what you saw there?

A Doctor Ireland and I discussed how to treat the brain-damaged child. More than that, I didn't even know—say I'm derelict. It would be all right, because I didn't see on the doors that this was a T list, an I list or what that was. I didn't know about that. I really didn't.

Q Did you look into any of the rooms, Miss Cox?

A I talked to a couple of them that—the door was open and I talked with them, yes.

Q Did you see any girls in straps at that time?

A I didn't go from one door to another one.

Q Did you see any girls without their beds?

A I didn't go in all the rooms.

Q Well, the reason I asked you about taking the beds away from them and so forth, you have stated that they become mental patients. By that do you mean mentally ill patients?

A Mentally ill under stress situations.

Q Well, in those circumstances do you think it is proper to remove their beds some times?

A Again, I'd have to know all the facts in the case.

Q Miss Cox, the reason why I asked that is this. It so happens that a week ago Saturday, I paid a visit to Warren State Hospital. While up there, I looked at their seclusion rooms, and fifteen (15) seclusion rooms that I looked into I saw but one bed. That bed had no mattress on it. Two (2) other rooms had a mattress on the floor and no bed in the room. All the other rooms had nothing but blankets, four bare walls, nothing else.

Now, would you say that treatment of that kind was the proper kind of treatment?

A I would pass no judgment upon that at all. I don't know the situation.

Q What I am calling to your attention is that it is being done in an institution like Warren and it has been done up at Laurelton. Do you think there are excuses, or reasons or causes why things should be done that way some times?

A When a person is acutely disturbed, the physician will order what shall be done.

Q You would rely upon the physician definitely in those cases?

A That is protocol.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would it also be protocol for a nurse to follow the physician's instructions? What about a nurse who will not follow the doctor's instructions? We have had testimony by a girl who said she would not administer apomorphine and the doctor administered it.

A Well, I'm not a nurse. I would reserve the right of my own judgment, however, to question.

Q You'd quit the job?

A I'd question and ask why, yes, because, and you know, without exception at any time when a physician that I have raised questions why, especially on diagnosis, I have always had a very honest explanation.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think so.

BY DOCTOR BOISE:

Q Miss Cox, do you believe that a girl who becomes troublesome should be segregated?

A I'd have to know why and what do you mean by troublesome. What is accepted behavior in one situation isn't in another.

Q Supposing we have a girl who is throwing temper tantrums such as I have heard thrown around here in the course of this hearing, and she becomes very profane in the use of her language, generally is disturbing the entire area in which she operates. Do you think that she, being left in with the other general population, is going to be of any benefit to them? What should be done with her, just leave her there and continue that way?

A Well, as a rule, obscene language and name-calling is a way of expression when they are so either impoverished or distressed that they have no other way of expression. Now, there are all degrees of it and to make blanket statements of what I would do in given situations, I cannot do, I wouldn't do because I don't know what all the contributing factors are.

We do know that to have a good psychological environment for people to grow, whether it is in their own homes, whether it is living in an institution, that the release of tension, the release of anxiety is very important. Sometimes we even make the mistake of expecting them to do far more than they're able to do. Whenever that happens, their fatigue level varies from one patient to another one, so that one may become irritated much sooner than another. So these are all the factors that go into it. I feel that it is unfair to any paient to say, I would do this or do that on such a categorized statement, because it is all part of the whole.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q All right, a girl starts pounding her door at night time. What's your idea of what the general reaction is going to be?

A Well, one girl pounded the door one night and then she said the next day that she hadn't heard from her family for a long time and she was worried.

Q No, that's not what I'm geeting at.

Is it likely that the other grils that are in that area are going to start hollering at her to cut it out, stop it, or that other grils might also start pounding their door?

A Well, you know the answer to all of this seems to be around one phrase that is a blanket phrase and that is manipulate the environment. I think the social workers use that and they'll probably say I put it in the wrong category, but it seems that that is one of the steps that must be taken in helping people to release tension, to feel in their processes of adjustment. Again, that's coming right back to the same categorized statement of embracing a lot without knowing for sure what happened. I would have to know all those things.

Q Well, the thing suddenly flares out. What are you going to do about it? Supposing it flares out. I can follow these books through here and time after time, time after time, I can see how well the behavior of a girl is. Then we start seeing where she has medication, she is disturbed. Then all of a sudden you read about a period of a month when things happen, and then after several days she's back to her normal self again. She is pounding on the door, she is screaming and everything else at night time, and then you find where the rest of the population are hollering at her to keep quiet and the attendents have had difficulties in trying to quiet her down.

They ought to do something immediately when those things happen.

A That's right.

Q Are we going to wait until tomorrow morning? What's the answer to it? What is your solution of that?

A It is not something that can be answered in a setting removed from the actual situation.

Q Isn't it a fact that nobody goes to Laurelton unless they are a mental defective or that they've had a previous record, a bad record of some kind?

A They are mental defective females.

Q In other words, they're a problem person when they go there? Is that right?

A Not necessarily so.

Q Why are they sent there then?

A Because they are a mental defective woman, childbearing age. Now, society has changed and perhaps we in the Department of Welfare are remiss in that there is a cultural lag between what we provide at the institutional level and what culture demands of us, so that in our society there may be girls who are going astray a littel bit more and we have needed to give attention to the fact of the mental defective delinquent female. Now that may be part of the answer.

Q In other words, she's been rejected by society even before she gets there, hasn't she?

A Oh, yes, as a rule, or rejected by her family.

Q Do you know—I would like to ask you this question.

When I Made my official visitation up there with the other three (3) Members of the House, there seemed to be a general theme song among all the girls we ran into, that "Now we are going home, now we are going home." How many of these girls have been promised that they could go home? Where did they get the idea that they are now going home? The general population, all of them as I remember, the theme song was, "Now, we're going home."

A Well, that's the goal toward which they all hope to attain, I suppose.

Q Now, what do you think is going to be the reaction among these people of this mental age whe they find out they're not going home?

A As I said before, you can still set limits and be respected by the individual upon whom you have set those limits.

Q You've got a thousand of them up there.

Now, Miss Cox, referring to the New Jersey Report, I find on page 135:

"That the Bureau of Mental Deficiency, in co-operation with other divisions and departments of the State, immediately promulgate diagnostic standards and procedures for determining who is a 'defective delinquent.' The assistance of other State, professional experts in the fields of penology, mental health, mental deficiency and

social welfare should be consulted in the preparation of such standards and procedures.

"That the Department make careful plans immediately for the construction of special facilities in each institution for the mentally deficient to take care of those persons in their respective populations who are diagnosed as defective delinquent."

Is that not what Johnston Cottage was built for?

A I wasn't there.

MR. TOMPKINS: Thank you.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q How closely have you been in touch with Johnston Cottage since February 17th?

A I have been in it every week since then and now sometimes two days.

Q I understand you to say that you did not agree with the treatment, or condone the treatment, or think it necessary or advisable, from the material contained in these books, is that right?

A. That's right.

Q Just what changes have you made in the conduct of Johnston since then?

A The straps like these have been placed on the shelf and have not been touched. There is a ticking strap that can be used in giving an individual this wet pack or cold pack, this tranquilizing pack, and it was used the other day. There have been many conferences with the girls. They have been given more activities and then—in all fairness, it has been reduced to a population of 30 with the four honor girl aides, 34 rather than 44.

Q Has there been any upsurge of trouble there since these measures were taken?

A Yes, we had one the other night. A couple of the girls got in a fight because somebody called somebody else a name. But that happens anywhere, I guess.

Q There has been no more trouble than there was when these measures were used, or less trouble?

A Well, no one has felt it necessary to—one girl asked to go inside her room one afternoon because she was out of humor with another girl. And they walk and they have a certain number of privileges. We hope to extend them, and certainly to the privileged groups.

Q As a general thing, then, you would say that there has been less trouble with those inmates under the new regime than there was before?

A Well, we have had no such indication that they would—now, what the girls did to get this, I don't know, but it is my feeling that the girls are under all circumstances—when you think of what happens to one's own normal family when the parents are upset and how the child feels, this institution has been without a superintendent, it has been, I would say, short staffed. There has been distress over these hearings. And I think one question was raised last week as to why did Dr. Bengs continue censoring the mail, and while it is being done, yet it is being decreased constantly, and one reason is when the news comes in from the outside it is very disturbing to them through letters from home. I don't think for the most part that any behanior that has been reported to me has been such that would have needed more than, in my opinion, seclusion for the 24 hours to which three or four of the girls have been subjected.

Q Has there been any girl committed there since September—or February 17th?

A Yes, there were a couple brought the other day. One was returned to Johnston Cottage by mistake, thinking that it was still a place to send somebody when he ran away, for instance, so that individual has caused a little concern. There has also been one person transferred whom we knew is in need of intensive further psychiatric study. In the dining room she broke a glass and complained—she is quite irritated and she is the one the psychiatrist has been talking with and working with. That will probably come up Thursday when we get there. It would be very wonderful, as the Dutch would say, "Wonderful Good," if the staff would be there to work on a situation at the time it arises rather than waiting until those of us from the Bureau of Mental Health can get there on Thursday and then the giving of another date usually.

Q In your experience, with your training in mind, would you say it was ever necessary to keep anybody under straps from April 19th to beyond May 3rd?

A I can see—as a person, I can see no reason for that unless in a mental hospital that person was in danger of injuring herself. If he would inflict pain to himself, then I can see how that might happen.

Q Would there be no other way of handling them, except strapping them down on a bed?

A Well, as I said, in some of our mental hospitals these straps are not in existence, so there are ways, and that calls for psychiatric direction.

Q From your statement I take it that in most every one of these cases, if the individual has been treated as an individual and some effort made to find out what was causing the disturbance, that these measures would not have been necessary? The fact is that they were incarcerated in this place and given this treatment simply because they broke an ironclad rule of some kind, is that true?

A I will certainly go on record as saying that it is my belief that every girl, every patient, should be treated as an individual with an understanding of why do they need to act like this. And if there are so many rules that by breaking them, you break so many so fast then a punitive system is set up, then that deviates from the psychological situation which we know promotes and motivates growth and development.

Q In your opinion, were these measures punishment, or by some wild stretch of the imagination, were they training?

A These can never be—I would say this fits under a punitive training, and we know that people progress under praise and motivation and that punishment and discouragement impede progress.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Miss Cox, in your opinion, was Dr. Ireland ever guilty of condoning inhuman treatment?

A I did not bring any to Dr. Ireland's attention.

Q Well, you didn't completely answer my question. In your opinion, has she ever been guilty of condoning—

A That is all I can answer for, is what I brought to her attention.

Q In your opinion, is the Board of Trustees guilty of condoning inhuman treatment?

A I don't know. I didn't bring any to their attention so I have no way to measure that.

Q Now, Miss Cox, I would agree with your premise that you started out with that there are a lot of reforms that could be made in our whole mental health program, but you would agree with me that at the present time we don't have a classification center?

A That's right. That's right.

Q And Dr. Ireland was forced to take those people whom the courts gave to her, is that not correct?

A Dr. Ireland did a certain amount of screening on the cases that she would accept. And we were getting around to admission policies. Incidentally, that was another one of the committee's work, that the admission policies to our training schools were badly in need of revision, and then, you know, we were going to suggest or be arrogant enough, at least, to ask the judges at their meetings to ask us if they would like us to talk about these matters. But that is still in the making.

Q Miss Cox, please, would you just answer my question.

A I am getting to it. In fact, that our admission policies are not in keeping with what the public needs, so that as a result Dr. Ireland had to screen out some people that were sent to her for admission.

Q If the Judge in Union County by a court order committed a young lady to Dr. Ireland at Laurelton, would she not have to accept that child, or that young lady?

A No.

Q She wouldn't? I see. I wanted to ask you, in the ones that she has there, there are certainly some girls with abnormal sex impulses, or sex deviates, as I heard Mr. Tompkins refer to them—I don't care how you refer to them—but aren't there times when those people must be segregated, when they must be kept apart from each other? Just a simple yes or no, I don't know.

A Well, you know, to answer that you would have to go through all the history and get into the medical side, and endocrinology, and what is a good way to treat people, and I think that cannot be answered as yes or no.

Q You don't think there are some cases when they might have to be separated? Let me put a purely hypothetical case to you, suppose that up at Laurelton there were two young ladies who for some reason or other had gotten—I don't know how to express it—had sort of a crush on each other, an affection for each other, and Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett, as the case may be, had that brought to their attention and they could see no other way out of it but to separate those girls. Now, what are they going to do with them if they don't put them in solitary confinement?

A Put them in opposite cottages.

Q Do you think that would be all right? Would that answer the purpose?

A I don't see why not. Of course, if they are—I don't know why you would have to lock the door on them.

Q Don't you think there are any instances when the door should be locked on them?

A Yes. In a situation that calls for that kind of extreme, embracing and crushes, I guess, and we must remember that many of these girls, young ladies, have been married and had their lovers, and families, and all, before they came to Laurelton. They are probably missing a great deal of affection. We would need to determine how much of this overt manifestation of their need is to be treated as an extreme deviation. Now, if it gets to that extreme, in the estimation of those reporting it to the physician, then I don't know why you can't either separate them, one in one cottage and another in another, and then begin counseling, working with them, helping them to handle their impulses. These girls aren't all so stupid that they couldn't do that, either.

Q Miss Cox, are there any instances when isolation cells, I guess you would call them, are necessary? Is there a need for those blocks of rooms such as there are in Johnston Cottage?

A For the girls who would be in a study wing, we would use that as a wing, and I hope the word "cell" soon drops from the connotation.

Q Well, then a room. Let's use "room."

A If she has been so very aggressive, one of the two would probably be the aggressor, well then I think I would find out what all goes into it. It isn't anything that can be arbitrarily settled. And by immediate deprivation you may provoke many more manifestations of behavior that will be even more serious. That is a problem that has to be worked out on an individual basis. You can't simply separate and seclude without being aware that you may get another kind of behavior. You might get open rebellion.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask, Miss Cox, in all your experience in the different mental institutions, particularly of the state, are they using these restraints any place else in the state on mentally disturbed patients?

A In some of the mental hospitals they are.

Q They are?

A Yes.

Q Then I would like to ask you, are any of the mentally disturbed hospitals using apomorphine on patients that are disturbed, that you know of?

A I can't say for that, but I will say under the directive of Dr. Bengs and the combined staff, his directive of February 17th was, no apomorphine.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I would like to ask one more question, then we will go to dinner. We are talking about Johnston Cottage all the time. Is it not true that in Cottage 3, 9, 10, McClure, and some of the others, we have precisely the same thing as is in Johnston Cottage when we refer to the side rooms where these girls who are inmates of these cottages—

A Who need seclusion?

Q Who need seclusion. We have been talking about Johnston Cottage and we are talking about 44 girls. Now, in practically every cottage we have what you refer to as side rooms and they have the doors locked every night, is that not true?

A It can be, and under seclusion, they are under seclusion for 24 hours. If it is necessary, it must be renewed You don't go into seclusion and stay indefinitely. That means that under good mental health practices that that individual is looked upon by an attending person every hour and that if there is any reason for them to continue in seclusion, then it must be approved by the physician for a 24-hour period.

SENATOR PECHAN. I want to thank you very much, Miss Cox, I am sure that the Secretary wants to ask some—

MR. SHAPIRO. If we want to go to supper, I think it

would be a good idea and we can come back and put Miss Cox on.

SENATOR PECHAN. It is now 20 minutes past 5:00. We will recess this session until 7:30 p. m.

(Recess declared from 5:20 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.)

(TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M., MARCH 29, 1955.)

MISS GRACE COX, testimony resumed.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, do you have any further questioning?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, I haven't any further questions.

SENATOR PECHAN. Do any Members of the Committee have any further questions to ask Miss Cox?

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Aren't these offenses more due to a girl being caught in irregular sex behavior up there?

SENATOR PECHAN. Will you repeat that question? I didn't hear it.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Aren't those offenses up there that these girls are charged with, aren't they due to the fact that the girls were caught in illegal sex behavior?

MR. TOMPKINS. You mean because they were committed there for that reason?

A Well, regardless of why they are there, whether sex is a part of it or whether it isn't, and granted that there are so-called sex offenders in which they have been involved in sex activities from their own family, or down the ladder, to whomever is the father of their illegitimate child or an illegitimate pregnancy I would rather say, it is unfair to penalize a woman for life because she has been indiscreet in the eyes of society.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Cox, you have visited many of our institutions, feeble-minded institutions, have you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q Does every institution have a building like Johnston Cottage?

A There is—there are four (4) institutions in the State. This is the only place where there is such a cottage.

Q And is this the higher degree of the mental unbalance? Is this a higher degree or a lower degree?

A If there are people in Laurelton requiring that kind of penal provisions, they do not belong in Laurelton.

Q Now, in your testimony when you had recited it, you had said that several of the inmates were transferred to the hospital.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now what was their condition and what brought on this condition to be transferred to the hospital?

A In the clinical evaluation of each patient that we are initiating, and since the attention was focused upon this ten per cent, on this small percentage of the population at Johnston Cottage, the physicians have examined the girls carefully and in one situation they felt that she was in a serious anemic condition. Now this is a medical diagnosis, and that they needed to have additional studies as far as the blood was concerned. As a result, she has been placed in the hospital for that purpose.

The other girl had been suffering from serious headaches. She is the one that has been referred to often in these hearings, Elva L. Because of her serious headaches, the physicians felt that they needed to study it more carefully. The X-ray indicated that there—that they weren't satisfied with it. They felt that there was need for more study. As a result, she has been placed in the hospital where she will be given additional X-ray study.

This girl has been in Johnston Cottage two (2) years this month. This is the first time that she is out.

Q What is the behavior of the girls now since the 17th of February, since they have more liberties, since they weren't confined to their rooms? I won't call them cells anymore, but rooms. What is their behavior right now?

A They are happy; they have conducted themselves as ladies in the dining room; they have been active in the cottage; have been taken on walks; and the general attitude as I have seen it manifested is very wholesome.

Q Coming back to the common song that I got and received from the girls up there in conversing with them—I don't know whether this is general or not—but everyone that I talked to, have always told me how important they were at home and they would like to go home; that their mothers need them very badly at home and if I couldn't communicate with their mothers to get them home.

Now, is there anything else said besides that, where they want to go home or that they don't want to go home? Was that the theme song up there that you had heard?

A "When do we get transferred?" Now, it has gone through the grapevine and now they have been assured and reassured that there is a program whereby there will be elevation of status, of privileges allowed. Immediately it hope and, of course, hope means home or a goal towards which they want to work.

All of this has to be taken into careful consideration. There can be wet treatment such as I described earlier; of counseling; that are psychiatrically trained. There is all the difference in the world in one who counsels with an individual who is not trained and one who is. Now that is one of—that will be one of our problems in facing the girl who feels she wants to go home, she's needed at home, she must go home, to help her accept whatever program seems indicated at the time we work with her.

Now that does not mean that's the end of the road, for very often under a relaxed atmosphere you will find a developmental process going on and it may be that in time she will be able to respond.

Q Miss Cox, can you tell me how many of the inmates that were paroled, I might say, and given some sort of domestic duties, and what was the result? How was their behavior or has there ever been any that were sent out on parole from Johnston Cottage?

A No one goes directly from Johnston Cottage on parole or extended leave.

Originally, and I think you find in the Biennial Report there that McClure Cottage was intended to be the cottage from which the girls would leave the Village to go on extended leave or on parole.

At the present time there are eighty (80) beds in McClure Cottage. We are anticipating that as soon as we can get enough help to help us through with this evaluation, that eighty (80)—and believe me there will be some that we can work on on the records of the past without concern—they will go into McClure Cottage and

get ready to leave the Village. This will be people who are going out in a couple of weeks. The social service department has functioned continually, preparing the homes for the girls to go in, the investigation and planning. There will be girls going out in two (2) weeks, there may be some in three (3). There may be some that will take a month and there may be some in three (3). There may be some that will take a month and there may be some that it will take two (2) or three (3) months or maybe a year. I don't know. That's individual differences based on individual problems.

Now, if those eighty (80) go into McClure Cottage, we anticipate and hope and, in fact, we are planning now that there will be one girl, with the possibility of two (2), go from Johnston Cottage to McClure Cottage and plan for her release into the community on extended leave. Now that means still under the supervision of the Laurelton Village.

SENATOR SCOTT: You asked about the past and she is talking about the future.

THE WITNESS: That's right. I don't know too much about the past except—

SENATOR SCOTT: All right, but I think we ought to have the questions answered.

THE WITNESS: You're right.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Cox, on this particular incident that I read in the paper where two girls had escaped just a couple days ago, is that unusual? Do they have that incident happen often out there?

A Well, in the spring I have been told by staff people there they have people that go for a walk, and they'll go off and leave and are runaways. There were, I think they said there are six (6) girls who ran away Sunday. In fact, I know there were; four (4) from Johnston Cottage, two (2) from other cottages and that they were returned within two (2) hours. They were on their way to church and there was not enough to accompany them.

Q Do you believe that the reason they are escaping is due to the fact that they have more liberty than what they had heretofore?

A Well, maybe so.

Q It's possible, isn't it?

A It's possible.

Q Because they have a taste of liberty and they want more?

A Could be, yes.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

THE WITNESS: But, it is worth a try. They've been recovered and they're back.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Miss Cox, you had called to your attention that during the past week one of the inmates of Johnston Cottage received a very bad cut and lost a great deal of blood?

A Yes, I saw the girl.

Q Well now how does that fit in with your description of these girls acting like fine, young, outstanding women?

A As ladies in the dining room.

Q Well, she evidently didn't receive the cut in the dining room then?

A No, she didn't and I think that the first window pane in Johnston Cottage was broken.

Q How badly was the cut, Miss Cox?

A It was serious enough that she was removed to the hospital and given good, immediate attention. She was not bleeding when I saw her at 5:00 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, or was it Friday? I don't know.

Q When did she receive the cut?

A Well, it was the day she received the cut that I saw her. So, there again it was not enough coverage and not enough preparation to receive this patient.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Was she a new patient?

A She was one that was disturbed and it was understood by the physician that we were ready to accept people into the admission section, wing, of Johnston Center.

Q Was she a new patient?

A No.

Q Were there any tables and chairs broken out at Johnston last week?

A Oh, I don't know. I think maybe there was an upset. I know there were some girls got into a scrap.

Q Now when Representative Kolankiewicz was asking about the hospital, I gained the impression that only girls from Johnston who had been disciplined were taken to the hospital and the hospital was only for them. Now, is that so or is the hospital for the entire one thousand seventy (1,070) population you have there at the present time?

A Well, don't you need hospital facilities for the entire Village? That is at their disposal.

Q They are taken in for contagious diseases, when they get injured or when they're sick or sometimes if they need medical attention which can't be applied at the cottage where they happen to be a patient. Is that right?

A At any cottage, yes, sir.

Q It's a hospital for the whole village, isn't it?

A That's right, that's right.

SENATOR PECHAN: Senator Fleming?

SENATOR FLEMING: No question.

SENATOR PECHAN: Senator Derk?

SENATOR DERK: I have no questions.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witneses what in her opinion is the effect of that card and those rules on patients of that type in Johnston Cottage and whether that is the proper method of procedure in dealing with this type of patient? (Referring to card entitled "Solitary List.")

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Miss Cox, the writing on this card was read into the record earlier this afternoon and it is evidently some orders which were given by Doctor Edgett. The card was signed by D. O'Dell. I am going to give you the card and then will you reply to the Secretary's question?

A This not the kind of treatment a mental defective or a mentally ill person should have. (Referring to above-mentioned card.)

Q Under no circumstances?

A That's right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the witness whether in the readjustment program, on which

she went on the authority of the Secretary, there was any contemplation of the removal of Doctor Ireland?

SENATOR SCOTT: I didn't understand that.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee inquire whether the witness could answer whether in taking over control of the institution, under the Secretary's order, there was any instruction or any contemplation of the removal of Doctor Ireland at that time?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did you understand the question?

A Yes, we worked through with the recommendations with Doctor Ireland.

Q You what?

A We worked through—following the Secretary's directive, Doctor Bengs, the Commissioner of Mental Health, and the staff of the bureau compiled recommendations for procedure and that was discussed with Doctor Ireland.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: At that time was there any discussion of the removal, or was there any idea in the minds of either Doctor Bengs or the Secretary or you that Doctor Ireland would be removed?

MR. TOMPKINS: Mr. Secretary, I don't think that's a fair question. You could ask whether or not this was ever discussed with her, but was in your—

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Well, was there ever any—would the witness say whether there was, at any time in the discussions with me or with Doctor Ireland or Doctor Bengs, any suggestion that she be removed from in charge of the institution?

A No, the only thing I ever had discussed was what kind of treatment was necessary for mental defective patients.

Q That was when?

A February the 16th.

Q When was the first time that you knew or were informed by Doctor Ireland that she was leaving?

A February 17th—let's see, that would be the 17th, at 11:45 or something like that at night.

Q Did you or Doctor Bengs have any conversation with her with respect to inducing here to stay?

A Well you know, as far as I am concerned, I am not an administrator and that I would have to refer back to Doctor Bengs. To my knowledge, however, Doctor Bengs had not discussed with Doctor Ireland the plans for a new approach to the program.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Secretary, I don't believe you answered the question, Miss Cox. I think the question circles around here that at any time did Doctor Bengs ever talk to you about the removal of Doctor Ireland.

A Never.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask whether or not it is true that in all the conversations about the new plans, it was in contemplation, and evident, that Doctor Bengs was expecting Doctor Ireland to participate in the new plans?

A That's right.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Were you in a position to do anything about dismissing Doctor Ireland?

A No, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask the—

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, I wonder if we could have Mrs. O'Dell back for just one second, one minute, to idenitfy this writing. She has signed it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: All right.

MRS. DOROTHY O'DELL, recalled.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Is that your writing? Is that your signature? (Referring to card entitled "Solitary List.")

A It looks very much like it. It looks like it, yes it does.

Q Did Doctor Edgett have you write this card, I mean those orders?

A No, these were her orders and they were wrote on the card for the benefit of the attendants.

Q And you attendants copied from her orders. Did you post it somewhere?

A It was on each desk. There was one on the first floor desk and one on the second floor desk.

Q But you wrote this, on Doctor Edgett's orders?

A Yes, she is the one who issued the orders but I wrote them on the card. I wouldn't say she told me to write them; I wrote them on Mrs. Hooker's initiative.

Q Will you read that, please? (Referring to above-mentioned card.)

A "Solitary List—Screamers and Assaulters.

"No conversation with attendants or girls.

"I. No conversation or coaxing, but watch.

"II. Give dry food on paper napkin—milk in paper cup, if cup is returned.

" 'Flushers' dry food only.

"No coffee.

"Doctor Edgett's orders."

Signed "D. O'Dell."

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you, Mrs. O'Dell.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q It's Doctor Edgett's orders and signed by Mrs. O'Dell?

A Doctor Edgett's orders and signed by Mrs. O'Dell.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions?

DOCTOR IRELAND: Yes, if you please.

MR. TOMPKINS: I have one more question to ask.

SENATOR PECHAN: Go ahead.

MISS GRACE COX, testimony resumed.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Cox, you have stated about putting a certain program for mental defectives into effect. Did you ever discuss with Doctor Ireland the putting into effect of any such program prior to February 6th or 12, or whenever it was, for mental defectives?

A Every superintendent is in charge of their own institution. The Bureau of Mental Health is a consulting, suggesting—We were not given a directive to conduct a program at all in any one of the institutions. This was evolved on the combined opinions of the Bureau of Mental Health staff, after we were directed by the Secretary of Welfare to initiate a different kind of program.

Q The Secretary of Welfare, which one?

A Secretary Shapiro.

Q Secretary Shapiro. Didn't you call any of these matters to the attention of the head of the Bureau of Mental Health from 1953 on, when you started out on this program? Didn't you suggest to the department—had you no right to suggest to the department here in Harrisburg, you were in the department here at that time—that that would be a good program to carry out for mental defectives? Wouldn't that department have had the right to direct that program to be carried out if it had been adopted by the department?

A This has been a developmental process, and it was about last August that we discussed with a group of people interested in the program for mental deficiency in order that we would develop a total State program for mental retardation—no, we did not have this formulated or crystalized to move into the whole area, neither did we have the authority.

Q Well, how did you get the authority in February then if you didn't have it last August.

A The institutions are under the supervision of their own superintendent and boards of trustees and, according to the Mental Health Act, the boards of trustees are entrusted with the management and direction of the institutions. The superintendent is in direct control of their own institutions.

Q Well, I'm asking you—

A As I understand it, there is a definite recommendation to convert the boards of trustees into an advisory committee which may make a different kind of organization.

The Department of Welfare has until recently been the Bureau of Mental Health has been consulting, directing and we still are suggesting. We do not have authority to revise any superintendent's program.

Q You don't have that authority today then, as I understand it?

A We are carrying the responsibility of Laurelton.

Q Well, I am asking under what authority you went in there in the first place in February?

A Under the direction of the Secretary of Welfare.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Miss Cox, you have been with the Department since 1946 or 1947, did you say?

A Yes, that's right.

Q When Johnston Cottage was planned, did you have anything to do with the plans or the setting up of the type of facility that Johnston Cottage is at the present time? Did you have any recommendations to offer that Laurelton Village needed that type of a facility?

A During that time, I was a Staff Examining Psychologist in the Bureau of Mental Health, and I did examining around through the counties. I have been back since 1953 in my present position. Johnston Cottage was planned, built and occupied before I was in my present situation.

Q It was opened in 1952, and I think the plans were drawn by the G.S.A. I believe in 1949.

A That's what I've seen on the blueprint.

Q The Department set up the plans feeling, upon the recommendation of various people, that that would be the ideal type of facility for that particular type of patient. But, you were not interested in it at that time? That was before your time?

MR. TOMPKINS: Senator, I think she testified that between 1950 and 1953 she was in the State of Illinois, and that was the period of time when Johnston Cottage was constructed and opened.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I would like to clarify one question that Representative Tompkins asked you. It may clarify it unless I am misled.

Who was in the supervising capacity since the resignation of Doctor Ireland?

A Doctor Bengs and our Bureau Staff went to Laurelton; the heads of the departments have been represented on an interim committee. There are two (2) people serving as chairmen that are responsible during—for the running of the institution. Then, the Bureau Staff goes up one day a week and some of us two (2), and some a day and a half, giving what assistance we can to the staff that is there.

Q Then you are in charge of supervising the directive since the resignation of Doctor Ireland?

A I'm only one cog in the wheel.

Q You're only one?

A That's right.

Q But there are two (2) of you?

A I am one of the staff of the Bureau of Mental Health.

Q Would that put you in the position to make these suggestions that you have been revealing to us, that Representative Tompkins was in doubt that you had the authority to do so?

A The authority is—the program as initiated is the outgrowth of the combined thinking of the staff, of the consultants in the Bureau of Mental Health.

The program for mental defectives has been the outcome of many, many committee meetings and recommendations for the development of—I hate to use the word "modern" but I know of no better word—a program of treatment and training. And by treatment, I mean trained personnel doing counseling and directing, programing, directing re-education, being well aware that there will be some who can never respond to a re-education program to live on the outside completely.

I didn't know until tonight that the Secretary of Welfare is definitely endorsing the concept that we injected by our committee, that colonies be established in the several grounds to take care of people who will need constant supervision and care. That is part of the Mental Health Act.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Who are the two people that are in charge of Laurelton now?

A Miss Hilda Jolly, the chairman of the committee. Now, the committee is—one chairman is Miss Hilda Jolly, and the other is Mr. Sleighter.

Q Mr. Sleighter is the one that was a steward up there and testified down here last Wednesday or Thursday?

A That's right.

Q And the responsibility is theirs now and you help, pitch in to help, wherever you can, is that it?

A We're the task force, yes, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN. Are you through, Bill? I am go-

ing to ask you one more question and then I'm going to quit, believe me.

The WITNESS. Well, that's all right. That's what I am here for.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You made a remark about trustees. Is it your belief that you shall recommend to the Legislature, through your Secretary, that we do away with boards of trustees and their responsibility and merely make them advisory groups?

A That was the recommendation of a total committee.

Q Now, let me ask you if they're not responsible folks, how can they—I mean trustees, boards of trustees, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, are appointed upon the recommendation of some political chairman, let's say, in that area. Sometimes it's done politically, sometimes it's done on a civic basis. But, be that as it may, they are civilians; dentists, doctors, butchers, whatever they may be. Now, if they are responsible and you, with your highly technical knowledge of the problem, how in the world, I can't conceive how a board of trustees can advise you how to run Laurelton Village or any other institution.

A You know you'd be surprised—years ago—I am going to tell you this little story of how important all people are.

When I was doing a rigorous internship at the Moosehart Laboratory, under the late Doctor Martin Reimert, we had a very serious behavior problem of an adolescent boy. He always referred the most difficult ones for me to give them the works, says he, in his jargon. I couldn't find out what was the matter with that boy. Why did he throw a broom through the door, why did he run away, why did he just deliberately, in a temper, throw the pan across the floor? Well, everybody knew he was giving vent to his feelings some way, for some reason, but why nobody could figure out and they counseled with him. We expected that. That's a wholesome way to get rid of how you feel. So, nobody could find out. I was in a jam. Doctor Reimert expected I would give the answer.

One day he was going out the back door as the maintenance man was coming in, and just as he went out he threw the broom right through the screen door. So, I said to the maintenance man, "Sam, what's the matter with that boy?" And he said, "Well, don't you know?" And I said, "No, I'd give the world if I did." And he said, "Why, his front teeth are out and he pasted over with Blackjack gum. The boys tease him about his teeth being out and they got punched out in a fight." He said, "That's what's the matter with that boy." So we took him to the dentist. That was it.

So I am the last one to decry how important all people are in the understanding and in the fair treatment of others.

Q Well, I appreciate very much that different people are needed. I happen to be a Trustee of a State Teachers College, and I think maybe my two cents worth at these meetings helps to make that a better school, but we are responsible. Now, as I understand it, the responsibility is to be taken away from the Boards of Trustees and only to be used merely as an advisory group.

Now, I can't see how a member of a board can advise highly technically people, who have been so highly technically instructed in that problem. You know more about it in two minutes than I'll ever know, or some civilian will know. I mean, I just wondered whether you would like to recommend to the Legislature that we do away with all boards of trustees?

A The committee's report was that for the most effective use of the citizens in the immediate community, that they certainly be a participant in that hospital or training school. I do not have the—I have no intention of interpreting what their function shall be, but I am pointing it out as one of the things that is an additional factor in the total programing for the mental defective.

SENATOR PECHAN. Were you going to ask some questions through the Committee?

DOCTOR IRELAND. Will you kindly ask Miss Cox if when Doctor Bengs was directed to come to the Laurelton State Village and brought his staff along for this conference, if the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent were invited into the conference at any time or was the Superintendent simply given a two-page result of the conference?

SENATOR PECHAN. Did you hear that?

THE WITNESS. Yes, I did.

The conference was held by the staff alone, and the Superintendent was given a two-page summary. I am of the impression that two (2) doctors discussed it with Doctor Ireland but I was not there.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You don't know?

A I—no, I don't know.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q Does Miss Cox feel that the physician and the staff of the Village, including the psychologist, never made any effort at any time to study any of these patients as to the cause of their behavior?

A Yes, I believe that they did and it is definite. Limitations of staff, that was one of the contributing factors to the total picture. Doctor Ireland was very eager to procure additional staff and we could not. I couldn't be of assistance to her in securing the psychologists that she needed.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q She wanted to remedy the conditions that were there, but was understaffed?

A She was definitely understaffed and I do know that we discussed the number of psychologists that she needed.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q Does Miss Cox know that the population of Johnston Cottage was not static, that well over one hundred (100) girls had been in and through the cottage, that some of them had been discharged after they had come out of the cottage, that some of them were on parole and that a number of them were in the general institution population proceeding with their training?

A That's right, and that there were some who had been there over the period of time that many had circulated through, and that there were some who had been there two (2) years and I think eleven (11), one.

Q Has Miss Cox ever lived with or had any practical experience in supervising closely a group of defective delinquents?

A No.

Q Was Miss Cox entirely unaware of any program for the girls in Johnston Cottage?

A I knew that they had occupational therapy and that

they were allowed to go into the playout at the side for the girls who were on particular kinds of lists. Now that list, for sure, this afternoon was the first that I knew exactly what that meant.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You mean the S, T and P?

A Yes, that's right.

Q May I interpect, Doctor Ireland?

That S, T, P and A, or whatever it may be, is that peculiar to the Village? I mean those ratings. Do they use it in other institutions or is that just peculiar to Laurelton? Is it something that Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett set up? These promotions and demotions, I mean do they have them in other institutions?

A I think they should answer that.

SENATOR PECHAN. I thought maybe you were familiar with it.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q The statement was made that the Laurelton State Village was the only institution for defectives in the State that had a Johnston Cottage. Now, does Miss Cox consider that the type of patient at the Laurelton State Village is the type of patient in the other institutions for defectives?

A There may be, and undoubtedly are, a few who have been so hurt by society on the outside, who have a serious emotional overlay, who may be mentally ill at the Laurelton State Village. In that event, then they should be removed and we are in the process of doing exactly that. There are those. Any others, by intensive treatment processes, I see that they would be no different than any other mental defective woman.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q When you say a few, out of a thousand patients would forty (40) be a few in your estimation?

A It may run from—out of a thousand, there may be forty (40) to sixty (60).

Q Who don't belong there at all? Is that what you are saying?

A That is what I am estimating. In a month from now, we may be able to tell you.

DOCTOR IRELAND. I would just like to inquire why the Elwyn Training School sends, or has unloaded upon us, a number of patients they seem not to be able to handle any longer. We also have gotten, especially, sex delinquents that couldn't be controlled from the Polk State School and the Pennhurst State School.

SENATOR SCOTT. Instead of making a statement, will you put that in the form of a question? Do you want to make it a question?

DOCTOR IRELAND. Will you ask Miss Cox if that is true?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did you hear that?

A Yes, I did.

There are—neither of the three (3) institutions mentioned are staffed to care for that range, and I'm not too sure yet what can be done in the final diagnosis for these particular institutions. I know three (3) of the patients of whom Doctor Ireland is speaking.

Q I think what Doctor Ireland asked—maybe I misunderstood her—but why do the schools send them to Laurelton Village, particularly when they become unmanageable? Was that substantially your question?

MR. TOMPKINS: When they became unmanageable at that institution.

A Elwyn is a private school that has its own admission policies and board of admission. There are a number of —six hundred (600) to be exact, wards of the Commonwealth at Elwyn. They do not take court committed cases. They are adimtted on the basis of their board of admission.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q By board of admission, you mean the Commonwealth pays for their board?

A They have an admission staff, we might call it.

Q But the Commonwealth pays on a per diem basis while they are at these institutions?

A That's right, the General Assembly passes particular appropriations every biennium for Elwyn. Very often, girls are placed in Elwyn on a trial basis, if they can adjust. In fact, they don't accept anybody under six (6) months' trial. Then there are two (2) particular cases that I am sure Doctor Ireland has in mind. One became badly disturbed and then she was sent on a visit to one of our mental hospitals. They declared that she was a mental defective without psychosis, so that she was then transferred, court committed, to Laurelton. That was of the nature that the central office knew about her all the way through.

Now, I think that as far as these from Polk and Pennhurst, I don't know about it. It would have to be arranged between the two (2) superintendents on an exchange basis.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Wouldn't that transfer still have to be by court order to get them into Laurelton?

A I don't know about that.

SENATOR PECHAN: Would it, Mr. Secretary? Do you know?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It might require court consent. It couldn't be done by order from either of the institutions. The institutions could agree between themselves, and then the court would consent to the transfer.

MR. TOMPKINS: Mr. Scretary, when a patient is once court committed, the court keeps control of that particular patient.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's right.

That's why I say the way that would be done is by institutional agreement with a statement through the court, and consent of the court to the transfer.

SENATOR FLEMING: I wonder if the reporter would read back; I didn't get one of the questions. The question that Doctor Ireland asked, whether Miss Cox had ever run an institution. Would you read that question back?

REPORTER: Are you referirng to her last question?

SENATOR FLEMING: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I believe the question was if I had ever supervised or lived with a mental defective delinquent and my reply was "no."

SENATOR FLEMING: Well, she answered it, Mr. Chairman. That's all right.

That was your question, was it not, Doctor Ireland?

DOCTOR IRELAND: Yes, that was the question,

whether she had ever lived with or had any practical experience in supervising closely a group of defective delinquents.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q And your answer, Miss Cox?

A No.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Miss Cox, personally I think that we are going far afield in a lot of this stuff, and I'm personally trying to find out whether or not there is inhumane treatment.

Granting that they might have all these various types of girls and granting that they did all these things, is it your opinion that such treatment was necessary or desirable or advisable for these patients, even though they may have done these things that they say they did?

SENATOR PECHAN: Did you not disqualify yourself awhile ago when you said earlier this evening that you were not a physician?

DOCTOR BOIES: No.

SENATOR PECHAN: Yes, she did. Before dinner, she said that she was not a physician and—

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q We all know that.

I'm asking her opinion as a trained worker in this particular field, her observations from other institutions, whether in her opinion this treatment accorded to these inmates was necessary or desirable and whether it was inhumane. Anybody can answer that as to their own personal opinion.

A If I had known that this kind of treatment as has been testified to in these hearings was in existence anywhere, including Laurelton State Village, I would have been the first to have cried in a loud voice against it.

DOCTOR BOIES: That's all.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Mr. Chiarman, could you clear up one thing that was brought out here, that in a thousand (1,000) cases there were sixty (60) that could be classified as rather troublesome or psychotic. I would like the Chair to clear up whether those forty (40) in Laurelton are part of the sixty (60)?

SENATOR SCOTT: We didn't get into specific cases on that. As a general statement, she said there would be a small number who would be of that category. I asked her if forty (40) would be a small number out of a thousand.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Are those forty (40) in Laurelton a part of that sixty (60), or whether the sixty (60) is over the whole—

THE WITNESS: Oh, he means Johnston.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Johnston, yes, whether the forty (40) in Johnston are all or part of the sixty (60)?

SENATOR SCOTT: You mean forty (40) at the present time or the forty (40) who were there—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I mean whether they are part of the sixty (60) that she's talking about.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Are you acquainted with every case of the forty (40) who were in Johnston at that time?

A I have read their records and I can say this, that of that forty (40)—well, just a minute. They are not all. All the forty (40) or the sixty (60), whatever I conjectured—that is purely conjecture because I don't have the facts and my guess is that they will come from all over the Village.

SENATOR PECHAN: I promised you I wouldn't ask you any more questions, and I won't. I have one, but I'm not going to do it.

THE WITNESS: Oh, please.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I have in my notes here when you testified before dinner, when you said you were not qualified because you were a psychologist, not a physician. Also under my notes you testified that you and Doctor Ireland agreed on the treatment that was being given at Laurelton Village.

A For this Vicki.

Q Or, for Vicki. You were talking about Vicki?

A Yes.

Q Well, I don't know but I have the notes here and—

A And that—

Q I mean then it was not inhumane the way Vicki was being treated?

A That's right, she needed the pack which she got.

Q See, what I am trying to come to, we've had those people who have said that Vicki was terribly mistreated.

A I'm speaking about only the day that she was in an acute state.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you, Are there any other questions?

I want to thank you very much. I know it's been quite an ordeal for you to sit there and I know it's been enlightening to me as well as to the other members of the Committee.

MR. TOMPKINS: May I ask one more question before she leaves the stand, just one?

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Miss Cox, I read here in a report on Vicki, a psychologist's report, and the report I am about to read was not included as a part of the news release of the Secretary on this particular patient, which states:

"More important, it should be possible to compensate for the deterioration that is to be expected if the diagnosis of epidemic encephalitis was a valid one."

That report was made out by the psychologist who was then at the institution. Now, what would that statement mean to you as a psychologist?

A Well, what did she base it on?

Q She based that statement upon a prior diagnosis at the age of six (6) of encephalitis.

A You know, Mr. Representative, it is most dangerous to attempt to make a diagnosis on a single statement out of context. I would—I just can't do that.

Q Why do you suppose the Secretary left that particular sentence out of his report? Here is the psychologist's report (indicating).

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You haven't got it all, Mr. Tompkins. I also left out the part in which she said that this is the type of girl for whom two hours of love and affection would be worth two thousand—I left that out, too.

MR. TOMPKINS. I am questioning this, as the psychologist reported it.

THE WITNESS: Now do I go on?

Is this testing my professional ability in interpreting tests?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q No, I'm trying to find out what that statement means to a psychologist.

(Mr. Tompkins handed "Psychological Report" to Witness.)

A Now, wait a minute. I can't find what you were reading.

Q It's the last sentence down. I've got it in pencil brackets there I believe, Miss Cox.

A Oh, thank you.

Let's see, the preceding statement, "Vicki should be able to make an adequate adjustment and to benefit from the training program offered. More important, it should be possible to compensate for the deterioration that is to be expected if the diagnosis of epidemic encephalitis was a valid one."

Well, encephalitis, as a psychologist interprets it from a medical diagnosis, can well mean damage to certain areas of the brain which would lower one's function on a whole and, particularly, in some areas. Now, with borderline mental ability we would expect that she could adjust within reason, hardly borderline, and that by gearing the program down to what we would expect. In other words, don't expect her to do too much and, especially, don't expect her to do too much because of this post-encephalitic condition, that you may get an over-reaction if you press her too far, if you expect too much. Keep the tensions down, reduce motivation to the minimum because if you don't, you'll get an over-reaction.

Q Well, is that any special evidence there? Does that statement there indicate that the disease was of such a nature that there would be a gradual deterioration, that she never would improve at all?

SENATOR PECHAN: May I ask another question to help this question?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I mean in a lay term, is encephalitis not softening of the brain as we—

A No, it's a high fever that causes—you're thinking of paresis softening of the brain. And besides, Mr. Tompkins, I would have to have a neurologist's report and all of the neurological findings before I would attempt to make such a wager as that.

SENATOR PECHAN: Again, I want to thank you, Miss Cox, for the time being. Thank you very much.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Mr. Tompkins, do you want that question cleared up about why the Secretary could do it now and didn't do it before? There is a legal answer to it if you want to know it.

MR. TOMPKINS: Why, yes, I would like very much to have an answer to that question, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, there is the specific statement in the 1929 Administrative Code that the members of the board of trustees are the managers without interference from any department head. There was in the same act, in the same period that that was passed, a provision that the Secretary has the right to make rules and regulations which, in his opinion, will be in the interest of the patients.

In 1938 that was amended—1939 that was amended by adding to those words that the Secretary has the right to make rules and regulations which, in his opinion, are necessary in the interest of the patients, there was added these words "when the Secretary makes such rules, the board shall carry them out."

It was under that section of the act, the amended section of the act, that I advised the managers of the department not to maintain the procedure used in Johnston Cottage, an institution formed for the purpose of caring for the mentally deficient, and quoted the section of the act when I issued the orders. So the regulations were adopted by me under the procedure of the 1939 amendment, after conference with Doctor Bengs and others in the department.

MR. TOMPKINS: Then that same authority was in there in 1953 and 1954?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes, it was. This thing could have been done before, there's no doubt about it.

MR. TOMPKINS: The recommendations just were never made apparently.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's correct. They just needed a little understanding and desire to do it, that's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are there any members of the board of trustees here? Is Mr. Showalter here?

MR. SHOWALTER: Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: Will you come forward please, Mr. Showalter?

CHARLES M. SHOWALTER, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name, Mr. Showalter?

A Charles M. Showalter.

Q Where is you home, Mr. Showalter?

A Presently at Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania.

Q What are your civilian duties?

A I'm sorry to say, retired.

Q Good, I'm going to be with you one of these days.

A Well, don't put it off too long.

Q You know what this is all about, what this investigation is all about. Would you like to make a statement before the Members of the Committee question you? You are at liberty to do so.

A Would you like me to make a statement with regard to my services in connection with the Board of Trustees or as a former steward of Laurelton State Village?

Q All of it, anything you want to talk about.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Are you precently a member of the board?

A I am.

Q How long have you been on the board?

A Since September 24, 1954.

Q September 24, 1954. Had you previously at any time been a member of the board?

A I had.

Q During what period of time had you been a previous member?

A About 1922 if I mistake not. That's too long ago to remember.

Q That is about when the institution was first opened, was it not?

A Yes, pretty soon thereafter.

Q How long were you on the board at that time?

A About two years.

Q Now, Mr. Showalter, were you present on the day that the Secretary of Welfare and his staff came to Laurelton, in February of this year?

A I was.

Q Was a full board there at that time?

A I believe we had a full board. I wouldn't be too positive.

Q Do you hold any office on the board at the present time?

A Vice-President.

Q Who's the President?

A Mr. Fred Maue, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Q Mr. Showalter, would you just tell us what happened when the Secretary came up to the board?

A Well, when the Secretary came in our board room, I felt that he came with his mind made up what he intended to tell us and the manner in which he presented it to us I felt wasn't due what I would hope to call an intelligent board of trustees. We seemed to have no part in the discussions. Several times questions were asked that were not satisfactorily answered, and the Secretary had the floor and we practically had no chance for interrogations.

Q You mean the board had no chance of interrogating the Secretary?

A That's right.

Q Well, what happened as a result of that—what happened as a result of that visit, Mr. Showalter?

A Well the things that happened from there on we felt that with the method of approach that we couldn't do anything about firing any of the superior officers or do anything with regard to revamping the methods of the procedure involved, and we continued to remain as trustees of the institution and do what we were told to do.

Q Were Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett at any time permitted to come before your board and answer any of the charges made by the Secretary?

A Doctor Ireland was.

Q Was she allowed to generally defend herself or only on one specific incident?

A She was not, only on one specific instance.

Q Was she allowed generally to—were these charges made to her and was she allowed to say anything regarding all the charges made by the Secretary?

A She had no chance for rebuttal.

Q She was only called in on one case?

A That is right.

Q And immediately dismissed?

A That is right.

Q Did she later request such an audience, do you know?

A With the Secretary?

Q Yes.

A I don't know whether she did.

Q At no time did she appear before the board in the presence of the Secretary and the Secretary repeat his charges to her?

A No, sir.

DOCTOR BOIES: I thought we were going to hear a statement from this man first.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, he can make a statement if he wants to.

MR. TOMPKINS: Well I started to question him because he didn't start to make a statement. He can go ahead and make a statement. I'm not trying to keep the man from making a statement.

THE WITNESS: I would first like to enlighten you gentlemen as to the method of procedure at Laureton State Village. I believe I'm in a position to know a little something, not egotistically, but I'm going to tell you exactly what I think.

I was there thirty (30) years as steward of the Laurelton State Village and I tried to enter into all the activities that devolved on a steward. I have seen Laurelton grow from the beginning almost to its present, I think, high rate of standing. Up to the time that Doctor Ireland became Superitendent of the Village, I was under the instruction and under the supervision of a Doctor Wolfe who instituted and organized the Laurelton State Village.

At the time Doctor Ireland became Superintendent, I immediately felt that I had acquired enough information, enough technique to perhaps help Doctor Ireland in an advisory capacity she having been a senior physician for I don't know how many years. We entered into such a friendship or whatever you want to call it. I could go to her with any problem and she came to me with any problem. The feelings were mutual. I'll say many, many of the times that Doctor Ireland counseled with me and I did the very same with her and I think—I want to say here that from my judgment at Laurelton State Village, whatever seems to have been punishment at Laurelton State Village is correctional in my way of thinking.

I've seen a lot of activity. I'd like to clarify what I know about straps. I've heard so much about straps. I knew of straps ever since I was at the Laurelton State Village. I personally know when the girls deviled the attendant or whoever was there, "That strap hurts; that's too tight"—I've helped to put straps on many a girl. I believe that my judgment is fairly sound.

I'd examine the strap and find out whether it was chafing or what was the matter, and I don't know as I ever loosened a strap. I wouldn't say that I didn't, but I wouldn't say that any of the straps were too tight. Now, this is what happened. A girl will take those straps on her wrists and she'll twist them, pull them and do anything under the sun to make an irritation under the strap and there you have an irritated arm. Now, anybody can do that. I've seen more than one girl take a bobby pin, scratch herself under the strap and make believe that the strap hurt her or cut her in some manner. There was nothing to it at all. That was all for sympathy and attention.

Now, there has been a great deal said about punishment and I want to repeat specifically that in all my time serving at the Laurelton Institution, both as steward and a member of the Board of Trustees, I have never seen anything done for punishment. I believe it was a method of constructive work that was instituted for the betterment of the girls in residence at Laurelton State Village.

As for any methods that may have been pursued there —I can't say all of them, but I know a lot of them—I would like to elaborate on a statement that was made here about girls being undressed in the presence of men, mind you. Now, I know something about that. I will say to you that in all my time that I've had experience with girls being brought in from runaways or from unmanageable girls, if man power was used there was no exposure. As far as I'm concerned, I can remember of several times

of girls who ran away, came back maybe with their clothing half torn off, their stockings ripped to pieces and what have you, wet to the skin, cold. Those girls were undressed and put to bed and given something warm to drink or what have you. Now, there's no man would let those girls in those wet clothing, but the attendants could not undress those girls because they were vicious. They just wouldn't be undressed, but the method of undressing was of such a nature that there was no exposure. I believe that there are some men from Laurelton State Village can substantiate that statement at the present time.

SENATOR PECHAN: Proceed, Mr. Showalter.

THE WITNESS: I'm just trying to think what else will—

With regard to this Johnston Cottage, I seem to have a little something to do with that, not very much. I knew that Johnston Cottage was going to be built with the idea of protection for the girls who needed such protection as has been described here. I knew that type of building was going to go up. I didn't order it by no manner or means, but it seemed to have been designed all through the way, all through the procedure of the General State Authority that such a building was necessary. I know that the General State Authority went into investigations to find out why such a building was necessary before it was built. That was the conclusion that they came to, that Laurelton required such a building for the type of girls that we have.

I think it's needless to say that your steward of the Laurelton State Village right now said—I believe I heard him make the remark that he had his shirt torn from his back and what have you. Well, that's old stuff. We've been used to that. Now, what type of girls do that? I don't even need to answer that. We all know that it's the vicious type that will not stand for correction or for enlightenment in any manner whatsoever.

I think someone made mention that some fellow had some ribs broken. Well, I'm the guy. I had some ribs broken and I'm sure it wasn't funny. A State officer was in charge of one girl in his car and I had a driver and was in charge of a girl in my car, and the girl decided to fight and kick and, well, just about anything that she could have done to me to hurt me or what have you. She made a lunge up in the car and came down, and I had a rib broken on what was a robe rail at that time. I had three ribs broken. So, this handling these girls so easily when they become vicious is just out of the question. It just can't be done, that's all.

They—I've seen this bed business, the mattresses torn to pieces and steel springs torn apart that you'd wonder how any person without a tool could do it. I've seen it lying on the floor, mattresses torn to pieces, springs broken to pieces. Who does that type of destruction? A girl that can't be managed except that she be placed in some sort of a position where she can't do further damage.

So far as girl treatment is concerned, I've seen nothing at Laurelton State Village that's cruel in my estimation. In regard to the mattress, when someone made a statement that a girl was lying on the floor after she tore her mattress, I saw this very act myself after she tore the mattress and the debris was taken out. I don't think any parent, if their child would have acted that way would have said, "Now, we're going to give you another mattress; now, please don't tear it." I don't think that would have been the attitude of anyone. Now, was that cruel to make that girl lie on the floor with a blanket or a cover or what have you? I don't think it was. I think it was a method of showing her that it wasn't all roses to act that way.

I can't think of anything else right now. I think I have fairly covered it.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Showalter, I want to read to you a statement which was made by Secretary Shapiro on February 23rd, and I quote:

"I went to Laurelton to see if there was any truth to conditions I had become suspicious about when I read the records of that institution covering the past three years. I found conditions which I described last week as reminiscent of the Dark Ages, and I acquainted the Board with these facts. When the Board seemed unwilling or unable to cope with the situation which I uncovered, I felt keenly that my responsibilities as Secretary of Welfare called for action. I have taken that action" and so on.

Now, what I would like to ask you, Mr. Showalter, is what did Secretary Shapiro complain to you about, sir, you and the other members of the board, conditions that would be reminiscent of the Dark Ages at Laurelton?

A Well, with the methods that were in vogue at Johnston Cottage, and I don't know how long the Secretary was up there to see what was in vogue there. I think everything that has been stated with regard to turning off water and what have you, I'm sure that I can substantiate that because I know that if the girls had an opportunity, their food went into the commode or their food went on the floor or in some attendant's face or what have you. As a method again of training and of letting the girls know that it wasn't all fun, the water was turned off for a certain length of time. I don't know how long; I wasn't there.

Q What did the Secretary at the board meeting say that you and the members of the board should do?

A I don't remember that he told us to do anything, except perhaps to advise us that things weren't right and it would be up to us to correct them.

Q Do you remember—I don't know if you would—but do you remember the date of the meeting that he had with you when he advised you of that, to do something about it?

A I don't remember the date.

Q Did you, as a member of the board, feel that there was any justification at all to Mr. Shapiro's charges that there was cruelty at the Village?

A I did not and the other members can speak for themselves.

SENATOR FLEMING: That's all.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mr. Showalter, two (2) girls testified here last week, Mrs. Schneeberg and Miss Wilson, that they did not talk to Doctor Ireland or to the members of the board about cruel conditions, that they went to Secretary Shapiro. Is that true? These girls never came to the board and complained about the treatment?

A No, sir.

Q Mrs. Schneeberg or Miss Wilson?
A No, sir.
Q They've never been to a meeting?
A No, sir.
Q Did any of the employees ever come and complain about conditions at the Village?
A To the Board of Trustees?
Q Yes.
A Not during my tenure, from September 24, 1954.
Q Would any of the employees come to you and say, "Now, this could be done in a better way." I mean, none of them came. Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett never had any recommendations to the board?
A No, sir, except in a general way. For the welfare of the running of the institution, yes, but no specific method.

BY MR. KORNICK:
Q Mr. Showalter, did Mrs. Mensch contact you about conditions at Laurelton and what did you do?
A Mrs. Mensch?
Q Mensch.
SENATOR PECHAN: Mensch—M-e-n-s-c-h.
A Not to my knowledge.

BY MR. KORNICK:
Q Has she ever contacted you?
A No, sir.
Q Did the Secretary request you to fire Doctor Ireland?
A No, sir.
Q He did not?
A No, sir.
Q Would you say that the program now being carried out is not a good program?
A This present regime?
Q Yes.
A I am not in a position to know. I'm not familiar with the program as it is being operated at the present time.
Q You had mentioned here some time ago, several minutes ago, about the girls not being undressed in front of men. Is that true?
A I beg your pardon.
Q You had stated that the girls were not being undressed in front of men.
A In front of men in such a manner that there was no exposure. I will uphold that statement through any argument that may be presented, because that is one of the sacred things of Laurelton State Village.
Q Well, may I quote to you from one of the reports of May 2, 1953, where it says:
"Pat went into her room without much trouble but refused to undress, so men and I (O'Dell) undressed her, then we placed her in restraints."
A I wasn't there.
Q Well, didn't you state just now that that never happened up there?
A In my jurisdiction and in my observation, no. I can't imagine that it's being conducted otherwise. However, Mrs. O'Dell or—they can speak for themselves.
Q In other words, you didn't know what was going on up at Laurelton either?
A When?
Q In other words, you didn't know what was going on at Laurelton, Johnston Cottage?
A In this present regime?
Q No, this happened May 2, 1953.
A I knew partially what was going on. I went up there frequently.
May I make another statement?
SENATOR PECHAN: You may, Sir.
THE WITNESS: I have heard it said here that the girls in the wings of Johnston Cottage seemed to be very happy and very free and having a good time. In my observation, when I got into Johnston Cottage the girls in the wings—I don't know how many and I don't know whether it was a special time that I got there—but I saw girls playing games, dancing and just having a grand time. Now that doesn't apply all the time, but they still had their free moments and they were having a grand time in the wings.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:
Q Mr. Showalter, how long have you been a member of the Board of Trustees?
A Since September 24, 1954.
Q During your course as a member of the Board of Trustees, how many times did you visit Johnston Cottage?
A I think twice, as I remember.
Q During your stay as a member of the Board of Trustees, did Doctor Ireland ever tell you or report to you the conditions about the inmates in Johnston Cottage?
A No, sir.
Q Did anyone ever tell you about the conditions there?
A No, sir.
Q Now, you mentioned something about the girls running away and coming back, and their dresses were torn and their stockings were torn. Did they come back voluntarily?
A Very few of them. We've had occasions that they got tired of the job and came back and wanted to get food and warm clothing and what not.
To clarify why their clothing were torn, we have a mountain right back of the Village and they start for the mountain, perhaps at three, four, five o'clock, maybe six o'clock in the evening, wandering around out in the brush to keep away from the main highway so they're not apprehended and you'd be surprised at the condition they come in some times.
Q I believe you testified that then the girls came back wet, torn, that you put them to bed in a warm bed and gave them food, hot food and something to drink. Do you consider that humane or a corrective method of treatment?
A To put them to bed?
Q Yes.
A I certainly consider that very humane.
Q Now, when one of the girls was strapped down for ten (10) days, what do you consider that?
A I don't know that they were. Now, I know they're strapped down, but I don't know for what reason and I don't know whether they were strapped for ten (10) days, continuously in straps without being released from the staps. I wouldn't know that.
Q You don't know that?
A No, sir.
Q Now, when the Secretary spoke to the Board of Trustees, did he give you the impression that he wanted to fire Doctor Ireland?

A No.
Q He didn't?
A No.
Q What impression did he create upon you?
A Well, the method of approach—I felt if Secretary Shapiro would have come there with a mind open for corrective matters and said to the Board of Trustees that things aren't right here and let's get together and see what's the matter and you Republicans get out, we would have all quit immediately. There would have been no question about politics at all.
Q And that was your opinion; he should have said, "You Republicans get out?"
A Well, if we didn't do as he directed, I presume that would have been the ultimate answer.
Q Now, you stated that you were a steward there for some thirty (30) years. During the course of your thirty (30) years, before Johnston Cottage was erected, did they have a building that took care of the girls that are now being taken care of by the Johnston Cottage?
A We had buildings that had rooms to take care of such girls, not as efficiently as Johnston but it was managed.
Q What do you mean by "efficiently," Mr. Showalter?
A That the girls could be handled with the method that is being used at Johnston so much easier than to have it scattered around through the various cottages in the institution.
Q How long ago was it since you saw these girls dancing at Johnston Cottage?
A I would say within the last year; not since Secretary Shapiro has taken over.
Q That was before Secretary Shapiro took over?
A Before that, that's right.
Q Has there been any member of the Board of Trustees dismissed within the recent two (2) or three (3) months?
A I think not, not to my knowledge.
Q Are you still a member of the board?
A I am.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q Mr. Showalter, I would like to go back to the date of the meeting of the board, at the time that Secretary Shapiro paid the board a visit. Who was present on that occasion?
A I believe all the members were present. I wouldn't be too positive.
Q Well, in addition to practically all the members of the board, who else was there, the Secretary?
A The Secretary.
Q Was anyone with him?
A Doctor Bengs—now wait, I don't remember now.
Q Doctor Bengs was there?
A Yes, he was.
Q Was Miss Cox there, do you know?
A I think she was.
MISS COX: No.
THE WITNESS: All right, I stand corrected.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:
Q I would like to quote from a press release of Secretary Shapiro, of February 23, 1955. This is a continuation of what Senator Fleming read. It says this:
"During the Board meeting at Laurelton, while I was describing the conditions I had uncovered there, I asked Mr. Maue (Fred W., President of the Board of Trustees) if they wished me to confront Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett with my description of the situation as I saw it, and my supporting witnesses. At that time the Board said no."
A Not to my knowledge. The board—I had no part in saying "no." I didn't hear any other member saying "no," to my knowledge.
Q Did you hear Secretary Shapiro make that offer?
A I don't think I did, not to my knowledge.
SENATOR SCOTT: That's all.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:
Q Mr. Showalter, did Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett appear before the Board of Trustees from time to time and make their reports on the operation of the Village?
A During my tenure, they did.
Q And they conferred with you in connection with the problems at the Village?
A That's right.
Q They tried to seek your advice on what to do on the Village problems?
A Doctor Ireland submitted an extensive report which goes to the Secretary of Welfare and to the various departments at Harrisburg, of the report Doctor Ireland gives to the Board of Trustees and we may criticize or we may suggest, as the case might be.
Q Well, when you have a meeting of the board, does Doctor Ireland come in and confer with you in connection with the operation of the Village?
A She is in the board meeting from the beginning to the end, in all meetings that I've been to.
Q You're still a member of the Board of Trustees?
A I am.
Q Has the Secretary of Welfare laid before the board his plans for the future operation of the Village?
A Not to my knowledge.
Q Has he conferred with the board in connection with his actions at Laurelton Village, other than the meetings early in February, around the middle of February?
A Not to my knowledge.
Q What is being done there is being done without having been submitted to you and without your knowledge or without your having passed upon it?
A With the exception that Miss Cox rendered a report at a board meeting that was called, where there was no quorum and no action was taken on it and we listened to the report and no action was taken.
Q Do you recall approximately when that was?
A I presume it was the meeting of February—the first Friday in February, whenever that was.
SENATOR PECHAN: Dave, do you have any questions?

BY DOCTOR BOIES:
Q Mr. Showalter, you said that in your opinion all these measures taken were correctional and you agreed with them. Is that right?
A That's right.
Q Do you consider strapping a girl down from April 19th until beyond May 3rd as correctional?
A I don't know the charges that involve that. As I said, I think I repeated that before, if she were strapped down continuously without having been taken out of

the straps, I doubt whether I would condone that. I don't know whether she was.

Q But you don't think that you would condone it if she was?

A Not if she were not taken out of the straps at all.

Q Did the Secretary in any conversation with the board mention politics in any way?

A I don't recall that he did.

DOCTOR BOIES: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. TOMPKINS: What are the dates on this inquiry you are making here?

DOCTOR BOIES: About that girl.

SENATOR PECHAN: Those dates have been—

DOCTOR BOIES: It started April 19 and the last one here is May 3.

SENATOR PECHAN: That has not been verified. We'll have to verify those dates that that girl was in—What you are reading there, Dave, is out of context. We will have to verify it.

DOCTOR BOIES: I understand that, but there is almost daily reference to it.

SENATOR PECHAN: We'll have to take it out of these books. We'll find out.

SENATOR FLEMING: I have no questions.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q You said you helped to put some of these girls in straps.

A That's right.

Q While they were put in straps, did you ever see them getting any shots, hypodermic?

A I did not.

Q You did not?

A No, sir.

Q Well, one thing that I didn't quite get clear is that when these girls are put in straps I can readily see how they would continually work around and chafe the skin, if the strap was not too tight. I can understand that. What I couldn't understand is with this girl bound, with the two feet and the two hands, where she would get a bobby pin to work under the strap?

A She may have had one arm loose that she could use that bobby pin and use it to a good advantage. Many times—I helped strap a girl three (3) times and she thought it was fun and said, "Now, I'll be out until you come up again." I was called in with one (1) or two (2) of the other men and she was out a third time. I don't know what happened there.

Q Then your contention is that the reason she could do that with a bobby pin, she got one hand loose.

A That's right.

Q That's right; that's what you mean?

A That's right.

Q While you were a director since 1954, did at any time any nurse come to you and complain about the treatment the patients were getting?

A No, sir.

Q They never did? As a director now I am talking about.

A No, sir.

Q They never did?

A No, sir.

SENATOR DERK: That's all.

THE WITNESS: May I make another statement?

SENATOR PECHAN: Yes, sir; you may.

THE WITNESS: Another feature of this strap business, if these straps are fastened to the girls with a strap between—we have all manner, I think we have them here somewhere—that has a lock on. Those girls will take that strap and hammer that lock against the bed or against a concrete wall until the lock is battered so that the mechanics will have to take the lock off and put a new one on.

We had to supply new locks continuously because that was an old method of trying to knock the lock loose and get the restraint off and what not.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask the gentleman whether it isn't true that when I first came up with Doctor Bengs, I raised the question of why Mrs. Dyer was dismissed?

A Yes, that's right.

Q Will the witness tell the Committee whether it isn't true that they told me that she was dismissed because she had been insubordinate in writing to the Secretary of Welfare instead of going to the board complaining about another employee?

A That is right.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that the Secretary of Welfare stated to the board that he had reason to believe that what the girl said was true and that in spite of the fact that two (2) days before the Secretary came up, his office called Doctor Ireland and she had repeated the statement that what the girl said was malicious and untrue? Wasn't that called to the attention of the board?

A Will the Secretary state that again?

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, what is the girl's name? I missed it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't want to name the girl's name. I just want to use the—

SENATOR PECHAN: The person who was discharged? Oh, all right.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q There was an employee discharged, and isn't it true that I called to the attention of the board that the girl had been discharged for insubordination because she had gone to the Secretary of Welfare. The witness has said "yes" to that.

I then asked whether it isn't true that the Secretary of Welfare stated that he had been told by Doctor Ireland only a few days before, again, that what Mrs. Dyer said was malicious and untrue and that the Secretary had reason to believe that it was true and that he wanted Doctor Ireland to be brought in for the purpose of ascertaining that.

A I believe that's right.

Q Isn't it true that when Doctor Ireland came in, the Secretary asked Doctor Ireland to produce the record of the employee and she did produce it?

A That's right.

Q Isn't it true that from the record Doctor Ireland produced a pink slip, dated June 1954, in which it was specifically stated, in red ink, that the employee did have active syphilis?

A Well, I didn't see that and I can't answer that question.

Q Will the witness state whether it isn't true that the paper was handed around from the President to every

member of the board and everyone had to admit they knew nothing about that?

A I don't recall.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that Doctor Bengs and I told the board that on our way up we were debating the question as to whether or not, when the three (3) witnesses, the two (2) witnesses who I thought were going to testify before the board, Doctor Ireland should be there or not and we decided to leave that question up to the board? Isn't it true that Doctor Bengs and I both asked the board to decide that question and they said that they would rather not do it?

A You mean to have Doctor Ireland present at the time of this conference?

Q Isn't it true that the Secretary suggested to the board that they should determine the question of whether or not Doctor Ireland should be in and listen to the testimony that was to be given by witnesses?

A With regard to this particular case?

Q No, with regard to what was going on at Johnston Cottage.

A No, sir.

Q The witness doesn't recall that?

A No, sir.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that when the Secretary told the board that he was going to produce witnesses, that Mr. showalter said, "If one of those witnesses is Mrs. Schneeberg, I won't believe her on her oath?"

A That is right.

Q Will the witness agree that the Secretary then said to him, "if before the board even hears a person they won't believe her on oath, how does the board expect Mrs. Dyer to get any comfort in going to the board? Why was the board then surprised that she went to the Secretary?" Does the witness remember that?

A I do not.

Q Does the witness remember that the Secretary told the board that he had been in Johnston Cottage, that he had examined the place and that he felt that that kind of an institute building had no place on an institution which was erected for the purpose of caring for the mentally deficient?

A That is right.

Q Does the witness remember that the board, after hearing the witnesses—all of them, three (3) of them who testified to what went on at Johnston Cottage—that then most of the board said that they knew nothing about that?

A That is right.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that the Secretary was asked whether he was asking that Doctor Ireland should be discharged and the Secretary said that was the problem of the board?

A I don't recall that.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that what the Secretary said was that whether or not Doctor Ireland should be discharged was what the board should determine after giving Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett an opportunity to talk to the board and defend themselves?

A Subsequently to the meeting, not in the meeting.

Q That was when the Secretary was invited to lunch with the board. The board asked the question then whether Doctor Ireland should be discharged and the Secretary said that they should be given an opportunity to defend themselves. Will the witness say whether that's correct?

A I do not remember that statement.

Q Does the witness—will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that the Secretary said whether the board dismisses Doctor Ireland or not, one thing the Secretary insists must be done is that Johnston Cottage should cease to be used in the manner in which the witness has testified it had been used?

A I don't recall the Secretary saying anything with regard to Doctor Ireland being discharged, but I do remember the latter statement that the Secretary states now.

Q That the Secretary insisted that Johnston Cottage should cease to be used in the manner in which the witness has said it was being used?

A Immediately.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's right. That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions to ask through the Committee?

DOCTOR IRELAND: I have none.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Edgett, do you want to ask Mr. Showalter any questions through the Committee?

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Did you ever have any difficulties with the Assistant Superintendent?

A I did not. I have heard it said that people were afraid to approach the district superintendent—I beg your pardon, the Assistant Superintendent. I felt free any time to go into either the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent with any problem whatsoever and I always had a hearing, and I want to state further that all of these deductions, gentlemen, have been arrived at not by trial and error so to speak.

I have seen Doctor Edgett in her office a many a night. I even act as watchman sometimes, anything you know—not just quite lately but she's in her office a many a night until midnight. Doing what? Analyzing the reports that came in and making deductions for the welfare of the girls, how she would sieve out or eliminate certain girls that couldn't go to the field to work; medical attention was given them if they had a head ache. I am sure that they had a hearing; that they weren't sent out because they were ill. I don't know of any cruelty there. I have seen these girls work and we all worked and if you have time to listen, you might as well listen to this.

In the early days when we started to work at Laurelton State Village—some of them are here—well, in the earlier days when we started to work at Laurelton State Village, not under the direction of Doctor Ireland, we were handicapped for money, personnel and what have you.

All right, we wanted to build a big fruit cellar. Why? Because we wanted to store vegetables for the benefit of the girls during the winter. Of course, we did. We wanted to keep them. We had no way of keeping them, no place to put them. All right, what did we do?

I was made—I don't know whether it was boss or foreman or something or another. We had a grading problem on the grounds and there was coarse gravel dug up in this grading project. We utilized that gravel with chunks, perhaps—oh, you know what gravel is—various

size chunks of gravel, gave the girls hatchets, hammers, anything we could get to hammer those aggregates so that we could mix that into concrete. That's the way we got our start. Maybe that was frugal, I don't know what you call it, but that's the way we got our start.

All right, let's follow that. That fruit cellar was being built at that time and these girls were detailed to take the concrete that was mixed by hand, by someone, and we made a bucket brigade and these girls, at the scene of the building of this fruit cellar, when the aggregate was taken higher passed a bucket or pail of cement from one to the other, twenty-five (25) girls, until it got up there where it belonged. Now, if that was cruel, that's terrible. It did them good. They went home, got a good night's supper and sleep and—

Now, that was some of the things we did. I don't see that under Doctor Ireland's administration. I see them working out in the fields and in the laundry and, there again, I see so many good things done at Laurelton State Village that I think these things that we're talking about here now are just the one little side of the picture of Laurelton State Village. The good that has been done there—go to your Biennial Reports and see what that says, and I defy anyone to contest the contents of this report.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I am going to ask you a question; you do not have to answer it. Why did you make the statement that you would not believe Mrs. Schneeberg under oath?

A I'll tell you why. The approach that the Secretary gave us in the beginning of his dissertation—I think perhaps I got off on the wrong foot and made that statement, and whatver Mrs. Schneeberg testified here under oath, I ask that that be stricken from the record because I wasn't in any shape.

Q You still didn't answer why you don't believe her under oath.

A Well, all right.

Q Don't you like her? I mean, why?

A No, sir, I like the girl. No, strike that from the record.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask the gentleman whether it isn't a fact that he has known Mrs. Schneeberg and has lived in the neighborhood with her for years?

A That's right, that's right. I have nothing against Mrs. Schneeberg, but when the Secretary questioned Mrs. Schneeberg with regard to this mattress business, Mrs. Schneeberg made the statement that the girl or girls had to lie on the floor and let it go at that.

Now you know a half-truth isn't very—here we tell the whole truth. We try to, but when that was eliminated by Mrs. Schneeberg and the things that I knew were cooking up for this uncalled for, as I thought, business, I felt that Mrs. Schneeberg needed to have something to remind her that she should have followed that and said why the girl slept on the floor—because she tore her mattress and the Secretary didn't know it at that time. That was a half-truth that should have been followed through.

Q Mr. Chairman, will the Committee ask the witness whether there wasn't a note of politics brought in in this manner; that the Secretary said to the board that he did not like the procedure of the board appointing one of its members as the farm manager and went over the objection of the Secretary of Welfare, and that the Secretary of Welfare's objection was drawn to political influence?

A I believe that was the gist of the conversation.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary you're talking about the old Secretary of Welfare; not under your regime?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is correct. That's definitely before my time.

SENATOR PECHAN: When was that, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It was in the board minutes. I called it to their attention, that it was in the board minutes, and it happened about a year before I got there. And I called to their attention the fact that the Secretary, the then Secretary of Welfare, had designated a board member as being incompetent to manage the farm and after political influence, the Secretary's refusal to agree was withdrawn and the man was appointed on the board.

THE WITNESS: Well, Mr. Secretary, you won't hold that charge against me, I wasn't there.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't hold the charge against you at all. I don't belive you had anything to do with it.

THE WITNESS: No, I didn't know it was there.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You weren't there, that's right.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Showalter, you said you gave these girls hammers and hatches to work. Were you not afraid that these girls, who you have termed as being vicious, would strike you?

A No, they weren't the vicious type. We knew who we were working with.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q That was twenty (20) years ago, too, wasn't it?

A That's right.

Q When you only had the mental defectives?

A That's right, when we could select our own crowd.

BY DOCTOR KOLONKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Showalter, I appreciate the efforts that you have put in at Laurelton Village, and I never have been in any institution or on any institution grounds so beautiful as the one up in that Village and I attribute that to you and your bucket brigade.

A Thank you.

Q Because we did the same thing in the Army in the First World War, but I do want to ask one question. You said that this new program that is instilled now at Laurelton Village, nobody came to the board to present that for your approval?

A No.

Q And you made a statement that you had one meeting and there wasn't a quorum present. How many meetings did you have since the 4th of February of the Board of Trustees? Did you have any meetings?

A No.

Q You didn't have any. Therefore, the board couldn't present a program.

A That's right. Now wait, I would like to clarify this again, that Miss Cox did present a report of activities which was not acted on by the board which did not constitute a quorum.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Thank you.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Your meetings are once a month?

A That's right, regularly.

I would like to call another attention to you gentlemen. You were all in Johnston and perhaps—do you have more time?

SENATOR PECHAN: Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: You were in Johnston and you perhaps were in other buildings. Now there's no fun about this. I defy any of you to have found in any building or in any quarters, any method of suppressing odors of any kind in the way of sprays or anything. Laurelton State Village is kept clean and immaculate in every department by strict observation of what is going on and direction by Doctor Ireland, that no formulas of any kind shall be used to deaden or kill any body odors or otherwise.

SENATOR PECHAN: I agree and I saw that.

THE WITNESS: Well, if you found it, I would like to know where it was.

SENATOR PECHAN: No, everything was very clean. Are there any other questions?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I guess that ought to be enough.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very buch, Mr. Showalter.

We will adjourn the meeting until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, the hearing recess at 10:15 p. m., to reconvene on Wednesday, March 30, 1955, at 10:00 a.m.)

(Wednesday, March 30, 1955, at 10:00 a. m.)

SENATOR PECHAN. The meeting will please come to order. This morning the Secretary of Welfare is unable to be here because of appointments that he has in Philadelphia and then in Washington. So if there is anyone in the Department that would like to make notes of any of the information or testimony that is given that may be helpful or pertinent to the Secretary, I wish you would do that, and tomorrow when we resume our hearing he will be permitted to ask questions.

I think Mr. Tompkins has a statement he would like to make for the record before we call any witnesses before us. Go ahead, Representative Tompkins.

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read into the record at this point from page 2722 of the 1951 Legislative Journal, June 5th. This is a report that was made by the lady Members of the Welfare Committee of the House of Representatives upon having made a visit to the Harrisburg Hospital and Laurelton State Village, the Honorables Mary A. Varallo, Josephine C. Coyle, Marion L. Munley, Susie Monroe and Marian E. Markley, wherein they state with reference to Laurelton Village: "The Laurelton State Village is headed by a woman physician, Dr. Effie C. Ireland. The hospital under her leadership deserves high praise and commendation, seeing that patients receive the best possible care and service. She is doing a magnificent job."

The rest of the report relates to the Harrisburg Hospital.

SENATOR PECHAN. I have a letter that came to me this morning, it is to the Legislative Investigation, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen: Noticed in this mornings' Inquirer" this is dated March 22nd, and it comes from Philadelphia, "noticed in this mornings' Inquirer that the investigation of Laurelton employees' will begin tomorrow. It doesn't seem fitting to me, that people who serve an institution for such a long period of time and so diligently should be subjected to treatment reminiscent of the dark ages, in appreciation of their years of service. I have in mind both Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett. My sister was an inmate at Laurelton and died there. She was given the best of care and treated most kindly. She couldn't write but another patient, in another condition was appointed to do for her. Her medical condition was constantly checked and in general, she was given the finest of care. When her condition became critical, we were kept informed, personally, by both of these doctors. Our family, were given gracious treatment also at visiting times. What I cannot understand, is the publicity that is given these investigations by the political newcomers. Can't they get their relatives jobs any other way except at the expense of scandalizing people of capability such as these women are? It is almost frightening, when the stories appear in the papers. We who have had the experience are most concerned. No wonder there is a shortage of fine personnel in our civic institutions. Who wants to be underpaid and then cast aside at the whim of a new brand politician. The investigators go to these places, take a bird's eye view and a big fuss is made. Why not make them stay in the institutions for a period of time, long enough to demonstrate what they would do and how they would handle the patients, they refer to.

Usually after one of these investigations, they make the job of caring for these people doubly hard by grapevine messages carried into the institutions. From some of the articles appearing in the papers, it would seem to me that Mr. Shapiro is sort of feathering his own nest. That in the not too far distant future, he will be looking out from the patient side. There is certainly something wrong with a person who so quickly finds so many things wrong with a job that has been done well for so long Again may I say Thank You to Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland for their kindness and care to our loved one." She signs it, and of course, she asks that her name be withheld. But she does sign it.

MR. BOIES. Mr. Chairman, I think it would have been a lot more appropriate if you would have held that letter until tomorrow when the Secretary is here.

SENATOR PECHAN. It is available to him.

MR. BOIES. I mean, to read the letter out with remarks like that about the Secretary. You don't know that person that wrote that letter, neither does the Committee.

SENATOR PECHAN. No, I don't, but it is addressed not to me but to the Investigation Committee.

MR. BOIES. There are insinuations made there—

SENATOR PECHAN. It is not addressed to me, it is addressed to the Committee, and I had to read it.

MR. BOIES. Well, you didn't have to read it while the Secretary was absent, Mr. Chairman.

MR. KORNICK. No, it is addressed to me personally. the record which is just vice versa to what you read.

SENATOR PECHAN. You may read it if it is addressed to the Committee.

MR. KORNICK. No, it's addressed to me personally. I wasn't going to get into this—

SENATOR PECHAN. If it's addressed to the Committee—

Mr. KORNICK. No, it's addressed to me personally.

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, I just wanted to get it into the record.

MR. FRED MAUE, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Are you presently the President of the Board?

A That is correct.

Q And where is your home, Mr. Maue?

A Shamokin, Pa.

Q Would you like to make a general statement before these gentlemen question you?

A Yes, I would.

Q I mean, that is pertinent to—

A I would like to relate the circumstances and the facts connected with the meeting we had with Mr. Shapiro early in February.

Mr. Shapiro called me on the telephone, I think about 10:00 o'clock one morning, and asked me if I would call a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton Village for 10:00 o'clock the next day, that he would like to present some facts and information to the Board that he didn't think we were aware of. I told him at that time that I had a meeting with the union officials in my plant for 2:00 o'clock that afternoon and unless I could get back for that meeting I would like to change the time. He said, "Oh, it won't take very long," he said, "I would like to be back in Harrisburg by noon." So I accordingly called the meeting.

In the meeting Mr. Shapiro related to the Board some testimony that was given to him by two nurses and an investigator. He went into considerable detail as to what these women had said to him, and, when he was finished relating what they had told him, I suggested that we call Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland into the meeting, that I saw no necessity—I might go back, he wanted to bring the nurses and the investigator in immediately. I said I saw no necessity for that, that we were willing to take his word of what he had told us, and I thought Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett should be called in. But he insisted we listen to these ladies, or women, and they were brought in.

Well, they related just the same thing as Mr. Shapiro had told us, and I asked each one of them when they were finished why they had never reported these things to Dr. Ireland, why they had never come to the Board. Each one stated that they were afraid they would lose their jobs. That was the only reason they could advance. I didn't think that was a very good reason, as far as I was concerned. Certainly, if someone had come to me and told me what they told Mr. Shapiro I wouldn't have discharged them.

But, at any rate, after they told their story Mr. Shapiro made some further remarks and brought up a few other issues, and he stood up and said, "Now, gentlemen, the matter is in your hands for you take action." And he left the meeting.

After that we had a short meeting of the Board, and I stated that I had to be back in Shamokin at 2:00 o'clock. By then it was nearly 1:00, and we decided to hold a meeting the next day, which we did, and at which time we called in Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett. After listening to what they had to say and refuting some of the statements that have been made, and the charges brought against them, we felt that some kind of an impartial investigation should be made to give Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett an opportunity to state their case and, also, to find out if the conditions in the secure cottage, or the Johnston Cottage, were in accordance with standard practice of treating mental deficients.

We didn't feel as a Board we were either qualified or competent, neither did we feel that Mr. Shapiro was competent to pass judgment on whether or not that cottage was properly run.

So we got in touch with a Dr. Storrs up in Connecticut, I think it was, and asked him to appoint some men familiar with mental deficient practice to come down to Laurelton and make an investigation. He gave me the names of a number of men to get in touch with, he did not want to do it himself, he figured it would be better if we could induce some men to come and conduct an investigation.

Well, we were certainly successful, because every man that I contacted figured that this was nothing but a political proposition and they didn't want to get mixed up in Pennsylvania politics.

So, as a last resort—well, I ought to go back a little bit. In the meantime Mr. Shapiro ordered Johnston Cottage closed, he ordered all the inmates in that cottage transferred to the other cottages, he ordered the locks taken off the doors and a lot of other things.

Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland on a Friday night by telegram sent me their resignations, which did not reach me until about 7:00 o'clock the next morning. I immediately then called a meeting of the Board for 1:00 o'clock that afternoon and at that Board meeting the Board decided they would not accept the resignations of these two doctors, we felt that above everything else they should be given a hearing.

Mr. Shapiro referred to the conditions at the Johnston Cottage as being reminiscent of the dark ages. We felt Mr. Shapiro's actions were on a par with the way they would do things over in Russia, not the way they would do things here in the United States. And it was for that reason in particular that we would not accept the resignations until they had a hearing.

Inasmuch as I was not successful to induce any doctors familiar with this kind of work to come to the Village, I contacted Henry Lark, who was our County Chairman, and told him I thought a senatorial investigation should be made of conditions up there. And I think that is the reason this thing was brought about.

That, in general, is what transpired. I could maybe go into a little more detail in some respects, but I don't think that is necessary, that in substance is what transpired so far as the Board of Trustees is concerned.

Q Are you finished?

A I think that's about the substance of it, yes.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Maue, how long did this go on, the hearing, at this Board of Trustees' hearing? Did Mr. Shapiro forcefully ask for anyone's resignation?

A No, he didn't ask forcefully for their resignation but the gist of all that he was saying to us and the inference of all that he said to us was that he wanted us to fire Dr. Edgett.

Q Did you have any authority to discharge or to hire?

A We did not.

Q You didn't?

A We had no authority to hire. I don't know whether we had the authority to discharge, but we had no authority to hire anybody at that institution. Dr. Ireland was supposed to employ subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

So far as I know, we never fired anybody except maybe one or two people during my whole time at the Village.

Q The reason I asked that question was because a couple of days ago I was somewhat given the impression that there was an atmosphere of fear, that a lot of these employees, the nurses, and so on, didn't have the courage to go to the proper authority to report some of the actions that had taken place in the institution for fear that they would lose their position and you just a short time ago had made the remark that you wouldn't fire anyone or discharge anyone. So that is why I asked that question, whether you had the authority to do so?

A I said we wouldn't fire or discharge Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett without first seeing that they got a hearing.

Q But you didn't have the authority.

A Well, I wouldn't like to say definitely on that point whether we had the legal authority, or not.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Is this not true, that your authority was a recommendation that you made to the Secretary, you would recommend—supposing you were hiring a new superintendent, the Board of Trustees would pass on the application and you would recommend Dr. Jones, Dr. Brown, or whoever it may be, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Secretary of Welfare?

A Well, they all had to be approved down here in Harrisburg, everybody that was hired.

Q You actually could not hire anybody. Dr. Ireland, if she had a new employe, would be subject to the approval—

A Of the Board.

Q Of the Board and the Department here?

A The employe first had to be selected by Dr. Ireland and then approved by the Board, and then approved by Harrisburg.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Maue, then you at your Board meeting had agreed to have a partial investigation of the charges—or an impartial investigation of the conditions at the Village?

A Well, that's what we hoped to have, but Mr. Shapiro said that it was silly to have an investigation like we were trying to have. He said it was a case of being investigated by your own investigators, which was not our idea at all. We merely wanted the truth regarding the Johnston Cottage to come out and to have competent people say whether or not the cottage was operated according to accepted practice. That was our whole idea.

Q Now, on the resignations, the resignations of Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, you didn't accept the resignations the first time they had tendered their resignation?

A We didn't accept it at any time.

Q Well, when did they resign?

A They resigned to the Board of Directors, they sent a resignation to the Board of Directors, it was on a Friday, I believe, maybe somewhere around the 17th of February, in there somewhere, I don't know the exact date any more, by telegram.

Q Was the institution without a superintendent after their resignation?

A Oh, no. Previous to that Mr. Shapiro had sent people from Harrisburg up there to practically take entire charge of the institution, practically took all authority away from Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland.

Q Were they physicians?

A Well, Dr. Bengs was one of them, he is a physician. And he sent some other people from Harrisburg, I don't know who they were any more.

Q Did you see any of the charges that were brought before us here in reference to the inmates that were strapped down and the head-slugging against the table, and so on?

A No, I never saw that.

Q You never saw that.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Maue, I would like to take you back to the date of the Board meeting at which time Secretary Shapiro appeared. And sometime after that, to be exact, on February 24, 1955, Secretary Shapiro released this press statement wherein he said these words:

"During the Board meeting at Laurelton, while I was describing the conditions I had uncovered there, I asked Mr. Maue (Fred W., President of the Board of Trustees) if they wished me to confront Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett with my description of the situation as I saw it, and my supporting witnesses. At that time the Board said no."

A That is absolutely not true. That was never stated in a Board meeting.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mr. Maue, you just stated that Dr. Bengs was in charge there before Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigned. It has been stated here that Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland resigned and the Secretary was notified at 11:00 o'clock at night and the next day sent Dr. Bengs and his staff up there?

A That's not correct.

Q Now, which is correct?

A That's not correct.

Q It isn't correct?

A That's not correct. Dr. Bengs was sent up to the Village to transfer the inmates from the secure cottage to the other cottages, and he ordered the locks taken off the doors. In his public release he said he was sending Dr. Bengs up to Laurelton to see that the transfer of these patients was done without any disturbance among the other patients and in an orderly manner.

Q Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett were still on the job when Dr. Bengs went there?

A Yes, sir, they were.

Q Now, that's entirely contrary to the evidence that we had so far.

A I think Dr. Ireland can verify what I am saying.

Q The reference you made awhile ago to a political maneuver, or investigation, who is this Mr. Lark that you refer to?

A He is the County Chairman of the Republican Party in Northumberland County.

Q And you think there is no political implications in the fact that you contacted him?

A None whatsoever. It was the only way I knew of to go about having a senatorial investigation, and I think

that was the proper thing for me to do, go to Mr. Lark and ask him to start that movement.

Who would you suggest that I might have gone to?

Q You might have gone to the Governor.

A Oh.

Q I imagine the Governor would have more to do with it than Mr. Lark.

A Well, Mr. Lark—

Q What connection does Mr. Lark have with the state government?

A Well, he has just as much connection with the state government as any other citizen has, doesn't he? Wasn't it his privilege to contact some Members of the Senate and ask them if they would arrange for a senatorial investigation? I see nothing wrong with my action.

Q Possibly, there is nothing wrong with it, Mr. Maue but ther e is certainly political implications in it.

A Well, that is your opinion; you are entitled to it.

Q Do I understand you to say that you knew nothing about these occurrences that we have been hearing all this testimony about—

A That's correct, I knew nothing about it.

Q In Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir.

Q Would you have condoned it if you did know about it?

A I certainly would not.

Q You would not?

A Under these circumstances, the inference was when Mr. Shapiro talked to the Board that Dr. Edgett knew about all these things and that she had ordered some of these things done.

Q Yes, that's according to the testimony that has been given here.

A How?

Q That's according to the testimony that has been given here.

A Well, I didn't hear the testimony and I am not testifying for Dr. Edgett. She will have to do that herself.

Q But you personally would not have condoned such actions had you known about it?

A Let's be specific and say which action you refer to.

Q Well, this giving of apomorphine, this strapping down to the beds for days at a time, this shutting off toilets for days at a time, and so on?

A Well, I will take them individually. You talk about strapping a patient down. If it was for that patient's good so that she could not harm herself or harm the other patients in that cottage, I would say yes.

Q For a matter of ten days, or so?

A If it was for the patient's own good, I would say yes. If she needed to be strapped down for ten days, I think that would be in order.

Q You think that is the proper treatment?

A I think so under certain conditions.

MR. BOIES: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

THE WITNESS: I would still like to answer about turning off the water in the toilets.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you want to hear it?

MR. BOIES: If he wants to talk, let him talk.

THE WITNESS: Yes. And I would like to go back a little bit about that cottage, too. When the secure cottage was built, an architect here in Harrisburg was hired by the Department here in Harrisburg to design that building. I would think an architect would find out what type of building and what kind of a building would be required for a secure cottage. The Board had nothing to do with the design of it, the erection of it, the awarding of the contract, or anything. That was all handled by the Department down here in Harrisburg.

So the locks on the doors and the fact that the toilets could be flushed only from the outside, not from the inside, I would assume would be standard practice in buildings of this kind. So there could not be any reflection on the Board as to what type building was put up there, or how it was erected.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q I don't think anybody has made such reflection.

A Well, there has been a lot made of the fact that the toilets could not be flushed from inside the room, that they had to be flushed from out in the hall. I think that was good.

Q It is not that they are objecting to the building or the facilities, the objection has been made that they were misused.

A In what respect?

Q In the respect that the toilet would be shut off for two or three days at a time. What difference does it make if it is inside or outside if you shut it off?

A Do you think that three attendants and a supervisor on day shift or second shift could stay in that building if the toilets hadn't been flushed for three days?

Q It says here they had a tough time doing it.

A It is the duty of the attendants to flush the toilets. I am sure Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland never gave an order not to flush them, and, if it wasn't done, it was the attendant who didn't do it.

Q As I said before, that is contrary to the evidence that was given before, and it is up to the Committee to decide which one to believe.

A That's correct. I agree with you on that.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mr. Maue, last night we had Mr. Showalter testify, and the Secretary through the Committee asked whether or not he as the Secretary asked the Board to invite Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland to the meeting. Is that right?

A I think so.

Q The Secretary testified that he asked you people to bring them in, but you refused. Is that true?

That is not true. I asked the Secretary to bring them in and he didn't agree to have them brought in.

Q He testified that he asked you people to bring them in, now you testify that you asked the Secretary to bring them in.

A I asked Mr. Shapiro, I suggested to Mr. Shapiro that we bring Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett in to give them a chance to state their side of it.

Q Now, the matter of toilets, or apomorphine—I don't think you can discuss apomorphine, you are not a physician.

A That's right.

Q Do you have any physicians on your Board?

A Yes, we have a Dr. Allen from Mt. Carmel.

Q Is he going to be here, do you know?

A I don't believe he will. He is a practicing physician and he has his patients to take care of, and, frankly, I'll say to you that he thinks this is all politics and he is not interested in it.

Q You mentioned something about politics, going to Henry Lark. You went to Henry Lark because you knew Senator Wolfe—

A Yes, that's right.

Q Was in—the district and was interested naturally.

A Yes, sir.

Q Just as if some citizens in any of our districts if we had an institution would come to me, or to Representative Boies, or one of us? When you're in trouble, you want to get to the top, somehow.

A It was very simple and convenient for me to call Mr. Lark on the telephone. He was in the hospital at the time, as I remember, he had an accident. I talked to him on the telephone and suggested to him that he arrange through Senator Wolfe to have an investigation, a senatorial investigation, made.

Q And that is where this investigation was born, or conceived?

A If I might digress a little bit, I would like to say this in defense of Mr. Lark. I am a Member of the Board of Trustees at Laurelton for about 14 years and in that time Mr. Lark never asked me to give one single person a job, he never asked me to do him one favor, or to do anything about the Laurelton institution whatsoever. When I went on that Board I had a meeting with Mr. Lark, and he said all he wanted me to do on that Board of Trustees was to do what I thought was for the best interests of the institution. And that was the understanding we had. He never once in 14 years asked me to give anybody a job at Laurelton.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Was he responsible for your appointment?

A He was, yes, sir.

Q No political implications in that?

A I am not a politician, sir, I want you to understand that, and I am under no obligations to any politician living or dead.

Q I am glad to hear it, sir—

A I am not—

Q But at the same time you want to make fish out of one thing and fowl out of the other. You are talking about political implications in this investigation and about the Secretary's conduct, and everything else, but you don't want to admit any political implications.

A What was I to gain politically by going to Mr. Lark?

Q I have no idea, sir.

A Neither have I.

Q I have no knowledge of your affairs.

A (The witness does not answer.)

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Henry Lark was on the outside looking in, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Did you as President or as a Member of the Board ever ask a person who was applying for a job whether they were a Republican or a Democrat, or what they may be?

A I never did. And anybody that ever applied to me for a job, I said, "You go to Laurelton and be interviewed by Dr. Ireland, and, if you have the necessary qualifications, and Dr. Ireland needs you, she will recommend you to the Board." That is the only way anybody has ever gotten a job that called on me.

I will say this to you, I knew one lady up there got a job was a Democrat, and I knew she was a Democrat, and I never asked her, but she was well qualified for the job that was open at the time. She was a teacher, and Dr. Ireland needed a teacher for her work up there.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Maue, when you suggested to Secretary Shapiro that you have an impartial group come in to make an investigation, did you do that with the thought in mind that that was the best way to find out whether or not Mr. Shapiro's allegations and charges would be correct?

A Well, it wasn't so much the charges, some of the extraneous charges that were made like shutting off the toilets, and so on, but whether the operation of the secure cottage was in accordance with standard practice. We, as a Board, didn't feel that we were competent to pass judgment on how that cottage was run, neither did we feel Mr. Shapiro was, because I understand, Dr. Ireland told us at that meeting, that Mr. Shapiro was in that cottage for about ten minutes, and if anybody in ten minutes can decide whether or not that cottage was properly run, it is beyond my understanding.

Q Do I understand you correctly, sir, that Mr. Shapiro said that would not be necessary, or he didn't think that would be a good idea, or some such—

A I wouldn't say that he said that.

Q What was his reaction to your suggestion?

A When I wanted to bring Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett in, he didn't want them brought in, he wanted these three employes who had come to Harrisburg to tell us their story direct, not through him. Dr. Ireland's and Dr. Edgett's coming in wasn't discussed after that.

Q You probably misunderstood what I asked you. You were talking about bringing someone in skilled in the field of psychiatry?

A That's right.

Q What was his reaction to that, sir?

A Oh, he said, "I am going to release all this to the newspapers right away." He was very much put out about it, he didn't like that at all.

Q That you wanted to bring them in with the thought that you would get an impartial opinion as to whether or not the methods used by Dr. Ireland's were correct, is that the story?

A That was our idea, yes, sir.

Q Now, I again get back to my other question. Senator Shapiro then said that isn't necessary, is that correct?

A Oh, he didn't say anything on the telephone at that time. Like I say, he said, "O.K. I'm going to release all this to the newspapers." Then in the papers I saw what he said about how ridiculous it was for us to bring in outside investigators. In other words, he said "to be investigated by your own investigators." He made very light of it in the papers. In fact, Mr. Shapiro has taken every opportunity to publicize all of this, there isn't hardly a day that there isn't something in the newspapers from Mr. Shapiro. It is all unnecessary.

Q I have one more question, Mr. Maue. When you attempted to reach someone in the state Senate, to have the Senate conduct an investigation and finally you got —through Mr. Lark's intervention you got Senator Wolfe and myself, if you please, interested in presenting the

resolution, you did that, with the thought in mind that both sides could be heard impartially, is that correct?

A That's right, that's what I wanted. I couldn't get an investigation otherwise. Nobody would come in to do what we thought we could do in the beginning, so I thought the only recourse was to ask for a senatorial investigation.

Q Just one more question for the record, and then that's all. Did you ever see me before you came—

A No, I never did. I don't think I ever saw any of you men before.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I just have a few questions to ask you. I can readily understand your position on the Board, not being active at the time, you have your own affairs. One thing that is contradictory that I do not understand, and I want to be sure that we are straight, that Dr. Bengs and the staff of the Department come in there before Doctors Ireland and Edgett resigned and took over and ordered this work done?

A That's correct and Dr. Ireland in her telegram to me—or, I think she sent a telegram to the Governor, also, and Mr. Shapiro and said that they could not continue to function under these conditions since they had taken all authority away from the, or words to that effect. I think Dr. Ireland can testify to all that stuff.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think Senator, we can get Dr. Bengs back.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q That is the thing that is contradictory and I don't understand. I would like to ask you, also, Mr. President of the Board, did you receive word of the conditions that were existing at Laurelton from a former witness, Mrs. Mench, about two years ago—I don't remember the date—that these conditions were existing and you promised to inform the Board of that condition that existed?

A I have a faint recollection of having a letter from some woman some years ago complaining about the investigator, that is the social worker, A Miss Jolly, having taken one of the girls away from her and then having trouble to get another girl back in her place, and I reported it to the Board and to Dr. Ireland and they said that conditions in the home didn't justify sending another girl there.

Q No, I didn't think you quite got my story clear. This supposedly inhuman treatment that was going on at the Laurelton Village, a witness before has testified that she informed you and Senator Wolfe of this condition and asked you to do something about it, and you said you would bring it up to the rest of the Members of the Board.

MR. TOMPKINS. Senator, I think she mentioned the name of Haise and Wittes as the ones she informed.

A I have no recollection of anybody having—

Q I think she mentioned the President of the Board.

A You understand, I am only the President of the Board for about five or six months.

Q Oh, then it was not you. I beg your pardon, it was not you. I thought you were President for a long time.

A No, the former President died about five or six months ago and I was elected in his place.

If I might while I am on the stand, I would like to read a letter to you that I got from a Presbyterian minister in Omaha, Nebraska. He says, "I was greatly distressed to read in the Philadelphia Bulletin the enclosed article reporting Dr. Ireland's and Dr. Edgett's resignations. As you know, Mr. Shapiro's statements are untrue. There is nothing reminiscent of the dark ages in the Village and I know personally, as a regular visitor to the Village, that these doctors loved the girls and did everything they could for their safety and welfare. Concerning the rumor of the locked doors, this is standard procedure in violent cases. The safety of the guards must be considered. Would Mr. Shapiro rather have straightjackets used? I hope the Board will issue a public statement to the newspapers setting forth a public apology to Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland." Signed: James Price Clark.

And I would like to say something in defense of Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, too, while I'm on the stand.

I think Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett were really martyrs to give up so many years of their lives to take care of mentally deficient women like they have at the Laurelton institution. To me, it would be one of the most depressing jobs that any woman could hold, and in the 14 years' contact that I have had with those two women, I think it is a terrible thing, after all they have given, to have an investigation of this kind made and have all the newspaper publicity and all of the things that have been said about them, I think that is next thing to criminal, and I can't say too much in defense of Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You have always found them to be good, loyal employes?

A I certainly have. All this stuff was a terrible shock to me.

Q You are still a Board?

A Yes, we are.

Q Are you doing anything about replacing Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett? Are you interviewing any—

A No, we haven't because under the circumstances I thought it would be next thing to useless for us to try to fill those positions.

Q Well, you are a Trustee, that is entrusted to your care, you are responsible indirectly, under the laws of Pennsylvania you are. Now, do you mean that you have been stripped of your authority? Have you folks resigned?

A No, we have not resigned. Mr. Shapiro has repeatedly stated that he was going to ask for our resignations and if he didn't get them he was going to go to the Governor and have us dismissed as Trustees.

Q Because you condoned inhuman treatment?

A I presume that is the reason.

Q I mean that's what he said in his charges against the Board, and Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett?

A I presume that is his reason.

Q But you are doing nothing about replacing the two doctors?

A We, haven't done anything.

Q You haven't interviewed anybody?

A No.

Q Mr. Shapiro has not consulted with you as to what we are going to do now to replace these doctors, (who have resigned).

A He has not done anything. I have not heard from him for weeks.

Q Do you know under what authority you received your appointment?

A Yes, I got it from the Governor, fourteen years ago.

Q That would probably be Ed Martin?

A Yes, it was Governor Martin. And I might say that when I got my appointment it was about a year after the change of administration, and I will say this, too, for the Board that took over, the previous Board under Governor Earle made every employe at the Laurelton State Village change their registration from Republican to Democratic, everybody in the institution had to do that. When our Board went in—

Q You mean Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland changed their registration?

A Yes, sir, I think I am correct in saying that. And when the new Board took over, we did nothing of the sort. In fact, I don't think there were half a dozen fellows lost their jobs when the new Board took over, because I was not interested in discharging anybody from their job. There was some talk, I will say, about discharging some of the employes, but I took the very firm position that nobody at that institution, no employe, should be fired. Pressure was brought on them to change their registration and under the circumstances up there in the country where you can't go everyplace and get a job, they were entitled to their job. They stuck to it, they were good employes, and that is all that should be asked of them. I defy any man living or dead—I won't say dead, but I defy any man living to say that I have played politics in any sense of the word at Laurelton State Village.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You realize, do you not, Mr. Maue, that Governor James intervened between Governor Earle and Governor Martin?

A It wasn't Governor Martin, that is correct, it was Governor James appointed me first. I was in error when I said Governor Martin—James.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Maue, is it true that the Board had not a quorum for the past three or four months and therefore held no meetings?

A You mean the past, recent four months?

Q Yes.

A I would have to refer to the minutes, the records, to see whether that's true or not. I know that we had a meeting in December, I know we had a meeting after Mr. Michner, the former President, died. I know there was one meeting that I was sick and I wasn't able to get there that I don't think there was a quorum, I think that was the January meeting.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Has there been a meeting of the Board since this situation come up, Mr. Maue?

A Yes, there was to be a meeting the first Friday, but I was not home, I was away, and I understand that there was not a quorum at that meeting.

Q Mr. Maue, I think you made a statement to this effect that you had contacted some people whom you considered to be qualified to pass upon the operations of Johnston Cottage. And that these people refused to come because they felt they would become involved in some Pennsylvania politics, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q How many such persons as that did you contact?

A I think I was in touch with three.

Q Three.

A Yes.

Q They were what type of men, psychiatrists, or people interested in working in mental deficiency programs?

A Yes, I think I can give you them. One of them was a Dr. Gale Walker, who was President of the American Association of Mental Deficients, in Boston. There was a Dr. Stevenson in New York, I tried to get him—I don't remember any more. Whether I actually did talk to him or not—I left a message I think for him to call me and he never called back. And there was a doctor— I said Gale Walker was in—what address did I give you?

Q Boston.

A No, he is in Pennsylvania somewhere, I think at Franklin. Jack Ewalt, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene of the State of Massachusetts, I had a number of conversations with him, and he endeavored to get some people, but he wasn't successful, either.

Q Your efforts in that field met with the same results in each case, is that right?

A That's right.

Q I think this was touched on. I just want to bring it back. The question was asked of Mr. Showalter last night whether or not the Secretary has since the time of this incident in February furnished the Board of Trustees, or caused to be furnished to the Board of Trustees, his program for the future operation of Laurelton. Has such a program been laid before the Board since that time?

A You mean by that Mr. Shapiro?

Q By Mr. Shapiro, or somebody directed by him?

A Well, I know of no such communication, or letter, or plan, of any kind.

Q Do you know of any communication that came from Miss Cox? I believe they said there was some kind of a report came in from her. Do you have knowledge of that, Mr. Maue?

A I do not have any knowledge of that.

Q So far as you know, no such projected plan for the future operation has yet been laid before the Board?

A No. If I might just interject something here, I remember Mr. Shapiro when he was up the first time talked to the Board about our responsibilities, and so on, and I remember he said, "Your board is like all the Boards in all the state institutions, you go to a meeting once a month, you listen to the Superintendent's report, and you accept it as being the fact, everything truthful in the report, and you don't get paid for coming up here." He said, "I know that you fellows couldn't look into all these things, that you are not responsible." In fact, he said he didn't figure that Dr. Ireland was responsible for any of those conditions. His whole theme, his whole conduct, was with reference to Dr. Edgett.

Q Now, Mr. Maue, there was also another situation brought up last evening, I want to ask you if you have knowledge of it. It seems as though there was a Mrs. Dyer who contacted the Department at Harrisburg regarding one of the employes and that they claimed that she was dismissed for insubordination because she had contacted the Department in Harrisburg. Do you know the story in connection with that particular incident?

A Yes, that case was brought before the Board. She was

an employe, as I recall, in the kitchen, sort of an assistant, I believe, to the dietitian. She went to Harrisburg, or wrote a letter, I don't recall which, and reported that the dietitian had syphilis, and the letter was sent to Dr. Ireland or to the Board by the Department. When it was reported Dr. Ireland said that this Mrs. Dyer had spread this story throughout the kitchen and it was discussed at length. Dr. Ireland said the condition was a congential condition and there was a congential condition and there was a report there from—no, I don't think we saw the report from some Philadelphia doctor, or hospital, or something. But Dr. Allen, I recall, was at the meeting, and after Dr. Ireland explained the situation to him as far as this woman's condition was concerned. Dr. Allen agreed that there was no reason why she should not continue her employment. And the Board was very much disturbed at this women, Mrs. Dyer, having spread these stories about the dietitian. We thought that was a terrible thing for her to do, if she had a complaint she should have gone to Dr. Ireland with it, she should have laid the facts before her and discussed it with her. Dr. Ireland also told us that she was a very uncooperative employe, that she at many times refused to take orders from the dietitian, who was in charge and her superior, and, in general, was not a satisfactory employe, and the Board decided that for the best interests of everybody involved in the kitchen it would be better if she were dismissed, and that action was taken.

Q That yas done before Mr. Shapiro came to the Village?

A That's right.

Q Do you know whether or not this lady has been reinstated to her job at Laurelton?

A No, I do not. If she has been, it would seem to be contrary to standard procedure. Any employe should not be put on the payroll—or, at least, if she were put on the payroll, it should be brought before the Board at the next meeting for confirmation.

I might say in that connection, too, Mr. Shapiro brought that case up to the Board when we had our first meeting with him, I think there was a report brought in from either a doctor in Philadelphia or a hospital in Philadelphia referring to this woman's condition, and Mr. Shapiro was very much upset about it that we had a woman in this condition in the kitchen. And Dr. Allen tried to explain to him that it was a dormant case, he went into some medical terms, he started to go into them, but Mr. Shapiro practically cut him off and in the doctor's disgust he just didn't say any more about it.

Q Now, Mr. Maue, there was also brought out last night something in connection with a former Board Member having been put in charge of the farm operations, do you recall that?

A Well, I know about it, yes, The farmer that we had at the institution was retiring and the job was open. And there were two applications, a young fellow who, I think, had recently graduated from State College in animal husbandry, and Mr. Haire, who was a Member of the Board of Trustees at that time, who, I think, was a practical farmer, he talked very intelligently on all farm subjects that ever came up with the Board, he talked intelligently about how the cattle should be fed, and what quality and grade of food should be purchased, and he knew about the chickens and the pigs. The Board felt that he was better qualified than what this young fellow was in a general way, and the job was given to him. He resigned from the Board and was given the job, and he was approved down here in Harrisburg.

Well, I know Mr. Shapiro was very much excited about it. He thought it was all a political move, whether it was or not I think that is beside the point. I think it was within the province of the Board to choose the man that they thought was qualified for that job.

In that connection I anticipated this was going to come up and I cut a little clipping out of the paper, I think it was in our Shamokin paper on February 17th, or something like that, and I will just read to you what that clapping was:

"We have the job of getting the qualified people we want and, on the other hand, there are county chairmen who rightly want to reward deserving party workers"—by the Governor. That was a quotation by the Governor in our paper in Shamokin concerning filling jobs at the different institutions. That is Governor Leader.

I don't think what we did is any more unusual than what they are proposing to do now. Now, that is what they say they are going to do, they are going to reward—"the county chairman who rightly want to reward deserving party workers."

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I admire your stand in trying to conduct without any politics interfering that is my thought exactly. Did you ever have Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett tell you that they were undermanned and needed more help in order to carry on?

A Oh, that was the situation most of the time. I can think back times when we were short 15 attendants at the Laurelton State Village, and, I am telling you anybody that takes a job as an attendant at the Laurelton Village, in my opinion, is also a martyr because to me that would be a very, very undesirable job.

Q We gathered from all the witnesses that that was a condition that existed, that you were undermanned, and I wanted to know whether they had made those reports periodically to you?

A That is correct, yes. Dr. Ireland, many times appealed to the Board to see if we couldn't dig up people in our communities to come up to Laurelton and take a job as an attendant.

Q When you received the wires from these two doctors in charge that they were resigning and quitting at Laurelton, did that not worry you?

A I was certainly very much concerned about it and I immediately called a meeting for that afternoon. I got the word in the morning about 7:00 o'clock and I immediately got on the telephone and called a meeting for 1:00 o'clock that afternoon.

Q Now, there is no question that these ladies have done a very admirable job, but don't you think it was wrong for them to walk out at the time they did without giving notice and letting all those patients there uncared for?

A Well, there is two sides to that, too. The action taken by Mr. Shapiro, which practically stripped them of all authority and all responsibility for the operation of the institution, and besides I know that they were driven to the point of distraction where Dr. Ireland's health was really affected. The doctor told her—I don't

recall the doctor, but the doctor said to her, "Dr. Ireland, you have to quit, you can't stand this any longer. You are going to break down if you don't."

Q The thing that is perplexing here to me is that if Shapiro has taken over, then I can see the justification for them to walk out. According to the other witnesses, he has not taken over until they did walk out?

A Oh, no, that is not true.

SENATOR PECHAN. He testified that Dr. Bengs took over.

SENATOR DERK. He sent Dr. Bengs up there—

SENATOR PECHAN. Oh, no.

SENATOR DERK. While they were still there.

SENATOR PECHAN. He did?

SENATOR DERK. Yes, while they were there, but the other witnesses said—

SENATOR PECHAN. What other witnesses—

THE WITNESS. Whoever testified that testified wrongly, because Dr. Bengs was sent up there before Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigned.

SENATOR DERK. Yes, he was sent up there to investigate.

THE WITNESS. No, he was sent up there to supervise the transfer—

MR. TOMPKINS. I think these ladies have telegrams that will fix the dates on that.

THE WITNESS. I think Dr. Ireland can testify bettter to those facts than I can.

Q I also find out from this gentleman here that—this investigation has gone too far and it is a mess, and whatever have you, but this investigation was started by your recommendation to a Mr. Lark and to Senator Wolfe. So this investigation was started by you?

A But not for political reasons.

Q It isn't for political reasons that I am here, either.

A No.

Q I am here to find out the truth, that is all I want to know. I have nothing to gain or lose.

A We wanted an investigation made to give Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett a chance to defend themselves after all the years of service that they rendered to that institution, and then to have articles in the newspapers, and all this gossip, and everything else, that has been in the Philadelphia Inquirer, I think it is a disgrace.

Q Then you also said that you tried to get an impartial psychiatrist to investigate?

A Yes, Sir.

Q And you couldn't do it?

A That's right.

Q Now, then, we are hearing so many stories controversial, I am asking you for your opinion: Don't you think it would be a pretty good idea now for an impartial investigator to tell us the story, a psychiatrist?

A Yes. Yes, I think that would be good.

Q I think so, too.

A Let somebody who knows tell us how a cottage of that kind should be operated, because I am not qualified to say.

Q He couldn't give us a fair report if he was not qualified?

A That is right, and I don't think Mr. Shapiro was capable of making a fair estimate of that institution.

SENATOR FLEMING. If the questions are over, Mr. Chairman, I would certainly like the record to show this: Mr. Lark's name has been injected and in defense of Mr. Lark, who is the Republican County Chairman of one of the counties involved, Mr. Lark stated publicly that insofar as being able to get any one on the job at Laurelton Village through political sponsorship that it was impossible, that they wouldn't listen to county chairmen who recommended people, but in spite of that Mr. Lark thought Dr. Ireland was a most capable administrator and that the Board of Trustees were doing an excellent job of running Laurelton, and he felt in all fairness that the Board and Dr. Ireland should be given an opportunity to defend themselves.

I think it is only fair that that be shown in the record because his name was injected here.

THE WITNESS. I think the very fact that Mr. Lark was the one responsible for my being appointed to the Board, he was the man I should go to and ask for an investigation.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q If Mr. Lark was dead, who would you have gone to?

A I don't know who I would have gone to, but I would have found somebody to go to.

Q The implications here certainly shows definitely that you injected politics more than any witness we had.

A What politics was injected in going to ask—

Q We are all here, you sort of created an atmosphere that we are here as politicians.

A I didn't say anything about this Committee, whether you were politicians, or Democrats, or Republicans. I didn't say one word about this Committee. I think this is a fine Committee, this is just what I wanted.

Q Where did Mr. Shapiro make these accusations or requests for the Board to resign?

A He hasn't told me, only in the newspapers.

Q Only in the newspapers?

A That's right.

Q Are you aware of the conditions at Johnston Cottage, of the strapping down of the inmates, and so forth? Were you aware of that?

A I knew that—

Q The shutting off of the water that some inmates couldn't even get a drink of water?

A Well, now, let's take them one at a time, I can't answer three or four things at once.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think he has answered those questions. We are just going around a circle here, he answered those questions.

Q I ask you, Mr. Maue, were you aware of these facts?

A I was aware of the fact that at times patients had to be strapped down, yes.

Q And during the period of time—

A I was not familiar with how long a time it might be, but I stated that if ten days was necessary to restrain them so they would do no bodily harm to themselves or to the attendants— I thought that was in order.

Q When a patient was strapped down for ten days, don't you think it was your duty to go up and take a look at this patient?

A No, I do not think that was my duty.

Q It wasn't?

A I didn't think that was my duty.

Q You were aware they had the separate valves to shut off the bowls and commodes, and to the sink, and so on? You were aware of that?

A Yes.

Q Well, were you aware that they took up a 25 cent contribution for somebody's party at the Johnston Cottage?

A No, I didn't and I would assume Dr. Ireland or Dr. Edgett knew nothing about that.

Q Now, coming back to Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, I too admire their courage for being there so many years, I think it is a God-send we have people like them and the attendants up in Laurelton Village.

A I would say "amen" to that.

Q I do, too. But bear in mind we are here to investigate the harm that was done to the inmates and whether it was inhumane or whether it was corrective methods.

A That is exactly what we wanted, too.

Q That is what we are here for.

A That is the kind of investigation we want to determine that.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Maue, you mentioned two things which to my mind are not consistent as far as the testimony is concerned, and I think it is inconsistent because I don't understand it.

First of all, you said you were one of those who was responsible that this investigation be conducted, and later on you said you thought it was a shame that Dr. Ireland's and Dr. Edgett's names were dragged through all the newspapers. Now, did you mean being dragged through the newspapers during this investigation—

A No, previous to this investigation. Anybody that reads the newspapers knows that Mr. Shapiro had articles in the newspapers every day.

Q That was previous to this investigation?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you satisfied with the conduct of this investigation?

A I certainly am. This is exactly the kind of an investigation I asked for when we couldn't get anybody on the outside to come in.

SENATOR SCOTT. Now it is not inconsistent any more so far as I am concerned.

MR. ROY D. WITTES, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name, sir?

A Roy D. Wittes.

Q Roy D. Wittes. And you are a Member of the Board?

A Yes, sir.

Q Where is your home?

A Eighth Street, Selinsgrove.

Q Do you want to make a statement, sir?

A I have a few remarks I would like to make. I have been a Member of the Board of Trustees—in April it will be ten years. During the ten years I have missed one meeting due to the fact that I wasn't notified the date was changed.

I visited the institution between Board meetings to find out the problems, if there was any, so that if they would come up at Board meeting I could know what the background was and make a decision on it.

I have visited Johnston Cottage since it is there more than a half a dozen times, I think, to be correct, it was eight times. I was shocked to hear Shapiro's charges of cruelty on February 10, 1955, for this reason, that Laurelton State Village was considered by the Welfare Department as one of the best. The auditor's report was always good.

When I read in the newspaper that Shapiro, to show you how much confidence I had in the doctors and their staff in operating the Laurelton State Village, when I read it in the newspapers I personally sent a letter to Governor Leader, a copy to Secretary Shapiro, that I would welcome an investigation of the Laurelton State Village and would be pleased to help them if there was anything going on there that was wrong. That much confidence I had for the simple reason that Dr. Ireland when she selected employes she screened them out in this manner, she sent her Director of Nurses, or Director of Attendants, or the steward, out to investigate the character of the one that she was about to employ. Therefore, she tried to employ the best that they could get. Of course, sometimes during the war we were shorthanded, I know that the Doctor hired some attendants, and so forth, that she would not have taken had she had a better choice.

I was always as a Member of the Board interested in the welfare of the girls, and I think that Laurelton has turned out some mighty fine girls through their training program. I have visited homes in my line of duty, I visit homes where the girls are, and when you go to the door and rap on the door and that girl comes to the door, as a rule she is very courteous and is well-trained and well-behaved.

I think that is about all I have to say, gentlemen.

SENATOR DERK. I have no question to ask you, but I would like to say to you that you have done a fine job and I like your attitude towards the Laurelton institution and everything you have done there.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Wittes, I want to ask you just one question. Were you present at the Board meeting on the date that Secretary Shapiro was there?

A Yes, sir.

Q I quote to you from a press release of Secretary Shapiro dated February 23, 1955, wherein he said these words:

"During the Board meeting at Laurelton, while I was describing the conditions I had uncovered there, I asked Mr. Maue (Fred W., President of the Board of Trustees) if they wished me to confront Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett with my description of the situation as I saw it, and my supporting witnesses. At that time the Board said no."

Is that a correct statement? Did you hear Mr.—

A He did not ask that.

Q He did not?

A No.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Were you aware of these conditions up at Johnston Cottage?

A I was not.

Q You were not?

A What conditions do you mean, may I ask you that?

Q All these things that have been testified to that the inquiry is about, whether you considered them humane or inhumane?

A I am not a psychiatrist nor an MD., I am just a

layman, I could not tell you whether their practices were or were not.

Q I asked you if you were aware of it? Did you know that was going on?

A That the girls were being strapped?

Q All of this stuff that has been testified to?

A No.

Q You didn't know that?

A No.

Q Then you can give no opinion?

A No. Certainly, if there would have been any charges of this cruelty, I certainly would have tried to correct it.

Q But you didn't know anything about it?

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you know the girls were at times strapped to the beds for their protection or the protection of the attendant?

A Well, I think they were for both, practically for the—

Q You knew that the girls were strapped to beds?

A That's right. Yes, sir.

Q And you knew of the existence of the outside controls on the water supply in the Johnston Cottage?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you been a Member of the Board?

A It will be ten years in April.

Q You were there, then, when Johnston Cottage was built, is that right.

A Yes, sir.

Q As a Member of the Board was the necessity of the building of such a cottage ever discussed with the Board?

A Yes, sir. Dr. Ireland had several times told the Board at the Board meetings that she needed a secure cottage and—

Q Why did she say that she needed it, Mr. Wittes?

A The type of girls she had to control should be in a secure cottage.

Q And this cottage was then built to meet the needs for a certain type girls which they had at the Institution?

A That's right. Yes, sir.

Q During the time it was in operation did you ever visit Johnston Cottage?

A I just told you about six or eight times—more than six times, I would say eight.

Q At the times you visited it did you ever observe anything in Johnston Cottage that you considered inhumane or abusive?

A I did not.

MR. RALPH WITMER, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Ralph Witmer.

Q Where is your home?

A Selinsgrove.

Q Would you like to make a general statement, sir?

A Yes, I would, but I believe Mr. Maue covered nearly everything that I had made notes of that I wanted to bring before the Committee here.

The farm manager. We were accused of electing one of our Board Members as the farm manager. There were two applicants. The man who had been farm manager before, I guess, retired on account of age, and then we had two applicants for farm manager. The one was a young boy who had graduated from State College, but his only qualifications were in animal husbandry, dairying, and didn't cover the farm management. Therefore, he was eliminated and we only had one applicant.

I recall I personally asked Dr. Ireland whether this man remaining—he was Mr. Haire, who was a Member of the Board, he wasn't in the meeting at all, and I knew that he was a very successful farmer, a progressive farmer. I asked Dr. Ireland whether he had been approved by Harrisburg, and she said yes, he was approved by Harrisburg. So we elected him, the only applicant.

Q While you have that thought, last night it was brought out that Harrisburg did not approve him, according to your minutes, that Harrisburg would not approve him, but you overruled, so—

A We did not overrule anything, not while I was there.

Q The pressure was put on. Were you a Member of the Board at the time?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you been a Member of the Board?

A Sixteen years, I think.

Q Sixteen years. Well, the testimony was brought out by the Secretary yesterday that in reading over your minutes Mr. Haire was not qualified, according to the then Secretary of Welfare, and he would not approve it, but your board put so much pressure on him that he had to—

A I didn't know, that wasn't brought before the Board at any time that he was not qualified.

Q All right, go on, Mr. Witmer. I had that though and I didn't want to lose it.

A All right. Then about the only other matter that I could add to Mr. Maue's statement of our meeting when Mr. Shapiro was up with us, after he had gone over the various things with us, he said, "Do you know that our Department needs a lot of money? We need money for hospitals, buildings we need money, and," he said, "there is only one way to get it. It is just a case like this," he says. "Take these things and blow them up, give them to the papers, shock the people, and," he says, "then you will get the money."

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Where did he say that?

A Right in the Board meeting.

Q When?

A That first time he was up there.

Q Will you repeat that to us? I mean, can you—

A Read it back.

SENATOR PECHAN. will you read it back, please?

(The Stenographer reads the previous answer as follows)

"All right. Then about the only other matter that I could add to Mr. Maue's statement of our meeting when Mr. Shapiro was up with us, after he had gone over the various things with us, he said, "Do you know that our Department needs a lot of money? We need money for hospitals, buildings, we need money, and,' he said, 'there is only way to get in. It is just a case like this,' he says. 'Take these things and blow them up, give them to the papers, shock the people, and,' he says, 'then you will get the money.'"

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Was that made while the Board was in session?

A Yes, sir.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q How many members of the Board were there?

A I think all of them, it was the time that Mr. Shapiro was there.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q On the 10th of February?

A That was the date, the first time he was there at the Board Meeting.

Q Go ahead with your statement, sir.

A Well, that is about the only thing I have to bring up in addition, although I know this Mrs. Schneeberg, one of the girls that he had called in there. Her statements, her opening statements, were that she had heard all about the terrible things and the terrible treatment that was going on at Laurelton for the last ten years. But yet she came up and took a job there, and I asked her if she come up with a certain frame of mind, come to Laurelton to start working under a certain frame of mind, and, of course, I didn't get a reply because Shapiro well, we didn't get a reply from any of them, I guess. Even, I think, Dr. Bengs, when he was there, I asked him several questions and I didn't get a reply from him, because Shapiro would cut in and said "That doesn't amount to anything." We just didn't get any reply to any question.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q What were the questions that you were interrupted by Mr. Shapiro when they were directed to Dr. Bengs?

A I asked Dr. Bengs as to Johnston Cottage whether he approved placing it up there, he was in the Department then. And Shapiro told me that that's neither here nor there, and brushed it aside.

Q Is that the only time you were interrupted?

A No.

Q What was the other question you asked?

A I don't recall. I remember I told him to sit down one time and listen.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Told who?

A Shapiro. He was up pacing by the chairs, and so forth, and I said, "For goodness sakes, sit down and listen."

Q Mr. Witmer, where do you live?

A Selinsgrove.

Q What is your position at Selinsgrove?

A I am President of the Snyder County Trust Company.

Q Mr. Witmer, you were present at the Board meeting when Secretary Shapiro was there, and I call your attention to a press release dated February 23, 1955, issued by Secretary of Welfare Shapiro wherein he says these words:

"During the Board meeting at Laurelton, while I was describing conditions I had uncovered there, I asked Mr. Maue (Fred W., President of the Board of Trustees) if they wished me to confront Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett with my description of the situation as I saw it, and my supporting witness. At that time the board said no."

Is that correct?

A He didn't ask us that. We come into that meeting after he was up to Johnston Cottage, he come down with Dr. Ireland and Dr. Bengs. He come into the meeting and we met him, and Dr. Ireland and Bengs were there. And later on I think he asked Dr. Ireland to leave—I don't know whether Bengs left or not. But we thought the girls—excuse me. We thought that Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett should be in there with him.

Q Did Secretary Shapiro ask you—

A No, he did not.

Q To bring them in?

A No, he didn't. No, he insisted after he got through with his telling us how bad we were, then he said, "What do you want—" He had us worn down by that time. We threw up our hands and we just left him take over, and he wanted to call these three girls in, that's all, and he at no time asked to have Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett in there.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Was that the meeting of the 10th of February?

A The first meeting yes, sir.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did the three girls come before your meeting?

A Yes, sir.

Q Miss Schneeberg, Miss—

A He had them arranged, and they come in there one at a time, yes, sir.

Q They spoke about the cruelty or the inhumane treatment that was being used at Johnston Cottage—

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is that the first that any of the employes had raised any question with the Board regarding alleged cruelties at Johnston Cottage or anywhere else in the Village?

A To me, yes. I never heard of any cruelties there, nobody come to me about any cruelties.

Q Did Mrs. Mench ever contact you?

A No.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mr. Witmer, you have physicians on the Board?

A One.

Q One, Dr. Allen?

A Yes.

Q Yes. But there is another doctor on the Board—

A Oh, yes, and Dr. Girard, also, an eye specialist, I forgot him.

Q Do they attend your meetings? Have they attended your meetings regularly?

A Fairly well.

Q Did you ever hear them say that any of the treatments that were being given to the inmates were inhumane?

A I never heard them say that, no. I know the Board was always careful to find out, and we would question Dr. Ireland, she would always meet with us, about the various treatments.

When we heard one time that the mattresses was taken away, I thought that was terrible, and the rest of the Board did, and we went into the matter, we tried to find out why, and so forth, and we went up to the cottage and we saw the mattress all torn apart and the springs twisted, and satisfied ourselves that the treatment was proper.

They would tear the mattress apart and put it in the toilet and flush it and close it up.

Q In other words, the thing sounded bad to you when you heard about the mattress?

A It was terrible.

Q But after Dr. Ireland had an opportunity to go over the whole case and you went up there and examined it, then what was your feeling?

A I understood it then.

Q Did you think it was terrible then?

A No, I didn't. My first opinion was that it was terrible.

We talked about pulling hair. That sounds terrible, too, to me it did the first time. I talked to other doctors outside, none connected with the institution whatsoever. These attendants go up there when the patients are unmanageable. If their watch is torn off, or their clothes torn, or anything, they are the ones that lose.

Or if they would mark them in any way, why, they would be to blame. So, after all, if you get a hold of the person as they are there and hold them by the hair, that doesn't hurt. How else are you going to handle them? I mean, it is just a corrective way to help you control this person for their benefit.

Q It was brought out here that there was tube feeding, and, certainly, it sounds horrible to see a tube down your nose into your stomach. But did you consider that inhumane treatment, or are you not qualified—

A I seen it given, and I do not consider it—I have even had straps on myself.

Q You mean you have been disturbed?

A I mean, I have had operations, and the first thing they do they tie you with straps. And I went back to the same hospital the second time for another operation.

Q Well, I said here that I had the tubes down my nose to feed me and anybody that has had a GI series, it doesn't feel good. But if I won't eat, or any patient won't eat, you feel they have to be fed somehow?

A Absolutely.

Q There are other ways of feeding them, by giving them glucose in the vein, but if you have a disturbed patient they won't lay there and allow that food to be injected into the vien?

A That's right.

MR. BOIES. In this Mrs. Mench's testimony, is this the gentleman she referred to?

SENATOR SCOTT. No, she said she contacted a Mr. Haire, a Senator Wolfe, a Mr. Michner—is he dead?

THE WITNESS. Michner was our former Director, he died last summer.

MR. KORNICK. Representative Reagan is one.

MR. BOIES. I want to ask him whether she contacted him.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Did you ask Shapiro whether or not you should fire Dr. Ireland?

A If I did, I didn't get an answer. I don't know, I didn't get an answer to any question I asked him.

Q You don't remember whether you asked that question or not?

A I asked him various things at the times that I thought would help for the betterment of the institution. Instead of condemning it, I thought he would come there with some constructive criticism to us and tell us what to do. But instead of that we were a terrible bunch.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q One more question I think should have been asked since you are a Member of the Board. Did Dr. Bengs and the other people take over before Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigned?

A Yes.

Q They took over.

A Yes.

Q He took away the authority before the telegrams of resignation came before the Board?

A Yes, because I asked him then when I went up to the meeting what it was all about. President Maue called a meeting. We had had the first meeting with Shapiro, and then he says, "There it is, it's up to you fellows"—without any directive or any help from him as to what we should do. He said, "There you are." And we decided—he left the meeting and we had another meeting later, Friday, I think, and a snowstorm came up and we couldn't get there, we had it Saturday, I believe, and I believe the full Board was there at that time. Still no directive from Secretary Shapiro as to any suggestions of what we should do, and that's the time we thought, well, the best thing to do would be to get out—to call for an impartial investigation to see whether we had been wrong or the doctors had been wrong all these years at the Village. We didn't know what else to do.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think that that situation can be cleared up once and for all as to the times when Secretary Shapiro took over and as to the times when Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigned by reading from the news release of Secretary Shapiro of February 16, 1955. He says this:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Secretary of Welfare, I have this day in writing advised the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Laurelton State Village that for the betterment of the patients in their institution the use of the Johnston Cottage in its present condition and functions must be abandoned, the patients removed to other cottages, and wherever necessary humane methods of restraint only, which have been proved successful in other institutions, shall be adopted at Laurelton, that the sealed doors shall be removed from every cell, and this shall begin immediately."

Now that is pretty conclusive evidence that the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were certainly on duty in those capacities on that date.

MR. TOMPKINS. That is not the full telegram, that is only a portion of the telegram.

SENATOR SCOTT. That is a press release establishing the times.

MR. TOMPKINS. I think you will find the telegram is February 15th, and that is merely a portion of the telegram that was sent to him.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. But the question arises about Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigning, that's what we are debating here now.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q When did Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland send in their resignations, do you recall?

A No, after all authority was taken away from them. They can testify to that.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Witmer, how many times did you visit Johnston Cottage?

A I don't know, but I have been up there about—

Q Well, since the 1st of January, this year?

A Since the 1st of January, this year, no time, but before that at least two times in '54.

Q Two times in '54?

A That I know of.

Q Now, we were talking about the inhumane treatment of tube feeding that the Chairman had brought out. We understand tube feeding, but would you consider it inhumane by pulling out the tube two inches and pushing it back again on several occasions?

A I have seen them insert it, they slowly work it down, down, down, and they are careful it don't get into the lung, I believe. I'm no physician, I don't know how to do it.

Q But you heard the testimony—you didn't hear the testimony?

A Yes, I did. Yes, I did.

Q Where they said it was being pushed in and pulled back?

A Yes, I heard that.

Q I asked the question why was that, and it was answered that it was torture?

A Yes, I heard that.

Q You heard that?

A Yes.

Q Do you consider that humane or inhumane?

A Well, I have seen it given several times and that is about the way I have seen it, they slowly work it down in that method. Now, if that's wrong, they are doing it at other hospitals.

Q You don't know whether it's humane or inhumane?

A I am no physician, I am just a layman, I don't know how you insert a tube.

Q Would you consider that when an inmate is lying on the table that the head should be thumped against the table by a physician?

A If I would know all the circumstances, I could answer that.

Q But you don't know them?

A I don't know them.

Q From the surface, the first glance at a picture of that kind, would you consider it proper?

A Well, there are a lot of things that shock us when we don't know the circumstances.

Q I am speaking about this one incident.

A I don't know this one instance.

Q About thumping her head on the table?

A I don't know them, I don't know why she was bumped, I don't know the circumstances and I can't give you an intelligent reply to that.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q In line with this, Doctor, I want you to listen to this. Have you ever seen a dentist take a tooth out?

A I guess so.

SENATOR PECHAN. I happen to be a dentist and, Doctor, if you will watch me in my office, I may be torturing my patients. I rock that tooth, I can't get it out the first jerk, and I rock it, and I think that is the way with the tube, you have to work it down. Maybe if you were in my waiting room and saw me rock that tooth, you would think that I was inhumane to that patient that I didn't put my foot on his chest and take that tooth out.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. By the same token, Mr. Chairman, I think we have all been in dentists' offices, and so on, and we certainly don't find it a pleasure going there, but bear in mind, bear in mind that those inmates are feeble-minded. They have the mind of two, or three, or four year old children, and when you get a child in your office at the age of two, Heaven on earth can't console her in any respect, you can promise her everything. So you have the same conditions here, they are feeble-minded. They may reach the age of thirty, but their minds function as a child of four, or five, or six years of age and they fear a dentist. I am glad that I'm not a dentist.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Were you in accord with Mr. Maue's request that there be a Senatorial investigation—

A Oh, yes.

Q In order that the Board and Dr. Ireland would have the opportunity to have their side of the question heard?

A Yes.

Q You were in complete accord with that?

Q Did you feel, sir, that neither the Board nor Dr. Ireland had had an opportunity to give their side of the situation?

A They haven't had that opportunity, not that I know of.

Q Then you would be in agreement that certainly this was as Secretary Shapiro charged that this was a cheap political maneuver? You certainly wouldn't agree with that statement, would you?

A No.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I don't know, I would like to suggest to the Committee that in view of the very startling statement that Mr. Witmer made concerning Secretary Shapiro's reason for bringing this out, in order to acquaint the people so that money could be given, I think the other Members of the Board who are here should be briefly recalled and asked if he made that statement or if he did not. I would like the record to show that.

MR. KORNICK. Mr. Chairman, I agree with that, and I think Mr. Shapiro should be here when these witnesses are called back.

THE CHAIRMAN. Well, we can have them back tomorrow.

SENATOR FLEMING. Well, they are under oath and I would just like them under oath to say whether Mr. Shapiro made the statement or he didn't. It was a very startling piece of testimony.

SENATOR FLEMING. As soon as we are through, I would like this done.

MR. KORNICK. Mr. Chairman, I think Shapiro should be here, also.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think you are right. We will do that when we are through. It can't take over five minutes.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, all I am asking for is one, two, three, four Members of the Board to answer yes or no, and we can have the Official Reporter read that statement of Mr. Witmer's back to them and

they can say, yes, they heard it, or no, they didn't hear it. That's all I want shown on the record.

MR. TOMPKINS. They can be here tomorrow, and Mr. Shapiro will be here tomorrow and he can cross examine them all he wants to.

MR. BOIES. As a matter of fact, I don't see what is so startling about that. As I recall, the original start of improvement in mental hospitals resulted from the publicity that was given Byberry in 1936 or 1937. It would have never been accomplished except for that publicity, and I think, that the Secretary in his capacity as a Senator at that time was responsible for it. He got results and got improvement in the mental institutions in this state simply by reason of the publicity that was given the conditions, and everybody knows that. He probably feels that he can do the same thing now. So far as being a startling statement, I can't see what's wrong with it.

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, we just want to get in the record whether or not he made it.

MR. TOMPKINS. Gentleman, along that line the statement made that this thing started in Byberry in '36, I have a very vivid picture standing before me, pictures in Life magazine in 1946, ten years later, relating to conditions at Byberry, and I think that is when Governor Duff took up the fight at that time because of the exposures made in 1946, ten years later, regarding conditions at Byberry.

MR. BOIES. Who said so? That is where it started, and there is room for improvement yet.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, we have started this, and in executive session we can go into it more thoroughly, but as a Member of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, I think I am entitled to take three minutes to recall those four witnesses to ask them whether they heard the statement or whether they didn't.

SENATOR PECHAN. That's right. You are certainly entitled to do that. The gentlemen are under oath and we will recall them just as Senator Shapiro wants to recall Dr. Bengs.

CHARLES M. SHOWALTER, Recalled.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Your name please?

A Charles M. Showalter.

SENATOR FLEMING. Will the reporter read the statement back? When he reads it back, the other Members of the Board will be listening to it at the same time, so we don't have to read it to each of the men. Is that agreeable, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN. It is agreeable with me, if it is with them.

(The Stenographer reads the previous answer as follows:

A All right, then, about the only other matter that I could add to Mr. Maue's statement of our meeting when Mr. Shapiro was up with us, after he had gone over the various things with us, he said, "Do you know that our Department needs a lot of money? We need money for hospitals, buildings, we need money, and: he said, there is only one way to get it. It is just a case like this; he says. Take these things and blow them up, give them to the papers, shock the people, and: he says, then you will get the money."

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Now, sir, I would like to ask you, Mr. Showalter, if that statement was made in Board meeting?

A Mr. Chairman, may I clarify my statement by an explanation of what I want to say? It will only take a minute.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would you answer this question first, yes or no? Did you hear—

A I can't answer that yes or no without clarifying it, as I see it. I am sorry.

Q All right, clarify it.

A I will grant that Mr. Witmer had a side talk, as I say he and Mr. Shapiro at the end of the Board room. We had gone through so much of this harangue that I just became tired of it, and I will admit that that might have been said in Mr. Witmer's hearing that I didn't hear at all. I became disinterested in the method of the presentation of Mr. Shapiro that I felt it wasn't material to our Board and, to the best of my knowledge, I did not hear the statement.

MR. FRED W. MAUE, Recalled.

BY SENATOR FLEMING.

Q Mr. Maue, did you hear the statement?

A Yes, I did hear it. Maybe not in those exact words that Mr. Witmer used, but that is substantially what he said—not off to the side, but right before the Board.

MR. ROY D. WITTES, Recalled

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Did you hear that?

A Yes, sir, he mentioned that I wouldn't say the words, not exactly, but he said, "This is the only way of getting more money"—right before the Board.

MR. FRED W. MAUE, Recalled

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would that substantially be recorded in your minutes, Mr. Maue?

A Oh, we didn't keep any minutes of that meeting. There was so much confusion, and uproar, and everything, and back and forth. It was impossible to keep minutes the way the meeting went.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q What is your exact recollection of the words?

A Just about like Mr. Witmer said. He said, he needed money for the hospitals and institutions and the only way to get it is make a big noise and put it in the newspapers.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Wittes, we would like to have you back for a moment. Representative Boies has one question he would like to ask you.

MR. ROY D. WITTES, Recalled.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mr. Wittes, in the testimony of Mrs. Edna Mench, she stated that she contacted you as a Member of the Board to protest against some of the treatment that was accorded the patients, that she thought was incorrect. Did she contact you?

A Not in regards to anything that was going on at the Village besides she wanted her job back.

Q That is the only contact she had with you, she gave you no information about—

A No information whatsoever.

Q About the treatment of the patients?

A No, she didn't. I might add that that was also taken up at the Board meeting and acted upon.

MR. KENNETH PIDLACK, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your first name, Mr. Bidlack?

A Kenneth, K-e-n-n-e-t-h.

Q Kenneth Bidlack. Where is your home?

A Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania.

Q Would you like to go ahead and make your statement, sir?

A Well, I came to the Board in October of 1954 and at that meeting Dr. Fitzgerald appeared and stated to us that Dr. Ireland had indicated her intention she would like to resign and go back to her home to take care of her aged brother and sister, and that he would like us to induce Dr. Ireland to remain at the Village, because they could find no one with the qualifications of Dr. Ireland to take over this institution, that it was a model institution and that the Department would like to keep it as such. And I have always found it to be a model institution. I have had no complaints, no one ever complained to me about the operation of that institution.

Now is there anything more you want me to say?

Q Do you have anything further to say before questioning you?

A Well, since the February meeting I have had people come to me and tell me different things, just the last few days. People tell me conditions are getting a little hard there to manage. On Friday I understand a girl had run her hand through a window, severely cut her wrist, and had to be taken to the hospital. I understand that is not her first offense. Much has been said about restraint. I wouldn't know how to restrain a person like that unless you can put them under restraint and confine them so they won't run their hands through windows. There is a condition there that is peculiar, and you have to meet it with certain prescribed treatment.

Q She ran her hand through the window?

A Yes.

Q Did she run her hand through the window because she was being mistreated?

A I didn't hear the circumstances. It wasn't the first time, I don't know what caused her to do it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Were they the present employes at Laurelton that came to see you?

A They didn't come to see me, I asked them. I would see different people on the street that worked there and I would say, "How are you doing there now? How are things going?" And I inquired before that. Nobody ever complained to me.

Q You would ask them because you were interested in how things were going at Laurelton?

A Yes. And, of course, I am very much interested, I was interested then as I am now. And I understand that some of the work is getting much harder now than it was prior to the February meeting.

Q Mr. Bidlack, were you at the meeting which Secretary Shapiro attended in February?

A I was.

Q I refer you to Secretary Shapiro's press release of February 23rd wherein he said these words:

"During the Board meeting at Laurelton, while I was describing the conditions I had uncovered there, I asked Mr. Maue (Fred W., President of the Board of Trustees) if they wished me to confront Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett with my description of the situation as I saw it, and my supporting witness. At that time the Board said no."

Did you as a Member of the Board say "no" to the opportunity to have Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett appear before the Board at that time?

A I didn't hear such a statement, I didn't hear him make that statement.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you hear him make the statment that Mr. Witmer gave us? You heard that statement—

A Yes. It is pretty hard to recall the exact words of that statement. No notes were taken at that meeting, our Secretary, Charlotte Smith, wasn't present. I think every Board member was here, but our Secretary, Charlotte Smith, was not present at the meeting, she was ill at the time. But that statement, words to that effect, was made following the description of the conditions up at Johnston Cottage and it is a question what to do. And he did make this statement that if we could go out and tell the people of the conditions up there that they would grant us the money to, you might say, alleviate the conditions there at Johnston Cottage. We have people there, as I understand it, that shouldn't be there, but it is no place to put the girls. Now, that is my understanding of it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Was it your idea that he wanted to give it such publicity that it would shock the people and you would get the money to do—

A That was the impression I gathered. I know he made that, go out and tell the people of the conditions and then they will vote the money.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you object to that?

A No, I didn't object. I am going to say this, he took over that meeting, he did all the talking, and when Mr. Showalter wanted to say something he would cut him off, and Dr. Allen, when he would attempt to say something, he cut him off. And in all fairness, they did invite Dr. Ireland to come in at one time, and that was to bring in the medical report.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Bidlack, did you attend the meeting of October 1954?

A That was my first meeting in October. I was appointed, maybe, in September.

Q How many meetings did you attend in 1954?

A I was to the October meeting, November meeting, December meeting, the January meeting, the February meeting—now, in February there was several meetings, there was the 10th that was the first one, and then it was on a Saturday we met again, and then we met again to accept the resignation of Dr. Ireland, and then we met again in March. Now, at that meeting there were only

four members present, we didn't have a quorum at that meeting.

Q This is in March?

A That was the March meeting.

Q At the December meeting was there a quorum present?

A Every one except the March meeting, we only had four members and we had to have five, and we called attention to the fact that we had to have five members there. At that meeting we heard the report of Miss Cox, who told us exactly what they were doing at Johnston Cottage in that meeting. Mr. Showalter presided at that meeting, being the Vice President, and we made certain recommendations to the Department of Welfare at that time, although we didn't have a quorum present at that meeting.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Has the department since this February situation furnished the Board with a projected program for the operation of Johnston Cottage, as well as the Village

A Unless you would call Miss Cox's report the projected plan, I don't know of any, I haven't heard of any. She came there and told us that they were permitting the girls in Johnston Cottage to attend church, which they didn't do before, and that they had unlocked the doors and allowed them to associate in the part of the building, and made certain recommendations along that line.

Q Were you here yesterday when she testified?

A No, I wasn't, I was not here. Now, that was at gist of her report along those lines.

Q That was not necessarily a report. Did they lay before you any projected program for the future of Laurelton Village?

A No, there was no report such as that. All the reports were always in writing submitted by the Superintendent, very elaborate reports. They were always submitted in writing and then she would elaborate them orally to us.

Q. Has Mr. Shapiro himself been in touch with the Board since the February meeting?

A He has not. So far as I know, he hasn't.

Q Has anybody on behalf of Mr. Shapiro been in touch with the Board that you know of?

A Not that I know of.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You have testified that you have met various people, employes, on the street since February 16th and questioned them about the conduct of the institution. Did you ever question any of the employes on the street, or any place else, about the conduct of the institution before that?

A No, not so much. I would say this, I associated with a lot of employes up there and, living in Mifflinburg, there are a number of people in Mifflinburg who work there. I see them every day on the street and everything evidently was working smoothly. They didn't complain about anything, they didn't comment on anything. Of course, when something like this comes to light and certain charges are made, then you begin to dig into it and want to know the truth about them.

For instance, you mentioned about the use of the tube. Well, I consulted my local physician about the insertion of the tube, and he tells me at times you do have trouble getting the tube down the nose, it will curl, you have to bring it out and insert it again. I asked that question, yes.

Q But you never—

A He said it could happen.

Q As long as such things apparently were going smooth, you saw no occasion to question anyone about it?

A I saw no occasion to question anyone, and, as I said, in the October meeting a Dr. Fitzgerald came up and checked up and said that this was a model institution. I had no reason to be alerted about anything that was wrong at the institution.

Q Did the Board at that time suggest that Dr. Edgett might have that position in Dr. Ireland's place?

A Never.

Q The Board suggested no one?

A The Board did not suggest anyone at that time, no.

Q Why shouldn't the Board suggest that Dr. Edgett should have Dr. Ireland's position?

A I will say this, that not at that meeting, but several meetings later Mr. Wittes made the suggestion that Dr. Edgett should be, you might say, recommended for the position, and going home in the automobile I talked to Mr. Showalter about it and I said, "Well, I don't think that should be done now until Dr. Ireland resigns." I don't think he should have even made that suggestion. That is just my personal comment, but he did make that as a comment.

Q Was it made to the Department?

A No, it was made to the Board Members. He said in case Dr. Ireland resigned he would recommend Dr. Edgett.

Q The previous witness testified that after Shapiro finished his talk up there with the Board that he left the room with the words, or with some words, to the effect that, "Now, it's in your hands to take action"—the hands of the Board, is that true?

A He said he would leave this matter to the consideration of the Board, that is my understanding of the words he used. He didn't make any recommendations that we resign and I believe I heard him testify, that is, the Secretary testify, that he asked the Board to close Johnston Cottage. I have no recollection of him making such a statement.

Q When he left the meeting he said that it was in the hands of the Board to take action?

A He said, "I leave this matter for the consideration of the Board." That's right, he did, as far as I can remember.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q What was the action then that the Board decided to take?

A Well, the Board adjourned. It was pretty close to 1:00 o'clock and then there was a Saturday meeting, and I had a sale that day, I was representing a client of mine that was conducting a public sale and was unable to attend the first part of that meeting. I understand at that meeting the charges as were alleged were brought before the Board and they discussed them. I wasn't there on it, I can't tell you just what happened.

Q Was there any thought given to this impartial investigation?

A Oh, yes, I was present at that time. That was on the Saturday meeting. The question was who should we get to make the investigation of these charges, and it was

thought best to go out of the state to get an impartial board and not anyone in the state.

Q In other words, when Secretary Shapiro left the meeting and said, "It is now in the Board's hands," the Board's theory was, "We will now have an impartial investigation before anything is done." Is that correct?

A That is my understanding.

Q Were you ever given that opportunity to have that impartial investigation?

A I think we have it here. I think this is an impartial investigation.

Mr. KORNICK. I am glad somebody thinks it is.

THE WITNESS. Well, I am going to make this remark. I said when I went home after hearing the meetings I couldn't tell which ones were Republicans or Democrats on this Board. Now, I did make that statement. I really want to commend the Members of this Board in the way they have conducted the hearings.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Have you attended all the hearings?

A No, I haven't attended all of them, but at the times I have been here I certainly want to commend the Committee members.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mr. Bidlack, you say that the agreement was to get outside-of-the-state investigators, but one of the previous witnesses testified that they asked Dr. Walker. Now, Dr. Walker is a state employe?

A That I don't know. I do remember this, that a man was mentioned to the President in Pennsylvania, and he said, "No, we want to keep this out of the realm of politics and we would like to have some man who is not connected with Pennsylvania, connected with the Pennsylvania government in any way." And a man by the name of Storrs was mentioned up in New York, he was to be contacted. I know it was President Maue's idea that this should not get into the realm of politics, this investigation, one way or the other. That is the discussion that took place at this meeting on Saturday.

Q Still they did try to get a Pennsylvania man?

A That I don't know, I couldn't say. But I do know that was his statement that he made, that he would like to have impartial investigators and preferably outsiders, outside of the state.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mr. Bidlack, you made a statement that at most of your meetings, that was October, November, December and January, almost every Board member was present?

A No, I can't say almost every Board Member, I will say—

Q You said one Doctor was present—

A Did I make that statement? Dr. Allen, I think, was there at the November meeting. That is the first time I met him, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Girard comes, I met him at the meeting.

Q I might have misunderstood you. However, I have another question to ask you. At your Board meeting did you discuss the resignation of Dr. Ireland and the replacement of Dr. Edgett in her place?

A At the October meeting, no.

Q Did you at any meeting?

A We never discussed the resignation of Dr. Ireland at any meeting subsequent to the October meeting. I do remember it was recommended that we rcommend Dr. Edgett.

Q At a Board meeting?

A At a Board meeting. And, of course, it was at the end, maybe the meeting had closed, I don't know, but it was at the end of the meeting. Going home I felt that we shouldn't make any recommendations until Dr. Ireland had resigned. I just felt that way.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You are now talking about October?

A Oh, absolutely not.

Q You are talking about February?

A No, I am not talking about October, that was subsequent to October and before February. I can't give the date of the meeting.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You are talking about the situation where Dr. Ireland said she would like to resign from the institution before all this occurred?

A Oh, yes. After the October meeting Dr. Fitzgerald from the Department of Welfare came to our Board and stated that Dr. Ireland had indicated her desire to retire and go back to Jeannette to take care of her aged brother and sister and they had no one to take the place of Dr. Ireland, that this was a model institution and they would like to keep it as such and they would like to fiind someone to take her place with the qualifications of Dr. Ireland.

He requested us to persuade her to remain, and we did. We made a recommendation to the Department of Welfare that her salary be increased at that meeting. That was in October.

Q No serious consideration was given to a replacement? You were more interested in having Dr. Ireland stay instead of considering a replacement?

A Yes, we would like to have her stay because they said they had no one in mind that could take her place. I will say this, that at the March meeting where there was no quorum I asked Miss Cox to try and find a Superintendent to take over this institution. I made that request of her. Of course, that was not an official meeting, there were only four there, but I made that request to her.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Was that request made known to the Secretary?

A No, only to Miss Cox.

Q Do you know now if the Secretary is trying to get a superintendent to take over that institution?

A That I don't know. But I can say this, at the meeting when Dr. Ireland resigned Dr. Bengs was there at that meeting, and he asked us if we knew then of anyone we could recommend. Of course, that was after Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett had resigned.

Q That was at the March meeting of this year?

A No, that wasn't March, that was before March.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q When this statement was made in the October meeting by Dr. Fitzgerald, or whoever he is, that they had no qualified person to take Dr. Ireland's place, did no Member of the Board feel that Dr. Edgett was qualified to take that job?

A You talk about qualifications. When you talk about qualifications, I don't know about Dr. Ireland's qualifications; whether Dr. Edgett has the same qualifications as Dr. Ireland, I don't know.

Q After that many years of service at that institution did no member of the Board feel that she should be promoted to that position?

A It wasn't discussed. I mean that was my first meeting in October, and we didn't—he asked us to induce Dr. Ireland to remain, and that is what we were interested in, we were interested in keeping Dr. Ireland on the job as Superintendent.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q But you did going home in the machine discuss it with someone in the machine?

A Not at the October meeting, that came later. When someone suggested Dr. Edgett, I said I felt it should not be made at that time because Dr. Ireland was there.

Q How late was it after the October meeting?

A Now you are pinning me down. It may have been December. It may have been December meeting.

Q Before all of this?

A Oh, yes, before all of this.

Q It had no connection with any of this?

A Absolutely not. No, this was all before this.

SENATOR FLEMING. Have you determined who are Republicans and who are Democrats yet?

SENATOR PECHAN. It is now 20 minutes of 1:00. We will recess until 1:30 o'clock and we will start promptly at 1:30 p. m.

(Recess declared from 12:42 p. m. to 1:30 p. m.)

(Afternoon Session, 1:30 o'clock p. m.)

Dr. HILDING BENGS, Sworn.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Dr. Bengs, it has been testified by several of the Board members that you and your staff took over control of the institution before Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resigned, and while they were still in charge you went up there and superseded them. Is that true?

A I believe that is a misinterpretation, sir. I did not actually go to the institution with the instructions to take over until we heard that the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent had sent telegrams of resignation.

Q To whom?

A To the President of the Board. Those telegrams went out sometime before midnight on February 17th, and I was there then the following morning attending a special meeting of the Board. My interpretation of that technicality is that the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent went off duty as of Monday, February 17th—no, February 18th.

Q And when did you arrive?

A I arrived on the scene on February 18th about 11:00 o'clock in the morning.

Q And did you go there with the instructions to supersede them and take over?

A Yes, to be acting in charge, no specific title.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I want to ask Dr. Bengs if he is aware of the telegram of February 15th to Dr. Edgett at Laurelton State Village. Are you aware of the telegram (submitting a telegram to the witness)?

A I wasn't involved in any of the telegrams. Yes, I was told that a telegram was sent of this nature. This, however, limits the assistance to the superintendent to the program of Johnston Cottage, not of the entire institution.

MR. TOMPKINS. We will leave the recipients explain this telegram when they testify.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you not consider a telegram of that kind a superseding of their authority at Laurelton?

A The telegram I was not involved in, sir. My instructions were to assist in the changing of the program at Johnston Cottage.

Q Had you been superintendent of the institution and received such a wire as this superseding you in any part of your operation of the institution, what would you have done?

A Being employed in a system where we have a chain of command, I would have followed orders.

Q Were you up there before February 15th?

A I was there on February 16th, 14th and 10th.

Q 10th, 14th, 15th and 16th, is that right?

A 10th, 14th and 16th.

Q This wire is dated February 15th. When did Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett resign, do you know?

A They sent their telegrams shortly before midnight to the President of the Board on February 17th. The Board meeting was held around noon on February 18th, the Board refused to accept their resignations, but de facto the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent ceased their duties as of around noon there.

SEN. PECHAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Dr. IRELAND. May I ask a question, please?

SENATOR PECHAN. You may.

BY DR. IRELAND:

Q I would like you to ask Dr. Bengs if he did not bring his staff up on February 16th and hold a meeting during the entire afternoon and whether or not the Superintendent was invited into that meeting?

A That is correct, I had certain instructions regarding Johnston Cottage. I brought the consultants of the Bureau with me, along with another consultant from the Norristown State Hospital, who is versed in the program of mental deficiency. We held our own meeting for a consensus regarding recommendations. I dismissed from that meeting, then, all of the staff except the visiting physician and myself, and then called in Dr. Ireland to go over these recommendations. It is true that the Superintendent was not invited, but that was a Bureau meeting wherein I was summarizing the collective opinion from the various consultants.

I might also say, in addition to that, if I may, that on the following morning I received from two consultants, who remained overnight to continue, very favorable reports of the Superintendent's cooperation in taking up these recommendations we made to her to the extent that I submitted to the Secretary of Welfare a favorable report on conditions at Laurelton, and that appeared in the publicity somewhat later. We attributed to the Superintendent and her staff a splendid spirit of cooperation.

Mrs. ISABEL JONES, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would you give us a little of your history, what your past duties were, and what your present duties are, so that the Committee can identify you?

A I will be glad to, Senator. I was from December 1951, until February 15th of 1955 Deputy Secretary of Welfare of Pennsylvania. Prior to December 1st of 1951 I served in tthe Department of Welfare as the Administrative Assistant in charge of public relations and legislation. At the present time I am the consultant of the Freedman Hospital Commission of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington.

Q Would you like to make a general statement? You know what this is all about, I presume, from reading it in the papers?

A I do, Senator.

Q That we have to investigate this situation, and so forth. If you would like to make a statement, you are free to do so.

A I would like to, because I feel I am somewhat familiar with the program at Laurelton and, also, the problems attendant on that program.

For some time the Department of Welfare, and the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of Laurelton State Village have been concerned about the dual program in that institution. The institution was originally set up legislatively as an institution for female mental defectives of child-bearing age. It was to be a training school and a program of protection, rehabilitation and training for mentally defective girls. However, because in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we have no facilities to care for mentally defective delinquent girls, the Laurelton State School came to be used as such a facility.

Now, you are familiar, of course, with the institution at Huntingdon, which is the Pennsylvania School for mentally defective delinquent boys. There is no similar institution in Pennsylvania for girls. This meant that frequently through court commitment, or by transfer from an institution for delinquent females, girls who were aggressive, although mentally defective were also delinquent, were committed to Laurelton State School. This was done over the frequent protests of Dr. Ireland, who in my presence on a number of occasions protested to the Secretary of Welfare as to the fact that the Laurelton State School was not equipped through its facilities or its personnel to deal with the multiple problems that are attendant upon the care of the defective delinquent.

While I was not with the Department at the time, I understood that the designing of Johnston Cottage was brought about because of the necessity for making some more secure facility for girls who were aggressive and had a history of delinquency.

Just as recently as a year ago a group of people throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania interested in mental deficiency were called together by me as Deputy Secretary of Welfare to discuss the problems that we met in the Commonwealth generally in the need for additional facilities for mentally defective citizens of our Commonwealth. Part of the program that was discussed with the staff of the Bureau of Mental Health and with these members of the committee on mental deficiency was a need for a facility to care for defective delinquent females. That committee, of which Dr. Ireland, Dr. Bengs, Miss Grace Cox, Dr. Gale Walker, Mr. Phillips, and others in the Department, were members, presented a proposed legislative program to meet the needs to fill the gaps in Pennsylvania's program for mental deficiency, and one of the recommendations was that the purpose of Laurelton State School should be amended to include care for defective delinquent girls, which they were already doing without the legislative authority, and to provide additional secure facilities for the care of such females.

Dr. Ireland repeatedly pointed out in this meeting that not only were additional physical facilities necessary to not only provide properly for the care of such young women, but also a mentally trained staff to deal with the aggressive delinquent was necessary and that the lack of such staff was back of some of the difficulties they had now in caring for those asssigned to them.

This legislation, or rather, this proposed legislation was recommended to the present administration by the committee on mental deficiency in a report made to the Secretary of Welfare.

If I may go back to 1951, during the first of 1951 the women members of the Welfare Committee of the House were invited by the Department of Welfare to go to Laurelton. I issued this invitation and escorted the women members who attended. We visited Laurelton because we considered it then, as we have up to the present time, one of the model institution of its kind in the state and certainly one of the outstanding institutions in the mental health system. At that time the women members of the House observed, as I did, and I believe later commented on it, in the report that was made to the Welfare Committee on the fact that the patients at Laurelton State Village seemed to be happy, comfortable and secure. They complimented Dr. Ireland, and Dr. Edgett, too, who accompanied us on this tour of the institution, for the warm, friendly attitudes which cannot be induced in persons who are mentally deficient unless they actually have that feeling. In other words, this demonstration could not have been staged for our benefit.

I remember examples of a very obviously mongoloid child coming to Dr. Ireland and rubbing her head against her arm and almost purring with contentment because Dr. Ireland recognized her with friendly comments. The other girls came and showed Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland samples of the work they were doing and received from the both of them complimentary remarks. This so impressed me that I went back and reported to Mr. Brown, who was the Secretary of Welfare, of what an outstanding job I thought the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were doing in that institution and how different the atmosphere was from other institutions which I had visited.

Even then Dr. Ireland complained to Members of the House and to me of the lack of staff, the difficulty of securing doctors, nurses and other professional personnel. I personally tried to secure doctors for Laurelton State Village, without success, because it was out of the way, and because of the type of person that they deal with it was very difficult to persaude professional people to go there, and, as you undoubtedly know, they are using some displaced persons who are physicians but are not licensed in Pennsylvania. I even endeavored to secure an exemp-

tion for licensing of a physician because of the grave lack of staff at the Village.

It was obvious that both Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett took a personal interest in every phase of the program. As we went through the garden and commented upon the beauty of the surroundings, we found that they had even planted and transplanted flowers to make the cottages more attractive, because they felt that beauty was part of the therapeutic treatment in the institution.

I know as a personal observation that both of these doctors worked on an average of 10 to 12 hours a day.

Any time we had any contact with the Laurelton State Village from anyone in the Department, or from people outside the Department, we would receive back in the Department—and I am sure they are still in the files—highly complimentary letters about the excellent job being done at Laurelton State Village.

And I can also testify to what was put in the testimony earlier today that when Dr. Ireland wanted to resign that we prevailed upon her in the Department of Welfare to remain in the institution because of her outstanding service, as we saw it, to the Commonwealth.

I think that is the extent of the statement I want to make, Senator.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Jones, how many visits did you make to Johnston Cottage?

A I did not visit Johnston Cottage personally, although I knew of the cottage. The day that we were there the Members of the House didn't want to go on back, because it is further back in the woods, and at that time it was not actually being used, it was under construction, as I recollect. But Dr. Ireland had told us about it and—I think I am correct—it was not yet open, I think it did not open until 1952 and this was 1951, so we did not go back to the cottage, and I did not actually visit the Johnston Cottage, but I am familiar with other detention facilities in other institutions caring for delinquents, both the mentally defective and the average delinquent, and I know that—for instance, I heard much this morning about having the water controlled from outside the rooms. That is a very usual provision, and, as a matter of fact, it is recommended, I believe, just recently by the architects who were planning detention facilities for the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza.

Q Mrs. Jones, is it usual not to have the commode flushed for several days?

A No, but if the control is outside—

Q I understand this is outside.

A I see no reason why they wouldn't be taken care of, but I do know this, that we have had difficulties in other institutions where they are not mentally—that is, not admitted as mentally defective. In nearly all of our institutions of Pennsylvania you do find some mentally retarded persons who really should not be there, but in the average institution for mental defectives we have the aggressive cases where you cannot permit them near running water and toilet facilities because they clog them up and destroy them. An aggressive person will make it impossible to use the normal facilities.

Q Would you prescribe that as a correction by refusing to have the commode flushed for several days?

A. I certainly would not prescribe if, nor could I imagine that it would be prescribed as a form of correction. I can understand water being turned off for reasons of safety, and other reasons.

MR. KORNICK. No, some of the witnesses have testified that that had taken place, I have it in some of my notes here, that is the reason I asked.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Jones, you had made a statement that the Laurelton Village law doesn't prescribe, or doesn't state, that they should have a cottage such as Johnston Cottage. Did I understand you correctly?

A No, sir, I said that the legislation setting up Laurelton State Village does not provide that patients who are defective delinquents, that are committed as delinquents, should be admitted.

Q But yet they were admitted and taken care of?

A That is correct.

Q And put in Johnston Cottage.

A That is correct.

Q Whereas, according to your statement, such a cottage should not exist?

A No, Mr. Kolankiewicz, I said that if an institution has to take care of aggressive defective delinquents, or even aggressive delinquents who are not mentally defective, then there must be some secure facility not only for their protection, but for the protection of the other inmates. We have in the records of the Department of Welfare, and I am sure they are still available, cases of inmates at Laurelton who were so aggressive that they were dangerous to themselves and to the other inmates so that it would be necessary for them to be restrained in some manner for them to be kept from harming themselves and harming others, and also, harming the members of the staff. You can not expose to danger all of the other inmates because you hate to restrain, perhaps, one or two who are aggressive.

Q Did you hear Mr. Tompkins read out of the Journal of the visit of the ladies from the Legislature up to Laurelton.

A No, I did not. I was not present when that was read.

Q Well, it referred to a group of women being up there on an inspection tour.

A That is correct, and it is probably the same visit.

Q Then they didn't visit Johnston Cottage?

A Mr. Kolankiewicz, to the best of my recollection, Johnston Cottage was not open at that time, it was not being used as a facility, I think it was just under construction at that time, but even at that time in 1951 Dr. Ireland was discussing with us in the Department of Welfare and protesting the fact that she was taking girls in the institution with whom they were not able to cope because of the kind of open cottage facilities that they had there.

Q I asked that question just to keep the record straight, I was under the impression that the cottage was open at that time when that visit was made?

A No.

MR. TOMPKINS. No, October, 1952. That has been testified to many times.

THE WITNESS. No, it was under construction but was not in use.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Jones, in addition to inspection of facilities of

this nature in Pennsylvania, have you had occasion to inspect facilities of similar nature in other parts of the United States and the world?

A Mr. Tompkins, I have had the opportunity to visit as a guest of the government of Germany and at the nomination of our government institutions throughout West Germany, also through my responsibilities with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also through my interest and experience with the Department of Welfare in Pennsylvania, have visited similar institutions in many, many states in the United States, and my observation has been that I have come back to Pennsylvania with pride in the institution at Laurelton.

Q During the years that you were in the Welfare Department do you recall any of the employes from Laurelton, or any relatives of any of the employes at Laurelton, protesting the method or manner of their treatment at Laurelton?

A I can tell you with very clear recollection that at no time was I ever aware of any protest from employes or the families of patients or inmates of Laurelton. Most of the information or the correspondence we had about Laurelton was of a highly complimentary nature. It came in some cases from Members of the Legislature who visited there, in other cases from relatives of girls who were there. If there were such complaints, they were not brought to my attention as Deputy Secretary of Welfare, nor were they discussed at any time in my presence by the Secretary of Welfare or by the Commissioner of Mental Health.

Q In order to clarify this situation, it has been definitely established that Johnston Cottage was not opened until 1952. Now, in other of the cottages that were there at that time, in existence at that time, and still are, were the detention facilities for any of the girls in the other cottage do you recall?

A I am not aware of any detention facilities in the other cottages, I know that they had rooms that might have been so used, but the whole atmosphere of the institution was one of being an open institution, with free coming and going, and a very—while, obviously, in any well-run institution of any kind there has to be discipline, it was a kind of unobstrusive discipline that made it apparent there was cooperation on the part of the staff and the patients.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Jones, to your knowledge, are there any other institutions in Pennsylvania who are using the same type of treatment for the same type of patient, any presently or up until the time that you left, let's say?

A Senator, I am not aware of what treatment was used at Johnston Cottage except by what I have read in the newspapers, but I do know that in institutions, for instance, at Huntingdon, which I mentioned previously, in the institution such as Morganza, the Pennsylvania Training School, and other similar institutions where you have delinquents, it is necessary, to have some place where they can be kept apart from the other patients, or inmates, when they become violently disturbed or aggressive. That is for their protection, for the protection of the other patients and of the staff. I don't know what the treatment that is under discussion was particularly.

Q The restraints, straps.

A I understand that there were restraints. I think that would depend entirely upon the kind of facilities that you have. If you have a secure room, if you have a room in which a patient could not hurt herself or anyone else, then, perhaps, you wouldn't need restraints. But restraints are permitted in extreme cases, even under the Mental Health Act, for persons who cannot be restrained or cured in any other way, but only on the advise of a physician. As you know, the Mental Health Act provides that the superintendent of an institution must be a physician.

Q Since you were Deputy Secretary of Welfare, did any employe, or any physician, come to you or to your Department, to your knowledge, and complain of any inhumane treatment that was being administered at Johnston Cottage?

A Senator, not only there was not such a report made, to my knowledge, but I can assure you that if such a report had been made to the Department of Welfare and had come to my attention that some action would have been taken on it, and I think that has been demonstrated in some cases in other institutions where upon reports of cruelty the persons involved were immediately dismissed, but no such report, to my knowledge, came to the Department of Welfare.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mrs. Jones, I don't think anybody on the Committee, or any place else that I know of, denies that a great deal of good has been accomplished at Laurelton, that as an institution it is a fine institution, and that the facilities are as good as most any place else. The question in our minds is whether in case of infraction of the rules there has been inhumane treatment, punishment, correction, whatever you want to call it? Now, in view of that, we all know how much good has been accomplished at Laurelton and how much service it is doing to the Commonwealth, and that the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent have served so many years faithfully there. I am still very much interested to know why when Dr. Ireland wanted to resign that you didn't see fit to appoint Dr. Edgett in her place?

A That, to my knowledge, was not even considered or discussed. Had Dr. Ireland's resignation finally become a fact, then I think that it is very likely, it would seem to me, in the natural course of events, that Dr. Edgett would have been considered as Superintendent. However, since our interest were in keeping Dr. Ireland there as Superintendent because of the grave shortage of available physicians with the qualifications necessary for such an institution, we didn't consider a successor.

Q But you stated to the Board that the reason you wanted Dr. Ireland to stay there was because you had nobody capable, nobody with the necessary qualifications, to take her place?

A I think that we might just as factually have stated, Mr. Boies, to the Board that we had no one qualified to take the place of Dr. Edgett if she moved up to the position of Superintendent. We certainly were short of qualified physicians who met the qualifications of the Mental Health Act, which specifies certain minimum years of experience and training in psychiatry, and so on. We knew that we were short of staff, and to lose any physician at Laurelton was a major crisis.

Q But in view of Dr. Edgett's long service I can't quite

get the picture there to say that you had no one qualified to step into Dr. Ireland's place?

A I think I have answered that as fully as I can.

Q You answered that you had nobody to step into Dr. Edgett's place?

A We had no one to step into the place of any superintendent in an institution that required under the law that the superintendent should be a female physician with so many years' experience in psychiatry.

Q Still Dr. Edgett met that qualification, did she not?

A Yes, but then we would have had to replace Dr. Edgett, and so on down the line.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask the lady, agreeing that these facilities should be controlled on the outside where these mentally defective patients could not get at the control valves, however, it would seem to me a punishment not to turn on the water after these toilets had been used for several days and in not allowing the attendants to turn them on even though not asked for by the patient, but in human decency that they should be turned off, whether you would condone such a situation as that?

A Senator, I would not condone such a situation under any circumstances of which I can conceive. However, I have not served as superintendent of such an institution as Laurelton State Village, and I don't believe anyone is qualified to judge the problems that they deal with day by day with shortage of staff and shortage of all kinds of professional personnel, unless they have been in such an institution and met in person some of these problems. I do not know that this is a fact, I understand that this must have been testified to by some of the witnesses, but before I would say that this was a fact, because of my personal knowldege of the professional character of Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett I would want to hear from their lips the reasons such orders were given, and whether such orders were given, and then I would decide whether I thought it was proper or not.

Q Did I understand you to say that where we have these delinquent mental defective patients a room of seclusion, so to say, not calling it a cell, is desired, and would it be necessary then to restrain these patients with straps if they are isolated in an individual cell?

A Senator, I think that would depend entirely upon the patient. There are some patients that are so aggressive that even though they were left alone in a room that they can find ways of hurting themselves. I was in an institution just recently where the child was greatly disturbed, she was in isolation, she had taken a bed that looked to me impossible to take apart, she had taken apart the bed and attacked the attendant and has gashed herself so badly that she had to be hospitalized. Now, what looks to us like security, to someone with an abnormal or sub-normal mental capacity is something else again, and I couldn't tell you what would be safe restraint for some people. Some of them are aggressive beyond our imagination, some of them, on the other hand, are very quiet, and I don't think that you could say that the same treatment would be proper for two different patients.

Q I think you are right, every case has to be dealt with on its individual merit. Then I would like to ask you, is it a general practice in institutions that you have covered all over the state, United States and foreign countries that such drugs as apomorphine are used with these mentally disturbed persons?

A Senator, I am a lay person and I have no knowledge of drugs outside of having a prescription filled at the pharmacy. I don't know what drugs are admissible in good medical practice to act as sedatives for patients, and for that I would have to rely upon the advice of a physician.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Jones, in connection with these delinquents and some of their traits and in the course of your studies, is it your opinion that there is a counterpart in the female to what we know as a sex deviate in the male?

A Oh, yes, Mr. Tompkins. We have records of that in our files in the Bureau of Mental Health there in the Department of Welfare.

Q Are there some of these patients at Laurelton?

A Well, there have been from time to time. I don't know just what patients are at Laurelton at the present time.

Q There have been patients of that nature there?

A There have been.

Q Do you recall in your capacity in the Department of Welfare of any incidents at Laurelton coming into your files regarding the attacking of certain laborers or servicemen going into the institution?

A I remember a case of that nature, I couldn't give you the details of it, but it was investigated by the Department of Welfare, and I am sure that such records would be available in the Department's files. We had cases of girls who made attacks upon persons employed at the institution, or, at least, it was so alleged and we made an investigation of the facts.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Several weeks ago, or a month ago, the Pittsburgh Sun-Tele carried a large streamer about the conditions at Morganza. In your opinion, do you think they knew what they were talking about?

A I never quarrel with the power of the press. I certainly think that there must be conditions at Morganza that gave background, at least, for some of the stories. I am sure that no newspaper reporter goes in and makes up something of that sort, they report as they see it, the facts as they exist.

Q Now, it is necessary to have the knowledge of conditions—

A Of treatment that is usually beyond the experience of the average lay person. I am quite sure that if the Secretary of Welfare had been more familiar with the problems at Laurelton, for instance, the problems that we had dealt with in the past and with which we have been concerned for many years, that he would not have been as disturbed as he was by what he found at Johnston Cottage. I, too, would have been disturbed on my first experience with the Department of Welfare had I seen someone under restraint without knowing the history of aggressiveness and the difficulties the institution had been facing the kind of inmates they have been forced to take. It is very difficult to interpret, as I believe Senator Pechan pointed out, what treatment may be for the patient's own welfare and the patient's own protection, and what may look like inhumane treatment. Now, I certainly don't go along with anything that is going to harm any individual, whether they are mentally ill, or

socially ill as a juvenile delinquent, nor do I believe that I as a non-professional can be a judge in every case.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q In all your visits you said before that you didn't see this so-called correctional or punishment treatment, that all you saw was the happy people, which we are not concerned with. You said that you didn't see these side rooms that they had before they had Johnston Cottage, you didn't see the people in there?

A We saw some of the rooms that were used for detention.

Q Did you see people in there restrained with all of this stuff that we have been told?

A We didn't actually see the people in there, but we saw the rooms that were used, to the best of my recollection, and you must remember that that was in 1951 and I have visited hundreds of institutions since that time, and, to the best of my recollection, we did not see anyone under restraint at that time either in a room, or otherwise.

Q But, you see, that's exactly the point we are trying to get at, Mrs. Jones. Nobody denied all the good things that were done, but we are trying to find out whether or not this so-called correctional program, or punishment program, whether that was humane or inhumane.

A Mr. Boies, when you commit to an institution females who are under commitment by the court, who have performed some act of delinquency in order to come under the direction of the court, then it seems likely that some kind of restraint is necessary and that sometimes even some form of discipline or punishment is necessary. What this institution was up against was having to do with the facilities it had a program or a job for which it was not intended. Now, it is just as though someone came to me and told me to bake a cake and didn't give me the ingredients for it, and then you blame me because the cake was flat. We gave these women a job to do without the staff or even the physical facilities with which to do it, and yet I sat right in the Secretary's office when they were told that they had to accept certain girls from the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza who had become too aggressive for the Pennsylvania Training School to handle because they were mentally defective girls. You can't insist on one hand that they do a job for which they don't have the staff or the equipment, and on the other hand complain because the job isn't done to the very highest standards of our knowledge of this type of program.

And, if I may, Mr. Chairman, I think we have said that we know that there is a greal deal of good that has been done at Laurelton. I think that we must remember that we damage the program in Pennsylvania if we tear down the confidence of our citizens in the job that we as a Commonwealth are doing for these unfortunate citizens who are our charges.

Of course, if there is cruelty, or if there is anything wrong going on, we want to weed it out. But I am not at all sure that we serve the best interests of the mentally ill or the delinquent by making their loved ones and the people, the taxpayers who support this program, think that we are failing in the job that we are supposed to do.

Now, I have confidence in Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, I have known them, I have known them well for five years, and never at any time have I had any reason to doubt that they had the highest professional integrity, and, besides that, I respect them for the quality of women they are.. I believe you must have a certain feeling of reliance that they are doing the best they can, given the tools that they had to work with.

Q I agree with a lot you say, Mrs. Jones but what I am trying to get straight in my own mind for my own infomation, it seems to me that the institution is conducted in the same manner, with the same sort of treatment now that it was twenty years ago. Now, everybody tells us there has been great advances in the treatment of mentally defectives, and from all the evidence all this so-called correctional treatment is given for mere infraction of an ironclad rule, or something or other, that girls are not supposed to wave at the girl across in the other ward. If she waves at her she is put on dry diet, or whatever it was, and it seems to me that there was no consideration given to the individual, there was no attempt made to classify, to see what that one individual—what motivated her, or anything else. If she broke this rule, she gets this punishment; if she broke that rule, she got that punishment, and that is what I am concerned about?

A Mr. Boies, I join you in being concerned. If that is a fact, I would be concerned, too. But, on the other hand have you ever handled a large group of mentally defective persons?

Q No.

A Well, neither have I—

Q. Of course, I have been in the Legislature a long time, but—

A I think that's the crux of it. I don't think that I as a person without that experience can say whether that is the proper treatment. It may be that in order to handle a large group of mentally defective, mentally retarded, individuals with very low IQ's, who learn to do things by a pattern and if someone goes off the pattern, then it can upset the entire group. Perhaps, if I were dealing with a large group, overcrowded—the institution is nearly always full, well over its maximum occupancy—an overcrowded institution, with an inadequate staff, that I would probably make some rules to make it as easy as possible to keep things under control. And I think we have to consider that, too, that the situation probably isn't ideal. I hope the day will come when we will have them ideal.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Jones, is there any other institution in our Commonwealth that takes care of the feebleminded that has these straps to restrain a patient?

A The only institution that I know that is set up to take care of the feebleminded delinquents is at Huntingdon. Huntingdon was built originally as a prison and it is a secure type of institution. As a matter of fact, as you know it is operated under the Department of Justice as a penal institution and not as a mental institution. Now, what restraints they use at Huntingdon, I don't know. It is an all-male penal institution.

Q But do you know of any other? You didn't tell me whether they have these straps for punishment, or not?

A You mean at Huntingdon?

Q Anywhere?

A Huntingdon is the only one that I know of, sir, and that is such a different type of institution. At Laurelton it is an open cottage type and at Huntingdon it is a cell

prison type and it wouldn't follow that you need the same type of restraint.

Q How about Morganza?

A Morganza is not for defective delinquents. Morganza is for the normal juvenile delinquent, or problem child, and there they don't use that type of restraint.

Q In any of our institutions in the Commonwealth do you know of any institutions using the straps?

A I believe you do have them in most of the—Now, they are not supposed—mechanical restraints are not supposed to be used except under a doctor's orders. But I believe they do have them in most of the institutions for the mentally ill.

Q Is it not true, Mrs. Jones that there are inmates at Laurelton, who, if they were men, would in all probability be at Huntingdon?

A Oh, unquestionably. You see, Laurelton has been used for the female disturbed, it was not set up for that, and Dr. Ireland did not want to use it that way, she wanted to use it as an institution for non-delinquent—

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q She had protested that many times?

A She protested it in every meeting of the hospital superintendents I attended and in frequent conferences with the Secretary of Welfare.

Q And Huntingdon is a penal institution under the Department of Justice?

A That's right.

MRS. MABEL SHAFFER, Sworn.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Do you have a preliminary statement, Mrs. Shaffer, that you would like to make?

A I don't have too much, no.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q We might get a little bit of background. What is your occupation?

A I am occupational therapist at Johnston Cottage ever since it opened.

Q Ever since it opened?

A Ever since it opened.

Q Are you presently there?

A I am there at the present time.

Q So you have been there both before and since February?

A That's right, I started at the Village on June 1, 1950.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Now, Mrs. Shaffer, you may make any statement you care to make, we will question you afterwards.

A Now, the, after the cottage opened, Miss Grove, who testified last week, gave us games, cards, puzzles, dominoes, magazines and jacks, all games of that kind for the girls. Once a week we went to the library and got all the books we wanted. It started out with possibly around thirty, and up in January we were getting in the neighborhood of eighty and eighty-five books for our girls. They were great readers and enjoyed it very much. The last time I took orders for the books, or went around, there was ten books ordered by the girls, they have lost interest in reading. Every morning at 9:00—or at 8:00, I go around, and I had to make a round to all rooms, everyone of them, and see that they had work, in that I mean, anything that they were capable of or interested in doing.

We have some lovely work up there, I think you gentlemen were all down and seen our art and inspected some of the work. They were very interested and took great pride in their work, which they had a right because they done beautiful work, the majority of them. After all, they all had to start out one day and those were the ones I was most interested in, to get them started in something they might like to do. So, therefore, we worked hardest with the ones who were just beginning, and they would start out on a tea towel, pot holder, or something of that kind, which was hemstitched along the edge, and later on embroidery work. There were two two-harness looms which done plain weaving and two four-harness looms which we done pattern work on, and, of course, the material that was used for these looms were waste material from the sides of the girls' dresses down in the sewing room, the white that was used was the unbleached muslin from their nighties, and things of that kind, it was all waste material, with the exception of the warp, which was bought. Outside of that we made all use of our waste materials in that way. The braided rugs were made in not too great an amount, there was some braiding.

Now, before going to Johnston I worked in Cottage 10 and we done some OT work there just on our own as attendants. We found if they were busy at something like that they were much happier than sitting in a corner planning a scheme, or things of that kind, which only in the end seemed to cause them to get in trouble. So we just done some braiding up there, appliqueing on quilts—there were some on the wall. We didn't have very many of them—well, there may be four or six up there, that is very interesting, just in that particular line. Then they are quilting, they do the outline, like I said, on the tea towels, then they do the solid work, and they do cut work, which is all embroidery work, only in a different type. There is plain hemstitching, which is the same on both sides, and the Italian hemstitching, the double Italian hemstitching, and the rickrack type, which we do on luncheon cloths, bridge sets, and place mats, almost anything, pillow cases especially, and we do quite a number of pillow cases. They do fagoting work, and it seems to be something that hasn't been used too much, there is quite a demand for it. We have the plain sewing, it is more or less just on the pinafore type, the sun suits and the aprons, just plain sewing, outside of the tea towels. And if you would have taken notice up there of some work, of some of these things, I think you could have hardly seen these stitches. One girl's work there in particular, she is just marvelous, and she is as proud, which she has a right to be. I couldn't have the patience and do the work she does.

Now, then, that is our program before. Now they have other programs, art in particular, they have stick painting, figure painting, stick printing, figure printing, stencil work, water coloring and wax coloring, and then, of course, they draw either from stencils or offhand, freehand, which up to the present time they have taken very little interest in. In fact, they just shrug their shoulders and say, "Well, that is baby's work."

You gentlemen more than likely know that we don't have what we really consider little girls up in our cottage,

not very many of them, but they are more or less bright girls and they are the ones that are usually able to get in trouble, so they can't see it as an opportunity, which I tried to tell them that, after all, we all started out in this way and if they take an interest in it that they might be able to be artists some day.

Now, over in the recreation room, which had machines in before they had taken the machines out, there are four posts in there, which I hesitated for a while to use as a recreation hall due to the fact that if any of them would fall and bump their heads against one of those posts that I wasn't going to be responsible for the accident. And it was OK'd by Mr. Sleighter that I should use it. Now, over there at the present time we have a few balls, jumping ropes, and those rope rings that you toss on pins. That is about the extent of our recreation.

Of course, they do dance down there, and things like that, because at the present time they just haven't got adjusted or—I just can't explain it, there is just a resentmen there in some way and they just put their fists down and say, "I don't have to work and I am not going to." They stand along the side and just don't do nothing. At the present time I think I would be safe in saying that I have three girls that possibly do a few steps.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Three out of how many?

A We had thirty, we had thirty girls. Now, until this adjustment is made we all know that it is an upset to the girls, as it is to the employes, because they have got to the point where they will just stand and tell you to go any place and do anything, and we, it seems, have to take it, and it is getting to break the attendants' health. Now, that is just the way I can put it, because in the past week there are two of them who have just simply said they couldn't take it much longer.

Q You mean attendants?

A Yes, that's right. Well, I have heard just yesterday from the office that it was difficult to get help for up there and if it wasn't straightened out it would be necessary that everyone take a chance. After all, a place like that, a new one coming in all the time working with girls is going to be a problem for everyone, and, while we want to cooperate in every way that we feel is the best for our patients, if there is any program whatsoever put up or placed that we can follow and do for the sake of our patients, we are all glad to cooperate. That's the voice of all the attendants. They were all either transferred out or asked to be left out when Mrs. Hooker left around that time, with the exception of, I think, the night attendant is still there.

Then there was one other attendant who started just shortly before I think has asked to come back, and there have been several now that have asked to come back for a day or two at a time.

They went to the movies once a week, and they have a choice teacher that comes in twice a week to our cottage for our girls, and she plays records, or she dances with them, or either possibly they sing, or whatever it might be, that is her program.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is that something new?

A No, indeed not. No, that isn't new.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

A And I do want to say for Mr. Showalter that he was very cooperative in every way ever since I have been there. There wasn't a thing I couldn't ever ask him, Mr. Showalter, that he didn't try to do, and I don't think there is anyone on the ground that came up, or brought friends or relatives, or anybody up, possibly any more than he just felt free to come in there and he certainly was welcome at any time. And I certainly tried to make anyone welcome, regardless.

Working under Dr. Edgett, she was my superior, I mean, she was over the OT department, and I must truthfully say I could call her at any time, it didn't make any difference how often, and she would say that she was never too busy, and those things came first, I will say that. And Dr. Edgett, it was through her and Dr. Ireland that I undertook the work. I was an attendant before that and didn't want to take over occupational work, because I just didn't feel that I was qualified for the work, and all, and it was both Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland that insisted that I try it, and if I didn't like it I could go back as an attendant. They gave me their promise that they would stand back of me and help me wherever help is needed. Dr. Edgett being over me, I called her rather than Dr. Ireland, and she was very cooperative, and with their help I feel that I did get something accomplished in Johnston Cottage up to this time. Right now nobody seems to be able to do very much. I don't know, the Secretary mentioned that when he and Dr. Bengs, I believe Miss Cox was with them, and Dr. Ireland I think was along when he made his inspection tour, and I will agree that they didn't spend very much time in Johnston, as far as that goes. While I was upstairs, I know they didn't spend very much time at Johnston. He said he opened the door and there sat a vicious girl, or something to that effect, on the floor with big knitting needles. Those girls had never been permitted to have knitting needles and I don't want that on the record in that way, because it just was not true.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Who said that?

A The Secretary in his statement.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

A From the 20th to the 28th we have had fourteen in side rooms. One of those was in three different times. Now, they don't keep them in very long, but, you see, she wasn't more than out until she was really back in, because that was only eight days. And two other girls were in two times, and that—you have the report of the runaways from church on Sunday given before, but the one from Catholic Church, I won't say that she run away, but she certainly tried to, and, while I wasn't there to see it, I did see the black and blue marks that the attendants got, the aide that was there helping, she said she got kicked in the side. It is a girl's word, but her side is hurt regardless of how it was done. And one of the other aides got her back hurt, and I know that the aide that had her side hurt, the doctor had seen it. I don't know about the other.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q How did they get hurt?

A By this girl that tried to get away from Catholic

Church. She was in Catholic Church, and I think there is another lady here that possibly can testify about this bettter than I because she was the one she wanted to see. She went over to talk to her, and by that she tried to get out, and I understand they tried to get her into the car and the Father talked to her—

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What lady can tell that?

A Mrs. Ellington.

Q Mrs. Ellington?

A Yes. She wanted to talk to Mrs. Ellington.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did you see the girl which hurt her hand by putting it through the window?

A I didn't see the girl when she put her hand through the window. However, I came up for lunch, which was about 10 minutes to 12:00 and they had just taken her to the hospital.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Then you can't testify to that?

A I can't say that she put her hand through, but I seen the blood laid there, it was on the step, all that day, solid blood. It wasn't splashed, it was five feet out across the porch on a pillar that it was splashed, and the glass was across the walk possibly ten feet.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Did you measure the blood?

A Did I measure the blood?

Q Yes.

A I certainly could see it.

Q You didn't measure it?

A I certainly could see it (indicating).

Q It just measured about five feet.

A It was from where she broke the window over to the pillar where it was splashed on. And I helped pick the glass up, because that is one particular thing that they cherish and they will carry with them for weeks trying to get revenge on somebody. That I know from experience in the other cottage.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q When did this incident happen you are speaking about, Mrs. Shaffer?

A This happened on Monday.

Q Monday of this week?

A That's right. I want to be accurate on this. (The witness examines certain papers.) 3/25, it was.

Q Mrs. Shaffer, you have stated that there were fourteen put in side rooms at one time—

A No. No, not at one time, I said from the 20th to the 28th?

Q 20th to 28th of what?

A This month.

Q Oh, of this month?

A Just this past month.

Q They were put in these rooms where they were fed from the outside?

A That's right. And in one particular case the girl was bumping her head against the wall that there had to be something done.

Q Who ordered them put in the rooms?

A That is more than I can say. The doctor did—I don't know, I wouldn't say, because I don't know, but they were in the rooms because—

Q There was a total of sixteen during that period, then, in the rooms?

A Fourteen. Fourteen. Just one was in three different times, two was in two different times.

Q When they were in these rooms, were they taken out and taken down to the dining room, do you know?

A No, they weren't.

Q They stayed in their room?

A Yes, they did.

Q And the food was taken to them in their room, is that right?

A I couldn't say exactly there—no, I can't say.

Q Who could tell us that, do you know?

A Well, I am just satisfied she was put in her room at 5 o'clock right after the Senators left, on that Sunday, and she was taken out on the 22nd.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q You couldn't blame her for being disturbed, could you?

A That was the 20th and she was taken out on the 22nd, when the doctor made the round around 10 o'clock. And these other ones I am satisfied were not taken out of their rooms for their dinner, because their slip was up on the door and I checked the slip.

Q Mrs. Shaffer, did I understand you to say that you checked every room in the morning and gave these girls occupational therapy work?

A I certainly did.

Q Everybody?

A Every room in the cottage on the S-list, whatever work they had in their room they worked at and if they needed thread, or something, they got it. And I do know that the attendants went there that their rooms were cleaned, and things like that, but if they weren't supposed to be talked to, that I know, because I seen it as I made my rounds in the morning. While I was no attendant there, understand, every morning between 8:00 and 9:00 I made my rounds, which took me longer sometimes, it was more often quarter after 9:00 possibly, until I got through, but these girls that were in their rooms were all taken care of, and I would go up at 11:00, and I would go up at 1:00, and at times at 4:00, as the case may arise. That wasn't every day, because if they knew what they were doing, if they understood their work, if they had floss or thread, whatever it required, then it wasn't necessary for me to go up, because there was so much paper work for me to do down in my room. But whatever was required those girls always had work, they had all the library books, they had magazines, and games, and puzzles, and jacks, and all that, in their room, yes, indeed, and I gave them to them.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Shaffer, a little while ago you said that the Secretary was wrong when he said he looked in one of those rooms—

A That's right.

Q And one of the inmates was sitting there on the floor with needles?

A Knitting needles, that's right.

Q Do some of these girls who are confined to their rooms get occupational therapy?

A Every one of them.

Now, that Anna L. It was impossible for her to do, and, possibly, Vicki H. And while we are talking about Anna L., I saw her mattress tore that it was in pieces that large (indicating). I have seen sheets tore and blankets tore in strips that wide, and that's no kidding. You could have given them one right after the other, and in that condition they would have continued to tear them up, and they would throw them at times in every one—I don't want you to misunderstand me, not every one, but they would put those in their commodes.

And the same way with their paper plates, when they were on A-list they got a paper plate, and they would put that in their commode and flush it and clog it up one time after the other. Our plumber can tell you that, I think they were more busy in Johnston than they were in any other. And on four occasions—three times it ran down in my room and one time down in the recreation room, clear down in that part it run to.

And just the other day after they opened up the door for one of these poor girls as she was scrubbing and she the whole bucket of water and just dashed it down through the floor.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You say these poor girls who even were on the S-List were given occupational therapy?

A They had their work when they weren't on S.

Q What kind of work were they given?

A Any work they were capable of doing.

Q You were talking about this one girl with knitting needles?

A Yes.

Q You meant that they had needles?

A That's right. They had sewing needles, but no knitting needles. Knitting needles are altogether different.

Q If you would look into a room and you would see one of the inmates who was on the S-list sitting in her room sewing with a needle, what would you do—

A I didn't look in the S-list girls' doors.

Q If you did look into one of the rooms in which one of the inmates was sitting on the floor knitting very quietly, would you be stunned by the silence and would you be worried because there was such silence?

A No, but she wasn't sitting on the floor knitting. This is what I want to get straight.

Q You are talking about the girl Secretary Shapiro mentioned?

A Anyone. There isn't a knitting needle given out, or a crocheting needle, these are sewing needles.

Q Downstairs in the room which has now been changed for use as a recreation room—

A Yes, sir.

Q You say they had some machines in there?

A Yes.

Q What type of machines were they?

A They were power machines.

Q Were they part of occupational therapy, or anything of that nature?

A They may have been, but I never used them. I mean, it wasn't my part and I just don't know anything about the machines that were in there.

Q From what you tell us you felt that you had a very fine occupational therapy program going?

A It certainly was, and they were happy.

Q Particularly as far as knitting, and anything was concerned?

A Sewing and anything they were interested in, I gave them whatever they might be interested in. If they became very good in something, I tried to get them interested in something else, because after all, I said one girl shouldn't stay at one thing, but she should learn the different things, and, therefore, they were very cooperative. And if I would go in in the morning, they would always say good morning and hello, or there is Mrs. Shaffer, or something to that effect. We don't hear a thing, you just don't hear nothing.

Q Let me ask you one more question, Mrs. Shaffer. Has this program deteriorated since—

A Considerable.

Q It has?

A Because they just won't do a thing.

Q Lack of interest

A Well, I feel it is just until they get—well, what would you say, until they just get adjusted to the change. I just wouldn't know what—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Since we have been there, the Members of the House and the Members of the Senate, do the girls refer to us as the "Judges?"

A No, I didn't hear that.

Q I understand that the girls say, "Well, the judges are going to let us go, we don't have to do these things."

A That is the very sad part, I feel that that has left them down considerably. How they ever found out or what gave them the idea, but they all thought they were just going home when things changed over, and that is the main story. "Now, it is all this time and still we are no place. Well, we was going home, I was going on vacation, I was going home for a vacation, and here I am, I haven't gotten any place." And where they get the story from is more than I can tell.

But I can't see how they knew when the first group of you gentlemen were up in Wednesday, how they knew you were coming, because my aides said, "Well, I will be so glad when tomorrow comes." "What is going on?" "Tomorrow are you going on the canteen?" "There may be plenty going on. There may be plenty going on. We don't go to canteen until tomorrow." That was my aides' attitude. Now, somebody—

Q When you are talking about an aide, you are talking about a girl who is on honor—

A That particular aide of mine was not on honor, but the aides in the cottage are honor girl aides.

Q That is where they have the twin beds, beautiful rooms, like in hotels?

A Yes.

Q That is where they have the honor girls?

A Yes.

Q They help the attendants?

A That's right. They are our protection.

Q They are your protection?

A They are to a certain extent, yes. If anything comes up they do stand by us and help us out. It is nothing to have four or five to help get a girl under control, nothing whatsoever. I feel that there is quite a few can verify that.

Q Did any of that happen since February?

A Oh, no, always. That has always been.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Has it been found necessary to use that many to restrain any girl since February?

A Well, I don't know about the restraint. I don't know whether they use restraints, or not.

Q When you get a girl out of control—

A It was just hearsay, I wasn't there, but they say it took around six or more to get this girl into a car at the Catholic Church on Sunday. That was several men.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do these aides, these helpers, do they ever get bad that you have to put them back into the—

A Yes, they do, for the simple reason our aides at the present time are very discouraged. The other girls had just as many privileges, I would say, as our aide girls do, with the exception of those rooms upstairs that they sleep in. The girls come out from their sides, or wards, which were open for several days, but they are locked now, come out and sit down, down at the table and the girls wait on them just like waitresses, and they do the dishes, and they get slammed, just all kinds of language from the other girls, which isn't right. Now, we are not going to have aides long, they are discouraged, and I feel that our aides should have in some way—and that is what we are working on, I talked to Miss Ridgway about that, and Mrs. Ruhl, and she is very cooperative, and I feel that in a short time that there will be something worked out for our aides. But I feel very sorry for our aide girls.

Q Are the inmates jealous of them? Isn't it a goal for these other inmates to become aides? Isn't it something for them to look forward to? I talked to a couple of the aides and they said they wanted to go home and they thought after this investigation, especially the two girls in Johnston Cottage—they were just as sure as shooting they were going home since we were up there visiting.

A That is right, and it is such a let-down. I don't know who ever gave them the idea, I can't picture it, and, on the other hand, I can't picture anybody telling them that you gentlemen were coming on a Wednesday, because that is one thing the girls were never told, things of that nature.

Q. You brought up the fact about religion, about this girl being in a Catholic Church. Did you ever see discrimination there between a Catholic girl—was there discrimination there so far as religion was concerned?

A Not whatsoever.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Someone made the statement originally that there was discrimination?

A Indeed, not.

(Discussion of the record between Members of the Committee.)

SENATOR PECHAN: Then, I am wrong, I am wrong. I am sorry.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Shaffer, when those poor girls that were locked in their rooms, you call them rooms, not cells, you gave them some kind of therapy, the sewing, and so on?

A Yes, indeed.

Q How long did they have that work to do?

A They had it constantly, it all depended on the length of time it took them to get it finished. It was never taken from them until it was finished.

Q They were happy to do it?

A Yes, they were. Now, understand, there was two or three that wasn't interested, maybe, in that work.

Q You say you gave them needles and sometimes you gave them jacks. Is that playing jacks?

A Yes.

Q Were you afraid they would do something drastic with a needle that you were afraid to give them a crocheting needle?

A A crocheting needle is different from a sewing needle.

Q When you found that these girls were occupied, were they happier?

A They had been. They sure were.

Q Were they more pleasant?

A They sure were. Now, understand, I don't mean to criticize, and if they would get adjusted, they may be just as happy, I am not saying that, understand, but just at the present time they are not happy.

Q But during the course of this therapy did you ever try a group of them like a sewing circle, like the ladies have in civilian life?

A Well, they came down to class.

Q They came down to class?

A The ones that were on grades that they could come down to class, they came down there and worked there all together.

Q How was their behavior?

A Very good. There may be one once in a while that she was upset at some other one, maybe.

Q That you could expect?

A Yes, that she would use vulgar language and wouldn't be herself, but it didn't amount to so much.

Q Every now and then they get nasty, do they not?

A Well, like I said, if they get upset over another girl. They just have their cycles when they seem to get much more upset.

Q I imagine just recently three girls were very nasty among the—is it 33? Are there 33 now?

A Bless your heart, it was just three at that particular time, there was just three on that particular case.

Q Out of how many?

A That was 30 we had at that time. That was three at that particular time, and then—

Q Well, would that be unusual for three girls to get nasty at the one time, or do you think this liberty that they have now at the present time brought that on?

A No, it isn't unusual for three to get nesty. No, it isn't.

Q You said they all wonder if the judges are going to free them and let them go home. To me, Miss Shaffer, when I was up there and I talked to them, it reminded me of walking into a kindergarten more or less, you came in as though you had candy in your pocket, that is the way they talked to you and that is the way they crowded around you, but once they found out you were from a town they came from they always brought in their mothers, how their mothers needed them, how they wanted to go home, and so on. To me, with all that, it gave me the impression that these are sick people—they are sick inmates?

A Naturally, or they wouldn't be there.

Q And they should be treated that way?

A They wouldn't be there, and—

Q I understand that. But at times we forget ourselves and we think these people in Johnston Cottage are normal people?

A Oh, no, definitely not. Definitely not.

Q And I notice we sometimes run away with our thoughts here. I always want to bear in mind that we are dealing with individuals that are sick and feeble-minded?

A That's right. That's right.

Q Therefore, I say and I ask you, when they were occupied they were very much happier?

A We found that in the other cottage, also, that as long as they were busy they were more contented. Then you sat around and it actually wouldn't be anything for a girl to be asked to be locked in her room for fear she would do something she would be sorry for, or be punished for, and she would ask to be locked in her room.

Q They had that much intelligence to know they were going to do something wrong and asked to be locked in their room?

A Absolutely, yes.

Q I think people of that kind should be given a lot of consideration.

A I think we have given those girls—

Q It was an individual case?

A Yes.

Q They weren't treated as individual cases?

A Why not?

Q You just had one program, they were all treated alike?

A That was just mine. The choir had theirs too, as far as that goes, the choir teacher came in and she had her program. This is just my program.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Was this girl a Protestant that she didn't want to go to the Catholic Church?

A Well, I don't think she was.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Shaffer, they had religious services at the cottage too, didn't they?

A Yes, they did.

Q I note in going through these record books, every night there is a notation, the girls said their prayers, the doors were secured, and—

A Yes, that's right, and they had their service on Sunday evening.

Q You started to mention something about Elva L. and you were interrupted. What was the story on that, if you recall, with relation to therapy?

A Anna L.

Q Anna L?

A She couldn't have a needle very often, and what I had in mind at the time, she had her mattress and everything torn up, the Board had come up and seen that as it really was, and it was really something to see.

Q The Board came up as a whole Board at that time?

A Yes, and it was testified this morning that they were surprised after coming up and after seeing something like that. They could see why they couldn't have a mattress, and so on.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mrs. Shaffer, in reply to Senator Scott there you said that you didn't look into the S-rooms?

A Only if they asked for thread or cloth. The attendants did, I am no attendant, I don't work under the matron, I work with the matron, and Dr. Edgett was over the OT ladies, which consist of six, there are six of us.

Q Do you have the same program in all the cottages?

A No, they were somewhat varied. We have our regular reading program for those girls, they go out, and there is two that have more or less occupational work, as I had, and then one is more or less in the art and basketry, and things of that kind, and then we have a lady here, I believe, that will testify as to her cottage.

SENATOR PECHAN. We will recess at this time for five minutes.

(Recess declared from 3:30 p.m. to 3:42 p.m.)

MRS. JEANNE BOLTON, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Jeanne Bolton.

Q Where is you home?

A In Hummelstown, Pa.

Q Would you like to make a general statement before the Committee questions you?

A Yes, I think you ought to have some background as to how I am qualified for my work.

I was employed as the Assistant Psychiatrist at Laurelton for a period of two years, 1947 to 1949. I left the institution to continue graduate study, and following that I went to work in the Department of Welfare, Bureau of Mental Health, under Miss Florentine Hackbusch.

I would like to take up my duties first. Naturally, I administered psychological examinations. Apart from that and, actually, the greater part of my work is concerned with counseling girls. I was on call three out of five nights during the week, that is a twenty-four hour day, and every other weekend full time. I was intimately concerned with a training program with each girl during my stay at the institution. I have been particularly concerned as a result of the information that I have been reading in the newspapers, because I was in close contact with all of the girls at the institution during my two years there, and I know that a great many of the difficult cases are still there—

Q The girls that were there?

A Yes. And I have every reason to believe that a great many of them have been housed in Johnston Cottage.

Q You were there before Johnston Cottage was occupied?

A I was there before Johnston Cottage and I was with the Bureau before Johnston Cottage. Naturally, the need for such a cottage has been realized for a great many years, and particularly in attempting to deal with problem cases, which we did have.

I would like to cite a few examples in order that you have a picture of the delinquent defective as we saw them and as we dealt with them from day to day.

As regards the menace to the staff when they went berserk, I have seen one of our attendants with two black eyes when she ignored orders not to attempt to go into a room where a disturbed girl was being held under re-

straint. She recklessly removed the restraints and got two black eyes for her trouble. It is quite common for a great many of the girls we have there to pierce their ears and wear ear rings, although I don't believe they permit it any longer because it is common for the girls to seize the ear ring and tear the ear lob. I have seen girls' legs gashed from the leg to the ankle by the teeth of an enraged inmate.

We are talking about these particular problems. By and large, although they had flare-ups with a great many of the girls, these are particular problems for which Johnston Cottage was erected.

Now, the defective delinquents, particularly, were girls who did come to Laurelton from other institutions, a great many of them came from Muncy, and one in particular, who was a chronic offender, I know she is still there, was tried for the murder of her own child. Her paramour was electrocuted for the action, she was sentenced to death twice, and following a third appeal she was found to be mentally defective and she was transferred from Muncy to Laurelton. I think you can understand that a person who has nothing to look forward to—and that she doesn't —is not a person who will conform to the program at Laurelton. She is not going to see any point in a training program, because she herself can look forward to nothing, at least, not for the immediate future. She was sent up for twenty years and has probably served ten of those twenty years, and she is probably forty years of age at this time.

Many of them, as you know, are prostitutes, and I don't believe you can counsel with them. Although they may not be considered serious crimes, or recognized, you can see how a mentally defective girl could be led into that particular type of activity. Nevertheless, the way you would handle a child such as that is quite different from the way you would handle a mental defective who had come to Laurelton from her home where she had been protected, and the major problem, as you can see it, is mixing all of these girls together. And when you have a cottage such as Johnston where you can isolate these girls and keep them from disturbing the peace of the rest of the institution, it serves a very definite purpose. When you have girls who are menaces to the attendants, and other girls, and also to themselves, naturally, they have to be protected from themselves.

Now, as for counseling these girls at the height of their disturbances or hysteria, it is unthinkable. If, perhaps a person in authority over the training could be on the secene at the time a girl is about to go disturbed, perhaps they could do something about it, but you always heard about it after it happened, because it was quite common for a girl to go berserk without any indication of anything about to happen at all. Very infrequently you would have a very keen and sensitive attendant, she would recognize the girl's behavior was strange and she would call for the doctors to come up, and they would frequently stop in before it did happen.

Understanding the mental defectives—to understand how a girl can affect a cottage of 75 is rather important, because one girl picking up a chair and throwing it is likely to start every girl in the entire cottage throwing chairs, because they are not adjustable, they are very excitable, and even the girls we call little girls are highly excitable, they are likely to copy what they see the others doing. We removed such girls as soon as we could, and it was important to have the power to do that, otherwise the girls would be apt to do anything because they would feel that the matron had no control over them.

Now, I would like to point out that I worked very closely with Dr. Edgett at all times. She was not my immediate superior, but she was my immediate superior in so far as my duties as program planner or assistant were concerned. I would like to corroborate everything that Mrs. Jones said. Rather than filling in with repitition, I would corroborate everything she says.

It was nothing at all for Dr. Edgett to put in an eighteen-hour day, I did it occasionally, but not nearly so often as she did. We were concerned at all times with every single girl as a girl, and particularly with the problem girls because they came to our attention more often than the others, and we made every effort to make them happier, to find out what it was that was disturbing them. A mental defective is not fluent, they can't express themselves very well, you might spend hours with them before you find out what is bothering them, and then it is you who senses what is wrong with them rather than for them to tell you what is wrong. And we spent hours and days with our problem girls trying to decide just what it was that was wrong.

Now, with the more serious type, the case we were really unable to deal with, is the child with the organic brain damage. They have no control over their occasional periods and occasional outbreaks, they go in cycles they may be living in a cottage for years, maybe for a year, and then suddenly for no reason they just go berserk and they injure themselves and other patients. You can't reason with them at a time like that, they have to be put away from the other girls to save them.

I think I will go on to my work with the Bureau. I left Laurelton and worked at graduate studies. After completing my master degree, I came to work with Florentine Hackbusch in the Department, and during that period of time I continued to have personal contract with Laurelton. I was employed particularly by Miss Hackbusch to see that the girls were potential inmates for Laurelton, because I had had experience with them and I had occasion to go to the institution on various occasions to discuss particularly difficult cases with Dr. Ireland. While I was at the institution she frequently called us in to discuss cases where pressures were brought to admit patients that other institutions were unable to handle, and that pressure came from many places, mental hospitals, the house of detention. I know there were several girls in the house of detention who had been in solitary confinement for as long as seven months, and yet they wanted to send them to Laurelton. I know when that happened—I won't say most often, but as often as possible—I know that Dr. Ireland refused to admit these girls because we did not have the staff or facilities for taking care of them. Many times I know pressures were brought that we were forced to accept girls we were not equipped to handle. Florentine Hackbusch visited Laurelton more often than I did, she understood the problems, and she discussed these cases with Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland. She was aware of the facilities we had there and the training of the girls, and particularly through me, because I had worked there and was able to report to her about these things.

I would be happy to receive any questions at this time.

May I point out I was present last week to hear some of the testimony that was given here, and I would like to say that at no time did I ever hesitate to approach Dr. Edgett on any subject and the same with Dr. Ireland. And I think more important than me being able to approach her, by and large, most of the girls felt able to approach her, too, when she was walking around the grounds. And they brought all their problems to her, and in my experience with her and her treatment of the girls she was for most of them a "mother figure," and when you have a mother figure you have girls who have a great deal of love for a person. Usually, if something tragic happened in the lives of the girls who were in the Village, Dr. Edgett did not believe in telling the matron or the attendant about it, she brought them down, and put her arms around them, and told them.

Q Mrs. Bolton, in your opinion was Dr. Ireland ever guilty of condoning inhuman treatment to any of the patientes?

A I never saw any inhuman treatment and was never—during my stay at Laurelton State Village there was not any inhuman treatment, and I am sure if there had been she would not condone it, no.

Q Now, another question, Mrs. Bolton. In your work did you find it necessary at time to segregate a girl complete I mean, to put her away in solitary confinement in a room by herself, in order that she possibly might not attack one of the matrons or one of the attendants?

A Absolutely, yes.

Q And sometimes were those isolations caused because of the abnormal sex impulses that the girls might have that you had to keep one away from another?

A That was one of our greatest problems at the institution, and I am sure it still is.

Q One of the greatest problems?

A Yes, that is common at most institutions where you have one sex, and at Laurelton it was rather acute since we had so many prostitutes and girls who had rather a varied sex life prior to coming to the institution.

Q In your opinion, Johnston Cottage, or, at least, a security type of cottage, is absolutely necessary? I mean, it was a good thing to have added to the physical plant at Laurelton?

A In the absence of an adequate staff, a well-trained staff, there was no choice. It is possible that Johnston Cottage might not have been necessary if the state would have been able to pay trained people, that is, have more of them, not just attendants who have not had any psychiatric training. For example, it might not be necessary, but considering the type of plant they had at the time, together with the kind of patient they sent there, it was absolutely necessary.

Q Well, without in any way being offensive to the personnel, they did not have the training necessary in your opinion to accomplish—

A To do any kind of psychotherapy with the girls. Those of us who were able to help with the background we had did as much as we would, but there were only three of us at the time with a thousand girls and, remember, we were dealing with problems of girls who were serious behavior problems. I went to at least three cottages every week and I made myself available to the girls, they knew I was coming. I usually went in the evening when they were all there. They knew I came, they knew if they had any grievances, or anything to discuss with me, they were free to discuss them, and I think I had a very satisfactory relationship with the girls.

Q With the type of institution at Laurelton, and with the type of girls you had there, and with a population of around a thousand, would forty be a normal percentage, that's about four or five per cent, would that be a normal percentage that you would find in similar institutions that might possibly need restraint or isolation, as the case may be.

A If anything, I think it is rather low.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q As a psychologist would you condone the practice that had been carried out in Johnston Cottage?

A When I was there, Johnston Cottage was not there.

Q Have you heard the testimony of the last several days here?

A I have read the testimony that was published in the newspapers.

Q Would you still condone that practice as a psycholigist?

A What specifically are you referring to?

Q Oh, such as not flushing toilets for a day or so, would that be a punishment or a correction? Which would that be?

A If that happened, I would say that would be a correction rather than a punishment.

Q For several days without flushing a commode?

A I don't know that that actually happened.

Q I don't know whether it happened, or not. Assuming it did happen, would that be a punishment or a correction?

A I would consider it a correction.

Q You would still consider it a correction?

A In an effort to try to bring the girl to realize—

Q A mentally sick girl?

A Not necesesarily mentally sick, a mental defective. You see, one of the major difficulties is that they cannot see the consequences of their acts, they don't have the foresight to see that if I do this, such and such will happen. And one of the things, of course, that was difficult is that the girls want more than anything else attention, whether it be good or bad.

Q Well, is she going to get attention there?

A Oh, yes, a great deal of attention.

Q I mean, not flushing the commode for several days?

A No, but they get a great deal more if they clog it up and have the plumbers come.

Q I understand that very well, but the testimony here is that they have outside controls where the matron or aide controls the flushing of the commode?

A You had testimony that orders had come from superiors in the administration building not to flush the commodes? That is the testimony?

Q That's right.

A If that happened, I would recognize it as a combination of discipline, perhaps, and correction.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Bolton, have you visited many of our institutions in the Commonwealth?

A Yes.

Q Did you find many of them that carried the same

method of strapping down inmates as they did in Johnston Cottage?

A I think this a good place to point out that during my two years at Laurelton State Village the use of restraint was very rare, and I have no reason to believe that its use has been increased necessarily since that time, to such a degree that one could insinuate it was a regular practice, and not something that occurred as a last resort and was done to protect the girls, and the attendants, and themselves.

Q Then in your opinion as a psychologist, do you think that is the proper method to restrain a feebleminded person for ten or twelve days?

A Of course, the complication is here that in those specific cases and those which I have seen myself you don't have just a mentally defective person, you have a mentally defective person who is also mentally ill, and there can be such a thing—

Q When they go berserk like that that it is necessary to strap them to the bed, does it take that long, ten days, to get over an incident of that kind?

A It depends upon the type of disturbance.

Q In your experience, did you have anyone that had that disturbance for ten days?

A Yes. I know of one who had an experience for longer than that, and it took us longer than that to have her admitted to a mental hospital.

Q Well, they were admitted to a mental hospital, but do you know whether they were strapped down?

A After they got to the mental hospital?

Q Yes.

A I have visited various mental hospitals and I have seen restraints used, yes.

Q Straps?

A Leather straps, yes.

Q Like we have here (exhibiting straps to the witness)?

A I have seen them.

Q Can you name the institution?

A I am afraid I wouldn't be able to specifically state which it was, because I have visited so many of them. I wouldn't want to say.

Q Just to clarify one more thing, Mrs. Bolton. You had mentioned, and also the Board, that one lady, one girl, had been out there ten years and she did not belong there. Do you think that we have many in Laurelton Village like that that don't belong in Laurelton Village and they should be elsewhere?

A Yes, I do.

Q You do?

A Yes.

Q Is that due to the lack of the state not providing for inmates of a degree that they are violent?

A Well, it is a question so often of dodging, one institution to another, and there is no one person need be held responsible for it. An individual may at one time not be considered sick to a degree of mental illness to be kept in a mental hospital, so she will be sent to Laurelton. After a period she has not actually been cured, as we would say in lay terms, and mental hopitals are not receptive to her.

Q In other words, a great many of these girls were just thrown on Laurelton Village, is that right?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q During your tour of duty was there a crying need for attendants? I mean, was there a shortage of help?

A Oh, yes, which made it all the more necessary to protect them. If we had not used certain measures, that is, keeping them apart from the rest of the girls in solitary, if you care to call it that, or in seclusion, in, perhaps, restraint when the matron would have to go in and out of the room, I don't believe you would have kept attendants for very long. As a matter of fact, keeping them is problem enough, because—well, just to give you an example of the kind of problem we had, if there was an outbreak among the girls, if things became so violent, particularly if there were more than one or two involved, it became necessary for the men to come. And at least on one occasion I have heard that it was necessary to call the state police.

Then we had the problem of the girls telling others, that is, holding little classes, that is, the delinquent girls, and they would say, "If a man comes up, you know where to kick him"—the old story. And many of the men, of course, had their clothing torn right off of them. That was a real common practice.

Q Ocasionally there are cases in Johnston Cottage that if you didn't have the type of restraint and the type of facility that we do have, one attendant per inmate wouldn't be sufficient—

A Yes, that's very true.

Q There are patients there that your people could not take care of one patient?

A Oh, yes, that is where the honor girls came in, they attended to the attendants at all times and assisted when a patient would become violent.

Q You spoke about this girl, she is now an aide, I think?

A That is not unusual, she goes through periods of being on very good behavior.

Q Wouldn't you consider that, although she was confined to Johnston Cottage and was twice sentenced to die and they sent her to Laurelton, Laurelton has done a job for that girl in that she is an honor girl and she is an aide there now?

A I think Laurelton has been a help. However, when you consider that a new girl coming into an institution would come up to her and say, "How long have you been here?" "Oh, I have been here ten years," she would think the training hasn't worked out to such a point that a girl with the potential can come in and complete her training program in four years, that is a minimum time, I would say, and go on parole. But if a girl comes in and comes in immediate contact with these incorrigibles, difficult girls, and hears how long they have been there, they aren't able to analyze the situation and see why they have been there for that time.

Q You spoke about pressure on the administration to admit a certain type of people into institutions that was not in their particular class. Is it possible, to your knowledge, that political pressure was brought to bear that a certain type of patient was forced on to Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett, I mean, through the Welfare Department here?

A No, it wasn't so much the Welfare Department here as it was the other institutions who needed to weed out these patients.

Q It was an institution?

A Yes, of course. There were pressures, of course that they brought their own kind of pressure. What it was I don't know, but by pressure I mean she received communiations from them of telephone calls, personal visits.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Bolton, in your experience both in Laurelton and in the state at large what kind of reputation would you say that Laurelton enjoyed in comparison to other institutions of a like nature?

A Well, of course, I can't say that there is any other institution of a like nature, really, but even assuming that there isn't that tremendous difference between Laurelton and your other institutions, I would say there is no comparison at all.

Q Now, Mrs. Bolton, women of this mental age, do they many times try to do things to gain attention or to gain an attenandt's sympathy?

A Oh, constantly.

Q Do they many times play what we would call "possum" in order to try to get them to them?

A Just what do you mean?

Q In other words, they will put on an act of some kind to try to get somebody to take care of them? What I have in mind is this, last week there was a story told here about some girl that was supposed to have fallen off a bowl, or something, that she was left lay in her room at nighttime. I have understood from sources since that time that this girl was fully attired, that her clothing was not disordered in the manner of a person who had fallen, and that she self-inflicted herself to the extent of drawing her blood merely for the purpose of trying to get an attendant to come to her in order that she could tackle an attendant and get her keys?

A I have seen that sort of thing happen, I mean, to play possum in order to get the attendant at a disadvantage, definitely. As a matter of fact, while I was at the institution there was a plot among certain of the inmates to escape, and whether or not they had intended to kill one of the matrons or attendants we were never absolutely certain, but they had the plot well worked out up to the point that they were going to steal a car from the institution. It hadn't occured to any one of them that none of them knew how to drive, but they had it carefully worked out. Somehow they had obtained some rope and a pipe, and fortunately we found out about it.

Q Did you learn about this through the intercom system that they have up there?

A One of the girls became frightened and told about it.

BY MR. BOIES:

A few minutes ago in answer to a question of Dr. Kolankiewicz, I think you said these girls don't have the sense of consequences, what will follow their act if they do this, the consequences will be such and such is that right?

A That is, they don't think ahead—they might think ahead to the immediate results of their act, but they don't have the capacity to think very far ahead. In other words, they might know if they commit such and such an act of violence they may be removed from the day room and put in a small room all by themselves, they would not think far enough ahead to think that possibly if the act was serious enough they might lose their job on the grounds, that is, their training program, interrupted, and, by the same token, their parole and discharge would be postponed. They don't think far enough ahead that they can see the immediate consequences.

Q Let's discuss something about these violent beserk cases. What is your opinion of the policy of having for the mere infraction of a rule like waving at another girl, or laughing out loud, or some of these things that are contained in these reports, a stated, set punishment like incarcerating a girl in solitary confinement? Is that a successful way of training them when you say that they don't think far enough ahead? What could be accomplished by having a rule such as that where they do no harm to anybody but just wave at somebody, or just call out to somebody, and, therefore, they should be punished, or corrected, as they say, by such and such a procedure? Do you think that is the correct procedure?

A Well, what you are doing is taking an isolated instance and detaching it from what has gone before. And, actually, I don't believe that any such punishment would be given for a standard—you mean every time a girl waves at someone when she is in a side room for a certain length of time? I have never seen anything like that done.

Q Well, I am just taking what is in these extracts. Of course, as has been pointed out, it is not the whole context of the thing, but the extracts from these books that were kept by these attendants that so and so would be locked in a room for waving at so and so. Are there any wards such as that? It seems to me that there is an non pattern there, if you do this, you are going to get this, and to my mind when you're dealing with defectives I can't see how you can have such an iron pattern that there is no consideration of the individual, that it is just a matter of, if you steal $5.00, you are going to get ten days in jail, or it is set up that way there is no deviation from it.

A Well, let's just assume that it did happen, I don't know that it did. Knowing the defective girl and the type of problem that is chronic up there, let us just say a girl does wave at another girl in another ward. There is a great deal more to it than just waving at another girl sometimes, because you have girls falling in love with other girls, or thinking they do, in an institution, and you don't know, not knowing the particular girls, and the type of activity in which they have been engaged, and the nature of the other girl involved, but it is entirely common, I have seen it happen. If one girl speaks to another girl who happens to be, let us say, a very good friend of another one, then they have a fight just so fast that you don't know just what has happened, that is the only way I can explain it, I don't think that is why this girl was punished, is for such an act, but there is more to it. Actually, In disciplining a mental defective you have to teach them to know what to expect and you have to have them under constant disciplinary supervision because in that they have their security, just as they have their security in knowing that at a certain hour of the morning they are going to get up, they are going to take a bath, they are going to go to work, when they come home at noon they're going to have dinner, they are going back to work, and one night a week they go to the movies. A great many of the inmates at Laurelton State Village are unable to adjust anywhere else except in the institution, because

they have to have well regulated life. As soon as they are put out into society where they have to make decisions for themselves, where there is no one to tell them what they can do or can't do, they fail completely.

Q In your opinion, all of this testimony about these extreme correctional measures, do you disagree with any of it?

A The things that I have difficulty in imagining is that the disciplinary system could have changed so much since I was there.

Q Well, let's assume that it had. Just assume for the sake of argument that it has changed, and all of this stuff which many, many of the witnesses have testified to is true and it happened, there nobody denied it, so far that I know of, up to this time.

A Then I would say that Johnston Cottage is not necessary, and if it has been proved if it is true, and if it is at all possible to do something further by way of appropriations and making Laurelton more attractive to professional people, to staff it better, then I believe in the very beginning that is the answer. But it is easier to say that than to do it. Laurelton was attractive to me because I was a student who wanted experience. It is very mountainous, as you know, the nearest drug store is eight miles away and most people like a little culture, social stimulation, and you don't get it at Laurelton and, therefore, it is not likely to appeal to very many professional people.

Q Well, can we boil it down to say that you don't agree that all these things were necessary or advisable?

A Of course, I don't know any details of the type of case—

Q Assuming that they are true?

A Well, the point is, the implication is, that these acts of discipline were performed on little mental defectives who hadn't done very much, and I don't believe they would have gotten to Johnston Cottage, in the first place, if they were so harmless.

Q I am not saying who they were performed on, or what their mental age was, or anything else. In your opinion, is such procedure necessary—if they are little girls, or whatever they are?

A If a girl is a disturbed patient who is likely to do violence to herself or to others, I would say restraint is absolutely necessary, barring the fact that there might be some sort of medication which might be used in substitution.

SENATOR PECHAN: What do you want her to say, Dave?

Mr. BOIES. I want her to say what I have been trying to get every other witness to say, whether this stuff that we have heard, that is the whole purpose of the thing, as I see it, we are trying to find out whether or not this was necessary, whether it was humane or whether it was not humane. In my opinion, I will say that I have not so far been convinced that it was necessary or that it was the humane way to proceed. She may have another opinion, all I want to get is her opinion.

SENATOR PECHAN. You made a statement that she would be the first person, because all the other patients admitted that it was inhumane.

Mr. BOIES. I didn't say anything of the kind. I said that this information in these books, nobody has yet denied that that occurred, have they?

SENATOR PECHAN. No.

Mr. BOIES. That's what I said.

SENATOR PECHAN. We haven't had the full books before then. Now you have been reading from April 19th to May 3rd of a certain girl being in straps without being taken out. We haven't proven that that is so. What you are reading is out of context. So as a Committee we will, when we go into session, go over every one of those books and see that it is a running story. The witnesses that we have had, many of them have said that for certain types of inmates restraints were necessary.

Mr. BOIES. That's right.

SENATOR PECHAN. I am satisfied that that is true.

Mr. BOIES. So am I. I am satisfied that restraint is necessary in some cases, I am not satisfied that it is necessary for ten days, or two days, or anything more than 24 hours, as some of them have testified. I haven't had her answer the question yet. If she doesn't want to, that is all right.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I submit the witness has answered the question. She said in her opinion the treatment was necessary, and certainly you are trying to lead the witness, Dr. Boies, because she is not answering—

BY DR. BOIES:

Q Did you say that, Mrs. Bolton?

A It seems to me that when a girl—the order for restraint comes from a medical person, it would seem to me that that would have to be qualified by a medical person.

Q I am not talking about just restraints, I am talking about this whole business—

A You mean putting them into—

Q This toilet flushing, dry diets, and solitary confinement for days, and day, and days, at a time, and the whole business. If you were running that Johnston Cottage, do you think it would be necessary for you to take those measures, or don't you, that's all I want to know?

A Well of course, my problem in answering that question is that I have never been in Johnston Cottage and I wouldn't like to say exactly what I would do.

Q We're right back to where we started. This stuff that has been testified, it is true?

A No, I don't believe anyone can make generalized statements about this thing. You have to be there at the time it happened and see it in the light of what has happened before and what is likely to happen after that. Now, in the light of your experience with a mentally defective girl your knowledge as to the fact of how this girl behaves, your knowledge that on such and such a date five years before the same thing happened and such and such a treatment didn't work, and a year after that it happened again, and six or seven times after that it happened again, if you don't know the entire background of a girl, you can't say how you are going to treat her at a given time.

MR. BOIES. I give up.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. Bolton, isn't it true that before you can answer intelligently whether a particular act is inhumane or not, such as not flushing the toilets for two or three days, such as keeping a person in restraint for ten days, such as

giving a person or an inmate a dry diet, such as putting them in a room three, or four, or five days at a time, that you have to know what happened beforehand, what the particular inmate did before you can say whether that particular thing is inhumane at that particular time or not?

A Not just on that day, it is the entire history of the girl that is important, the entire history of that girl before she came to the institution.

Q Would you be interested in knowing, Mrs. Bolton, that so far in this hearing there has been no one who has taken a case history of a particular inmate, that we have had certain things read to us, things that happened on a particular day, but nobody has told us what happened the day before or the week before that was leading up to that particular instance?

A I think that is very pertinent, and I think it's important, and I think it should be presented, I am not in a position to do it.

SENATOR SCOTT. No, you're not in a position to do it. Thank you very much, Mrs. Bolton.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q As a psychologist do you believe that a period of solitary confinement makes a girl behave more so than occupational therapy such knitting and reading books?

A In my experience a girl receives occupational therapy after she has passed the point of being violent and dangerous to herself and to other people. I mean, you could hand a book to a violent patient and the girl isn't going to read it, the only thing that she is going to do is tear it up. I think occupational therapy is one of the most valuable things for a patient.

MR. RAY KEISTER, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name, sir?

A Ray Keister.

Q Ray Keister. Where is your home?

A Laurelton.

Q Laurelton. Are you presently employed at the Village?

A Yes, sir.

Q In what capacity?

A My classification, I believe, is skilled laborer.

Q Skilled laborer. Will you be seated and would you like to make a general statement?

A No, I have nothing.

Q You haven't anything?

A I will be glad to answer any questions, if I can.

Q Have you been here throughout all the hearings?

A Yes.

Q Throughout all of the hearings?

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Keister, what is your skilled work at Laurelton Village?

A Oh, I am truck driver, chauffeur, haul out food to the cottages, bring in laundry, take out laundry.

Q Have you ever helped to return escapees?

A Yes, I have.

Q What has been your experience on that?

A We get a call to go out, that there are escapees, and go out and try to find them. That is about all there is to it.

Q What has been your experience in returning them?

A Sometimes they put up a little fight and sometimes they're ready to go back.

Q Is it necessary that more than one person go after them?

A Well, we always take a social worker or an attendant with us, sometimes two men and sometimes only one man.

Q There is always a woman with you?

A That's right, yes.

Q You were with Mr. Showalter the time he had his experience?

A When he had his ribs broken?

Q Yes.

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever witness any what you considered abuse up around Laurelton Village of any of these girls?

A No, I don't think so. We have to transfer girls from one cottage to another, and we do take a hold of them and move them.

Q You assist in the transfer of the girls from one cottage to another?

A That's right. Usually two men when we are called.

Q Usually two men?

A Yes, sir.

Q Has it ever been necessary to have more than two men to assist?

A Oh, maybe on one occasion that I can remember. Usually two men, sometimes there's only one, depending on the help we have that's available at the time.

Q How long have you been there, Mr. Keister?

A Six years in June.

Q In that period of time have you ever witnessed any mistreatment of any of the patients?

A Not that I know of, unless you might call moving a girl by men, you might call that mistreatment, I don't think any female likes to be manhandled, not that they enjoy it, anyway. I don't know how you'd move them any other way, though.

Q Did you ever have any experience with any of these girls being in straps?

A I never go there with any of them in straps. I helped to move quite a few.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mr. Keister, you got these girls, these runaways. Did they give you much difficulty or is it this way, did you talk to them nicely and did they calm down?

A I would say the majority of them are ready to come back, but the hardest part is if they don't want to come back, to get them in the car. It is pretty hard to get a person in a car if they don't want to go in. It takes force, then.

Q It would take two men to do that?

A Yes, I think so. It is pretty hard for one man to put a girl in a car, I'd say.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Let me ask you this question. Are you acquainted with Mrs. Ely and Mrs. Schneeberg?

A Mrs. Ely? I know Mrs. Schneeberg. Yes, I know both of them, they both live in Laurelton.

Q They both live at Laurelton?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know whether or not they are related?

A Mrs. Ely is married to one of Mrs. Schneeberg's brothers.

Q They are sisters-in-law, then?

A Sisters-in-law.

Mr. ELMER W. BLYLER, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your full name, sir?

A Elmer W. Blyler.

Q Do you work at Laurelton State Village?

A Yes, sir.

Q In what capacity?

A Supervisor of Maintenance.

Q Supervisor of Maintenance. How long have you been acting in that capacity?

A It will be fourteen years the 1st of May.

Q And have you had occasion to be around Johnston Cottage?

A I have had, yes.

Q In the performance of your maintenance duties?

A Yes.

Q Both before and since February?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have there been any damages up at Johnston Cottage since February?

A Yes, I must say, yes.

Q What is the nature of the damages that you know of?

A Well, the first instance, I believe was one day last week when I wasn't there, but I saw the results of it in the shop the next morning.

Q What were the results of it?

A The results was tops very nearly torn off of two tables and two chairs that they broke.

Q Do you know how that happened?

A I didn't see it happen.

Q You didn't see it happen. Do you have any material that was sent down to you for repairs?

A Yes, sir, I have parts of a chair.

Q The what?

A A chair, the parts of a chair.

Q Now, were there any louvers in the doors smashed lately that you repaired?

A They cannot smash them now.

Q They cannot smash them now. Why do you say that?

A Because they smashed them so badly before we remedied that cause that we really made it right. We put on boiler plate and bored it full of holes, eighth inch boiler plate. We bored it full of holes, just as many we could get in because the general layout of that louver for girls of that type I would say was not sufficient. All they needed to do was lie down on the floor- I could demonstrate to you up against this counter just what happened.

Q That was the original construction in the doors?

A It was.

Q And there were so many broken louvers that it became necessary to put this new type in, is that right?

A They kicked them out one after the other.

Q That was a very frequent occurence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, can you tell us anything about how they pulled the grates off of the radiators?

A Yes, I wasn't there when they did, but I know of two of them being destroyed.

Q When was that, Mr. Blyler?

A Well, that was before the first of this year, I would say it was sometime—

Q That was the nature of some of the damages which were carried on at Johnston Cottage, is that right?

A That was right.

Q How about broken windows in Johnstown Cottage? Did you ever have any of them?

A I will have to refer to something here,—I don't believe. (The witness examines certain papers). In going over the records, I don't believe I found anything of a broken window in Johnston Cottage before the 1st of January, 1955. I have on March 25th one broken window and on March 28th one broken window.

Q Prior to that time you have no record of any broken windows in Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir, I have no record.

Q Did you ever have occasion to examine any beds in there that had been mutilated or destroyed?

A Yes, sir.

Q When was that?

A Well, that was—we had plenty of them prior to this late trouble.

Q And what would be the nature of the damage to the beds, Mr. Blyler?

A Well, sometimes you put in a new spring—that is, not a new spring, I am wrong about that. We do not have any new springs for the type beds that are in Johnston Cottage, because when that building was constructed we found that we could not get a three foot bed into the cottage and we had to put a thirty inch bed in there instead of the three foot bed, and we did not have the beds to put in there, and we thought that since some of the treatment—I believe that was before my jurisdiction as maintenance supervisor. I believe that they thought it would be sort of a pity, since the girls treated the beds the way they did, to put a new bed in and let them destroy a new spring and a new bed, so we replace them with some of the old springs that we had kept back in storage for such purposes.

Q And these beds were damaged by the patients in the cottage, were they?

A Yes, they were. They were pulled apart.

Q I think somebody said that one bed, if I am not mistaken—was it here, or some place—was there any bed there where the girl sort of uncoiled the springs?

A That is what they do. They are the woven wire type spring and they start in along the line and unhook one. When you get one unhooked, that loosens the whole strand right the length of the bed, and you get hold of another row and unhook that row. I saw three-quarters of the spring torn apart. Of course, we repair that if there isn't so much of it gone, we go back and fix it up.

Q Are you saying that you have more damages there now than you had before February, before the change?

A I wouldn't say that. We did have some damage there before which resulted in the breaking of five very good chairs, we had the breaking of these chairs, I told you, about last week. And, of course, the way the cottage was the girls, in general, they can't get at the furniture, but accidents will happen sometimes, and when they were out there and were cross they did the damage.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q It has been testified here, if I am correct, that the locks have been taken off the doors at Johnston Cottage. Did you remove the locks off the doors in the individual cells?

A The locks taken off the doors?

Mr. TOMPKINS. They were ordered taken off.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q They were ordered taken off?

A What would you do about a knob or a way to close them, if you took the locks off?

Q That is the testimony that was given here, that the locks were ordered taken off the doors?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I think that was in Shapiro's original instructions.

SENATOR SCOTT. I don't know what the telegram reads.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q To make it short, you did not remove any of the locks or knobs off the individual cells in Johnston Cottage?

A We did not.

Q You have never been ordered to do that?

A We never had any instructions.

Q Neither from Dr. Ireland, Dr. Bengs, nor from Mr. Shapiro?

A No, sir.

SENATOR SCOTT. Mr. Shapiro's press statement states, and I am not reading the whole thing, that the sealed doors shall be removed from every cell and this shall begin immediately.

Q The sealed doors?

A You might be referring to another kind of door we have. Are you thinking about those irons?

Q I am not thinking about anything. I don't know, all I am thinking about is what has been testified to here.

A The locks haven't been taken off the doors at Johnston Cottage.

Q Did you take any sealed doors off?

A Sealed doors? Just what do you mean by a sealed door?

Q I don't know sir. Have you made any physical change on the doors on Johnston Cottage since—

A We have not as yet. And there never was any change recommended to me in the way of locks. We were instructed to take off the food platforms on the inside of the doors, which is as soon as possible. We have a man sick, our carpenter foreman is sick, and as soon as possible our secretary has that report now that within the next few days these food trays will be taken off, but I never had any instructions to remove the locks.

Q Any locks, or changes of any kind? The doors can still be locked just as they always have been?

A In Johnston Cottage, yes, sir.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You talk about food trays, that's on the so-called food traps that are in these doors?

A That's right.

Q You say they are going to take those off?

A Yes, sir.

Q They haven't taken them off yet? I understood from Miss Cox when she was with us on tour of the Village, the day the House Memebrs were up there, that those platforms are being quite successfully used now as magazine and book racks, and so forth.

A I don't know.

Q Of course, you wouldn't know whether they intend to continue them, or not?

A They may have that in mind. They are not used that way now.

Q Well, it says sealed doors, that the sealed doors shall be removed from every cell at Johnston Cottage and that this removal shall begin immediately?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is a sealed door, sir?

A You will have to tell me.

BY MR. HOPKINS:

Q How is that?

A I do not know what he means by the statement unless he calls a locked door a sealed door.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well, I would presume any door that you can close is a sealed door?

A I don't know. It is an ordinary, common lock which we have, a grand master key, and the grand master key will fit the same lock in Johnston Cottage as it will in any of the other cottages.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mr. Blyler, do you think if you were confined in solitary confinement for a matter of weeks or months that you might be in a frame of mine to kick out a few ventilators, or tear up a mattress, or something?

A I do not know. I hope never to be in that institution.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I am a little confused when you had mentioned about trays. Now, Representative Tompkins has in mind those little doors he had mentioned, the little doors, and you mentioned something below, something for the trays below that, you got orders to take them down. Now, could you make clear to me just what you mean?

A We got orders to take those food trays off of the inside. Dr. Bengs gave me those orders.

Q The 10 X 8, that size—

A I believe that the size would be nearer 6 or 7 by I took the measurements one day to get the tension screens for in there, and I think it is about 6 X 18 or 20.

Q Well, they are different than the ones I saw. The ones I viewed out there, they were about four and one-half feet high. It was just a little door in Johnston Cottage.

SENATOR PECHAN. It was in the center. It wasn't four and one-half feet high, it was four and one-half feet off the floor.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Yes, they weren't that large that a tray could be slid through them.

A They weren't?

Q No, not to my knowledge.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well, what was the purpose of it? Wasn't it to slide a tray through them?

A Slide a tray through.

Q What is the size of that?

A I took the measurement and it will take an 18 inch wide screen. No, I might be wrong there. I took the measurement for the screen, but I can't tell you exactly. I would say the measurement is about six inches in height and I believe it is about 12 inches—no, I don't believe it is. Yes, it is about 12 inches.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q How do you think those chairs were broken? Was it through violence, or was it an accident, somebody sat down on them, or—

A I know they were broken by violence.

Q By violence? Does that happen often?

A Do you want me to demonstrate to you on one of these chairs?

Q No, I don't want to sit on them, Mr. Blyler. Is that an occasional occurrence?

A I have seen it happen.

Q Before this new change?

A Oh, yes.

Q That happened?

A Oh, yes.

Q How many broken windows did you see in the Village within the last week, broken windows that you replaced?

A Do you want them by dates, or do you want the total?

Q No, just the total.

A 73.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Up to yesterday morning? Is that unusual?

A Yes.

Q In two weeks' time?

A Just since the 1st of March.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Is that unusual or is that the average?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q How many did you have last March?

A Last year we had 20.

Q The whole year?

A Right, I went over the records.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q The whole year—20?

A That's last year.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Can you break that down by cottages—that 70 some?

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Where were most of them?

SENATOR PECHAN. Wait, he is going to break them down for you.

THE WITNESS. I'll break them down for you, Glover Cottage on March 4th had 2; March 8th there were 2; the hospital on March 7th had 2; the hospital on March 14th had 2; hospital on March 18th had 2; Cottage 1 on March 14th had 2; Cottage 3 on March 14th had 3; Cottage 4 on March 22nd, I believe you heard this report last week, had 35.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Which cottage is that?

A Cottage 4; an unusual thing for cottage 4.

The WITNESS. Cottage 9 on March 15th had 10 and on March 28th, 2; Cottage 10 on March 16th had 6 and on March 25th, 3; of course, I gave you Johnston, 1 on the 25th, 1 on the 28. Add that you, if I can add, it will be 73.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q You had 2 at Johnston Cottage since January or February?

A Since the 1st of March?

Q Just two?

A Yes.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mr. Blyler, I want to ask you this question. I noticed you mentioned the hopsital, I think two or three times this month. Do you know who broke those panes? Could it have been some of the girls who were transferred from Johnston Cottage to the hospital?

A It could have been but I would not know.

Q Have you ever had broken windows in the hospital before?

A It happens occasionally.

Q Occasionally.

A I would say this, that out of these 20 last year, there might have been a few accidents by the men. When I worked around once in a while it happened to me. I know I broke a few of them.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Out of the 74, could any of them have been accidents?

A I don't believe of the 73—I am sure there were none of them accidents.

Q You are sure they weren't accidents?

A That's right.

Q But you don't know who broke them?

A I do not.

Q That doesn't come in your department.

A No.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is that kit that you brought there, I am curious. We are about ready to go home, I don't think I'll be able to sleep if I don't see it.

A You mean this box?

Q Yes. What's in there?

A I had an accident with this box today and I am very sorry about it. I got the parts of a $15.00 chair here, I believe that is what it was.

Q A what?

A $15.00 chair, I believe that's what they cost, Johnston Cottage.

Q Is it a brand new one?

A They were brand new when they went there, sir.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q How long ago?

A When the cottage was opened.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Did you break this on the way down?

A (The witness does not answer)

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q That was a rocking chair, wasn't it?

A It was not.

Q Oh, it was not. That's all.

A I didn't bring the seat because it was too unhandy.

By SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Can you put this together now? I mean, will you be in a position to work on that? Can you do that?

A These are the hardest chairs in the Village that we have to fix.

Q Do you repair a lot of these when they are like this?

A We do. I ordered parts once before, and I believe that the parts that I ordered, while I went on a very meager basis of ordering parts, I believe they came to $68 to fix up a few chairs that we had broken before. And, of course, we gathered them for stock.

By SENATOR SCOTT:

Q How did the girl break the chair, do you know?

A I didn't see it.

By SENATOR SCOTT:

Q What cottage did it come from, sir?

A Johnston Cottage.

Q Johnston Cottage? When?

A Last summer, I believe, sometime. This particular chair, while we have had broken chairs, two broken chairs since, now the reason I brought this chair is because this chair—you notice that dowel pin on the end, it had to be pulled in order to send it to some company, and the rest of it, the seat taken off to get these parts. We did not have a seat broken, which was a very lucky thing, but we had two of these chairs broken last week.

By MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Two of them broken last week?

A Yes.

By MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q In what cottage?

A Johnston Cottage; last week, we had two of them in Johnston Cottage.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much.

I want to thank all of the folks who have come here to testify. I am sure that the people of the Commonwealth will derive great deal of benefit from what this Committee has learned and is going to continue to learn. We expect that, perhaps, God willing, tomorrow, we can conclude these hearings by having Dr. Edgett and Dr. Ireland, and I think the Secretary has a couple of specialists he wants to bring in and we are hoping—you have a few more? Well, we will start tomorrow morning promptly at 9:00 o'clock, hoping that we can conclude the hearings. I don't know whether to bring on Dr. Edgett first in the morning, or Dr. Ireland, or whether you folks want to bring in some of the other witnesses. But we will appreciate it very much if you get here at 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, because we are looking for a dead-line and hope that tomorrow we can conclude these hearings. (Whereupon the hearing is recessed at 5.02 p. m. to Thursday, March 31, 1955, at 9:00 a. m.)

(THURSDAY MORNING, 9:15 A.M., MARCH 31, 1955.)

SENATOR FLEMING. The hearing will resume., and the first witness this morning will be Doctor Ireland.

Would you come forward, Doctor Ireland, please, and would you mind giving the Reporter your full name, please?

DOCTOR IRELAND. Effie C. Ireland.

SENATOR FLEMING: Will you be sworn, please?

EFFIE C. IRELAND, sworn.

By SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor Ireland, I presume you will want to make a preliminary statement?

A Yes, I would like to.

Q If you will, please. You proceed and after you are finished we will then give you questions.

A Do you wish any records as to my qualifications?

Q I believe you should qualify yourself first. Give your qualifications, if you will, please.

A Well, I am a graduate of the Indiana Normal School in 1917. Following that, I taught for four (4) years in the public school system of Pennsylvania. Then, I entered Bucknell University and received a B.S. Degree in 1924, cum laude, and also the Margaret O'Hara (phonetic spelling) Prize.

I then entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and received my degree there in 1928. My internship took place at the Harrisburg General Hospital, 1928 to 1929.

I came to the Laurelton State Village the latter part of July 1929. I first served as Assistant Physician and then came on up through the line to Senior Assistant Physician and on September 1, 1940, became the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, in which capacity I served until February 17th, 1955.

I had a post graduate course in neuropsychiatry back in the early 1930's, and inspected various institutions for the Department of Welfare in 1938.

I hold memberships in the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and, of course, the Lycoming County Medical Society. I am a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, a Fellow of the Pennsylvania Psychiatric Association, a Fellow of the American Association on Mental Deficiency and a member of the Council of that organization. I am a member of The Pennsylvania Welfare Conference, of The Pennsylvania Citizens' Association.

I have written various papers relative to the subject of mental deficiency, and also have one chapter in Lindner and Sellinger's Handbook of Correctional Psychiatry, which was published I believe in 1945 or 1947. I forget the exact year myself just now.

I have prepared a statement mainly because I felt that I could keep my thoughts centered better in that way and probably do it more briefly. So, if you gentlemen do not mind, I will give it practically from this (referring to prepared statement). Some of it, course, will be repetition of things you have heard with regard to the institution.

The Laurelton State Village was originally intended simply for the segregation and care of mentally defective women of childbearing age in order to prevent them from passing on their defect to any children they might have. Even in the early days, the defective delinquent made her presence known in the group, but the problem increased in magnitude over the years. For many years now few applications for admission to Laurelton have

been received for the defective who has become a community problem. They have been before the courts for various misdemeanors, including some very serious offenses.

I might add that while Miss Florentine Hackbusch was Chief of Psychological Services in the Bureau of Mental Health, she passed upon the feasibility of all applicants for the Laurelton State Village. She, of course, was deceased in the summer of 1953 and Miss Cox took over her duties. Miss Cox discontinued this practice of passing on all applications for Laurelton, but there were times when I consulted her on cases that I felt were especially difficult to determine.

Now, there was no particular change in the type of people who came to us, however. Pressure for places for the severe community problems has been terrific. I refused to accept the most serious ones, the ones, for instance, that used hatchets and razors or threw lye on people. I accepted many simply because there just was no other solution, no place in Pennsylvania to give the girl the study and care she needed, and we felt that we would at least do the best we could for her.

I might add that many of these girls eventually settled down; took part in the training program, completed it, and are back in the community and living successful lives. I might further add that recently Philadelphia was asking us to take a girl who had been on solitary confinement in Moyamensing Prison for a number of weeks. I refused to take that girl.

Many of the girls admitted to Laurelton often had required previous institutionalization. Of the one hundred eighty-four (184) admissions, and I think you heard this previously, fifty-two (52) per cent came from jails, from prisons, from detention homes and from correctional institutions. The average age of admission was eighteen (18) years of age. I believe it was quoted as fifteen (15) the other day.

It's also interesting to note that fourteen (14) came to us directly from hospitals for the mentally ill, and five (5) additional cases, while not admitted directly from such hospitals, had been treated in such hospitals at some time previously.

The problems, as you can see, were many and varied. Treatment for the adult mental defective is essentially training. There is no known way of increasing the number of brain cells with which one is endowed at birth or of replacing those destroyed by subsequent illness or accident. It's possible, by proper studies, to discover whatever abilities and potentialities an individual does possess and to train that individual to make the very best use of them. That was our challenging task.

The majority of the girls at the Laurelton State Village can be trained to such an extent that they can be returned to the community on a self-supporting basis. This, of course, is not possible for the lower grade groups. There are about twenty-six (26) per cent of the population at Laurelton for which this program is not possible.

The defective delinquent, as the trouble maker, definitely retards the progress of the training of the tractable defectives who, if unhampered by such disturbing influences, can be trained and returned to the community on a self-supporting basis with a minimum of supervision or perhaps none at all within a relatively short time. It seemed advisable for the best interests of most of the trainable defectives to separate these delinquents from them in so far as possible. Considerable thought has been given to the matter over a period of years, and it was finally decided to request such a building. It was felt that the building should have individual rooms for the girls; that there should be wash bowel and toilet facilities in the room for the protection of the attendant who must care for the girls and for the aides, many of whom had been assaulted by girls previously when they entered the room to administer to their needs or they'd have a bedpan thrown over them.

It was felt that there should be a means of entering a tray through the door so that the attendant need not take it into a disturbed girl and have it thrown back in her face. Such incidents had led to our losing the entire staff or two cottages in the past, at a time when it was almost impossible to secure attendants.

In 1947 the Superintendent conducted a survey of the situation with regard to the defective delinquents in all of the State institutions throughout the country. The following information was requested:

"What provisions are made for the defective delinquent in your State, for males and females? If the State makes no special provision for them, do you accept them? If the answer to the above is 'yes,' do you have a special unit for them or are they simply a part of the general population? Do you find this setup satisfactory?"

At that time, and this is in 1947, I found that two (2) States provided separate institutions for their defective delinquents of both sexes. Two (2) States provided special facilities for the male only, one in a separate institution and the other in an annex to their State reformatory for men. Three (3) States housed them with the criminally insane. Several States were working with the problem then in an attempt to provide some solution. With a few exceptions, the defective delinquent was cared for in the institutions for mental defectives. As one superintendent aptly but it, "Reluctantly, but of necessity." One institution placed them in a special unit on admission and then they later became part of the general population. One school had a maximum security cottage of forty-two (42) cells. One school had a locked cottage for each sex for the delinquent and a number made no attempt to segregate them but housed them with the general population.

The question, "Do you find this setup satisfactory," brought a deluge of no's, thirty-four (34) of them, including "absolutely not, decidedly not and very unsatisfactory." There were four (4) recommendations for an entirely separate institution; two (2) for special units within the institution and three (3) for a separate institution if possible and if not, a special unit within the institution.

Over the past few years a number of States have been giving very special study to the problem of mental deficiency, including the defective delinquent. I would like to mention Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey as being somewhat neighboring States. Reference has been made to the New Jersey Report of 1954 which recommended that careful plans be made immediately for the construction of special facilities at each institution for the mentally deficient to take care of those persons, in their respective populations, who are diagnosed as de-

fective delinquents. And further, that until such facilities are made available, immediate provisions be made for the proper segregation of those persons within the institution.

I might add further that this special committee that has been working in Pennsylvania on the problem of mental deficiency, and which was co-chairmaned by Miss Cox and myself, included in their plans for the mental defective in Pennsylvania the construction of cottages of secure type to accommodate one thousand (1,000) defective delinquent women at the Laurelton State Village. This recommendation was made following the study of the defective delinquent problem by a special subcommittee.

And now coming back to our own specific problem at Laurelton, we find that an institution originally intended for the care and training of mentally defective girls and women is now providing for Pennsylvania's mentally defective delinquent women and girls, as the State has no other provision for them. The institution, charged with the responsibility for inmates who are defective but not delinquent, has to face the problems created by a number of incorrigible delinquents. The delinquents themselves are difficult enough to handle. Their influences over a cottage of suggestible mental defectives can turn them all into a nearly uncontrollable mass. One of the matrons at one of our cottages at the Laurelton State Village can tell you of two (2) riots in her cottage. They can also be located in police records, as the police were called in to help us out at that time.

We, ourselves, did not like to use some of these methods that we had to use on these girls; namely, physical restraints and apomorphine which has been mentioned so frequently. They were methods of last resort. We did our conscientious best to understand and care for these people committed to our care.

The Secretary of Welfare has charged that I condoned inhuman treatment of patients at the Laurelton State Village, the institution which I headed for over fourteen (14) years. This charge I feel, gentlemen, is false.

I was the Superintendent at Laurelton and I accept full responsibility for what transpired there while I was in charge. During that time I lived on the grounds and was available at all times, except for annual vacations. And I might add that never during the time that I was Superintendent did I take a full annual vacation. My longest period away from the institution was in 1953 when I spent—and this is the one time—nearly four (4) weeks on a trip to Los Angeles to attend the National Conference which was held there that year. I figured I probably never might get back to California again, and I wanted to see a few things while I was there so I took a couple of weeks vacation along with this conference. Last year I took no vacation at all.

Before being appointed a Superintendent, I spent over eleven (11) years at Laurelton as Senior Assistant Physician during the administration of Doctor Wolfe, my immediate predecessor.

For the most part, the charges made by the Secretary are based upon the statements of persons who have been on the Laurelton staff for a period of less than one year and who had no previous experience with mentally defective women. None of these persons ever discussed her present distress over conditions at Laurelton with me at the time the alleged incidents supposedly occurred or at any other time. None of them ever brought any complaints to me, although I came in frequent contact with these persons in connection with their duties at the Village. My door was always open to any staff member who wished to discuss Laurelton problems with me.

We endeavored to enlighten our staff on the problems involved in the care, treatment and training of the defective delinquent women by conducting staff meetings. I made every effort to keep in constant touch with conditions at Laurelton.

Each cottage, including Johnston Cottage, submitted a daily written report to my office and all unusual incidents were immediately called to my attention. I tried to make a complete inspection of every cottage at least once a month and I mean complete. That meant from the attic to the basement.

I don't like to bring out personal things, but I had a physical condition myself which curtailed these visits over the last few months so that they were not as frequent then, but were not discontinued.

As noted earlier, Johnston Cottage was constructed following studies conducted by the Laurelton staff over a period of years. It was carefully planned from these studies and from inquiries we made in other States. It was designed as a place to care for disturbed and incorrigible inmates who were seriously delaying the training of other patients by their presence in the regular cottages, that is, for their care until such time as they could be returned to the general population and take part in the training program themselves again.

It was opened on October 19, 1952, with a population of forty (40) girls. I estimate that from that date to February 17, 1955, the date of my resignation, a total of one hundred ten (110) girls became residents in this cottage. Of this number, thirty-nine (39) were there when I resigned. At least five (5) of the one hundred ten (110) have been returned to society. Five (5) had been transferred to mental institutions, and the balance were absorbed in the general population. Some of this last group are now on parole and others about ready to go on parole.

None of the original Johnston Cottage patients were in residence there when I resigned. As you can see, the population turned over nearly three (3) times in the little over two (2) years it was open.

The procedures at Johnston Cottage were not inhuman. They were designed for the welfare of the patient and the protection of the persons assigned to care for them. I refer here to wet packs, sedation, seclusion, physical restraint and tube feeding.

At no time did I order, or did anyone report to me some of the other practices that have been mentioned. I have always regretted the use of physical restraint, as do all enlightened people in my profession, and this practice was kept to an absolute minimum during my tenure at Laurelton and used for the safety of the patient and used for other persons who have to care for her.

We were always searching for better methods and approaches to the problem, and in September of 1954 we commenced the use of thorazine and serpasel, drugs which greatly reduced the cases where restraints became necessary. Even some of these hearsay records presented show very few instances of restraint after thorazine became available.

I have always had the complete cooperation of Doctor Edgett, who was my assistant at Laurelton. Like all of us, she was overworked but she was nonetheless dedicated to Laurelton and the welfare of these girls. I can go even further than this. I can say that she carried a superhuman load. At times, with only one displaced person physician to help out with the medical care, I know that for sixteen (16) months she carried the burden of the medical care absolutely alone at one time. Lately there have been four (4) displaced person physicians, one of whom had come but very recently and who required a great deal of supervision themselves.

My confidence in her remains unshaken by exaggerations and half-truths that have been circulated about during the course of the hearing by persons with little experience in the field of mental deficiency. I have devoted nearly half of my life to the care and training of mentally defective women. I have experienced the satisfaction of seeing hundreds of these women respond to the care and highly specialized training given them at Laurelton, making possible their return to the community as useful, responsible citizens.

Q Does that conclude your statement, Doctor Arbuckle? I am sorry, I want to apologize again to you, madame, for calling you by a wrong name. I know a Doctor Arbuckle, who is a lady doctor, and that's why I get confused.

A I don't mind that. That happens frequently.

SENATOR FLEMING. We will start on my immediate left, with Senator Derk.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Doctor Ireland, I have very attentively listened to your very, very fine report, and I think you should be commended on the very fine work at Laurelton. But, nevertheless, the things that you have heard in this testimony during these hours that you have spent here, and that I have heard which I have never heard before, I ask you whether you believe in this restraint for a week at a time with these mental defective juvenile cases?

A Some times it was absolutely necessary.

Q And you didn't consider it inhumane at all?

A No, I didn't consider that inhumane, not when it is for the protection of other girls and the persons who were taking care of the girls.

Q I would like to ask you, what is your main reason for using apomorphine on these patients?

A That quiets them more quickly than anything I know of. I know it doesn't sound nice to say it makes the patient vomit, but she vomits once or twice but then she calms down and goes to sleep.

Q But as you know, the materia medica does not prescribe apomorphine for quieting any patient, but as an emetic. That's the part that is baffling to me. When we have so many other very efficient and good narcotics which can be used to quiet people, that we would resort to apomorphine in this institution.

A Well, all I can tell you is that we found it quieted them down more quickly than anything else.

Q By experience?

A By experience, that is true.

Q Of course, I appreciate how difficult it is to handle these patients but, nevertheless, they cannot be treated inhumanely. However, they must be restrained, I understand that.

A Yes.

Q Did you know that any of these patients were drug around the hospital by the hair, as was testified here?

A No, I do not know that.

Q Did you know that any of these patients had their head plunked up against the wall and then choked until they fell on the floor?

A No, sir.

Q And you would not agree that that would be the right kind of treatment?

A I would not condone that and I do not believe it ever happened.

Q I don't know whether it did either. I've just said, "You would not condone it?"

A No, I certainly would not.

SENATOR DERK. I think that's all I have to ask.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Doctor Ireland, as I said yesterday, I don't think anybody who has listened to the testimony doubts that a very, very great deal of good work has been done at Laurelton. We all know that. Anyone who has listened to this hearing knows that.

The question that we are concerned with, of course, is whether there was also some abuse there. As I listened to you, I believe you said that reports were made to you of what went on in unusual instances and so forth, but you also said, if I heard you correctly, that you didn't know about some of these things. Did you know about shutting the toilets off for days at a time and such as that?

A No, not for days at a time.

Q Would you condone such things?

A No, I wouldn't condone shutting a toilet off for days at a time.

Q Therefore, you can't say that you knew everything that went on there. You said yourself that some of this stuff you were not aware of.

A No, I certainly was not aware of some of these statements that have been made.

Q And you, yourself, would not condone them if you had known about them?

A I would not condone shutting a toilet off for days at a time.

DOCTOR BOIES. Thank you, that's all.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you believe that it ever happened that toilets were shut off for days at a time? Would you know about it? I mean you, as the Superintendent, would you know that toilets were shut off for days at a time?

A It was never reported to me that toilets were shut off for days at a time.

Q You certainly did not ever give such orders?

A Oh, no, never.

Q Well, all these employees were under your supervision?

A That's right.

Q They were under your orders, whether they were signed by you or the people under you?

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Ireland, I think in the course of your statement you said that on two (2) different occasions the

entire staff of cottages quit because of the mistreatment that they had at the hands of the patients.

A That's quite right.

Q Now, were there any occasions when it was called to your attention that certain employees had been abusive to patients, that you took action regarding that abuse? Did you ever discharge two (2) or three (3) of the employees when it was called to your attention they had been abusive to patients?

A Yes, I did.

Q That is one thing you did not tolerate. Is that right?

A That is one thing I did not tolerate.

Q Doctor Ireland, when a person makes application for employment at Laurelton, in addition to their regular employment application to the Department of Welfare, must they also sign a separate application for Laurelton?

A Yes, they must.

Q Is this the form of application which is used at Laurelton (referring to above-mentioned application form)?

A This is the form of application that is used at Laurelton.

Q May I call your attention to the underscored portion which reads, "I further agree to report directly to the Superintendent's office all cases of abuse observed by me or called to my attention in any way?" Is that a part of that application?

A That is a part of that application and is signed by any person who comes as an employee of Laurelton State Village.

Q Has that same application been signed by those who are now employees of the institution?

A Absolutely.

Q And was that provision put in there as a protective measure to you and the staff at Laurelton to protect against abuses to the patients?

A Right.

Q That is specifically called to their attention when they apply for work?

A Every person reads that and signs it.

Q Now, those who have appeared here and testified that they witnessed abuses which they did not report to you, then that was in violation of the terms of their very employment, is that right?

A That's right.

Q At Christmas time, particularly I believe, do you contact the former patients who have been at Laurelton?

A Oh, yes, we always do at Christmas time. Doctor Edgett and I send every girl who is on parole, every girl who has been discharged and keeps in touch with us, and a great many of them do, we always send them a Christmas letter and Christmas cards.

Q Do you recall exactly how many of those you sent out to former patients last Christmas?

A Oh, I suppose that we sent out—let's see, to everyone on parole would mean almost two hundred (200). I suppose that we sent out three hundred and fifty (350) or more, somewhere along in there.

Q To all those who formerly had been at the institution?

A That's right.

Q Now, Doctor, there have been some inquiries here with reference to the use of apomorphine and its affect upon the patients. I want to ask you whether or not the use of apomorphine leaves any permanent after effects on the person to whom it is administered?

A No, sir. I wouldn't give it to a person who has a cardiac condition because of the vomiting. I wouldn't give it to any person, oh, say, over fifty (50) probably. But these young healthy people, it has no after effects on at all and after—it does produce vomiting. They may vomit once or twice and then go to sleep. We found that it quieted one of these very disturbed people more quickly than anything else. I really don't know why it is so maligned.

Q Now, I want to ask you this question. In going through the excerpts, presented by Secretary Shapiro, and further going through the brown booklets themselves, we find frequent reference to vomiting. Does that necessarily mean that every reference of vomiting was produced by apomorphine or was there a great deal of vomiting with which apomorphine had absolutely nothing to do with?

A Oh, unquestionably.

Q Doctor, I show you a pamphlet entitled, "The Female Defective Delinquent, Reprinted from the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Volume LII, No. 1, July 1947, By Effie C. Ireland, M.D." Are you the Effie C. Ireland referred to as the author of that?

A Yes, I am.

MR. TOMPKINS: I want to make that a part of the record.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I have here a State Police report dated April 9, 1943. Were you then at the Village?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you then Superintendent?

A 1943, yes, sir.

Q Now, this refers to a disturbance that it was necessary to call the State Police in about. Are you acquainted with the facts of that particular situation? I believe you referred to this particular one in this pamphlet which I have just put into the record.

"Proceeded as ordered in uniform, and upon arrival contacted Doctor Ireland, who stated that due to the shortage of men attendants at the institution she requested that these officers assist Doctor Catherine Deette Edgett, Assistant Superintendent of the above named institution, question several of the inmates relative to a large knife which was missing after class, which was held in the fruit cellar of the above institution on Wednesday, April 7, 1943, further stating there were two (2) gangs formed among the inmates and they would become very jealous of each other and hold a grudge against each other and start to fight among themselves, the following named inmates would form one gang, namely,—Leona S., Florence Y., Jenny S., Elizabeth J., Shirley K., Lucille P., against inmates Mary W. and Gussie T., also a conversation was overheard by the Superintendent, Dr. Ireland, that this knife was hidden by the gang headed by Leona Sparks, to do bodily harm to the other gang, this bodily harm was to take place over the weekend when most of the matrons were off duty.

"These officers in company with Doctor C. D. Edgett questioned the following inmates, Leona S., Elizabeth J., Shirley K., Lucille P., Mary W., and Gussie T., all stated that they did not know the whereabouts of the missing knife although they all stated that Jenny S. looked very

guilty when the matron in charge of the fruit cellar searched the above mentioned inmates. Officers then questioned inmate Florence Y., who stated that she asked Jennie S., proceeded to the fruit cellar where the knife harm to members of the other gang, namely, Mary W. and Gussie T., over the weekend, when most of the matrons were off duty. Jennie S. an inmate of the above institution was questioned for several hours but she would not admit where the knife was hidden.

"Officers in company with Dr. Edgett and inmate Jennie S., proceeded to the fruit cellar where the knife was last seen, inmate S., immediately uncovered the knife which was hidden under the floor boards of the fruit cellar and gave it to Dr. Edgett. Inmate S. stated that she put the knife under the flooring of the cellar in an effort to hide it so that she would have it when she had an opportunity to take it back to the cottage where she stayed and then give it, the knife, to Florence Y. who intended to use it in case she would be involved in a fight with certain members of the other gang of girls."

Q Do you recall that incident?

A Yes, I do.

Q Is that a correct report of that incident?

A That's a correct report.

Q Now, Doctor, is the formation of gangs among the girls at the institution a familiar situation?

A That happens.

Q And situations of this kind frequently develop at the institution?

A Yes, I would say that we do have the formation of gangs fairly frequently. That is when we find this thing happening and, of course, we have to separate the girls and place them in different cottages,

Q That's when you have to make a breakup?

A It's just a matter of keeping one ahead.

Q Now, Doctor, I believe I ran across an incident somewhere where just recently, before you resigned, there was found inside of a mattress which was taken apart, keys which had been taken away from an attendant some ten (10) to twelve (12) years before that, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Can you tell us what the key situation is up at Laurelton?

A Well, these particular keys were taken away from the night attendant who, I fear, fell asleep while on duty and the girl had made the excuse that she had diarrhea or something of the sort, so that she had the night attendant leave her door open and when the attendant dropped off to sleep, she came out and took her keys and that was the last we saw of them until they were uncovered twelve (12) or thirteen (13) years later or a period such as that.

Of course, when the loss of the keys was discovered, we immediately had the building re-keyed.

Q Now, I have here another report of March 28, 1951 from the State Police, with reference to a riot in cottage 11. Do you recall the details of that, Doctor?

A Yes, the local high school had brought a play to the institution the night before. Now in this play, or I mean between the acts of the play, there were some entertainers who had blackened their faces and the colored girls resented this. We didn't realize it at the time but, apparently, the next day it just smoldered within them and that night three (3) colored girls and I believe two (2) white girls simply upset everything, tore up the bedroom, destroyed the pictures on the walls, the piano in the room and most of the furniture. We called in the State Police at that time and they came and gave us some assistance.

Q Is it necessary to frequently call the assistance of the State Police for that purpose or to assist you, rather?

A Well, we called upon them every once in a while and they were in the habit of stopping in of their own accord and just driving around the grounds and looking the situation over.

Q Now, Doctor, can you tell me this, are you familiar with Muncy?

A Yes, I am familiar with Muncy.

Q Can you tell me whether or not at Muncy they keep a State Police detail on duty at all times there?

A They have a State Police on duty at all times there. As a matter of fact, we made such a request once ourselves to have a State Police quartered in our institution to help us out with some of these troublesome people, but that request was not granted.

Q You had to rely then upon your own resources, principally, to take care of situations when they arise?

A That's right.

Q I have another State Police report here dated January 11, 1952 which relates to alleged rumors of a riot in three (3) of the cottages in Laurelton State Village, which had been reported by the Superintendent, Doctor Ireland.

"Doctor Ebberly, Laurelton State Village" I think they mean Edgett there—"Laurelton, stated that she was in charge this evening during the absence of Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett. She added that she and other employees at the institution had heard rumors that the girls in Cottages 9, 10, and 11 had made up among themselves a plan for a riot in which they were going to wreck the buildings and beat up some of the other inmates and employees. As the signal for the riot was to be made with a window shade, all window shades in the three (3) above mentioned cottages had been removed and all the girls who are known trouble makers had been locked in their rooms and trays furnished them with their supper, rather than have them come to the dining rooms. This was done because most of the cottages are understaffed after 5:00 p.m. each day and Doctor Ireland was afraid if something did happen, those present would not be able to handle it."

Do you recall that incident, Doctor Ireland?

A Yes, I do.

Q Is that correctly reported?

A That's correctly reported.

Q Is that a frequent attempt to signal each other between the cottages?

A Oh, yes.

Q Now, Doctor, I think it's been—the question I think has been raised through the course of these hearings with reference to the painting of some of the windows in one of the cottages more recently. Do you have recollection of that?

A Yes, I do.

Q Tell us what that was done for?

A Well, it was done because some of the girls would come nude to the windows, and there are various workmen around. We have had quite a bit of construction going on.

Q Would they then make attempts to attract the attention of the workmen?

A That's right, they would.

Q Now I have a State Police report here dated December 24, 1954, wherein the State Police were called in to investigate a suspicion of two girls meeting men on the grounds or near the grounds at the Village. Do you recall that situation, Doctor?

A Yes, I do.

Q Will you tell us what that was about?

A Well, one of our male employees, in his duties of delivering food to the cottages, heard some discussion among the girls as to their meeting these men and he brought this to our attention. We investigated and also asked the State Police to come in and help us with our investigation.

I expect I should add further that these accusations were found to be true, and the men involved were a man who drove a concrete mixer in on the grounds in connection with construction that was going on, and I believe one of the bosses who had to do with this concrete work also.

I might add further that the company who employed these two men discharged them from their employ when it was found that it was absolutely true that they had been meeting these two girls.

Q Now, Doctor, while we're on that subject, may I proceed just one step further? At the time you resigned at Laurelton Village, did you then have under investigation a situation involving an employee and a patient in improper relations?

A Yes, we had just heard of that.

Q Do you know what disposition has been made of that since you left there?

A Yes, I have heard that the woman was dismissed from the institution, because it seems to have been proven that these tales were true.

Q That was in the process of investigation by you at the time that you resigned?

A Yes, that's right. We spent one entire morning, I think the day we left or the day before we left, trying to get to the truth of the matter.

Q Doctor, I show you this exhibit in this file here and ask you to state what that is.

A This is a letter we received from Vicki Hobeck, who had been transferred or recommitted earlier to the Warren State Hospital.

Q What is the date of that letter?

A The date of this letter is December 17, 1954.

Q In there does she make any reference to return to Laurelton?

A Yes, that's practically what the letter is about.

Q What does she say about it?

A "Dear Dr. Ireland and Dr. Edgett;

"Can you see if I can go back there. I have to stay here with old ladies. It's much better there. I was"—she is a girl to whom we had written one of these Christmas letters—"I was surprised when I heard from you. Try to ask the court if I can come back there. I reckon I could be better there. It seems much happier there. Here the people are hard to get along with because they are sick and don't know what they are doing. I know I'd be better off there.

"I'm glad you are all having a Merry Christmas there. Ever since I've been here I've been wishing to be back there.

"Good luck, and I wish you and everyone there a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

"All my best wishes,

"Love Vicky Hobeck"

Q Now, Doctor, yesterday there was considerable discussion with reference to whether or not Secretary Shapiro, or anybody through his direction, had come to Laurelton Village and taken over command prior to the time of your resignation. Would you please tell us your recollection of that?

A Well, I received a telegram, as did also Doctor Edgett and as did also Mr. Fred Maue, the President of the Board of Trustees, stating that Doctor Bengs was being sent to the institution to take over the transfer of certain patients from our Johnston Cottage and, of course, I might add that when Mr. Shapiro made his visit to the board meeting that day, and had these witnesses come in and testify as to various happenings they had heard about, we were not invited into this meeting to be given any chance to say anything with regard to the situation at all. And then Doctor Bengs came up with his staff and they spent the afternoon in consultation with regard to the situation there, and I think it would have been a natural thing to have had the Superintendent, plus the Assistant Superintendent, in to discuss matters with them but no such action was taken at the conclusion of the meeting. I was given a typewritten report of various criticisms and recommendations, but I had no opportunity to say anything. It rather seemed that the matter was taken out of my hands.

Q You were still the Superintendent of the Village?

A I was still the Superintendent of the Village.

Q Yet you were not called in nor consulted with reference to it?

A No.

Q I want to break this down so we get it correct. That was not the same date that Mr. Shapiro was up before the board?

A Oh, no.

Q Now let's go to the date on which Mr. Shapiro was before the board. Were you asked to come into that board meeting?

A I was in at the very first part of the meeting when one particular matter came up for discussion with regard to our dietician, but then I was excused from the meeting and I was not asked back in at all.

Q They merely asked you one question and you were excused?

A That's right.

Q Did you request to go back in?

A No, I made no request to go back in.

Q When the board meeting was over, did Mr. Shapiro come to see you to discuss any of these matters with you?

A No, sir.

Q Did Mr. Shapiro at any time discuss any of these matters with you?

A No, sir.

Q When was the first you knew regarding the results

of the visit of Mr. Shapiro before the board? Did the board call you in after he left?

A No, I was not called in after he left, but the board, I believe, met for just a very few minutes after he left. It was rather late.

Q And did the story appear in the papers the next day then?

A Yes, there were various things came out from here on in, in the newspapers.

Q Did you know that other employees were called before the board while Mr. Shapiro was there?

A Oh, yes, I knew that.

Q But you were not at any time called while they were in before the board?

A No, I wasn't. Well, as a matter of fact, maybe I shouldn't bring this in, but when I came out from the board meeting, the first time after this one instance, I did have some discussion over—I found these three (3) people that were going to testify later standing just outside the door into the board room, where I believe they could hear everything that was being said in there. I asked them to please go over into another room.

Q You were still the Superintendent?

A I was still Superintendent of the Village?

Q They were employees under you?

A That's right.

Q Now, Doctor, let's go to the meeting when Doctor Bengs came up. Perchance, do you have that telegram which was sent to you, Doctor?

A Yes.

Q Could you just take that out of there a minute?

Doctor, do you recall the date on which Mr. Shapiro was up before the board?

A I believe it was the 10th of February.

Q Then, I show you this telegram, or show you this, and ask you to state what it is.

A This is a telegram that was received from Mr. Shapiro by myself and the Assistant Superintendent and Mr. Maue, the President of the Board of Trustees. Each received a copy.

Q Now, will you read that telegram?

A "By virtue of the authority"—

Q Pardon me, what's the date?

A Oh, pardon me, the date is February 15th.

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Welfare, I hereby advise you that for the best interest of the patients in your institution the use of the Johnston Cottage in its present condition and function must be abandoned forthwith and the patients removed to other cottages; and that wherever restraint is necessary only those methods which have been proved successful in other institutions shall be used at Laurelton State Village; that the sealed doors shall be removed from every cell at the Johnston Cottage and that this removal shall begin immediately. I have instructed Dr. Hilding Bengs, Commissioner of Mental Health in our Department, to proceed tomorrow to Laurelton for the purpose of assisting in the orderly removal of the patients from Johnston Cottage, and to advise me what other corrective methods may be necessary to insure the proper care and treatment of the patients at your institution. I have instructed Mr. R. Bruce Dunlap of the Bureau of Institutional Management of this Department, to visit Laurelton State Village and to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for such alterations at Laurelton as may be necessary to put it to useful and proper purposes." Signed, "Harry Shapiro Secretary Department of Welfare."

Q Now, Doctor, was it the following day that Doctor Bengs and the staff came to Laurelton?

A February 15—I believe it was February 16.

Q And when they came to Laurelton, that is when they had this meeting of their own without inviting you in?

A That's right.

Q And when they came out of the meeting, they handed you a typewritten report or instructions and so forth?

A At the conclusion of their meeting, Doctor Bengs called me in and gave me this two (2) page typewritten report of their conference.

Q Do you know where that report was prepared, whether it was prepared at the time and during, or after, that meeting, or did they bring the report with them from Harrisburg already prepared?

A I believe that it was prepared during the meeting.

Q Doctor, as a result of this meeting and these instructions given to you, what were your reactions and what did you do about it?

A Well—

Q Did you remind them that you were still the Superintendent of the Institution?

A I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q Did Doctor Bengs, when he came there that day, tell you that you'd have to take orders in the future from him?

A He didn't say it in so many words.

Q You gained that impression from all the instructions that were handed out, however?

A Well, the two (2) page list rather gave me that impression.

Q Do you, perchance, have a copy of that list?

A I believe that I do.

Q Is this the same that has already appeared here, Doctor, do you recall?

A No, I believe that has not appeared privously.

Q I believe this is the same; it is already in the record, Doctor.

A I'm sorry.

Q That's all right.

That is the recommendation handed to you at that time, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q That's the one dated February 16, 1955, "Recommendations Regarding Procedure at the Johnston Cottage," which has already been put into the record.

Now, Doctor, as a result of this then, what did you do?

A Well, the various members of this committee and Doctor Bengs, of course, left the institution, but Miss Grace Cox and Doctor Edward Humphreys remained over night. We discussed the matter and I decided at that time that I would try gracefully to go along with this thing. Then, the next morning, during the middle of the morning, I received a phone call from Doctor Bengs which came from Mr. Shapiro and I believe the Governor's Office concurred. It was stated at this time that we could add ten per cent to the number of our employees. It wasn't stated where I could get them, but that there would be no political firings; that our employees could feel secure in their positions. I immediately sent a notice

to this effect throughout the institution, because I knew that people had been concerned about their jobs.

Q What date was that, Doctor?

A That was on the 17th, the middle of the morning of the 17th.

So, we were trying and that afternoon Doctor Edgett received, from Mr. Shapiro, a pretty nasty telegram that sort of didn't seem to me as though he were carrying out things in good faith. We felt that we were going to try to go along with what he wanted.

Then, that evening, to get out for just a little while, Doctor Humphreys and I took a little ride down to Lewisburg. Doctor Humphreys knew Doctor Mary Wolfe, my predecessor, quite well and hadn't seen her for a number of years. So, we decided to do down and have a little visit.

On the way back, we picked up the newspapers. Well, I hadn't seen them at all that day, up until that moment, and the newspaper publicity that night was terrible. I had the feeling that I had been relieved to a great extent of my command over the situation at Laurelton.

In spite of that, all of this appears in the newspapers and according to the newspapers it appeared that I had a perfectly terrible institution up there. If I went along with this program now, I was simply telling the world that my institution was as bad as was pictured in the papers at that time. I couldn't go along with that. I felt that I had a fine institution at Laurelton and I really did. I just couldn't go along with that.

So, we came back and Doctor Fitzgerald, whom we had asked to come in on a psychiatric consultant basis, was there and Miss Cox was there. Mr. Showalter, the Vice-President of the Board, had come in. We looked at these newspapers and considered the situation, and I finally decided that the only thing I could do was to resign.

Q Well, Doctor, you felt then that staying on at the institution and carrying out the instructions that were handed to you would be an admission on your part as to the truth of all these charges?

A That's right, I did.

Q And the Laurelton constituted practically your life's work?

A That is right, that Laurelton was my lifework.

Q And that based upon those considerations and the stories which were being circulated in the newspapers, you felt, in justice to yourself and to the institution, that you should resign?

A That's right.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all I have.

DOCTOR BOIES: Mr. Chairman, may I make an appeal, please?

I understand we agreed to start out, and have carried through, that everybody shall have complete latitude in asking questions and, with all due respect to Doctor Ireland, we're wasting hours and hours of time developing the same thing over and over. Doctor Ireland has testified to nothing that we haven't heard before except in the matter or apomorphine, as I get the testimony. She has testified that she condoned some of these things; she thinks they're proper. Other things she knew nothing about, she does not condone.

Now, we're here to find out whether or not there was abuse at Laurelton. I know that Doctor Ireland wants her position in the best possible light; certainly everybody does. But what is the purpose of all of this business? I mean, these riots; we know riots occurred. We know violence occurred. We know that these people have to be restrained in certain situations. We know that; all of us know that. We agree with it, but in all this stuff cited by Representative Tompkins about the riots, there's been no charges of abuse in that. There's been no charges that anybody was abused in quelling a riot or anything else.

What are we trying to do here? We can go on for two (2) more months hearing the same thing over and over and the question is, in this so-called correctional or punishment program, was there abuse. That's what we're trying to find out. Doctor Ireland says, "no." She agrees with part of the procedure at Johnston Cottage; other parts she knew nothing about and she does not agree with. Now, what more can she tell the Committee?

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Representative, I want to say this to you. Let's be fair; that's the reason we're here. We're four (4) Republicans and four (4) Democrats. The resolution, if you'll read it, says that Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused—this lady's name is at stake. She has a right and she shall, as long as I am Chairman of this Committee, sit there as long as she likes to propound her arguments that are relevant to this question, just as the Secretary of Welfare.

DOCTOR BOIES: I say the questions are not relevant.

SENATOR PECHAN: They are so far as I am concerned. You may proceed.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Ireland, I have one or two questions to ask you and I hope we won't be too long.

Did you know of the episode related by one of the witnesses here a few days ago, of the pounding of the head of a girl when she was about ready to be examined?

A No, I knew nothing of that. I knew there had been trouble as far as getting the cooperation of the girl is concerned, that they had difficulty in making the examination, but I heard nothing of any head pounding or hair pulling until I came here.

Q Assuming that would happen and you would be present, what would you do?

A Well, I certainly would never condone pounding a person's head against the wall.

Q You wouldn't condone it? Well, if they did pound the head before you got to the patient or to the individual, would you believe that that person went beserk momentarily?

A I haven't been convinced that any such thing occurred.

Q I'm assuming that it happened. Would you order that person into straps that pounded the head of this patient?

MR. TOMPKINS: That would depend on the circumstances and conditions.

A Maybe I don't get the question right.

SENATOR PECHAN: Repeat your question.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I've asked you if you were present when the pounding of this girl's head was taking place before an examination, would you stop that?

A Why, surely.

Q Now, coming back to the person that was doing the pounding of the head, would you believe that this person went berserk momentarily?

A Well, if you are referring to Doctor Edgett having done this, I do not believe that she did.

Q You don't believe it?

A I do not believe it.

Q Then you don't believe the other witnesses' testimony?

A I'm sorry, I've known Doctor Edgett over a great many years and I've known how she handled the patients and I just don't believe it.

Q When you received the telegram and the instructions within that telegram, do you think the Secretary of Welfare did not have the authority to issue that directive?

A No, I would say that the Secretary of Welfare had the authority to issue any directive to any superintendent of an institution.

Q After that meeting they did consult with you as to the future program, did they not, and you cooperated with them?

A After the meeting I was presented with this report. I decided that I would try to give my cooperation, that's right.

Q You don't see anything wrong in that, do you, in the cooperation between the committee and you?

A Well, I must say I thought it would have been courteous if I had been invited into the meeting to discuss some of these things with them.

Q As I understand, you weren't invited to one meeting, is that true?

A That's true.

Q And that's the meeting that you feel you should have been invited to?

A I was not invited into the meeting at which these charges were made before the Board of Trustees. I was not invited into this meeting held by Doctor Bengs with the staff.

Q But you did get a report of what happened at the meeting and what transpired?

A Yes, I did.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Doctor Ireland, you stated that you did not hear about the instances of not flushing the commodes? Would you have stopped this practice?

A I certainly would.

Q Doctor Ireland, did you ever check these books known as the "Tour of Duty?"

A These books that were kept by the attendants no, sir; I did not.

Q Did you think it was important to check these reports?

A No, I didn't think so. I think in any hospital you will find that the nurses on one trick leave certain notes for the nurses on the next trick who come in. I don't know of any doctor who reads those things. These entries that were made on the pink sheets were the entries that were read by the physicians. It never occurred to me to check on these books.

Q Were these entries in these composition books transferred on the pink slips? Were they written on the other slips?

A Well, we had—I thought that they were the same thing.

Q There was some question here about vomiting with this apomorphine. What was it that caused the vomiting?

A Well, there are other reasons why a girl might become nauseated and vomit. Sometimes they deliberately put their fingers down their throats and cause it.

Q There was no other—

A That happens not infrequently.

Q There was no other drug used?

A That produces vomiting?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Don't you think it was unethical for you to resign suddenly and leave the patients without a physician?

A Under the circumstances I don't feel so.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor, would you like to enlighten we lay people about apomorphine, the pharmacology, the dosage and all that sort of thing? I think we're all confused about the drug, apomorphine.

Now, the subject has been brought up about vomiting. Could I, as a normal person, get nervous sitting here watching all this testimony, and all of a sudden get a vomiting spell? I mean, will you go into this vomiting thing that we are all so disturbed about here? We're made to understand that the only time you vomit is when you're given this emetic of apomorphine.

A It is quite possible for a person to vomit if they are extremenly nervous.

Q Will you tell us about the drug, apomorphine?

A As far as the drug apomorphine is concerned, a dosage of one-tenth of a grain will cause a person to vomit. After that they are calm and, from my experience, they go off to sleep.

Q One of your nurses who was under your charge denied the use—I mean she testified here that she would not administer that drug. Will you tell us why she wonldn't Is there any reason why, as a nurse, she would not administer that drug? Is it such a dreadful drug? We've been made to understand from her testimony that something awful, this one-tenth of a grain, and I believe your medical sheet shows that never over a tenth of a grain was administered.

A That's right. I just plain don't know why this drug is so maligned. Our experience, as I have told you, has been that after a girl vomits one or two times, then she goes off to sleep; also that she wakes up in a calmer frame of mind, too.

Q Is it used in other institutions or don't you know? Is it an accepted drug for that particular—

A As a matter of fact, one time when we were discussing some of our difficult patients a physician from one of the other institutions said, "Don't you ever use apomorphine?" Of course, after all the publicity we've had on it, I would not want to name the physician or the institution.

Q Would you say that this nurse was derelict in her duty when she did not follow the instructions of the physician, whoever it may be, in charge?

Let me read for you, if I may for the record, the pledge that a nurse takes when she is capped. It is called "The Nightinggale Pledge."

"I solemnly pledge myself before God in the presence of this assembly: To pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my

profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."

Now, that is a pledge that a nurse takes when she is —You were here, I believe, when the testimony was given. Do you believe that that nurse followed her solemn pledge that she made before her God to follow the instructions of the physician, whether it be apomorphine or not? Is she in a position to know whether apomorphine is a harmful drug to the patient or should she follow the instructions given to her by the physician?

A I really don't know how much she knew about the drug. I have the impression that she felt that she hadn't been instructed in her course about anything with regard to this particular drug. Maybe I'm wrong, but it does seem to me that she practically hadn't heard of it. Now, if she felt that she didn't want to administer this, I think it was all right for her to register a complaint but if the physician, who presumably knows a little bit more about the drug, still felt that the drug was necessary then I think she should have administered it.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Ireland, does every nurse take that pledge?

A Yes, every nurse takes that pledge.

SENATOR DERK: Every R. N.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I believe Representative Tompkins presented an application for employment at Laurelton Village. I had never heard of this until it was brought forth here today. In fact, I have never talked to you, have I?

A No.

Q Other than some photographer had our picture taken. I read here in this application for employment, "I further agree"—Representative Tompkins has this underscored—"I further agree to report directly to the Superintendent's Office all cases of abuse observed by me or called to my attention in any way."

May I ask you, has Mrs. Schneeberg, Miss Wilson or Mrs. Marino, who has not presented herself, ever come to you about any abuses in the Village?

A They have not at any time.

Q While you were employed at Laurelton Village as the Superintendent, who did you consider your superior?

A As Superintendent?

Q Your boss, who was your boss?

A The Board of Trustees and the Department of Welfare.

Q The Secretary of Welfare?

A That's right.

Q Did you ever, in all of your years at Laurelton, go to the Governor for anything, rather than to go through channels? When I say that, I mean through the Board of Trustees. Did you not go to the Board of Trustees first and then to the Secretary of Welfare or did you skip those people and go to the Governor directly?

A Never.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all I have.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I passed because I was in the Chair. Am I permitted to ask a question now?

SENATOR PECHAN: You may.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor Ireland, were you in accord with Mr. Maue's request to Senator Wolfe for a Senate investigation in order that you and the Board of Trustees might be given the opportunity to present your side of the dispute?

A I believe I did not know when this request was placed.

Q But, after you heard of it, Doctor, did you think it was a good idea or a bad idea?

A Well, I think it was a good idea. We have been through a lot and it seemed a little difficult to have to go through some more, but I believe that it was a good idea.

SENATOR FLEMING: Thank you, Doctor. That's all.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q From my point of view, the apomorphine that is causing so much question, it has been tried to be proved that this was given not as a narcotic or to quiet the patient, but it was given to aggravate the condition and make these patients sick in order to punish them. That is the question. It's for punishment instead of for medication.

A No, that's not true. That will calm a very disturbed patient more quickly than anything I know of. That was the reason for its use.

Q Just one more question. There's certainly no one who can change your mind when you wish to resign from any institution, but when you resigned on this short notice, with all the work and the care that you've given and the best years of your life, we'll say, at Laurelton, to walk out on such short notice do you think that that was fair to the State of Pennsylvania and to the Commonwealth?

A I don't know. I just felt that I couldn't go on any longer.

SENATOR DERK: That's all.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q May I say this, Doctor Ireland? He said that you resigned and I want to get this clear. This was brought out yesterday.

Before you resigned, were not your duties taken over by Doctor Bengs and his committee?

A I felt that they were.

Q For all intents and purposes?

A That's right.

Q Let's be fair; let's be honest. Before you sent in your resignation, Doctor Bengs was there the day before, it was brought out here, and gave you a type-written list of orders. Is that not true?

A That's true.

Q Before you sent in your resignation?

A That's true.

Q I just want to get it clear that her duties were taken over, superseded by Doctor Bengs and his committee that met there without—you were not at that meeting?

A No.

Q You were not invited?

A No.

SENATOR DERK: Mr. Chairman, there were suggestions given to her, what she was supposed to do, and she apparently didn't believe them or didn't want to do them. They didn't arrive until the next day, according to the testimony. That isn't clear yet in my mind.

SENATOR PECHAN: Will you clear it up, Doctor Ireland?

MR. TOMPKINS: She resigned the day after Bengs was there, not the day before.

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

SENATOR DERK: She resigned the day after Bengs was there. He was there and gave these instructions. That's true, but he didn't take over, it is my understanding.

MR. TOMPKINS: He took over on the 16th, and she resigned on the 17th, acording to the record.

DOCTOR BOIES: It was February 18th, according to his testimony.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When did you get the orders, Doctor Ireland?

A The date of the telegram is the 15th.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q And the following day Doctor Bengs and his staff appeared there?

A That's right.

Q That was on the 16th?

A That was on the 16th.

Q It was on the 16th when these orders were submitted to you.

A That's right.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q And when did you resign?

A On the 17th.

SENATOR PECHAN: Is that clear to you?

SENATOR DERK: That's clear, but they hadn't taken over; they gave her orders.

DOCTOR BOIES: According to Bengs' testimony, Mr. Chairman, yesterday, he arrived at 11:00 a. m. on February 18. And they went off duty at noon on February 18. That's what he told us yesterday when we recalled him.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Is that correct?

A We sent our resignations in the night of the 17th.

Q Midnight of the 17th?

A Yes, it was almost midnight of the 17th.

DOCTOR BOIES: And he came over on the 18th, at 11:00 a. m.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q But the telegram that was just read into the record was dated the what?

A The 15th.

Q Signed by whom?

A It was signed by Secretary Shapiro.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Ireland, didn't Doctor Bengs make a visit on the 16th?

A Yes, that is when he had his staff there.

Q He was thereon the 16th?

A He was there on the 16th.

Q Doctor Ireland, we've heard a number of isolated cases of alleged inhuman treatment, one of them being the so-called tube feeding and a particular instance where a tube was put in a patient's nose, and that it had to be inserted and then withdrawn a few times before it was inserted properly. Do you consider that inhuman treatment?

A No, that's the ordinary method of getting a tube in and some times it's not an easy matter at all. You have to be very careful that you get it in the proper place, in the stomach and not in the lungs. I have done many tube feeding in my time, and I'm afraid I pulled it out and put it in a few times on many occasions.

Q Doctor Ireland, you've testified before on this question and I again would like to associate this question with a news release of Secretary Shapiro, of February 16, 1955, wherein he said these words:

"All three of these women"—and that meant Miss Wilson, Mrs. Schneeberg and Mrs. Marino—"That all three of these women protested the use of the Johnston Cottage to both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent; that the Social Service Worker, Doris Marino, repeatedly pointed out to both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent that such procedure was unnecessary, inhuman, and unheard of in so-called training institutions for the mentally deficient; but that after eight months she could take it no longer and left in disgust and despair."

Now, is that portion of this press release true as far as you are concerned?

A That is not true.

SENATOR PECHAN: Bill, may I interrupt just a moment to make the record clear, and I want you to help me?

Did the people that you mentioned a while ago when they were testifying, did they not testify that they never went to Doctor Ireland?

SENATOR SCOTT: My recollection is that both Miss Wilson and Mrs. Schneeberg, and I think the record will so show, that both those women when they testified verified what Doctor Ireland said in that they did not go to Doctor Ireland.

THE WITNESS: May I give you the reason that Mrs. Marino gave me as to why she was leaving the Village?

SENATOR PECHAN: You may.

THE WITNESS: She came to me when she placed her resignation and said that she and her husband were very anxious to have children but it hadn't seemed possible; that she had been informed by the doctor that maybe if she stayed home and had complete rest and that sort of thing, that it might be possible.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you know whether the fruits of her efforts have now been fulfilled?

A Well, I've heard rumors to the effect that they have, but I don't know for sure.

Q Doctor Ireland, you testified about going for a drive to Lewisburg and picking up the newspapers and reading in them certain accounts of what had occurred. What day was that?

A That was on February 17th.

Q Then am I correct in assuming that Secretary Shapiro's press release of February 16th was included in those newspaper accounts that you read?

A Apparently they were.

Q At that time, did you feel after you had read those newspaper accounts that your professional reputation had been assassinated and that your character had been assailed?

A That's right.

Q Did you feel at that time that it might have been possible to avoid all of this by calling you into consulta-

tion and laying all of these things before you and asking you if you would remedy them?

A I felt that way, exactly. I thought there were kinder ways of telling me that they felt some conditions that were undesirable existed, without all the newspaper publicity.

Q Doctor Ireland, you have sat through all of the testimony and you have heard of the changes that have been made at Laurelton, particularly at Johnston Cottage. This may be an unfair question, and you don't have to answer it if you so feel, but I would like to know if you would care to make a prediction of what may occur at Laurelton Village if those changes are continued to allow to remain in practice?

A I really hate to make comments on that. I'm sorry.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Ireland, some witness has testified—I believe it was Miss Jones—that you had made an effort some time before this incident to retire from the institution. Is that right?

A That's true.

Q You were making an effort then to relieve yourself of those duties prior to the time this happened?

A I had talked with Doctor Bengs I think almost two (2) years previously, and told him that I would be planning to retire. Then, I think again in about September or October, I mentioned to the Board of Trustees that I would like to retire and set the last of December as the possible time for it. Then, Doctor Fitzgerald came to one of the board meetings, representing the Department of Welfare, and I believe talked to the Board of Trustees when I was not in the room. They requested me to stay on and I said that I would for a while longer, thinking that possibly I might stay on maybe for six (6) months longer, but not planning for anything further than that.

Q Then Doctor Bengs, as long ago as two (2) years ago knew of your desires in that respect, did he not?

A Yes, that's true.

Q Now, Doctor Ireland, there has been mentioned here by several witnesses and by yourself, the one time you appeared before the board at the time that Mr. Shapiro was there, a certain case. Would you care to give us your recollection of that particular case?

A You mean with reference to the dietitian?

Q Yes.

A Well, I do not remember just how long ago it was that in the course of making tests on our employees, especially the food handlers, which was done regularly, a report came back that was positive on this dietitian.

I had the dietition down and talked with her and I came to the conclusion that the difficulty was a congenital condition, not an infectious condition. However, since it showed positive at that time, I suggested to her that she go to a physician in the neighboring town for treatment. I know that she has been on treatment under this man for over a period of years.

Q Then, Doctor, you had been keeping in close touch with this matter, had you not?

A Oh, yes.

Q And receiving medical information regarding her condition?

A That's right.

Q When this particular report showed up, you had her called to be re-examined, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Then when the news release of February 24 states:

"Later in the proceedings, when a particular detail regarding the syphilitic condition of the dietitian was under discussion, Doctor Ireland did come to the board meeting and was asked to explain her former statement that allegations about this woman were 'malicious lies.' I called for the laboratory report prepared by the Medical Department at Laurelton and, without looking at it, showed it to the board members. They found an entry of active syphilis, dated June 1954. Doctor Ireland explained by stating that the woman was suffering from congenital rather than infectious syphilis."

Your statement regarding it being congenital had been supported by your efforts in insisting that she had the proper medical inspection for that purpose?

A That's right.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would you explain to the lay group here the difference between congenital and infectious?

A A social disease. The congenital condition is not a menace to anyone.

Q How does it happen? Does she inherit it?

A She inherits that.

Q That's what we want brought out.

A You are condemning the person for the sins of the parents when you condemn a person who has congenital syphilis. I think this person should be commended for rising above her condition. I can't tell you how badly I feel that it was ever publicized at all.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Ireland, did you ever deny to anyone that she did have active syphilis?

A Yes, I denied that she had active syphilis. Active syphilis bears the connotation of infectious syphilis. She did not have infectious syphilis.

Q She did not have infectious syphilis?

A She did not have infectious syphilis.

Q May I ask you as a physician, not as the Superintendent, do you think that it was unethical for anybody—I don't care whether it is the Secretary of Welfare, the Governor, you, the nurse—to bring that out in a release, a newspaper release of any employee? Do you think that's ethical?

A I do not thing it is ethical.

Q I just wanted to know. I mean, especially congenital syphilis.

A In fact, I think I was unethical when I ever had to bring the matter up at all. A physician does not ordinarily do so.

SENATOR PECHAN: I personally think the girl could sue the Secretary of Welfare for making such a statement.

SENATOR SCOTT: We're available, aren't we?

SENATOR PECHAN: I think it's cheap publicity. I may be making a—all right, go ahead. I'm getting mad. Go ahead, I don't—

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: I think you're getting out of order.

SENATOR PECHAN: Maybe I am.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Especially since you tie my tongue and don't give me a chance to answer.

SENATOR PECHAN: You're going to have your day.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, I'm not even going to

answer. I don't like to see a meeting like this degenerate into personalities.

SENATOR PECHAN: You're the fellow that hurt me.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I have hurts, too.

SENATOR PECHAN: I am impartial.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am sorry, sir. I'm sorry, I can't see it that way.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you have any questions to ask?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well I'm under a little bit of a handicap because I was told that Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett wouldn't be examined until I got here.

SENATOR PECHAN: We can't wait for you. You knew that we were going to be here at nine o'clock this morning.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I did not know anything of the kind. I couldn't get here at nine o'clock. I left my home at eight o'clock and got here as quickly as I could.

SENATOR PECHAN: Miss Cox told us that you were going to be here last night, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Miss Cox did not. She told me at six o'clock that the meeting was going to be held at nine, and I had made arrangements to get here at ten o'clock.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you have any questions to ask the witness through the Committee, sir? You have the right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't know whether there's any purpose in it or not.

Will the Committee ask Doctor Ireland whether there was anything in the letter which Mrs. Dyer wrote which described the character of the social disease, other than mentioning the name?

SENATOR SCOTT: There has been no testimony about a letter as I recall, Mr. Shapiro. Maybe we ought to clarify that first before we go on with the next testimony.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: There was testimony from me that the Department received a letter from a Mrs. Dyer, who had brought to the attention of the Department that somebody was suffering from syphilis. My recollecion is there was no mention of the character of it.

There is also testimony from me that there was, on the 8th or the 6th of February, a request from our Department to tell us whether or not the statement that a person was suffering from that disease was true. I testified that we got the answer back that it was malicious and untrue.

There was also testimony from me that I asked Doctor Ireland, at the first meeting with the board, whether or not she had told us that. She said she did and that she then raised the question for the first time that it was congenital. I asked her whether there was anything in the record, and I so testified, to show that it was congenital and she said, "no." That was the testimony.

Now I ask the Committee to ask Doctor Ireland whether it is or not true that the letter of complaint, which first brought the matter to the attention of the Department, made no mention of the character of the disease other than to name it.

MR. TOMPKINS: Is there anything here then to indicate that Doctor Ireland ever saw the letter?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes, I testified that a copy of the letter was sent to Doctor Ireland by our Department. The statement of the charges that the girl made was submitted to Doctor Ireland. My recollection is the word "active" was not used in the letter at all.

MR. TOMPKINS: "Active" was reported here in connection with your appearance before the Board of Trustees.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: "Active" was produced on the report. It showed "active," but I'm talking about the fact that there was no question of whether it was congenital or active in the letter. It merely charged that the disease existed. We were told that it didn't.

I'm now asking the Committee to ask the doctor whether it isn't true that the information she received from the Department was merely that it was syphilis, not describing it as active or congenital.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you want to answer that question?

THE WITNESS: Frankly, I just don't remember how it was described.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Will the Committee ask her the question whether it isn't true that in the main, the attendants at the institution were appointed on sponsorship of Mr. Lark, Senator Wolfe, some women's representative of the Women's Republican Committee, without regard to the question of their ability to do the work for which they were employed?

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, just one moment. Are you through with the other question?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She answered it.

SENATOR PECHAN: I'd like to—before we go into this, I'd like to—may I ask you a question, sir?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't object to any questions at all.

SENATOR PECHAN: The way the proposition of the disease was brought to you, were you—I mean, not being told whether it was congenital or active—as a layman, did you feel that this person should not be there?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, I didn't raise the question for that reason. I raised the question for the reason that I had to know that the people under the Secretary of Welfare can be depended upon.

I had a complaint in which a woman had said that she made a complaint, and that she'd been discharged because she had been insubordinate and her statements that she made were untrue. Therefore, I made that very clear at the meeting. I said I was not concerned with whether it was congenital or active, because I have had enough experience to know that a congenital condition, or a condition which is not infectious, doesn't mean that the person can't do the work she is intended to do. I said I was concerned with the fact that the Department was not getting the correct answer. That's all that I was there for; not to determine the question of whether it was active or inactive, but whether we could rely on the people who were under us to manage these institutions and whether or not the board could rely upon what they had to rely, namely on the statements of the Superintendent who is the active manager of the institution.

SENATOR PECHAN: The lady in question is presently employed, is still there?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Under our consent, too, because we do not believe that that in itself makes it impossible for her to continue in the employ, and that was

never the question in my mind nor in the mind of Doctor Bengs.

SENATOR PECHAN: And, Senator, is it not true that Doctor Ireland, being a physician, was in a better position to know that than your informant, whether or not this girl was—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She was not in a better position than I to know whether we were getting the truth. We were not concerned about the nature of the disease.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, the record shows you that it is recorded as syphilis.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The record shows also that Doctor Ireland reported in writing that what this girl said was untrue and malicious. The record shows that it was not untrue and malicious.

MR. TOMPKINS: The record also shows this—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Now wait one minute. We can sing together but we can't talk together.

MR. TOMPKINS: Doctor Ireland had this girl examined by physicians, and made every effort to determine and see that there was not an active syphilitic condition.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You're missing the point, sir. You're missing the point.

MR. TOMPKINS: No, I'm not missing the point.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: You are missing the point or you're not listening to me. My statement is that we weren't concerned about whether it was active.

MR. TOMPKINS: You're alleging that you have a Superintendent upon which you do not rely.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am alleging that I got information from the Superintendent, which the record shows was not true. Whether she had active or inactive syphilis, the statement to us that the girl, the informant's information was malicious and untrue was proven to be incorrect by the record in the hospital.

The board themselves admitted that it had never been brought to their attention that this was or was not congenital or active syphilis. The board said that they were told by the Superintendent that the rumor was false and within ten (10) days after the receipt of the letter by the department, dismissed the girl because she had made a false statement and had been insubordinate in going to the department.

That had nothing to do with whether this was active or inactive syphilis.

SENATOR PECHAN: Was that girl rehired?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: We never fired her.

MR. TOMPKINS: Mrs. Dyer?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: She's working as an attendant, certainly. She's working as an attendant.

SENATOR PECHAN: Is she here?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, certainly she was here.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I have a right to interrupt, sir, and I rise to a point of order.

I think we are wrong. I think that Secretary Shapiro has been given an opportunity to ask questions. I think he should be afforded that opportunity and I think he should not be afforded, and I will rise to his defense in a minute, to make statementments. He made a statement there that possibly some of your questions brought on. He should be limited to asking questions of the witness and he should not be interrupted by the Chair nor a Member of this Committee.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's my position, Senator.

SENATOR FLEMING: I would like him to go on; I would like him to go on.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I was in the midst of asking a question, Mr. Chairman, or having you ask the question, whether it isn't true that on sponsorship of Mr. Lark, who is a political leader, Mr. Wolfe, who is a political leader, and a Miss Elizabeth Springer, appointments were made by people, of people in the Village without regard to their ability to fulfill the position.

SENATOR PECHAN: You heard the question?

THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon, but could I go back again to this other matter?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, let's go back to that later because I want to get back to it. I'm going to bring you back to that later, Doctor Ireland. So, you go ahead with answering Mr. Shapiro's question.

SENATOR PECHAN: I'm asking you the question. It's coming through me this way.

THE WITNESS: Some applications that came into me were signed by sponsors, some were not. I never asked any individual the nature of her politics when I employed her. I employed the personnel I thought could do the job the best.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Well, I show you an application dated April 30th, 1954, for an attendant whose experience was the Sunbury Wrapping Company as a warper. Is that one of your employees, without mentioning the name?

A That is an application form. I don't believe we had Mrs. Dyer employed.

Q Don't you know she was put on your payroll?

A Well, that could be. A number of the applications were signed.

MR. TOMPKINS: There wasn't anything in there to indicate that she wasn't employed.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like to be either permitted to ask questions or let's forget it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You don't know whether she was on the payroll or not?

A I have been away for a little while. As a matter of fact, I don't remember exactly.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I ask that the witness be shown this application, signed by Elizabeth Springer, Republican Chair lady, for an attendant's position under the record of employment experience, and ask where that lady was employed?

A Yes, this one was employed (referring to application), but a great many of the people who came to us as attendants had no previous training whatsoever.

Q That will end that line of questioning.

Is it true then that attendants were employed in positions in that institution without previous experience?

A Oh, many attendants were. We had to take what we could get.

Q Is it true that the witness said to Doctor Bengs when he came for the books, the so-called "Day Books," that when she read what was in those books, she almost had a heart attack?

A Yes, I believe I did make such a remark because some of those things I never saw or heard of before.

Q Isn't it true that the witness never would have con-

doned the continuous strapping of a patient's feet and legs to the bed from April 19 to May 3 if she had known it?

A That would depend entirely upon the circumstances. You cannot lift anything out of its context and not know what has gone before.

Q Let's assume that this patient was a very obstreperous patient, and that she had done some damage to furniture. Would this witness condone the keeping of that patient in straps, hand and foot, for ten (10), eleven (11) or twelve (12) consecutive days continually?

MR. TOMPKINS. I am going to object to that for this reason. I am going to ask for the entire history and record and reports on that patient.

Now, we are assuming, assuming and assuming on this case. We have heard all kinds of statements made, but as yet that lady's full history and report has not been presented upon which anybody could make an intelligent answer.

SENATOR PECHAN: Now wait a minute.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Point of order. How does the objection come? Must they come through the Chairman?

SENATOR PECHAN: The gentleman is in order by asking. It has never been brought out, and I brought this out yesterday.

We talked about April 19 to May 3, and it has never been proven that any such patient, any such condition, existed. Now it is up to the Secretary—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I don't agree.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. I am asking whether the gentleman has a point of order to interrupt the Secretary without your permission.

SENATOR PECHAN. Did you not ask for my permission?

MR. TOMPKINS. Gentlemen—

SENATOR PECHAN. I want you to do that from now on.

SENATOR SCOTT. Along the line of the questioning you have been carrying on, when you are referring to a particular case will you give the name of that particular inmate?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am saying this, that there have been questions made on the basis of assumption. We are trying to find out about a certain kind of treatment. We are assuming that unless those things are proved, that the question loses its force and the answer is out, but frequently you yourself, and other Members of this Committee, have said, "Would you condone something like this?" What I want to bring out in the interest of the Committee is whether or not certain practices are proper. If they are not, and they weren't done, no harm is done. We can't sit here and read all these books. You have to do that yourself in making up your mind, so I want to give this witness the opportunity to make the statements I believe she would make, that she would not have condoned the things written in that book. If necessary, I will pick out the book and I will prove to the gentleman, Mr. Tompkins, that nothing was taken out of context.

SENATOR PECHAN. Will you do that, sir, right now?

DOCTOR BOIES. Mr. Chairman—

(Senator Pechan rapped gavel.)

MR. KORNICK. My gosh.

DOCTOR BOIES. What the Secretary said is what I have been trying to get done all the way through this hearing. He is not saying that that is true on his oath. He is saying if such a thing is true, would Doctor Ireland condone it.

SENATOR SCOTT. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what I am driving at. Will you state as you are going along whether what you are presenting is a hypothetical case or whether it is a case taken out of the books?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. May I have the book dealing with April 18, 1953? Then let me read it to you.

SENATOR SCOTT. What page is that on?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. The page here is marked 7-A. I want to ask my questions my way.

BY SECRTARY SHAPIRO:

"April 19, 1953:

"Elva L. was put in straps. Dr. Edgett gave Elva a needle, apomorphine. Put in straps hands and feet. Mr. Waters and Mrs. S. helped."

Then there is a reference to some other patients.

"April 22, 1953:

"Elva L. she wakened around 4:10 A.M. and began yelling about her strap being too tight."

"11:30 P.M. to 7:30 A.M. same day. About 1:00 A.M. Elva L. began fussing about her right hand strap being too tight and her hand was swelled and sore."

"April 22," same day:

"Elva L. broke out of her straps with one hand. Almost had the other hand out. Got awful sick in her stomach and vomited all over her nightgown. I had no strap keys so I called the doctor on duty. She came up and helped put her back in straps."

Now, let's take it up to there. Would you, if you had known that, have condoned that kind of treatment?

SENATOR SCOTT. There are no notations, Mr. Secretary, for April 20. There is no notation.

DOCTOR BOIES. There are further along.

SENATOR PECHAN. Let the Secretary continue.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I have asked a specific question. Would the witness have condoned that? Have you understood what I read?

A That is right. If the patient were a menace to the people who were taking care of her, I would agree that she should remain in straps.

Q For this period of time?

SENATOR PECHAN. That is three (3) days.

A Yes, if she were a menace to the people who were taking care of her.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q On April 30:

"Elva L. clear out of straps. Then at 9:00 P.M. Dr. Edgett and the men and myself (O'Dell) put Elva L.'s hands in straps. As soon as they took Bessie out the walk, Elva started screaming and yelling. When I went to her door she had held towel over the observation window so when the doctor came for her car I told her. They came in and put her hands in restraints.

"April 30:

"After the Dr. and Miss O'Dell put Elva's hands in restraints, they told me to give her two cholorahydrate tablets. When I went to give them to her she said she

wasn't going to take them . . . . The doctor threatened to give her a needle. She begged the doctor not to give it to her and said she wouldn't say it any more."

"May 1:

"Elva L. was crying about her hand. It is swell, the left one."

"May 2:

"Elva L. said her cuff on her left hand hurt her. It was swollen some. Miss O'Dell loosened it."

"May 3:

"Elva L. was good all afternoon. Ate a little bit of her supper, took her medicine nicely until the girls upstairs started to scream and pound on the doors and that upset her. She became very restless and tried to get her cuffs off."

If the witness had known then, would she have condoned that treatment?

A Well, I believe that on April 30 she couldn't have been at the observation window if she were still in straps.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. On April 30, I have read to the witness—Mr. Chairman, I don't think any of this is funny. I want to be fair with this witness.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Smiling and derision are two different matters.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I read to you that on April 30, Elva's hands were put in restraint, that she was threatened with a needle and begged the doctor not to give it to her and she wouldn't say it any more. I read you that on May 2, Elva said her cuffs on her left hand hurt; that on May 3 she ate a little bit of her supper, took her medicine nicely until the girls upstairs started to scream and so forth and she became restless and tried to get out of her straps.

That would indicate, would it not, that this girl was in straps at least on May 2 and on May 3?

I ask the witness whether she would have condoned, had she known it, this kind of handling of the patient?

SENATOR PECHAN. Will you answer that question?

A Well, according to the records which were presented to us, and I have them right here, on April 30 she was taken out of straps entirely that morning. Then she began to scream and yell because she saw another girl being taken out of the building to the hospital. So later that day, she was so obstreperous that she was put back in straps.

As to the May 1st, that Elva L. was crying about hand, that it was swelled, left one, there was no notation on the record for the doctors.

On May 2nd, when Elva L. said cuff on left hand hurt her, there was no notation on the record for the doctors.

On May 3rd, Elva L. was good all afternoon, but there was no notation on the records.

On the 3rd, that she took her medicine nicely until the girls upstairs started to scream and pound on the doors and she became very restless and tried to get her cuffs off, again there was no notation on it.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I am assuming for my purpose that Doctor Ireland did not know what was in those books and I am asking if she had known, would she have condoned that practice?

A Well, I am trying to indicate that Doctor Edgett did not know of this either, because it was not on the report that was kept for the doctors.

Q We are not dealing with Doctor Edgett at the moment, but with Doctor Ireland. The purpose of my question is that I am assuming and, therefore, will the Chairman ask the witness, assuming that she had no knowledeg of it, if she had knowledge of it would she have condoned or permitted it?

A I understand the question. If I had knowledge of it and if it were possible to take this girl out of her strap, it would certainly have been done.

Q If the witness had known that the toilets, commodes, were not flushed for as long as two (2) days unless the patient apologized, would she have condoned that?

A No, I would not, sir.

Q If the witness had known that wet towels were wrapped around the neck, head and face of the patient and pulled tight and that some of these towels on occasions were taken from the commode, would she have condoned that?

A I would not have condoned any towel being placed in the commode to be wet. As far as I know, no towel was ever placed around a patient's neck. That I would not have condoned.

Q Would the witness have condoned the action of one of the matrons, using some kind of a metal lid and striking the hands of the patient who was locked in her room, with her hands out of the trap door? Would she have condoned that, in striking the patient's hand hard?

A The attendant was making a desperate effort in keeping the girl from getting her keys. I do not condone any physical punishment and never have. It is pretty difficult to judge the situation when you are not there to see it. That is all I can say on that.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that for some period of time she had been a member of the committee that was working on the development of a method of trying to treat and train the type of girls that were in Johnston Cottage and the Village generally, of which Miss Cox was one of the members?

A Yes, sir, I was a member of this committee. We had not yet gotten around to the treatment part of any program.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that what that was that was handed to the witness on the day that Doctor Bengs came there was a program which followed the lines of discussion of the method of treating patients of this type in Johnston Cottage, which had been set up by this staff meeting to which she didn't attend?

A That paper was set up by this staff meeting which I did not attend.

Q What was in that paper? Wasn't it, in fact, a program which followed out the lines of procedure, the best way to treat patients of the type at Laurelton which had been developed over a period of time in the discussions of the committee, of which the witness was a member?

A The matter of treatment was not discussed in this committee to date. It had been planned for a future time, but most of the work of the committee was in discussing the number of beds that might be available to patients, mentally defective patients in Pennsylvania; the number required to take care of the mentally defective patients in Pennsylvania. The matter of treatment had not yet been reached.

Q Will the witness saw whether it isn't true that what that paper was, was a form of procedure which was set up in the way in which patients at the Village should be treated in the future?

A The paper contained indications of disapproval of some of the things done and recommendations for other types of treatment.

Q What I want to get clear, Mr. Chairman, from the witness is whether isn't it true that rather than this being an order, it was a set of principles, suggesting the discontinuance of certain practices and setting up the development of new and different practices?

A That may have been the intent but in my situation, and due to the fact that I was not invited into any of this discussion, it simply looked to me as though I were simply being told to do this or—

Q Will the witness say whether there was anything in the paper which she got, after she read it, which she believed was wrong and not in the interest of the patient?

A There was nothing that I felt was not for the best interest of the patient.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Doctor Ireland, how could you pass judgment or how could anyone pass judgment on whether treatment that was given at Laurelton in certain instances, to control patients, would be proper or not when you didn't have the proper staff to take care—to give individual care to those patients? I mean, maybe theoretically it would be very fine to have one attendant taking care of maybe three (3), or four (4), or five (5) patients, but when you were so totally understaffed some of these things that possibly you wouldn't approve as the best method to handle them were absolutely thrust on you by the fact that you had one matron taking care of a cottage with thirty (30) inmates in, over an eight (8) hour period. Would that be correct, Doctor?

A That's right. I think I brought that out more or less in my statement in the beginning that we, ourselves, very much disliked to have to do these things but under the situation it was the only way we could handle it.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q May I—I just wanted to make sure of one thing. I am sorry, but I would like to read to the witness a paper and ask her whether this is the paper we've been referring to.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think it's already been inserted, hasn't it?

MR. TOMPKINS. That is a part of the record. It has been inserted.

SENATOR SCOTT. It has not been read.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Well, may I then ask this, whether the witness thinks that this suggestion was harmful to the patient or one that she could not in her capacity as Superintendent carry out?

"Seclusion: Such order which should be written, and if in an emergency is given verbally must be transcribed and countersigned, is for a period of not more than 24 hours but may be renewed if necessary."

Is anything—will the witness say whether there is anything objectionable in that suggested procedure which she, as Superintendent, would object to carrying out?

A No, not at all and, as a matter of fact, we did carry that out when we had to put patients in seclusion in either of the other three (3) cottages, 9, 10, or 11.

Now, we did not do that in Johnston Cottage because by reason of the very nature of the cottage, we just felt that it wasn't necessary to do it then.

Q Now, this:

"No mechanical restraints while in seclusion. Any restraint and restriction to be limited to the seclusion and to the necessary physical facilities for the period of disturbance only."

Will the witness say whether there was anything objectionable in that or harmful to the patient which she could not carry out as Superintendent?

A Nothing harmful to the patients. Sometimes when one of the girls was very much disturbed and the attendant had to enter the room for any reason, there was danger to her or to the aide unless when the girl was very acutely disturbed she was placed in restraints.

Q "Ward Privileges: These include off-ward exercise in the basement room or yard."

Was there anything objectionable to that, harmful to the patient or which couldn't be carried out by the witness in her capacity as Superintendent?

A No, we were already doing that.

Q "Off-ward Privileges: Include special supervised activities in preparation for transfer. This status to be determined by staff evaluation."

Was there anything in that suggestion which the witness could not carry out in her capacity as Superitendent or was it objectionable or harmful to the patient?

A No, there's certainly nothing harmful to the patient. We, ourselves, tried to—have made attempts to study these patients.

Q I was just being disturbed by some remarks. That's all.

"The following general rules to apply while the cottage is under its present function, and also to any cottage where restraint is used in situations of disturbance."

Will the witness say whether any of the rules that I am going to read now—point out which one is objectionable, harmful to the patient or one that she couldn't carry out as Superintendent.

"All orders to be written either by the physician on call or countersigned by her when telephoned to and transcribed by the nursing attendant.

"Consistent maintenance of human relationships in all situations."

Well, let's take those two because the third one might raise a question. About those two, will the witness say whether there was any objection to that on her part or one that she couldn't carry out as Superintendent or harmful to the patient?

A No.

Q "3. No mechanical restraints except in emergency situations that require active therapy."

Will the witness say whether she could, in her capacity as Superintendent, carry that out or whether there was anything harmful to the patients?

A No, we felt that was was what we were doing.

Q "4. Discontinue use of apomorphine."

Will the witness say whether she could carry that rule out in her capacity as Superintendent and whether there

was any harm to the patient in the discontinuance of it?

A No, I think it's possible to carry that out. As a matter of fact, since we had initiated the use of thorazine and serpasel last September, I think there were very few records at any time of restraints and I don't believe there's been any of apomorphine.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q None since September?

A No, sir.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Those new drugs just came into being about that time?

A Yes, they just came out about that time. We began using them immediately.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q "5. All sedatives and tranquilizing drugs to be administered under daily supervision and evaluation. Otherwise, all standing orders to be reviewed and rewritten weekly."

Was there anything in that regulation which the witness, as Superintendent, could not carry out or was harmful to the patient?

A No, we felt that we were doing that.

Q "6. Unless for active seclusion, all doors of the individual rooms to be open in the day time. When sufficient personnel is available the same open door policy at night unless specifically requested by the patient."

Was there anything harmful—will the witness say whether there was anything harmful in that regulation and one that she, as Superintendent, could not carry out?

A Well, not harmful to the patient herself, but perhaps sometimes to the person who is exposed to her actions.

Q Will the witness say whether rule 7 was harmful to the patient, the following rule, or one that she couldn't carry out?

"Immediate consideration of removal of all psychotics to the hospital unit for study and treatment, or other disposition.

"8. No modification of diet in the usual feedings.

"9. The rules of personal hygiene to be observed at all times as well as measures contributing to the sense of personal dignity."

Was there anything—will the witness say whether there was anything in those rules which was harmful to the patient or which she couldn't carry out?

A No, as a matter of fact, with regard to any patient that we thought was showing any psychotic trends we were in the habit of removing them to the hospital for special study.

Q Now, the next rule.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, would you expedite this by reading the whole—it's in the record that the witness has testified that she has been following those rules substantially.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I'm only breaking it up for the purpose of not expecting too much of the witness. That's all, and I want to give her an opportunity—I can read them all if that's what you want.

MR. TOMPKINS: You could ask if she is acquainted with these regulations and whether or not there are any contained in here that she could not approve.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would prefer, if you don't mind, to ask it this way for a specific reason.

SENATOR PECHAN: Will you state what your specific reason is?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, this witness has said that she was very much upset because she wasn't taken into this meeting, and that that was one of the things that disturbed her because she was handed a list of things to do. My objective is to show that there was nothing in this list of rules which should offend her and warrant her leaving the institution at 12:00 o'clock at night. That is the purpose.

SENATOR PECHAN: She obviously was not consulted, that's the reason.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't want to get into an argument with the Committee. I answered your question. If you want me to go on and will permit me, I'll do it. If you say I can't, I won't.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest to the Secretary that Doctor Ireland, before you came into the room, said that she had read these and had decided that she would cooperate, but that when she came home and read your press releases she felt then that she could not in good faith go on. Am I correct in that Doctor Ireland? Did you not so testify to that?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q There is nothing in any of these rules that would offend your sense of righteousness or that, in your opinion, would adversely affect the patient which you could not have carried out. Isn't that correct?

A I had discussed the matter with Miss Cox that evening after the meeting, and we had decided that we would try to go along with this program.

Q The next day after the meeting of the Board of Trustees, or I think two (2) days after because of the snow, you were given an opportunity to answer some of the statements that had been made by the witnesses at a meeting which you did not attend. Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Were any of those witnesses called by the board on that day when you were testifying?

A No, they were not called in at that time.

Q Mrs. Schneeberg and Miss Wilson were still, and are still, employed and were available in the institution, is that right?

A So far as I know.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, may I ask you a question, sir?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I will be glad to answer any question that will be helpful.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, I mean I just want to clarify one thing. In your press release of February 16, may I read it? It is out of context, but I quote:

"By virtue of the authority thus vested in the Secretary of Welfare, I have this day, in writing, advised the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent at Laurelton State Village, that for the betterment of the patients in their instiuion, the use of the Johnston Cottage in its present condition and functions must be abandoned, the patients removed to other cottages, and wherever necessary. humane methods of restraint, only which have been

proved successful in other institutions, shall be adopted at Laurelton;"—now this I want to bring to your attention—"that the sealed doors shall be removed from every cell and that this shall begin immediately."

Has that been done, sir? Hove the sealed doors been removed?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No.

SENATOR PECHAN: Why, may I ask?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Because the manpower—in the first place, when Doctor Bengs got there he said that some of the things that I wanted done couldn't be done as immediately as I wanted, and I said that he was in charge and it was his job to use his good judgement as he proceeded with the assistance of the Superintendent and the personnel he had, number one.

Number two, when you don't lock these doors and you can leave them open, you don't need to immediately unseal them. What I meant by sealing the door was the completely closed door so that you can't look through the door. But, if you open the door, as Doctor Bengs pointed out, you get the same results, but the plans and specifications are being drawn for reworking those doors so that this, instead of being a cottage as the way it was used, can be used as a special cottage for the last step.

SENATOR PECHAN: I'm just asking you the question —"and that this shall begin immediately." I am just wondering whether the people who are there presently employed are not following your orders.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: They are following my orders. It began immediately.

SENATOR PECHAN: We had yesterday on the stand, I think it was Mr. Blyler, who is the maintenance superintendent. He said he had not received any such orders. In fact, I don't think he's even read this.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, if you want me to answer your question, they began immediately. The plans are being drawn and the program is being set up with as much alacrity as it can, consistent with the interest of the patients and the management of the institution.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS: May I ask one question? I believe you made a statement to the effect that the doors were completely sealed through which there was nothing to see. Is that right?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: In Johnston Cottage, that's my recollection of what I saw.

MR. TOMPKINS: Now just where in Johnston Cottage were those? I went through Johnston Cottage and my recollection is that, I saw a peephole in those rooms.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I never denied that there was a peephole, but did you ever go on the inside of the cottage and see if you can see through the peephole without the little wing on the front of the door being removed? The wing on that little peephole closes from the outside and it is intended for the matron and not for the benefit of the patient.

MR. TOMPKINS: Don't you think there was a purpose in that, Mr. Shapiro?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Whether there was a purpose in that—I'm not complaining too much about the door, but I'm complaining about the purpose for which it was used. That's the thing I'm talking about.

MR. TOMPKINS: May I ask Doctor Ireland a question?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Ireland, I would like to go back to the delicate situation of the dietitian—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: May I make a request? I'm sorry to interrupt, gentlemen, but I brought two (2) people with me today; two (2) men that I have never talked to before, who are actively engaged in the management and conduct of similar institutions, on the theory that when I left here there was going to be, an opportunity was going to be afforded to me to do that. I got some indication from Miss Cox that you gentlemen had said that you don't want that done and you want some kind of a report instead. May I be corrected on that, because these are two (2) very busy men that can't be here other than today for this week and will have to be returned at some other time? I got the impression that you intend to close your hearings today and not hear these people. Is that correct?

SENATOR PECHAN: I said to Miss Cox yesterday— I understood that they were very busy men and I told her to convey to you my feeling and that of a couple of other members. We have not had an executive meeting to discuss this matter, and being the busy men that they are, I said I was not sure whether or not the Committee would hear them.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well now, let me say this to you, very frankly. I think that these two (2) I've talked to them coming up in the car—have some very valuable information on this subject.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are they familiar with Laurelton?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What's that?

SENATOR PECHAN: Are they familiar with Laurelton?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: They are not familiar— I don't know that they've been at Laurelton, no.

SENATOR SCOTT: Are they Commonwealth of Pennsylvania men?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: One is a New Jersey man and runs the Vineland Institute for the State of New Jersey, and the other is the clinical—he has charge of The Child Guidance Clinic at the Institute of Pennsylvania, at 49th and Market Streets.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, I don't know. We may want to hear them when we are in executive session, but I don't think that it's quite fair—I think somewhere in the news releases the old Board of Trustees, and maybe they're presently there, asked for an impartial investigation by a group of people, or people from other States, who were impartial and they were denied that right.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Nobody even—that isn't so. That is not so.

MR. TOMPKINS: They tried to get them but they wouldn't come.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's right. I had nothing to do with that. I want to be frank to say that I made the statement at that time that his kind of an investigation of a physical fact was, in my opinion, unnecessary but nobody ever denied them that and I never denied them. But I want to make it clear. I believe this is a very important matter for this Committee to have this information. If the Committee says it won't have it, I want you to know that I'm going to call a

press conference and let these men make their statements public. Now, I didn't want to do that without telling you. That I have a right to do.

SENATOR PECHAN: Just a moment, sir. We're talking about press releases. We had some men here who testified yesterday—I believe you were not here—but some of the members thought that perhaps they shouldn't have been heard while you were not here when they said, they were talking about press releases, that when you attended the meeting in Laurelton—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I heard that. I don't care about that. I am not interested. I'm not on trial and I'm not going to undertake to answer it anymore than what I've already said to the newspapers. It doesn't concern me, because that isn't the question. It's not a question of whether I talk rough or talk quietly or make the board feel badly. The question is whether or not what I said was going on was going on there.

I'm not going to get into a personal controversy with them. I only asked the question of procedure.

SENATOR SCOTT: May I express my feelings as a Member of the Committee as to Mr. Shapiro's request? I certainly have no objection whatsoever of bringing two (2) disinterested persons who are qualified to speak on the subject before this Committee and I, for one, would be delighted to hear what they have to say.

We have a program set up; we agreed that we would take Doctor Ireland and following Doctor Ireland, we would take Doctor Edgett. I hope that this Committee will follow that procedure. If when Doctor Edgett is finished this afternoon with her testimony and is questioned by this Committee, I will certainly be glad to stay and listen to the two (2) men that you have brought here regardless of what time it may be. I'm speaking only for myself, reserving the right for Doctor Ireland, at a future time, to bring other disinterested people whom she may recommend to come and do exactly the same thing.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Of course, as many men as you can get to enlighten you on this subject will be very helpful, certainly.

MR. TOMPKINS: Mr. Chairman, may I express my views on this. I have no objection to hearing these men. As a matter of fact, I would like to hear what they have to say, but, Mr. Secretary, you, in your capacity as an attorney, have had court experiences where we get people of that type on, and we're going to be a week here if we start on that in taking testimony. I would be perfectly willing to make this suggestion, that when this record is finished that the record itself be submitted to whoever you want and let them write their written recommendations on that record to the Committee for their consideration and the same thing be done, likewise, on the other side.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well let me tell you something. These men run institutions handling children of the same type. You ought to hear from them how they deal with the situation. You can then ask them hypothetical questions, whether or not this kind of treatment is training or is inhuman. They can tell you what was lacking. You can decide, rather, what was lacking at Laurelton when you know what they have and what they do and it is, in my opinion, helpful.

It isn't necessary for them to read the report and then tell you whether what was done was right or wrong. I'm suggesting that you're intelligent people and you can hear a man say, "I have an institution like this and I have handled the same type of people. This is what we do. I've had experience for many years with the same situation; this is what we have done."

Now don't misunderstand me. I don't lay the blame for all of this to any management proposition of this lady. I've never said that. I have repeatedly said that the State of Pennsylvania has been neglectful, has not been fair to many of its superintendents. The fact that they are political is one phase of it, but the fact that we haven't given them what they need is another phase of it. The third fact is that when something is done that shouldn't be done, it should be stopped. Now those are the three things that you're investigating here and these are the people that can tell you that. Now you ought to hear them instead of have a written report. It's going to be difficult enough for you to read all you have.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, Mr. Secretary, we have decided that we're going to give these two (2) ladies their day in court today. Now if we have time when they finish, we'll be glad to hear them and we're going to have—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well let's say, if you don't have time today—all I'm saying is that you set a time when you will hear these people. That's what I'm talking about.

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, that would be more satisfactory to me, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all I'm asking. It doesn't have to be done today, but before you do consider the evidence here, in my opinion, you should set a time which is convenient to the Committee and these professional men, who are busy, to hear them and as many others as Doctor Ireland wants to bring or anybody else wants to bring.

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, let's do it this way then. Suppose you dismiss the two (2) men that you have brought along with you, Mr. Shapiro, and the Committee, in executive session, will then notify you later on as to the date that we select to bring these two men back.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all right, except that I think they ought to sit here and hear what's going on too. I'll tell them that they can sit here and hear, and get the atmosphere of this thing, too.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Shapiro, nobody has been asked to leave this room yet.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I know that. I didn't mean to infer any such thing. When you suggested their leaving, I'd rather they stayed and, in the meantime, if there is an opportunity of their doing so, I will have them visit Laurelton at their convenience as well, so that we can have a picture of it.

SENATOR PECHAN: The reason I made the statement to Miss Cox, I wanted to afford them the courtesy—I knew they were busy men and I didn't want them to come here and not be heard because I hadn't the expression of the Committee. I didn't know what you—

SENATOR SCOTT: The reason that I suggested that you dismiss them was that you told us that they were busy men and had other things to—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, they can come back some other day. They're here for today. That much is all right.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, when can you be back?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I just want to keep this appointment.

SENATOR PECHAN: All right. Bill, do you have a question to ask Doctor Ireland?

BY SENATOR SCOTT

Q Doctor Ireland, I would like to refer back to the situation of the dietitian, and I would like to ask you whether you feel at the time it occurred, or now, that you gave false information concerning the dietitian and her condition to either the board of Laurelton or to the Department of Welfare?

A I feel that I gave no false information at any time. Now, I don't exactly remember. It's quite possible that I said that these were malicious lies.

The woman who wrote this letter into Harrisburg showed the letter to male employees at the kitchen before she sent it and also to people who lived in the nurses' home. Those folks came to me and told me.

Now the connotation was that she had a condition which was infectious. Now that was not true and the fact that the letter had been shown to these people, to me was a malicious thing to do.

Now at a later date—I didn't report this thing to the Board of Trustees right away. I mean, it was through no fault of the woman that she suffered from this condition. She was doing a satisfactory job. I saw no reason to report it, not until this correspondence came up with the Department of Welfare. Then I told the Board of Trustees about it. And the second instance when Doctor Bengs phoned to me, and this I believe is pretty nearly the actual conversation. He said he'd had complaints that the dietitian in our institution was suffering from active syphilis. I said, "No, Doctor Bengs, that is not so." And he said, "Well, that's enough for me," and hung up. He didn't give me an opportunity to explain anything further about the fact of it being congenital. Well, that was just all there was to it.

Q He asked you whether it was active and you said "no"?

A That's right.

Q And was it active?

A No.

Q And you told Doctor Bengs the truth on the phone in reply to his question?

A That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now Doctor Ireland, was this lady dismissed then by you or the board? Mrs. Dyer, I believe, was the informant on this.

A Yes.

Q And what was the reason for her dismissal?

A Well, it's not a very pleasant situation to have somebody go completely out of the institution, over the heads of the institution to the Board of Trustees and take it to the Department of Welfare without mentioning a thing about it except to an employe. And, furthermore, she had been a rather difficult person for the dietitian to handle I know.

Q Is it also true that it was spread rather widely throughout the Village before it finally came to your attention?

A That is true.

Q She had never brought it to your attention directly?

A No.

Q Now, Doctor Ireland, I don't like to belabor this point, but I want to get something straightened out if I can.

In these recommendations of February 16th,, is that a program for mental defective women? Would that be a program for mental defective women?

A Yes, that's a program for the ordinary mental defective.

Q How would that apply to mentally defective delinquents?

A Well, I thing it'd be hard to apply in all instances.

Q Rather difficult to apply in those cases?

A That's right.

Q Had that not been one of the concerns of the committee with which you had worked, which heretofore mentioned separation of the delinquent from the defective?

A Yes, that had been dicusssed and plans or recommendations had been made with regard to it.

Q And wasn't that Johnston Cottage an outgrowth of your efforts to solve the problem of the delinquent which, we might say in some instances, were forced upon you?

A That's right.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Chairman ask whether or not the report which was produced, the copy of the report which was produced at the board meeting showed this woman, this person to have active syphilis?

A A congenital syphilitic case may show up positive and they show up negative. Sometimes—

Q Now that's not the quetion. The question is whether the report did not have on it, in red ink, these two words, "active syphilis"?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did it Doctor Ireland?

A Well, I couldn't tell you. I don't recall that it did.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you have the card here, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What's that?

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you have the card here?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, it was left for them.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Well, isn't it true—will the witness state whether it isn't true that a record was brought by—of the person in question—the doctor to the meeting, and that a report, a laboratry report, was taken out of that record and shown to the director?

A That's true.

Q Is this witness unwilling to say, or unable to say, that that report contained the words "active syphilis" and nothing else with respect to that case?

A I don't think so. I think it said positive and that was all.

Q What does that mean? Well, let me withdraw that. Does the witness know where that record is?

A As far as I know, it's still in the institution.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now ,Doctor, I believe you previously testified that when this report came to you, you immediately had the girl go to a physician and get examined, is that right?

A That is right.

Q And that you followed through and made your decisions upon the physician's recommendation in connection with this information which came to your attention?

A He concurred with our diagnosis of congenital syphilis and that the woman was not a menace.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Ireland, in Secretary Shapiro's press statement on February 23rd, he says this:

"They found an entry of active syphilis, dated June 1954."

Do you remember when Doctor Bengs called you?

A I'm sorry, but I don't remember it right now.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That letter is dated October 16, 1954.

SENATOR SCOTT: Which letter is that, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The Dyer letter. I'll have it here if you want it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q So that she may have had active syphilis in June 1954, but at the time the call was made to you in October, she may not have. Is that correct?

A You do not call congenital syphilis, active syphilis.

Q You do not?

A You do not.

Q Not at all?

A No.

Q And this dietitian had congenital syphilis?

A She had congenital syphilis; she did not have active syphilis.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You never say "active syphilis" when it is congenital?

A No.

Q Is that true?

A That's true.

SENATOR PECHAN: She said never is the word "active" used.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I'll try to get a copy of the laboratory report.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q That is your answer, that congenital syphilis is never termed as active?

A Congenital syphilis is not active syphilis.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thanks very much, Doctor.

We now stand recessed until 1:00 o'clock, p.m.

(Whereupon, the hearing recessed at 12:00 m., to reconvene this afternoon, Thursday, March 31, 1955, at 1:00 p.m.)

(THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00 P.M., MARCH 31, 1955.)

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, will you resume the stand for just a moment? I think Representative Tompkins has a question he would like to ask you.

EFFIE C. IRELAND, testimony resumed.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Ireland, at the time you submitted your resignation on February 17th, had you been to see your physician? That's rather a personal question, I realize that.

A I know what you're getting at. I was advised by a physician that I couldn't take it any longer, that my heart wouldn't stand it.

Q The strain would be too much for you?

A That's right.

Q And that was—wasn't that the basic consideration for your retiring at that time?

A That was one of the primary considerations.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Doctor Ireland.

Doctor Edgett, you're at bat next.

CATHERINE DeETTE EDGETT, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Would you like to make a statement, Doctor, before the Members of the Committee question you?

A I would.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q State your qualifications now. If there are any records you want during the course of your testimony, if you will ask for them they are back here in the back end of the room.

A My qualifications: Graduation from the West Chester State Teachers College with a permanent teaching certificate; teaching seven (7) years in the Junior High School; a B. S. and an M. S. from Bucknell University, majoring in biological science.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When were you at Bucknell, Doctor?

A 1921 to 1923.

Q I was there in 1921.

A I went there just two (2) years for my undergraduate work.

Teaching in the Glenore High School (phonetic spelling) at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, suburban Philadelphia. I taught retarded and exceptional children.

I went to Woman's Medical and got my M.D. in 1929. Meanwhile, I had a Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925.

I interned at the Harrisburg Hospital. I was in the practice of medicine with Doctor Jessie Lenker, for less than a year after internship.

I'm a Diplomat of the National Board of Medical Examiners and that allows me to practice anywhere in the United States and some other parts of the world. I was an honor student in the first group of examinations.

I also graduated magna cum laude from the Bucknell University and also from the Woman's Medical College. I don't like to tell these things this way, but I guess it might be necessary.

Q We want to know them.

A I was in the private practice of medicine in Norwood, Pennsylvania, near where I had taught. I went to Laurelton State Village on July 1, 1938 and I have been there to date; first as Assistant Physician, then as Senior Physician and as Assistant Superintendent, with also the title of First Assistant Physician since April the 1st, 1942.

I'm a member of the American Medical Association,

the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the Lycoming County Medical Society. I'm a member of the American Psychiatric Association and of the Pennsylvania Phychiatric Association. I'm a Fellow in the American Association on Mental Deficiency. I'm, of course, a member of the Pennsylvania Welfare Society, the P.C.A. and I am a member of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

I don't know as I've left out anything.

Q Now, proceed with your statement, Doctor Edgett, if you will, please.

A I am here, willing to be interrogated regarding anything about my stewardship at Laurelton State Village during nearly seventeen (17) years there in various capacities.

In order to study the background in a practical way, the Committee should understand my duties at the Laurelton State Village. Now I'll try to go over these quickly.

In medicine, I have full charge since I became Assistant Superintendent on April 1st, 1942. My duties for sixteen (16) months—Doctor Ireland told you I took the work alone then as Senior Physician, and now in my present capacity.

During this last interim I've been assisted by four (4) charming and efficient ladies who are displaced persons and who are called clinical assistants. The first one, Doctor Bobretzkaya—B-o-b-r-e-t-z-k-a-y-a—is a lung specialist from Russia. Doctor Olga Riekstins is an eye specialist. You'll see her here today, and two (2) more have joined our force. They do not have licenses to practice medicine in Pennsylvania and, of course, all of their work must be under my responsibility, and I must initial their efforts at the hospital.

Now it hasn't been brought out that Doctor Ireland and I substitute for each other during our times off duty, so this is part of her duty, too.

The nursing shortage was acute in June 1955. We've always been short, but the winter before—

Q 1953, Doctor.

A 1953, I'm sorry. Our charge graduate nurse has had a leave of absence for two (2) years, this year and the second preceding year. We've had substitutions in her place. Miss Mary Grove, whom you saw on the stand, was the first substitution, and she was also—tried to carry on her duties as instructress of nurses which was a very, very valuable course. Then Miss Virginia Wilson took over in June, 1954, I believe it was, and she hadn't been here very long. Mrs. Virginia Schneeberg then took over the duties of the directress of nurses. No nurse was in the position at Johnston Cottage and no nurse went there. There was no professional supervision, rather than the doctors could give during their visits.

I have not been physician at Johnston Cottage since early in 1953, when Doctor Theilacker took over. Then Doctor Bobretzkaya relieved, and now Doctor Riekstins—R-i-e-k-s-t-i-n-s.

The present nurse in charge of Johnston Hospital had only been in the hospital a month and she was the last addition to our hospital force of twelve (12) nurses, making the force complete for the first time in years.

Now I also had charge of a few things and I'll just list those: The Social Service Exchange, that is helping Doctor Ireland get all the data from the various counties and agencies of the State in order to complete her study of possible admissions and also to get more data on these girls after their admission. The substitution for Doctor Ireland; I have charge of the girls' files, all their charts and their summaries. I have charge of the girls' special accounts; that is their moneys and that runs into many thousands of dollars and is very, very important and we do have a credible report from the auditors.

All the recreation, including the canteen, the beauty parlor, the picnics for special day events and so forth, that then the training program comes under the welfare of the girls.

Now for the sake of saving time, I would refer you to pages thirty (30) to sixty-one (61) of the 1952 to 1954 report. If you want it summarized, I'll be glad to give it to you.

The training program we've always divided into three (3) categories. First, school, and I think there are fifteen (15) teachers in school with five hundred forty-eight (548) girls in the last winter's period. We do not have a chief teacher. We have, of course, the occupational therapy, the gymnasium, two (2) music teachers, a home economics and all of that is under my direct supervision.

We have charge of the industrial program as regards the work of the girls and we ask a girl to receive a certificate in central kitchen, laundry and one of the sewing rooms. Then the social program is the most important. We have three (3) chaplains, and anyone who comes in contact with our girls should leave an impression for a desire for better attitudes and social betterment, the attendants' staff, the three (3) spiritual advisors. This social aspect of the training of the girls is most important.

There were one thousand eighty-five (1,085) girls in the institution when I left, I believe, and one hundred eighty-five (185) more on parole. The delinquent defective girl is the fly in the ointment as you have heard so I won't go into that.

Now the charge of the resolution is inhumane treatment. Certain charges have been made against me personally. I would like to tell the Committee, as truthfully as possible, of each incident, but I'm going to take them up by categories if I can.

Now in the summary of these incidents that are made in—what shall I call them—the attendants' diaries—

MR. TOMPKINS: I believe that's what they're been referred to.

THE WITNESS: There were forty-nine (49) girls involved. Now twenty-one (21) of those girls, only twenty (20) are still in Johnston. The others are either discharged or out in other cottages in the present training program, so that there are twenty-nine (29) girls not now in Johnston, and of the girls in Johnston Cottage there were twenty-four (24) who were not mentioned among these incidents in these books.

We know that there are about seventy (70) more girls who have been in Johnston. We know that four (4) or five (5) girls are outside on discharge. Four (4) of them we know are married and living good social lives. Five (5), as has been stated, are in mental hospitals, and so that is somewhat of our problem.

Now, I'm going to take up first some of these matters under discussion and try to get through with them as briefly and as accurately as possible.

First, the treatment of the disturbed girl. Above all, prevention is desirable. We know all our girls. We

know their personalities, we know their mental abilities, we know their physical capacities and when anyone calls us about a girl, we can't just simply manipulate the situation. We have to tell them what to do about it if there be an emergency. Now a discerning attendant foresees the signs of the aura of this type of behavior. Now I use "aura," which is an epileptic term, to show you that —now, for instance, "Stuuby" gets a headache. We know if we don't do something about that headache, tomorrow or this afternoon the windows go out. We divert them if possible, we counsel them, and, as you heard yesterday, frequently staff members or the doctor sees these girls every morning in the locked cottages.

The physicians see the girls who are actually in the side rooms and many more who are disturbed and need counsel or sedation. And, above all, the constant social program is necessary in order to bring out prevention of this type of behavior. We often, of course, change cottages and have other ways of preventing the girl from going into a bad state. Sometimes the girl asks, herself, if she may go to the side room and that request is given.

Now if the girl actually is disturbed, there are only three (3) methods that I know of to take care of it. First, seclusion. Now, the seclusion is not actually seclusion if the door is unlocked, but she may be in a room with the door locked and this may be her request or it may be necessary. She may have gone in voluntarily or she may have gone in assisted by a crew of people.

Now, sedation. We use all kinds of sedation. Thorazine is now considered excellent and so is serpasel, and we have long records on these girls. Perhaps our difficulty has been the fact that the doctors do not want to give it in sufficiently large dose.

The difficulty with any medication by mouth, be it iron pills—and, of course, anemia is checked continually at Johnston—or whatever it may be, the difficulty is the girl's refusing the medication even if she is complaining of a headache or being a little bit nervous. She may suddenly decide not to take the medication.

Now, an example of that is Martha S. continually refuses to take her iron pill. Now she may be the girl in the hospital who is anemic, I don't know.

Now, no nurse at Johnston Cottage to give hypos and when a girl refuses the medication and it can't be forced into her and she needs it, the only thing is for it to be forced or a doctor to go Johnston Cottage. This is not always possible if the doctor is busy at the hospital or in some cottage.

Now, restraint. We talked a lot about straps. I want to know if all well-padded straps are any worse than bed-ticking straps which may cut into the individual, or sheets as a person may be confined to the bed in the hospital. Some of these things are definitely more constraining, and I wonder if any of us ever slept with our arms above the head. If there's movement of the elbows is isn't painful. I do it continually.

Now wet packs are really a form of restraint. We use them at Johnston Cottage and in the hospital when it's possible. At Johnston Cottage, with two (2) or three (3) attendants on duty and less at night, it takes a great many people to, in this small room with a low bed, give a girl a pack. Now, we always have a doctor present, because some years ago there was an incident in one of the State hospitals whereby a suit was brought against a doctor and sustained because a patient had been in a pack and his arm had a contracture when he came out of the pack. We had a directive from the Department of Welfare to be careful, a long directive.

Now they are sedatives, but should only be given for three (3) hours. A longer period would certainly make it difficult for toilet facilities and would also be debilitating to the patient. A skilled attendant should watch it or, best, a nurse or a doctor; watch the pulse at the temple, give the patient plenty of fluids and see if the patient's color is good.

Now other psychiatric measures are not available at Laurelton, such as tub baths and sprays and electro shock. Doctor Wolfe always said that we were not a psychiatric hospital and that we were not going to have those measures.

Now one incident, to digress a little, about straps was in the pink sheet of 8/27/54:

"Put Ethel Norman in full restraint. She got out of her hands and straps in about ten minutes. Then on the next day she was very much upset. We put her in straps. We put her in twice. Then we put her hands and feet in. She was very very nasty. I made the straps good and tight."

Now that is necessary and, of course, they will struggle and they have a funny habit, some of these girls, of wanting to—they are masochistic. They want to chew their fingers or hurt themselves. They like to put initials on themselves. Now there is a notation somewhere—and I'll read it later, I presume—that Mrs. Marino put on a pair of straps at one time. Various witnesses have testified that this is necessary.

Now in doing this, we have had injuries. We had a woman at Johnston Cottage who had a chronic knee injury and we had sent her to the surgeon at least twice, and we have a woman in 9 who now has a broken rib.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Those are attendants?

A Those are attendants.

We have a woman in 10 who was chased by a girl the other day—her name is Janet K.; you'll hear of her later —with a piece of glass and another girl got cut in trying to defend the attendant.

The drugs that are given, I'd like to go into more detail. Please remember a needle is not apomorphine. Please remember that in twelve (12) months we gave nineteen (19) apomorphines and the previous—that was up to March 13, 1954, and between October 1953 and March 1954, there were only two (2) doses in the two (2) months. Mr. Jacobs and I counted the narcotics before I left and we found six (6) doses had been given in the last eight (8) months.

Now apomorphine is not an invention of the present people. It was used in Laurelton when I came there. It was used, Doctor Ireland said, long before she came there. Apomorphine is, we think, one of the quickest ways to sedate a patient in mania. We do not use it for a debilitated patient, a cardiac. We've not found any afteraffects, so that a shot may be sodium amytal, sodium phenobarbital, sodium pentothal, hyoscine, thorazine, paraldehyde, stimulations of various kinds that might be just simply a salt solution for a girl who wants a shot or it may be insulin.

Now I've looked up in the pharmacopoeia—not the pharmacopoeia. This is the Physiological Basis of Therapeutics, by Goodman and Gilman, 1955. I find this:

"Apomorphine is obtained from morphine by treatment with an acid. It is used for it causes vomiting, accompanied by a relaxation of the fundus of the stomach and"—you don't want to know about the pylorus and all that sort of thing.

"The emesis is accompanied by weakness, sweating, acceleration of pulse and fall of blood pressure and hypnosis. The emesis is usually followed by depression; has been employed in subemetic doses for obstetrical amnesia and analgesia and premedication for emergency surgery operations in patients with delerium from various causes and for its anti-tension activity to patients with parkinsonian."

Now, parkinsonian is postencephalitis—people with tremors and stiff gaits and so forth.

The dose is five (5) to ten (10) milligrams, which is about a twelfth to a sixth of a grain. The main action is to produce emesis by stimulation. It does not cause any irritation of the gastric or oropharyngeal mucus membrane. It is to be given by hypo so that it is more effective. It has central depression action, especially if large doses are employed. Even small nonemetic doses of apo may at times be hypnotic when a patient is already depressed, and full therapeutic amounts may fail to cause vomiting and may decrease the depression. It is not to be used in shock from corrosive poisons—that is when the stomach mucus membrane is all eaten up—or in deep narcosis. We don't use it then. "If vomiting does not result, do not complete the dose," and it requires a Federal Narcotic Registration number which I have to sign.

I told you that it was difficult to give anything by hypo because of our shortage of medical staff up until the present time.

Now ,this is a notation from page 74, Book 41, of April 1953, which I think was under discussion this morning:

"Elva Love was put in straps. Doctor Edgett gave Elva a needle, apomorphine. Put in straps and feet. Mr. Waters and Mrs. S. helped."

Now that evidently is in the morning because there's another notation from the pink sheet, the official record:

"Restless all day and at 1:30 called Dr. Edgett. She came up and gave her apomorphine after she had refused to take her medication by mouth. Two men put her in straps."

This is the official record, on the pink sheet. That was at 1:30 and she ate a good supper and fell asleep and was calm all night.

Now, is there anything else about medications? I think we use everything.

I want to tell you that the doctor visits Johnston Cottage every day and when it says someone has a headache or is vomiting, the doctor sees that patient. I saw them when I was on duty and so do the present doctors. So, don't think that when a patient has a headache or is ill that that patient is not seen.

Now, the use of placebos. That means "I will make the peace," I suppose. It is anything you give the patient to make the patient think they've had a medication and when you don't think they're ill. You might do this with a child who wants a drink of water all the time or wants this and that and the other thing. These girls are prone to complain, and very frequently we order a pink pill or a little pink water. I never ordered—what was it, toothpaste? I don't think that's good for their stomachs. That was somebody's invention.

Here's a notation on the same girl, Elva Love, on 7/28/53. Now this is on the pink sheet:

"Said she was feeling evil but done the cleaning well. In the evening was crying and said she felt evil again, but was not going to do anything. Given placebo; she got quiet later."

Then at 2:55, the same girl "complained of not feeling like herself this evening. Gave her a soda mint. Said it helped her and was okay."

Now, gentlemen, I've done that with neurotic patients in the office.

As to silence, this has variously been called the solitary and the silent list and so forth. It has been testified that an acutely disturbed girl is not receptive to counsel, to sympathy or certainly not to any argument. She cannot be talked to and it's foolish to try to do it until she's ready. Efforts to do so only resulted in disturbing her further. Some of the newer attendants, or some of the less discerning attendants, tried to do this and it was a source of irritation to the girls. They disliked the attendant for trying to do it. They wanted quiet; some times just being alone would give them quiet so that we invented the silent list. We didn't want any conversation with the girls or coaxing. We put it down just as you would for an elementary pupil, so that everybody would understand.

Then later on, we had the addition of the dry food if the girls flushed their food. I'll take that up a little bit later.

That is mentioned several times, the silent treatment. I do not think that that is anything but beneficial to the girls. Of course, being on the silent treatment a long, long time may result in hardship, but that was not really —you can't put a girl in Johnston Cottage in solitary. The girls are all out in the hall and talking to her. The attendant has to come to her and ask her how she is and what she can do for her. Mrs. Shaffer testified that she visited even these girls twice a day and had a talk to see what it was all about.

Now those grades were continually changed. Perhaps some of them seemed to be on this treatment a little too long. Some of their spells, as the attendants say, lasted a long time. Perhaps we didn't supervise carefully enough to have those grades changed, but that's the meaning of that condition.

Now, the matter of food. All girls not disturbed ate in the day room or in the dining room, from the opening of the Cottage, and don't let anyone make you think that it has just been started. They had attractive dishes as you all saw. They had knives, forks and spoons. Now knives, forks and spoons were not allowed to girls who used them as screwdrivers, to take out their beds, used boomerangs to smash down the doors as they did. They took screws out of the radiators and anything else that could be pried loose.

These girls that were not acutely disturbed got the same food as the rest of the institution. Girls who abused food

privileges ate from paper plates or, if they stuffed those down the toilet or threw them back at the attendant, they had to eat on wax paper.

Now this sort of was an open face sandwich. I had one this noon in a hurry. It was not as horrible as it says, that she had oatmeal on top of bread and nothing else. There was milk if she could handle her cup well, and water was to be given at all times. It was never, according to my knowledge, restricted to the girls. We insist that all girls eat all of their servings unless there is some reason for the same. Now girls greatly abuse the eating privileges. It has been the custom of Laurelton since the beginning to always offer a girl a tray. If she refuses it or throws it on the floor, it has to go in the garbage. So they were always fed. Of course, when they were disturbed they didn't have much of an appetite.

Now drinks. I don't know how many of you are fathers but I know that some of my friends' babies ask for a drink about six (6) times before they go to sleep at night. They put them off and say, "Now, you go to sleep." If a girl honestly needs a drink and a drink is requested and the water is turned off, she should get it and I didn't know she didn't get it. Some times a girl was very impudent in asking for a drink and she was told to ask nicely. I think that's only good therapeutics and treatment, too.

Now, one notation here, on 12/28/53, on the second shift:

"Barbara S. and Shirley W., both girls on S. Locked their doors this p.m. Barbara S. called me as soon as I came on duty. Wanted a drink of water. Both girls got a drink of water at suppertime."

Now, that was only about forty-five minutes or an hour later, and the attendant was very busy.

"Later, about 6:30 p.m., wanted more water. Said if I gave them water they would be good, but no water."

Now I don't know who wrote that and I would not approve of it."

Then again these same girls promised they'd be good and they got a drink of water and they started pounding their doors right away. So, you see, when you take these things out of context they are very, very difficult to analyze.

Am I taking too much time?

SENATOR PECHAN. No, go ahead.

THE WITNESS. There are many notations about the eating problem and it is an eating problem in Laurelton. We have dieters. Some of our thin girls are dieters, and we even have to bring them into the hospital and feed them up. We have all kinds of funny things when it comes to eating. I think it has been testified enough that these girls are very prone to throw the utensils back at the attendants, through the open door or through the trap door, throw them out in the room, throw them on the attendants or on the aides and also stuff their water basin and their toilet. Now the water basin was very much easier to clog up. It could be clogged up by soap. One girl here was not supposed to have any soap. Well, I presume she had put her soap down this water basin and flooded the room. We don't know what came before, because it was taken out of its context.

Now Doctor Ireland did say in November 1954 that all girls must eat a part of their food. I don't know whether I've taken up all about food, but I wanted to mention tube feeding.

Tube feeding is a necessity. A tube may be passed, for therapeutic purposes, to find out whether there are T.b. bacilli in the gastric contents, to find out if the gasity of your stomach and your liver are working all right and it also may be used for people who don't eat.

Now this is the tube (indicating) and even that tube may not go down the area. This is the funnel (indicating) that goes on top of the tube and into which we put the food. Now this is the basin (indicating) that we put the icy water in in order to stiffen up the tube so it will go down readily.

Now when I was learning medicine in Philadelphia, and incidentally that I can testify to, a physician was—do you want me to hold that up for the photographer (referring to tube feeding apparatus)? My mouth was open (indicating). A physician was trying to demonstrate how to feed a patient with orange juice. All right, my friend, Doctor Hall, said she'd be the guinea pig. Now I put this down this side of my nose—somebody put this down this side of my nose. There's a spur in there and it won't go down. I try, without injuring the nose, to get it down. I can't, so its being put in—you don't put it on yourself, so that's no good. So, I try to put it in the other side. It a little bit difficult to get it down, and remember your physiology. There are two (2) tubes in the throat; one is the esophagus and the other is the trachea.

Now this intern illustrated by putting it straight down. The patient gulped and turned blue and was immediately wheeled out, and they had the autopsy the next day because the orange juice went in the lung.

Now, no attendant does this; a doctor does this. I don't think any nurse has ever been allowed to do it, but used right we can keep people alive. You know how—what was it, the objectors in World War II were all put up in Lewisburg Prison and they all stopped eating, and they all got this (indicating). We gave them a nutritious diet through a tube.

It's been said, too, that it was only used after one meal. They must lose at least three (3) meals. At times, we say to them, "Well, the patient is very well nourished; maybe she'll lose some weight," like I have the last three (3) weeks. So we will let them go for a meal or two (2) until she gets good and hungry because she wants to be tube fed. It's very strange how they want punishment inflicted on themselves.

Now the wet towel is another thing that has been under discussion. A wet towel was used primarily for two (2) reasons, to stop the screaming and to give medication. It is a shock, a partial wet pack; it has to be used with care; it should certainly never be around the neck and it certainly shouldn't be left on too long, but it is used with great effectiveness for these girls especially who will not take their medicine.

Now I can understand, the first time I read these books, Doctor Ireland called me in and this was—what was it, the 17th? Sixteenth, I guess. She said, "Look what I found." She was shocked. It said somebody would not take her medicine and "I gave her the wet towel and I mean wet, right out of the commode." Well, we were shocked and believe me, gentlemen, we were shocked.

Now we had given these people permission in rare instances to use the wet towel. Usually they called us up

and we said, "Be careful when you use it." But that sort of thing was not according to accepted procedures. Now we can imagine that attendant, and I know the attendant well, being so aggravated that she put down on the paper her feeling of resentment against this girl. But believe me, they can be most aggravating and they do it deliberately, a lot of them.

The first day this girl came to Laurelton, she came, as I'll tell you later, with a great deal of depression. She was taken out of her home, away from her two (2) children and told she was going to some other place. When she came to Laurelton, she started to scream and she's been screaming most of the time since, regardless of what we can do. She hasn't been in Johnston all the time. She has been on honor; she's been to movies and church and yet she relapses into this depression. It's a kind of a fierce mother love, I guess, with something rather serious there.

Well, the first day she went to the hospital because she was too noisy in the admission cottage, and it says, "In the hospital wet towel stopped her screams. Child became quiet and listened. Sent back to Glover after one day in the hospital."

They were never choked into insensibility. There are times when a girl is so emotionally wrought up that she has what we would call a cataleptic seizure. We've seen it several times and that has happened.

Now as regard to the hair pulling, I don't think I go around pulling people around by the hair or dragging them around. But I have taken them by the hair when it was the most expedient way to take hold of a kicking, biting youngster. You get them from behind and it doesn't hurt them and it protects you and you can handle them better, especially if you don't have a crew to do that. That is, I haven't dragged them around by the hair. I have shaken them but I have never banged their heads.

Now, as to the commode business. We have told you again and again and again and I won't go over what they put in the commodes; everything they can get a hold of, torn up bedspreads, Kotex, food, and their idea is to flush it to close up the commode or close up the wash basin. We don't have a plumber on twenty-four (24) hour duty and he's away two (2) days during the week end. Now it is feasible that it might be clogged up for two (2) days and I've known people who had to be taken out of their own room, into another room, for toilet purposes. If it's clogged up then, of course, it can't be flushed.

I don't know if I've known that for two (2) days, but it can't be fixed instantly. The plumber has other duties. I do remember one case of a girl who was very, very aggravating and she said she was going to stuff her toilet. She was very violent and rather than put her in restraints, which would have been the wise thing to do I presume, but would have brought criticism also, I said, "Let her go awhile." I did not mean that she should be left for any length of time and on September 21st, here, it says, "All S girls may have their commodes flushed when necessary." I presume that's one time that it was called to my attention or to the doctor's attention. This deprivation was only in kind. We never intended that a commode should be shut off for screamers and all that sort of thing. But the girls got this idea from Muncy, too. Twice they banged their toilet and that means somebody is to listen to them and they have a signal. The toilet will flush, flush, flush all the time. They do all kinds of things all the time. They do all kind of things.

There are notations in here that somebody's toilet smells quite bad. There's also a notation that somebody's room smells quite bad, but if you take the contents of that you'll find the girl wet her bed, which is quite common. Does that clarify it?

Now as to homosexual activities, there are some references to that. There is one reference to a girl, I remember it very well, a Pat L. who has no reference on this summary sheet of Mr. Shapiro's. This girl was eating in the dining room and was behaving herself. She went down to O. T., she enjoyed the privileges of laundry, walking outside, going to church, movies, and she went into the dining room one day and one of her old flames she saw in the window of the ward. That other girl was not allowed in the dining room, but was to eat outside. So, she went into the dining room and started to smash up the furniture.

Now, these ideas of these serious crushes of the girls are very, very hard to—for us adults to understand.

Now snow shoveling. This is one of the bad things. The girls were to get up in the morning and get the paths shoveled. Now I think this is just a modern version of Mr. Showalter's bucket brigade to patch up the cement. The girls liked to be busy; they liked to be outdoors working and they loved to shovel snow. I've done it myself this last winter.

Showers. All girls got showers if they were not in the acutely disturbed condition. Some girls, of course, could not be taken out for showers, but a large part of our rural population lives very happily without tubs or showers.

Then there's something about collecting sanitaries. "Be sure they're clean. If they're not, pass them back and don't give her another one." They all know how to take care—all these bright girls know how to take care of themselves in every way, and if they are not going to be nice about those things, why they are certainly not being taught hygiene. Why I remember one girl on parole who was not clean in that respect, although she had learned how and she was returned.

Now heat and cold has been mentioned several times. Once, "the rooms were hot" and it doesn't say that the attendant asked the engineer to turn off the heat in the hall ventilators. We had that remedied. We had ventilators placed in the hall and we stopped that trouble.

In September of 1953, "All the girls complained of being cold." Well, they didn't even bother to call us. What they did was call the engineer, I hope. That is routine. Sometimes a girl asked for a blanket and she didn't get it. I don't know anything about that; I would not approve of it.

Contributions. "Miss Jolly asked for contributions for the Republican Council for Women. Payday today, two to four." I guess that's self-explanatory. You join or you didn't join.

Now Mr. Showalter's party. You remember, we were getting contributions for them. That's a mark of respect for a man we all love and who was there thirty (30) years and none of the attendants would want to be omitted. Now girls were not asked for contributions for anything, with this one exception that I can think of.

I believe on two (2) occasions there were deaths. We only, by the way, had fifty-eight (58) deaths in thirty-five (35) years, none of them from accident or violence, all ill. These girls requested that they be allowed to give money for flowers. Money was taken out from their account; they do not handle money.

Religion. The priests were supposed not to have been able to hear confessions. The rabbi was supposed to have —"When rabbi visits Freda"—that isn't right—"please supervise and listen very carefully what is said. If she tells him any false reports or any misbehavior, close the tray door and visit is over." Now, we have had the very finest relations with our spiritual advisors of all faiths, and at one time it came to my attention that the girls were afraid in confession because they were afraid of the sound system. I went up personally and reassured him that that was disconnected and told him to reassure the girls. Now there may have been acutely disturbed girls that the priest went in the rooms or even saw through the tray doors.

Now as far as our dear Rabbi Vander Walde is concerned, he's very much concerned about this whole affair and wants to know what he can do. We're very fond of him and we have the nicest relations. He only has, oh, less than twenty (20) girls and he comes faithfully every week. Also, some Hebrew ladies from State College come very often and have parties for that group of girls.

Now this girl was a particular problem. Her father was divorced and remarried. Her mother was a dope addict and was promiscuous. She sold her babies. She had a perfectly horrible record. Her family were all fighters and the girl had been raised in this atmosphere. The rabbi came weekly and talked with that girl in a spiritual way. The story was that Rita and the family had bothered the rabbi most terribly trying to get her out. I believe she's out now. The rabbi was told that if Rita bothered him, to stop the visit and you see how the message was garbled.

Now, walks. We make every cottage take the girls out for a walk. There are complaints that girls didn't have a walk for six (6) days.

Now we had reports come down—I think someone has specimens of them here—at the end of every eight (8) hour period about the activities in every cottage. The afternoon report, which came at 3:30, was very complicated. One of the questions said, "How many girls were on a walk," and if the cottage said ten (10) or none, we immediately called up the cottage and said why not. "How many of your girls had this kind of recreation; how many girls were engaged in school," and so forth. So, if they answered that truly then we would have asked why they didn't have a walk. Now it might have been, we don't know, that there was an acute episode up there or several of them and that—or there were a shortage of attendants or new attendants, substitute attendants in, and it wasn't possible to take a walk. Those things we will take care of.

Now, I want to go over again these records. Those books we did not read. I read them very occasionally and I didn't think it was necessary, because when I went to Johnston Cottage I read those individual pink sheets like this (indicating). Those had the girl's name on and the matron kept that individual pink sheet. Also, we had frequent phone calls and we also had this report sent down at the end of every eight (8) hour period. Now that was just about as much as we could do.

Mail censor has been criticized. Well, we've always done it at Laurelton and that is another inquisition. It's a means first of checking money. You give a girl a letter and she gives the dollar that's enclosed in it or the stamps to a girlfriend. That money has to be taken care of, noted, and sent to the bookkeeper and I send a receipt, a final receipt and send it—and the bookkeeper sends it to the family. Now there may be unsuitable letters which would make the girl very unhappy. Many vile, amorous letters from an ex-boy friend, that is very frequent or the same kind of a letter from her sister or a friend telling about their escapades and their immoral practices. Now, we don't think the girls forget those things the minute they come to the Village, but we're not going to let them dwell on them if we can divert them into a more—a nicer frame of mind.

Now they also write about upsetting home conditions, and they're prone to do that. A girl hasn't had a letter for two (2) or three (3) months; we write home and we say, "Please write to this girl. She'll be so much happier if she hears from you," and the next letter comes says the father's in jail and her brother just got killed with an automobile and somebody had a baby and her boyfriend wouldn't marry her, and those things are common. Then, also, letters come criticizing the administration, expressing extreme displeasure because the girl is incarcerated in Laurelton. Many, of course, are wards of the court; some of them the families wish to have there, but some of them the families want home. And so the usual thing they write in the letter is, "She didn't commit no murder. There're plenty of girls out on the street that are worser than she is," and those letters, of course, cannot be given to the girl. So that's no—nothing that we need worry about.

Now the matter of mattresses. I think I don't need to spend too much time on that. It's been told how they've torn it up and it's been told how they tore the bedding up. One of the funniest things I remember is Betty P., who tore up her sheet in the most systematic form, almost exact two (2) by three (3) portions, and the next day or two I went up there. She didn't get a new sheet. Now maybe she should have had a new one so she could get more frustration out of it, but we thought maybe some other means of getting her frustration was better.

So, the next day or two I went up and this child had them all put on the floor, but she was so worried because she didn't have one (1) sheet. She was as happy as a lark, so we gave her needle and thread and she immediately put them back and sewed the whole sheet up and was quite proud of it. As Mrs. Shaffer has said, they want to do perfect work when they work.

Now another thing is, I manhandled a nurse. I don't know what the incident meant except for the name. We had this nurse who was ill at one time and another nurse told me she was ill. I went down in the dispensary and she looked bad. She had a severe headache and the pupil of one eye was larger and she wouldn't go off duty. She was a little bit upset about it, as most nurses and doctors are; they don't want to give up. And I think at that time that I led her to a chair. Now that's the only incident I can think of.

Now I want to go to two (2) cases. The one is the case of Dora A. in the hospital. Now the case history on the case was a history of uncontrollability before admission; picked up by the police three (3) or four (4) times a week; bizarre behavior; and the judge phoned twice, once to Doctor Ireland and once to me to try to get this girl in Laurelton because they didn't know what to do about it. Doctor Ireland said the girl seemed psychotic and she wanted a report from Warren State Hospital. Although we got two (2) fine psychological reports which showed bizarre behavior, we found out from Warren that she was only severely mentally retarded. And there had been a continuous decline in her I.Q., which showed that she must have some other process besides mental deficiency because the I.Q. does not decline in straight mental deficiency. She had the same type of behavior in the hospital. She was forcibly upset, was terribly upset in the laboratory. She fighted and screamed even after she'd had heavy sedation. She yelled, kicked, scramed, bit and hit a nurse and aide when taken to the bathroom to prevent her bed-wetting; annoyed other girls; became very docile after being forced back to bed and quietly remained the remainder of the night.

Now I don't know if anybody knows that girl, but she's from McKean County. Now the day she refused her pelvic examination, and I ordered sedation which was given, soon I heard the loudest, wildest screaming. Miss Wilson and I were in the drug room. We came over and the girls carried the girl and put her on the table. I took her by the hair and stopped her screams with a wet towel and there were three (3) aides, two (2) doctors, and two (2) nurses and myself there necessary to complete the examination. Now I shook her but I did not bang her head. Now I don't know where the nurses were standing or what the idea was, but there was no damage done to the child at all that I could see.

Now the next case is Janet K. This young girl has a glandular pituitary deficiency, who has a pretty face and big wide hips. Her mother was said to have weighed three hundred and fifty (350) pounds. She's dead now, and this girl had had a sustained manic spell and taxed the resources of the cottages and the hospital.

On the 25th of August we gave her—she became very noisy. We gave her a pack, we gave her another pack I think and—yes, she had two (2) wet packs and it didn't seem to do her any good. Sedation by drugs seemed to be of no avail. Now this was before the active use of thorazine.

Now on the night of 8-28-54, she had difficulty in swallowing but medication was given at midnight, and at 4:00 a.m., regardless of this condition and the next morning she was sleepy but seemed to be in rather good condition and the next afternoon she became extremely ill and was very ill for two (2) days. Now we gave her stimulants and we also found that she had more difficulty with one lung than the other. We thought there might be an aspiration penumonia. We used suction, we used antibiotics and stimulation and we saved the girl. Once she came out of this, she was a sweet, cooperative girl but it only lasted a couple of months. Now that could be compared, maybe, to insulin shots.

Now there are accidents under insulin shots. There were broken backs under metrozal. This is the girl who recently took a piece of glass and chased a matron, and another girl got cut taking the glass. Now that's the truth, as I see this.

Now I have taken four (4) case histories from Johnston Cottage as examples. The first one I'll dispose of in a very short time; a girl from Philadelphia who'd been in a house of correction and House of the Good Shepherd, foster home placement and her sister is a graduate of Muncy. She—her personality—we'd call her a defective criminal. Now this girl has had various cottage changes. She had a period in the hospital to cure her tuberculosis; she was sent to Johnston Cottage because she was extremely insubordinate in the hospital. That was June of last year. Now the only notation on this girl that you would think would be a severe problem is—and I haven't gone over her whole pink sheet—and this was on the famous riot of July the 1st, 1954. The attendant took time out to give her her medication, but there's no notation on the pink sheet.

Now the next one is DeFrancis. She's a girl now thirty-two (32) and she came to us in 1941. She had one illegitimate child and one miscarriage. Her parents are dead; her mother was diabetic. Personality; stubborn, willful, unstable and untidy. She had a stormy up and down career in Laurelton and, gentlemen, we changed her cottage thirty-eight (38) times in not quite fourteen (14) years.

Now she had three (3) different stays in Johnston. The first was for a little over two (2) months, the second for five (5) months and the third, she went up in February 9, 1954. Now on each of those times, she beat up another girl. Now this girl—I would like to go through some of her history. Of course, this is out of context entirely, unless you want me to wait and maybe I could do the Love girl by going over the whole pink sheet. If it's here, I think I could do it now.

Now, on the 10th of October of 1954, the pink sheet says:

"Miss Katzman got the scrub bucket out of room. She opened the door wider, came out, upset a table and broke five chairs; two after the men were here and also Miss Jolly. Put in room in restraints, and she was vulgar and filthy."

Now on the 22nd the book says:

"Took DeFrancis' one leg out of restraint. Swollen and sore. Has been cooperative. Doctor R. treated her leg. Mrs. Zebley called and said we should take her out of restraint completely." Now the pink sheet is very much the same thing.

Now on the 24th, "DeFrancis left ankle swollen terribly. Dr. R. ordered restraint off." Well, they evidently were off two (2) days before, but there's no notation on the pink sheets.

Now this smart action kept up for some time and Doctor Riekstins evidently treated the leg all right.

"Out of side room on November 4, 1954," and on the 19th she asked for a testament and got some testaments and some linens I guess to work on. And her last bad record is when she went back to Johnston after this last fight.

Now remember, there are at least seventy (70) girls who've gone through Johnston and are, with the exception of those five (5) who went to mental hospitals —have a fairly, most of them, a fairly good record.

Now do you want me to give Love or wait until I get something on that?

MR. TOMPKINS: Well, whichever you prefer. Do you have her whole record?

THE WITNESS: Well, I'm afraid it's going to be too long.

SENATOR PECHAN: Can't you summarize it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I can summarize it.

Now, this girl came from Beaver County; she's borderline; she's been at Morganza where they really do have side rooms; foster homes; in the House of Good Shepherd; sex truancy and incorrigibility. She was unwanted, uncontrolled, anti-social; she tells tales and she is quite paranoid. Physically, she's myopic which may be the cause of some of her headaches. Her father was white, and her mother was alcoholic and served time in Muncy.

Now she went to Johnston 3/19/53 because she tried to push a small girl down the stairs. Other girls caught her and she was going to—this Elva was going to kill her. Now, she had many, many disturbed spells. On the 19th—this is stuff that was run over this morning—on 3/19/53 she went to Johnston. The next day she had a stomachache and we took her to the hospital and she stayed there two (2) days. When she came back to the cottage from the hospital, she was brought back by Doctor Theilacker. Remember, she was the doctor in charge there for many months and she had full permission to—well, not full permission. She had the right to administer narcotics to a girl. Mrs. Snook and Mr. Houser said Elva was quiet and later she tried to tear her sheet and blankets and mattress. Permission was then given to strap her in bed.

Now the pink sheet, the official record, is very much like that, except at 1:30 p.m., she got out of straps. Doctor Theilacker put her in. "Put back in, then called the attendants' names. Said that she would kill them if she ever got out of straps. Mattress given to her about 6:00 p.m., but was taken out in the morning." She tore her mattress but it was given back to her at 6:00 p.m. Now we didn't leave mattresses out unless it was a very, very—seldomly did we do it.

She said she had dreams during the night, but she slept well. Then on the 23rd she was out of restraints and that was one day later. On the 23rd, the pink sheet said:

"She did not eat much breakfast but a nice portion of each serving for dinner. Out of straps and quite nasty at 2:00 p.m. Refused to talk to Doctor Theilacker, who put her back in straps. Then made threats to kill and began to chew the straps. Promised Mrs. O'Dell to be good."

Now it doesn't say "she chewed the straps." Her arms were put up this way (indicating). So she was in straps then from March the 23rd.

Now on the 24th, the diary says:

"Mrs. Zebley up this a.m. to see Elva Love. Doctor Ireland up this afternoon. Told Elva if she destroyed anything else, her bed would be taken out."

Now what Doctor Ireland actually said was if she did anything else, it would be taken away from her because I can't imagine Doctor Ireland ever ordering a bed out. That's one thing she has an obsession about.

"She would sleep on the floor until she learned to behave. Doctor Theilacker took her out of straps at 2:00." Now, again, she got after her again, "She cried, was nasty and begged us to do something. I called Doctor Theilacker. She came up and put her in straps again and gave her the needle." Now I don't know what the needle was. Probably paraldehyde or hyoscine, some sedative.

Now on March 24 the official record said:

"Mrs. Zebley was up to see her. Doctor Ireland up this p.m. Told her if she destroyed anything else, they would be taken from her until she would learn to behave herself." It doesn't say the bed would be taken away from her, but if she destroyed anything it would be taken away.

"Doctor Theilacker took her out of straps about 2.00 p.m. Later cried and was nasty, and begged us to do something for her. Mrs. O. called Doctor Theilacker. She came up and put her in straps again and gave her a shot. Was ill for a half hour." Now that wasn't I at all.

Now she was in straps from the 24th to the 28th only. On the 28th they took her out. "Appears to be in good spirits."

Then there's a notation that, "She told me she didn't have any work to do and she had." I went in to see and she had a magazine and some puzzles, and had her occupational therapy work under the bed. Another time—I was a little bit afraid of this girl. She had a wild look in her eyes and everytime I would go in to see her she would paw me and I could just think of her hands going around this way (indicating), you know, but we kept her under all right.

Another notation:

"Doctor Theilacker gave her two (2) sodium amytal tablets," and on the 19th she was put in straps again. Now, I don't know when she—oh, she came out on the 28th and the 19th she went in again. And then, on the 19th, "She was restless all day and at 1:30 I called Doctor Edgett. She came up and gave her a needle after she had first refused to take medication by mouth. Two (2) men put her in straps. Ate a good supper and fell asleep and was calm at night." Now I think that needle was apomorphine, but ate her supper after having that needle at 1:30.

"At 4:20 disturbed again. She said she would bite her strap off, was hysterical." So she's in straps now from the 19th to the 22nd, from the 22nd to the 28th, I guess, or 24th; from the 24th to the 28th again.

Now, "she woke at 4:11 and was yelling again." That's the official record on the 21st and then she was —on the 22nd there's a long notation about her strap being too tight and she broke out of her straps with one hand, and I'm afraid this is just absolutely going to bother the life out of you.

Then she was in straps again from the 30th to May 4th; from the 19th to the 22nd; the 22nd to the—I don't know how long then, I guess the 23rd; and from the 24th to the 28th; and then again from the 30th to the 4th. So you see if you look at the whole record, that's it.

Now I have other case histories. I have one here I'd like to give you on the case of Ethel N., but I'm afraid I'm taking up too much time. Do you want me to?

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: I do.

SENATOR PECHAN: Summarize it.

THE WITNESS: You see, I'm really skipping some of this because it's awfully hard to listen to all these—

SENATOR SCOTT: Doctor Edgett, I think you are

entitled to be heard and we are not bored a bit by what you're saying.

THE WITNESS: This Ethel is a little girl from Philadelphia, who was born in 1935. She came here in January 1953. Now she's the girl who had been in the Women's Christian Alliance four (4) times; foster home placements and in many residences. She was the one that was lied to about coming to Laurelton. She had two (2) babies and, of course, that didn't mean anything to her and she's the one with the fierce mother love. Her offenses were sex, stealing and, of course, the two (2) illegitimate children.

Now, her personality. She's very hysterical and immature. We call her a personality defect. At least she hasn't grown up. Now she has congenital syphilis. Her father was treated for it in the Philadelphia General Hospital and probably came through it all right, because he seems like a fine little gentleman.

Now this girl was treated herself and she had a history of grand mal seizures. Now with congenital syphilis and grand mal epilepsy, the inference was that she had some brain damage from the syphilis which would point to paresis like her father had, this being a juvenile case. Now this isn't contagious or infectious and, by the way, when those reports come to us, it doesn't say active or not active. It just says reactive or non-reactive and we don't pay much attention to the blood serology if we find evidence that the patient needs treatment.

We have one girl who is—whose grandfather had the disease and she came to Laurelton, a little bit of a thing and just didn't amount to much and suddenly began having seizures, and we remembered that her aunt, who was of another race than she was, had been treated for congenital syphilis so we treated Nellie, too, and Nellie's seizure was stopped and she became a big strong girl.

Now this mother is a rather nice women. She's a bit unstable and extremely worried about her family, and also she'd taken care of this girl since she was a baby. Now this girl's twin brother committed suicide by drowning, and the girl had a personality change about that time. Now she's the one that the wet towel in the hospital made her able to go back to the cottage and we have had her all around but she didn't do too well anyplace and we've had her in Johnston since January 1953, with three (3) different times that we sent her to the hospital. So you see she hasn't been continually in Johnston.

Now, April 9, the attendant's book says:

"Ethel crying, screaming, trying to get out of straps. Martha W. vomited again this morning. Shouted and swore. Said what she would do when she got out of straps," and there's no notation on the pink sheet.

Now, on the next day she was screaming and I gave her—no, I don't know whether it was I or not. I guess it wasn't because in April 1953, "The Doctor gave her two sodium amytals and used a wet towel on her, and then she got quiet."

Now that record is all put down in the dispensary, the night dispensary there. You may have seen it. That record is all put down on the girl's individual sheet as the medication they got.

Now on April the 6th:

"Ethel was brought from the hospital at 10:30 a.m. in straps. Doctor Theilacker came up also; also Mrs. Zimmerman, Miss Jolly and a man, and put Ethel and Elva Love in straps. They both got the needle, too." I don't know what needle that was because I wasn't there and I haven't the record now.

"Note: Attached to Volume 42 is a small paper memo which reads: 'April 7, 1953: 11:30 to 7:30, Ethel N. and Elva Love had a crying spell at 12:30. At 2:00 Ethel said she just couldn't stand to be in straps. Said she couldn't sleep with them on. Both took their medicine at 2:00 a.m. and also at 6:00.'" They had medication and they probably were put in straps for their own benefit. I know nothing about that.

On 4/2 there's a notation that we sent her to the hospital again and, at that time, the diagnosis was pelvic inflamatory disease. That's a disease of the tube, of the ovary.

Now on the—"Ethel Norman began screaming and yelling around 2:00 o'clock." This is on the 12th, from the diary, "and wouldn't take her medicine. I called Mr. Gunther about 1:00 and Helen Bechtel and we tried to give it to her but she kicked a bit. I called Doctor Edgett at 1:45. She came up and held her while I put the pill in her mouth. She then used a wet sheet to subdue her."

Now on the pink sheet it says:

"Doctor E. gave Ethel paraldehyde by hypo. Two attendants and three girls and Doctor E. gave her a pack. Spoke nasty about her mother. Could never control her."

Now the trouble with that episode was that the parents had visited and we had allowed, of course, for the girl to be seen by the father. We told the mother if the girl behaved herself, she could be seen also. We had a man there and the girl came out very hysterically and grabbed her father and said, "Oh, daddy, daddy, they beat me," which, of course, was very untrue; that is, to the best of my knowledge. And the father said he had always been able to manage her and he couldn't manage her and he knew she would be difficult, and I tried to see that they didn't feel that the matter was true and that they weren't upset about it. We took the parents around the cottage, we took them down to the O. T. room and we tried to be as nice as possible to them to reassure them, because they were nice people.

Then I wrote to Mrs. Ethel M. Dukes, Case Consultant, Bureau of Institutional Management, the Department of Welfare:

"We have not heard from you for some time and feel it is about time for you to visit Laurelton if you can so arrange it.

"We have a very trying girl, Ethel N. who is violent and destructive and very noisy. She is chronically in our locked cottage, Johnston, where she is a great trial to all. We thought she was getting a little better but at the present time she is in one of her disturbed spells. She has already had two children, whom I think the family are taking care of, and they look fine by the parents' report and also seeing their photographs." They are two (2) lovely little children. "A twin brother of Ethel probably committed suicide by drowning." The father said he did.

"The mother and father,"—and I name them—"live at"—and I name that. "They are terribly worried about this girl. I gave the father permission to see this girl on 4-12-53. The girl left her room which is really a cell and ran screaming to embrace her father quite forcibly,

at the same time screaming, 'Daddy, daddy they beat me!' This is very untrue. She has been treated kindly but firmly.

"If you could write these people or visit them, I am sure it would make them happy. I feel they cannot visit her here. This is a rule for all of our very bad behavior girls in Johnston. When they improve their status there they are allowed visitors." We always write to them and tell them they're too disturbed to see visitors. "Perhaps you could manage a visit to the father or even a letter, until you have yourself personally visited Ethel on your next visit to Laurelton."

Now, would you like Mrs. Dukes to testify or can't we break up my—

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Edgett, I wonder if we could take a five minute break so this girl's fingers don't fall off? We don't have too much more.

AFTER RECESS

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Edgett, do I understand you want Mrs. Dukes? I believe she has to go back to the city.

Will you step forward, Mrs. Dukes?

MRS. ETHEL M. DUKES, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Ethel M. Dukes.

MR. TOMPKINS: Doctor Edgett has yielded to Mrs. Dukes.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you want to make a statement and tell us what your present duties are, or what they were or—

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Mr. Chairman, before we go on, would you explain to the Committee why this particular witness has been called?

SENATOR PECHAN: Mrs. Dukes, I understand, lives in Philadelphia and wants to go back, and she has a brief statement that she wants to make and Doctor Edgett has yielded.

All right, you may proceed.

THE WITNESS: My duty was Interracial Consultant. As of today, my services terminate with the Department.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q With which department?

A Department of Welfare.

Q Oh, you were—you are presently—you were employed in the Department of Welfare until today?

A Yes, I had my notice as of today.

Q You were fired then, as of today?

A I guess that's what you would call it.

Q How long had you been with the department?

A A year and five (5) months.

Q You may proceed. Do you want to make a statement?

A Well, as Interracial Consultant for the Department of Welfare, I visited all of the State Institutions and I also visited Johnston Cottage, and had the opportunity to talk with all of the girls in the institution individually and they all gave me a statement that they were being treated well and looked upon as a whole person and was treated with kindness and understanding. And I found that Laurelton State Village is one of the best disciplined institutions in the Commonwealth.

I also talked with this girl, Ethel Norman and asked her in particular if she had been mistreated—after reading this letter—and she said "no," she hadn't been mistreated. So, I asked her why did she run to her parents screaming. She said she thought that they would take her out.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, Mrs. Dukes, there are colored and white living together at Johnston Cottage, is that right?

A Yes, that's right.

Q And your duty was to see to it that they get along and integrate their life together?

A Yes.

Q You were requested, were you, specifically by one of the officials at Laurelton to investigate this particular matter?

A Well, in the letter that I think Doctor Edgett read a few minutes ago, she told about this letter.

Q You are the one to whom she wrote that letter?

A Yes, I am.

Q And you proceeded to make that investigation?

A Yes, I went out and investigated after she said that the girl ran to her parents screaming.

Q And you found out that that was merely a device on her part to gain sympathy, to try to get out of the institution?

A Yes, that's right. I talked to her personally. In fact, it was my duty to talk with all of the girls personally to see if they were abused or mistreated in any way.

Q Is this the only case you had investigated for them up there?

A Yes, on all of my visits I would talk with the girls and ask them the same questions and they all gave me the answer, being treated fair as a whole person and with kindness and understanding.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did you ever make a report to the Department about Laurelton?

A Yes, each month I made a monthly report.

Q Have you been asked to make a report since the new administration?

A Not by the administration. I just went along—

Q Routinely?

A Yes.

Q What was your report on Laurelton? What did you report as to the conditions that you found?

A I reported that the investigation proved satisfactory.

Q This investigation?

A Yes.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q How long ago were you notified that you were being dismissed as of today?

A On the 22nd of this month.

Q The 22nd of this month?

A Yes.

Q When had you filed that report in connection with Laurelton?

A Beg your pardon?

Q When had you filed a report in connection with Laurelton?

A Well, in connection with Laurelton, as a report, my last visit to Laurelton was November 1954.

Q Well, I think you had told the Chairman that you had made a report in connection with this investigation.

A Oh, that was I believe in July or June.

Q You were referring to the investigation of this girl and not this investigation?

A Yes, this girl.

Q And not this particular investigation here, this hearing; this hearing here?

A No, the girl that she was talking about.

MR TOMPKINS: I see.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q How often did you visit Johnston Cottage?

A I've only been on the job a year and five (5) months, and I made three (3) visits to the institution.

Q Three (3) visits?

A To the institution.

Q Upon your visits did you hear any of the girls screaming?

A No, I didn't.

Q Did you ever see any of them tied or strapped to their beds?

A No, I didn't.

Q You didn't see any of that?

A No, I didn't.

Q And you say they all were happy and praised the treatment that they were receiving?

A That's what they told me.

Q Did they tell you anything about letters that they had received from their monthers and they'd been censored?

A No.

Q They didn't tell you that?

A They didn't tell me that.

Q Did they complain about differences between white and colored?

A No, there seemed to be no discrimination at all between the girls in any way that I saw.

Q On your visits up there, did you find them in the corridor between the cells? What I mean is in that little passage between the cell or were they locked in their little rooms?

A No, they weren't. Most of the time they were busy doing first one thing, then another.

Q Well, what were they doing?

A Well, sometimes they were going to the laundry and the sewing room and—

Q But they weren't confined to their rooms?

A Well at Johnston Cottage—

Q Well, I'm speaking—I have reference to Johnston Cottage.

A Well, at Johnston Cottage they were confined to the rooms and I found them sewing and embroidering.

Q But you didn't see them out in that sort of a cell block, in that alleyway? You didn't see them out there together, playing cards or looking at magazines?

A No, I didn't.

SENATOR PECHAN. That's all. Thank you very much, Mrs. Dukes.

DOCTOR EDGETT. Will the Chairman ask why she left the Department of Welfare?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor Edgett would like me to ask you why you left the Department of Welfare.

A I got my notice saying that as of the 31st, that my services would be terminated. I don't know why.

Q You don't know why?

A No, I don't.

Q It didn't say in your—

A The letter said, "after due consideration" I believe that they were going to abolish the job. Of course, in the meantime I had talked with Mr. Shapiro before then.

DOCTOR EDGETT. What did he say?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well what did he say? Doctor Edgett wants to know what the Secretary said.

A Well, he called me long distance from one of my jobs. I was out on a visit and he wanted to know what I was doing out there and I told him, and he said what did we have to do with it. I told him, and so he said then it was very important that he talk with me today and would I be in his office at 4:00 o'clock.

Q Today?

A That was on March the 17th. I told him I would try to be there, and so I was in his office at 4:00 o'clock on the 17th. And when I got in his office, he wanted to know the functions of my job and I explained to him, as Interracial Consultant, and then he said why he wanted me then was to ask me what did I know about the Laurelton Village and so I told him that I find conditions to be all right. And he told me then not to go to Laurelton anymore and not to go out anymore until he and Mr. Lourie decide what they were going to do about my job.

Q Mr. who?

A Mr. Lourie.

Q Who's Mr. Lourie?

A I guess he's Assistant Executive Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. He is an Executive Deputy, in charge of Social Welfare.

THE WITNESS. And so I didn't go out until last Tuesday, when I got my notice saying as of today my services would terminate.

SENATOR PECHAN. Does that answer your question, Doctor Edgett?

DOCTOR EDGETT. Yes, thank you.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will you ask this witness whether it isn't true that I asked her whether she knew what her functions were and what the purpose of the Interracial Department was and she said she didn't know? Is that correct?

A I had explained to you, Mr. Shapiro, what my functions were and you didn't seem to understand it and so you said it again and so I said it again, and I said if you didn't know, I didn't know.

Q Will you ask the witness if I didn't discuss with her the fact that there was some interracial department elsewhere in Harrisburg and I wanted to know whether you were just dubbing their work? Isn't that correct?

A I don't remember that.

Q And the Secretary told you we would give consideration to whether the Department would need it or not?

A I don't remember you saying that. You told me not to go out—

Q That's right.

A To Laurelton or anyplace until you and Mr. Lourie decided what you were going to do about it, and I didn't go out.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all. Thank you very much.

CATHERINE DeETTE EDGETT, testimony resumed.

DOCTOR EDGETT: Now to go on with this same unfortunate girl.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Which one is that, Ethel, Doctor?

A Ethel.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor, are these—this girl, for instance, has she been mentioned previously in the testimony and is that why you are bringing it out?

A Yes, these books say, "Used vulgar language, cursed, had all the girls in the ward upset. Turned the water off."

Now that wasn't according to our wishes. That's January 5, 1954, but this is the explanation on the pink sheet which is more official. On the same date, on the pink sheet·

"Has been moody the past few days. Thought it best for her to stay in her room to rest awhile. She then became very nasty to Mrs. Libby. Pounding her door and screaming and making threats and so forth. Throwing her water from her commode out under her door. Continued to act up until 1:30 a. m."

See, there's the explanation there of turning off the commode.

Now, on the 6th, "She wanted a drink. I refused the drink." This is from the record of Mr. Shapiro's summary.

"Ethel Norman cried and wanted a drink. I refused the drink. A few minutes later she went back to bed and fell asleep. When I served breakfast she wanted water which I refused. Then she talked nasty," and so forth.

Now, those are duplicates and they're not my orders, but this is the pink record. Now this gives you the background.

"Broke glass in the observation window. Threw her food out of tray door." This is the next day after throwing the water from the commode out.

"Stuck her arms out which took Mrs. Oberlin and four (4) aide girls to get them back and hold tray door shut while Mrs. Shaffer locked it." So, you can see why one attendant couldn't get the tray door shut. "Acted up all afternoon and at supper time wants her own way. Cried some during the night."

Now then on the 6th, "Ethel N. cried. Said she had pain." This is June the 6th, 1954. "Said she had pain in stomach. Told Doctor about Ethel N. She told me to give her an enema or a laxative, but I didn't know where the laxative pills were and I never gave her an enema." Now that's on this list. Now I can't conceive of an attendant being sent to Johnston Cottage who wasn't told where the laxative pills were or hadn't been taught how to give an enema, but this is what was. Now, the Doctor ordered an enema and nothing was done.

Now on the 6th, "Refused her medication at supper time. Given to her by aide girls and I, Mrs. Oberlin. Keeps talking about her bowels. Only wants attention."

Well, that is true. Ethel always wanted attention, but the Doctor's order wasn't carried out.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Is that the pink slip you just read from, Doctor Edgett?

A That's the pink sheet.

On August the 30th, 1954, "I took her blanket away from her. Tried to choke herself ten minutes after I came on duty, so I took her blanket away from her. Later calmed down and promised she would not do it again if I would cover her up which I did."

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What were you reading just now?

A That was Mr. Shapiro's summary.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Will you please identify as you go from the white to the pink?

A I certainly shall.

Q When you talk about Mr. Shapiro's summary, you mean the excerpts from the records he took at Johnston Cottage and prepared for this Committee?

A Yes. All right the excerpt from October the 4th, 1954. This is the worst one.

"Had to give Ethel Norman the wet towel before she would take her pill. She used vulgar, profane language and wouldn't be quiet so I gave her the wet towel again, and I mean wet—right out of the commode. Everything okay. BF"

It wasn't BF.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Who is BF?

A I don't know. It's not the right initial.

Q You mean you have nobody employed as an attendant with the initials of "BF"?

A I think it should be "BS."

Now, on that same sheet:

"Ethel N. said she was cold at 12:00. Wanted a blanket. I told her I didn't dare give her any. She cried for a few minutes, complained because the attendant had a wet towel in commode and put on her face."

Now on the official records—now that is out of these excerpts, the commode business and the fact that she complained of the cold. Now on the pink sheet it says:

"Refused to take her pills. Used wet towel to make her give." I guess that's Pennsylvania Dutch there for "my off is all—I'm on again." "Used profanity and would not be quiet during prayers." There is nothing about the commode there so that was very—

Then a few more discrepancies are here. Here's a girl on November the 9th; in the excerpts it said:

"Doctor Ireland said at matron's meeting this morning that all girls must eat a small portion of all their food. Doctor Ireland said Martha Shuberg and Freda Coudriet were to have their beds. I called Mr. Berger and he and Mr. Middleworth came up and put their beds back in."

Now there's no record there except that they are cooperative. Now that was the girl who took her spoon and took the screws out of her bed and also used her door—used her bed as a battering ram. So you see there are discrepancies here, and on this sheet there is no record of the excerpts on August the 28th of Caroline R.

Said that, "She started to cry and said she was disgusted, didn't care what happened, she didn't get anywhere. Just looked at the four walls." There was no record, and I don't know whether she was seen by anyone. And the same on the 5th; the excerpts said:

"Carolina Rhoads and Jetta Brown talked smart about the water in their commode turned off. Jetta Brown said they better be sure before they blame us. Caroline Rhoads said she couldn't go to the bathroom and needs an enema. I didn't turn their water on." Now there's no record.

Q You mean there's no pink slip for that?

A There's no pink sheet of either one of those things and we were not told, and now I don't have the full background there. I don't know whether the girl was threatening, but at least a bedpan could be used.

On the 6th, the next day, the commode is still turned off, but there's no pink sheet that shows us that. So, if the water is turned off and we don't know about it, why, it may be that it was turned on for necessity and then turned off again, but the inference is it was kept turned off.

Then there are so many discrepancies, and here's another one of Norinne R., on January 1st, 1954, page 18, Book 26. The excerpt said:

"Norinne R. was very nasty this morning so I turned her water off. Roberta H.—her water is partly turned off, because she was talking upstairs," and on that same day on the official pink sheet there's no record. I don't think anybody ordered water off. Now whether it was continually turned off, I don't know, but it looks bad.

Now, August 12th, 1954, on Section 11, page 29 of Norinne R.:

"Edna Johnson's temperature taken. All girls quiet at 9:00. Medicine given to Edna, Mary C., and Norinne R."

There's no record of that. There should have been a record of that, and that probably was in the dispensary. And here's a girl who has a great many—well, there's no record on it. The excerpts have notations on Shirley S. for April the 28th, 1953, and it's just that she didn't go out for a walk. And on June the 6th, she was crawling out the window and the radio in that hall was turned off. July the 23rd, the girl crying; she's disgusted. There's no record on the pink sheets at all of that.

On the 12th, these girls "don't know why they're kept in. I told them if they didn't know it was just too bad," but there's no record they were kept in. So you see that we were under a disadvantage when we read these books or read these sheets. Maybe we were not as much so, because we can't take the time to give you the whole background of the whole thing and the buildup. We don't know how many attendants were there; we don't know what the girl had done, like the girl whose water was turned off and it wasn't put down in the excerpts why—she was throwing water from her commode out in the hall. Now, whether it was kept off, I don't know, but there is a notation on 9/21/54 that the doctor says the commode should be flushed when necessary. Now I know I said that several times and if they were turned off, with the exception of this one girl, that might have been turned off for a day and that was because she wouldn't clean them out and was too violent. Why, I don't know of any "toidy" business that was turned off for any length of time.

I just wanted to bring it out to you that these things supplement each other but they're not the same, and some of them they hide in those excerpts are facts that are not put down here that might have caused us to look into some things. Of course, I didn't read the pink sheets every day either, but others did.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Are you finished with your story now, Doctor?

A I hope so.

Q Would you tell us again the last that you were the constant Attendant Physician at Johnston?

A It was around the time Doctor Theilacker came, whenever that was. I think it was in April 1953. I'll reserve that until someone looks it up in the book.

Q She is the one who had direct charge of Johnston after that date, is that right?

A I think so.

Q Now, I don't know the dates on these entries, Doctor Edgett, but—

A I may be wrong on that date.

Q Now wait a minute. I don't know the dates on these entries and I don't have them before me, but going through several of these attendant's records I have found what looks to be a signature of yours under certain orders.

A They probably are. I remember writing in them several times.

Q You had written in those books, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q When you did, did you leaf over and see what all was in the book and so forth?

A No, I'm too busy to read these things.

Q You would merely write your orders for an attendant or something like that, is that right?

A If I did, it was occasional.

Q Your name does appear in there?

A I believe it does.

Q And it is merely the writing of the orders and you didn't spend the time to read over the books?

A I didn't consider them—I thought we had the facts, you see.

Q Through the pink sheets?

A And through the reports to the office.

Q Now, do you know offhand, Doctor,—I think you read it in your reports—as to how many are out on parole, one hundred (100) and some was it?

A No, sir, not from this cottage.

Q No, I mean from the institution.

A Oh, there were about one hundred and eighty-five (185), sir.

Q Do you know how many have been discharged from the institution during your tenure there?

A Oh, I haven't any idea. Our figures now are in the twenty-four hundreds (2400) and we had one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (1085) girls, approximately, there when I left. So more were out than in.

Q Well then the population there has not been static, but there has been a turnover all the time?

A It turned over more than once.

Q Now I note in going through these books, too, Doctor—I read quite a number of instances of giving them their blood pills. Is that the iron pill you referred to?

A Yes, sir.

Q They get rather anemic at certain periods and you have to give them iron tablets in order to build up their appetites?

A They're checked; yes, sir, and those records are written on the dispensary sheet.

Q I think everybody here knows pretty well what a wet pack is. Is that where they wrap the body and wrap around the arms and so forth?

A Yes, sir.

Q That's the wet pack?

A Yes.

Q That is the one that must be very closely watched, is that right?

A And closely applied.

Q Closely applied?

A That's the one that the doctor in Allentown lost his suit because the man had a contracture from that.

Q Now this wet towel, is that a—this wet towel treatment that you refer to, is that something that is a common pracice or is that something which was devised at Laurelton?

A It wasn't devised at Laurelton. We got the idea from Muncy.

Q You obtained that from Muncy?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you found it to be quite an effective treatment, is that right?

A It was effective.

Q I think you stated in your direct testimony that there were times when you did shake some of the girls.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, will you explain to us why it became necessary to do something like that?

A When a girl is in hysteria, we even give them cold baths.

Q That is done to try to bring them out of their hysteria, is that right?

A That's right.

Q Just exactly how severe is that shaking?

A Well, I don't think I can do a very heavy shaking.

DOCTOR BOIES: Do you want her to illustrate to you?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You don't shake them beyond the point where it's necessary to try and quiet them? That's what I'm trying to get at.

A It's very seldom that anybody—that that has been allowed. I don't think the attendants do it.

Q I think during the course of the hearing here there's been some reference to a police record where you called for the assistance of some policemen to administer some medication, is that right?

A That's 7-1-54, the police record at Johnston Cottage.

Q And why was it necessary to get help of that kind?

A There were four (4) girls mentioned in the record, but I believe there were eight (8) or nine (9) concerned. They just went beserk, the whole group, and they were shaking their doors and pounding their doors so that one was almost off. The State Police, and one of our men, had a hard time repairing the lock and putting the screws back in the hinges. They were very, very noisy and were rioting and destroying things in the cell rooms that they could.

Q You felt that it got to a point where you needed outside assistance?

A That's right, I think I was on medical duty that night. You see, I took weekly for awhile and sometimes three (3) times weekly that I was called up in a hurry at night.

Q Now, Doctor, there is reference made frequently I believe in these excerpts, and as I read them in the book myself, to calling in male help at Johnston to help subdue a girl or to take care of her. Will you explain why it's necessary to summon male help?

A Because of their superior strength.

Q They were summoned only in those cases where it was impossible for the women to take care of them themselves?

A That's right.

Q Had you not summoned the male help, what might have been the consequence?

A There might have been severe damage to themselves or to other inmates or to the attendants. We have a woman who now has grabbed me in Johnston Cottage. They've testified to having their uniforms torn, glasses have been broken; one woman has a broken rib now and that sort of thing.

Q Those are all attendants that have had those injuries?

A Yes, if they go into the girl's room and the girl goes beserk or out in the hall—

Q Now, Doctor, on those occasions when it was necessary to summon male help, have any of these women ever been exposed to the men?

A No, I can't recall. In fact, I don't think I recall the men helping undress the girl but they've never been exposed.

Q I think one of the excerpts refers to male help having been called and that she was undressed.

A I know it's in there.

Q Do you have any personal knowledge of that at all?

A I don't have any personal knowledge, but it's conceivable.

Q In your experience, the girls have never been exposed while the male attendants were there?

A Not in my experience.

Q Now I just want to review a couple of these items which—oh, before I do that, let me ask one more question?

Doctor, in the course of your experience there prior to the time of Johnston Cottage, was it ever necessary that certain girls be transferred to mental institutions?

A Oh, yes, sir.

Q In other words, the necessity of transferring girls to mental institutions just didn't arise after Johnston Cottage was put in the picture?

A No, indeed.

Q There was a constant turnover in that respect?

A Yes, sir. In fact, we had one girl who had been in Johnston Cottage that's now on visit for the third time to Danville State Hospital. They said she's ready to come back. I don't know whether she has. She came back one day, I remember—a sweet lovely child—and at supper time she suddenly went beserk at the table without provocation.

Q Was that in Johnston that she went beserk?

A No, sir, that was in the nicest quietest cottage where everybody received her well.

Q Doctor, there's one point I want to particularly clear up here. Considerable attention has been paid to Elva L. between the dates of April 19, 1953 and May 3, 1953. The excerpts indicate, by inference, that she was kept in constant restraints and straps during that period of time. Your report, as I tried to gather it, indicated that she was in and out of the straps during that period of time.

I wonder if you would give us just a slow, close review of that during those dates and how many times she was in and out of the straps?

A She came back from the hospital on the—

Q Now would you make reference to the excerpts and then to your official records, Doctor?

A Yes, sir, I'll try to.

She came back from the hospital on the 22nd of March. She tried to tear her sheets and blankets and was put in straps.

Q Now is that the excerpts?

A That's the excerpts.

Then it says on the 23rd she was "out of restraints twice today and was very nasty." I suppose she was out. She was put back in again and on the 23rd it says she was back in straps, on the official record. So, she was out on the 23rd, from March 22nd to the 23rd. She was out awhile, anyway. That was about one day.

Q Let's go to April 19, Doctor.

A April 19th—

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. Before you go to April 19th, had this girl been in straps between the 23rd of March and April 19th? Will you recite that?

A On the 24th, the pink sheet said, "Doctor—

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q 24th of March?

A The 24th of March, the pink sheet says, "Doctor Theilacker took her out of straps about 2:00 p.m. Later cried and was nasty and begged us for something for her, and Doctor Theilacker came up and put her in straps again." So she must have been rather violent there.

On the 28th it says in the excepts that "Elva L. was taken out of straps. Appears to be in good spirits." But we have no notation on the pink sheets.

On the 19th of April she was put in straps and that was the time I gave her apomorphine at 1:30. "She ate a good supper and fell asleep and was calm in the night."

Q Doctor, will you please separate the excepts? Was that medication—

A That's the excerpts. She was put in straps on the 19th of April and then she got out of straps herself on the 22nd of April, according to the excerpts.

Q Now what does the pink sheet show during that period, Doctor?

A Just about the same thing. "Broke out of straps. Called doctor on duty and she came up and put her in again. Sleeping well all night."

Q Who was that doctor on duty?

A That doctor was—I don't know. If it was in the evening it might have been anyone. If it was a week end it might have been the one who was relieving Doctor Theilacker.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Was she put back in again on the 22nd, after you said she had broke out?

A Yes, sir, she was put in again on the 22nd. Now the notation—then the next notation I think was the 30th when the excerpts said that she was not going to take her medicine and the doctor threatened her with a needle. That was not I, and the pink sheet said she was taken out of straps entirely on the 30th. So that was the 22nd to the 30th.

Q That's the 30th of April?

A That's right, 22nd of April until the 30th but she'd been out several times. She began to scream and yell because she saw something or other and she was put in straps, just her hands then.

Then the excerpts on two days say that here hand hurt and Mrs. O'Dell loosened it. There's no notation.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q On the pink slips?

A On the pink slips.

I think she was taken out then on the 4th. The pink sheet says that on May 4th, 1953, "out of straps, appears to be more cheerful."

Q Then the records do not indicate that she was kept constantly in straps between those dates, but that she was in and out on several occasions.

A She was in and out, yes. Sometimes she got herself out; sometimes others took her out, but it gives you a picture of a girl that I would have said needed sustained treatment.

DOCTOR BOIES: Doctor, according to where I read this, it doesn't say anyplace where anybody took her out of straps. She broke out a couple times.

MR. TOMPKINS: The pink sheets show that she was taken out of straps on different occasions during that period.

THE WITNESS: All right, here's the 4/30/53; here's the pink sheet:

"Taken out of straps entirely this a.m. At 8:30 p.m. she began to scream and yell because she saw Bessie Elman being taken to the hospital. Doctor returned and put her in straps. Just her hands. Threatened Mrs. O'Dell as she came in her room. Got quiet after medication."

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q That was a twelve (12) hour period, wasn't it?

A Yes, sir, it wasn't quite twelve (12) hours that she was out of them.

Q I mean, she was taken out in the morning and put back in at night because of her continued disturbed condition?

A Yes.

Q Where is Elva L. now, do you know, or where was she when you left the institution?

A The last day I was in Johnston, I went into her room with Doctor Ed Humphrey and she had one of her distressed looks, which I always take to be the oncoming of a disturbed spell, and she was quite complaining but she was not manic at all. She was very nice to both of us.

Q Now this report her was covering the straps for March, April and May of 1953?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was she ever out of Johnston at all from that time

until the time you left, Doctor? Do you know? Had she been transferred out and transferred back?

A No, this girl hasn't been transferred out.

Q She had been in there continuously?

A She'd been on honor but they had been told. Here's on November 3rd, the fall of 1953. This was five (5) months later:

"The following list of girls had their grades changed but be doubly observing and careful at all times with three (3) girls, one of them is E. Love." That is in the excerpts and there is no notation on the pink sheets.

Q About their change in grades?

A No, it probably was put on their doors though.

Q Doctor, let's go to this Dora A. Where is she now?

A I wouldn't know. She was in the hospital when I left. She had been getting two (2) types of drugs, thorazine for tranquility and also she's been getting one of the atropine drugs, I think it was atropine itself, also to stop tremors and to be more tranquilizing.

Q She only came in in January of this year, didn't she?

A That's right.

Q Doctor, how long was she in the institution before you had seen her?

A I saw her the day she came in. I had a long talk with her parents.

Q After that, how long was it before the incident that they testified about?

A I saw those girls most every day, sir.

Q You did?

A Yes.

Q How long was it after she came in that she had this pelvic examination that they testified here to?

A I believe it was about a week's time.

Q She was there about a week before this examination?

A Yes, sir.

Q Doctor, do you of your own knowledge know whether or not she was given a sedation before she was taken into the room?

A She was, the nurse is here to testify.

Q And even with this sedation, she performed in the manner in which she did?

A Yes, that's her pattern.

Q That's her pattern. You mean her pattern because of the particular type trouble she had?

A Well, she's an untrained girl. She stated she never used a toothbrush and it looked like it.

Q She's the girl you held by the hair in order to try to get her adjusted for the examination?

A That's right.

Q Did you knowingly bump or bang her head on the table?

A I do not think I hit her head. If so, it was very very slight. It was not banging her head, and that was simply because she wouldn't stay placed on the table. I had control of the situation.

Q Now, Ethel —where is she now, do you know? You talk about her in your report.

A Oh, I believe the last day we were there we sent her to the hospital for further study. This girl was being treated again for her supposed paresis and we thought we were getting some results.

Q What is the nature of this paresis or whatever it is?

A Well, that is what Doctor Pechan called softening of the brain. That is gumma or big softened portions of the brain, due to the disease, and it can be of two (2) types, either adult or hereditary.

Q Now, Doctor, I have here an article, "Reprinted from the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Volume LII, No. 2, Oct., 1947, entitled, Attendant Training in a School for the Mental Deficient, By Catherine DeEtte Edgett." Is that you?

A Yes, sir.

Q I would like to incorporate this in the record by reference, and I also have here a pamphlet "Reprinted from the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Volume 56, No. 2, October, 1951, Characteristics of Desirable Employees, by Catherine DeEtte Edgett." Is that you?

A That was by request.

Q But you are the author of that article, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS: I would like to incorporate that into the record by reference.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, Doctor, I want to get down to the events which occurred on February 11th, I believe the 10th or 11th of February, when Secretary Shapiro came to Laurelton Village. Will you tell us what happened there at that time as you recall it?

A We had a phone call one evening that the Secretary —from Mr. Maue—that the Secretary wanted a board meeting the next day and we had no idea what the meeting was about.

The Secretary came with Doctor Bengs and was shown through Johnston Cottage, so they said, by Doctor Ireland. Then there was a board meeting, at which I was not present and you heard the rest.

The next day there was a blizzard so we couldn't have a board meeting. On the 12th we had a board meeting, and we stated our cases and said that we knew of no inhuman treatment and—

Q Pardon me for the interruption, but I want to get this correct. On the 12th when you say you stated your cases, was—

A Cases before the board.

Q Secretary Shapiro was not there at that time?

A No, sir, it was just the Board of Trustees.

Q Was that after Mr. Shapiro had been there?

A Yes, sir, he was there on the 10th and there was a board meeting and on the 12th there was a board meeting, too, at which we were present.

Q On the 10th when Mr. Shapiro was there, when the three (3) employees were called in before the board at that time, were you, yourself, extended the invitation to be present before the board to hear the charges of these employees?

A I was not. The only way I was connected with it, I hunted up three (3) reports from the Board of Health. I think the first one was on this patient. The first one was negative; the second one was negative. It does not say active syphilis; it says reactive. That means the blood is reactive and so many dilutions, and I think the third one was negative again.

Q Who had requested you to dig out that report, Doctor?

A Doctor Ireland.

Q And that was not requested by Mr. Shapiro?

A I don't know.

Q Well I mean, he didn't request you personally to dig them out?

A Not me, not I personally.

Q And you were not called in at the time these employees were in there?

A No, sir.

Q Did Secretary Shapiro at any time contact you in connection with his visit there at that time?

A Not at that time.

Q Not at that time?

A I had a telegram later.

Q Now that was on the 10th and on the 12th you were before the Board of Trustees, and were the employees who made the charges present there at that tim?

A No, sir.

Q Was Mr. Shapiro there?

A No, sir.

Q Was anybody out of the department in Harrisburg there?

A No, sir.

Q Just you and Doctor Ireland?

A Yes, sir.

Q From that meeting what happened? Can you give us the sequence of events from that, Doctor?

A Well on the 14th, Doctor Bengs and Doctor Thomas from the Department, Mr. Clem Waters and Mr. Wagenseller, from the Department, arrived at about the same time. The latter two (2) men went to Johnston Cottage, and Doctor Bengs and Doctor Thomas sat in the library reading histories of the Johnston Cottage inmates and they had orders to bring the records back to Harrisburg. We didn't know what records they were talking about; thought they meant the official pink sheet or the semi-official ones, and then I had the bright idea and told Doctor Bengs that they had these little attendants' books in the Village and maybe they would do. So you can see how naive I was, and Doctor Bengs went up to the Cottage and said the books were not there and then you know the reason why the books were not there; its been testified. Then Mrs. Hooker came in, brought the books in, and Mr. Waters and Mr. Wagenseller came down, and Doctor Ireland had just called me in and had shown me the notation about the wet towel in the commode and we never felt worse. We didn't read much of them.

Q Is that the first you had knowledge of any such thing ever having happened, Doctor?

A Yes, sir.

Q Had you had knowledge of that, would you have protested and issued immediate orders to have it discontinued?

A I certainly would. Of course, it's hard to tell the whole background. I don't want to be guilty of that, and I'm not blaming my attendants. They're wonderful women. They're under terrific stress.

Now then, at 6:00 p. m. came the telegram from Mr. Shapiro and on the 16th—

Q Now what telegram was that, Doctor?

A The telegram that's already been read into the record. That came to Doctor Ireland, Mr. Maue and myself.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q. What date?

A The 15th. Then on the 16th, Doctor Bengs, Thomas, Miss Spare, the Nursing Consultant, Mrs. Wright, who is the head of Social Service, Miss Ridgway, the Occupational Thearapist, Miss Cox, the Chief Psychologist, and Doctor Humphrey, who is a consultant from Norristown, the Assistant Superintendent of Norristown State Hospital, came and you heard that story.

Then the next day we had a consultation, and I was called in as the only one who knew the girls well and we removed ten (10) girls from Johnston Cottage in order to try to comply with these orders. Five (5) went to the hospital and five (5) to hill cottages, and they I believe unlocked the doors in Johnstown Cottage.

Q Who was that conference with, Doctor?

A That was—that I think was Miss Cox and Doctor Humphrey. I'm not sure which one I talked with. I think it was Doctor Humphrey.

And there had only been two (2) girls in seclusion anyway all week and it wasn't a staged performance because we knew nothing about it, and then the conference went on in a more constructive, in a very constructive way. Miss Halfpenny, who had been at the hospital for a month and was not a psychiatric nurse was—we had permission, by phone from Harrisburg, to put her in charge of Johnston Cottage, and then we also had permission from Harrisburg to employ Doctor Fitzgerald as a psychiatric consultant and he said he would do that as long as we stayed in the Village. Then in the mid-morning Doctor Ireland got a phone call from Doctor Bengs, who said money would be available for a ten (10) per cent over-all increase in number of employees; the Superintendent would have the sole authority to hire and fire and there would be no political firings at the institution. Now, of course, that's what she told me. I didn't hear that.

Then in the afternoon, after everybody was happy and there was a different state around there than there had been, I got this telegram from the Secretary.

Q Will you read that, giving the date?

A "Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

"2/17 12:44 p. m.

"Doctor Catherine DeEtte Edgett

"Assistant Superintendent

"Laurelton State Village" and so forth.

"Laurelton, Pennsylvania

"Your sudden interest for the dafety"—I love this—"dafety"—

Q How is that spelled?

A D-a-f-e-t-y "of your patients is gratifying. The purpose of sending Doctor Bengs to facilitate the carrying out of my directive to you was to see to it there would be no injury physical or otherwise to any patient and that the direction be accomplished in an orderly fashion.

"Harry Shapiro

"Secretary

"Department of Welfare."

Q That was on the 17th?

A That was on the 17th.

Then Doctor Ireland and I went over to Mr. Maue I think that evening—no, it was on the evening of the 15th I guess, to tell Mr. Maue that these things had happened. According to these books, some of these things had happened that we had so denied, and then we didn't

have time, of course, to read the books. Then we talked more about the program with Doctor Humphrey and Miss Cox. Then Doctor Ireland has told you, particularly the editorial in one of the Philadelphia papers as a result of the news release, I presume.

Then on the 18th—then that evening was sent in our resignation by telegram to Mr. Maue. That was the 17th, the 17th, at midnight.

Then on the 18th, in the morning, Doctor Bengs, Doctor Thomas, Mrs. Jacobs, of Selinsgrove, and Miss Cox were here for the day. The board met at 10:30 a. m., and refused to accept the resignation and reported the same to Mr. Shapiro.

Then on the 24th was the dietician article in the Inquirer and so forth.

Q When did you actually leave the institution then, Doctor?

A We had time coming to us, up to May the 2nd, which we figured—March the 2nd—we didn't get credit for it, but I think we left the institution on—was it a Saturady morning? It was around the 22nd, 23rd.

DOCTOR BOIES: Doctor Bengs testified that you went off duty as of noon, February 18.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor Bengs testified that you went off duty on February the 18th.

A We went off duty on the 18th, but it took us a little while to pack.

Q That was Friday; the following day was Saturday, the 19th.

A Yes.

Q Did Doctor Bengs come up on the 18th?

A We didn't leave our home at the institution. We stayed there several days.

Q Oh, I see. You merely left your active employment at that time?

A It took us a while to pack, you see.

Q You merely left your active employment at that time?

A That's right, we had quantities of stuff to throw away, but we did not throw away any institutional material.

Q It was your own personal records then?

A Seventeen (17) years of precious records.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Doctor Edgett, I believe you said there was material in these books that you didn't know anything about?

A Yes, sir.

Q That some of that procedure as to depriving of blankets and shutting off the water in toilets for so-called correctional purposes was not at you orders?

A The matter of not giving a blanket, the girls are prone to want too much heat. Now, I can't tell now whether the room was too hot and they didn't need another blanket, but if they needed a blanket, they certainly should have had it.

Now, the matter of shutting off the water, I think I've gone over it before.

Q Yes, you've explained it to us that when the toilets were clogged naturally they couldn't be flushed, and it might go for two (2) days because the plumber was not there for two (2) days.

A It's quite conceivable.

Q But there are various references in here where there's no, apparently no clogged toilet and it was shut off, and you do not know that?

A I do not, except in the case of this one Mildred M. I think she was the only girl. They said, "What'll we do? The toilet is full," and I knew it would mean a battle and I said, "Let her have it for awhile," but I don't know how long it was shut off and I certainly didn't intend that it be shut off for any length of time.

Q You said that you didn't have time to read these books and didn't read them, is that right?

A I didn't think it was necessary.

Q I mean you didn't read them?

A No, sir. Oh, occassionally I did.

Q Yesterday under questioning, Doctor Ireland said that she did say, when she first saw the books, that she was shocked or she was about to have a heart attack or something to that effect. Now when you first saw the material in these books, did you feel shocked?

A I certainly did.

Q Well, then, don't you think the Secretary should have felt shocked when he first saw these things?

A Yes, I do.

Q And take necessary measures to—

A But I don't think the measures he took were the necessary measures.

Q But he should have taken some steps?

A He should have compared them with the facts, with the entire background, to see who was wrong, if any, and see what the story was.

Q But you don't object to him being shocked at the same thing that you were?

A I certainly do not.

Q Was the use of apomorphine discontinued entirely before you left?

A I didn't discontinue it.

Q But it hadn't been used, as I understood you to say.

A I think I said it had been used six (6) times within —that was from June to March.

Q According to testimony yesterday or the day before yesterday, somebody—Mrs. Schneeberg, I believe—testified that according to the records it was used seventeen (17) times in a four (4) month period covering the latter part of 1953 and the first part of 1954.

A That isn't as I copied it.

MR. TOMPKINS: I believe these are the records they were quoted from.

A All right, sir, that's very good, we'll look at this.

(Referring to records handed to Witness by Mr. Tompkins.)

A (Continued) Now, from November 25th, 1951—

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q How about confining this to 1953-1954, that four (4) month period?

A All right, from March the 20th, 1953 to May the 13th, 1954, is that what you want?

Q I made a notation on it.

A That's fourteen (14) months, sir.

Q Fourteen (14) instead of four (4), is that right?

A There were nineteen (19) uses of it, and five (5) of them by Doctor Theilacker and fourteen (14) by Doctor Edgett.

Q Since that time there's been—how many did you say you gave out?

A From May the 13th, 1954—the nurses have got these all mixed up—to August the 28th, 1954, that's three (3) months, there were one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven,—twelve (12). That includes the girls in those riots—in that riot.

Q Those are the ones the police were called up to help?

A Yes.

Q But it had been practically discontinued in the latter months, the months of this year. Is that right?

A Yes, sir, there were only six (6) used in the last nine (9) months, and that was according to Mr. Jacobson and my count before I left. I had a witness to count the narcotics.

Q As I recall, you were reading from the materia medica that the dosage which is an emetic dose will not give any of those favorable therapeutic results, such as hypnosis and so on.

A Oh, yes sir.

Q I understand that if you gave an emetic dose, you had to give less than an emetic dose to get that.

A O, no, less than an emetic dose is usually used before obstetrical anesthesia and before surgical anesthesia, but the emetic dose will cause—do you want me to read that again?

Q No, I know what the emetic dose causes but that's the only dosage that you gave, isn't it, the emetic dose?

A I said—I talked about the pre-emetic dose I think. I know I did.

Q What is the maximum dosage of apomorphine?

A I've never given more than one-tenth.

Q I think you read one-sixth of a grain?

A Yes, a maximum dose would be one-twelfth to one-sixth, but we've never given more than one-tenth. I've never seen more than one-tenth. Here's my paper on it.

Q Giving a tenth grain dose is strictly an emetic dose?

A That's right, sir, emesis acidity. It's called a central depressive action, especially if they've had some sedative before.

Q I just wanted to ask the Doctor whether or not—as I recall her case history report here on this Ethel L., all of this trouble started around April the 19th when her parents visited.

A No, she had some—Ethel N., her trouble started in—

Q That's the one we were talking about that was in restraint.

A No, Ethel—let me set you straight on that. Ethel L. was not the girl who had her parents visit. Ethel N. was the girl and she had an ambivalent feeling toward her mother. She just went haywire because she hated her mother the next day, when we let them visit.

Q But the fact remains, Doctor, that there were things in these books that you did not think were correct procedure?

A That's right, and they don't agree with these sheets as we knew them.

DOCTOR BOIES: That's all.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I have one correction to make that the Secretary has asked me to make, not a correction but just information; that that telegram that Doctor Edgett had read off was a reply to Doctor Edgett's telegram of the 15th. Am I correct?

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q In other words, did you send a telegram to Secretary Shapiro or to the Department of Welfare in or around the 15th?

A Well, no.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: There is a telegram that they would not be responsible for—

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes; yes sir, that's right.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Will you clarify that?

A I'd forgotten that entirely. We wanted the Secretary to know that if Johnston—I can understand if the Secretary did not know the real situation there. I can appreciate that. Nobody can unless they live with these girls and know them individually, but we wanted him to know that we could not be responsible if he opened up Johnston Cottage and let that crowd out.

Q And is that what your telegram said?

A Yes.

Q And his telegram was in reply?

A Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: All right, we will recess the hearing until we go into executive session and decide when the hearings will be resumed.

AFTER RECESS

SENATOR PECHAN: A little announcement, the hearings will resume on Tuesday evening, April 19, at 7:00 o'clock. Now the reason for the lapse in time is that the Senate and the House are both recessed until the 18th, so when the House and Senate come back into session we will resume the hearing at the point where we left off with Doctor Edgett on the stand, and that will be on Tuesday evening, April 19.

Will you get your witnesses here that day, Doctor? We are going to try and conclude the following day.

(Whereupon, the hearing recessed at 4:15 p.m., to reconvene on Tuesday evening, April 19, 1955, at 7:00 p.m.)

(Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at 7:00 o'clock p. m.)

SENATOR PECHAN: Let us please come to order.

The Committee has decided that we will try to conclude these hearings sometime tomorrow afternoon. We are hoping that the witnesses and those who are going to question them will be as brief as possible. We want to get out all the facts, but we don't want to go all over the lot and maybe talk about things that are irrelevant to the subject before us. So we will stay as long as we can this evening and will resume in the morning and try to conclude tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Edgett you were on the stand. You have been sworn. If you will take this seat, we will resume where we left off the other day.

DR. CATHERINE DeETTE EDGETT, Recalled.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Will the Committee ask Dr. Edgett the following question:

Q When was the system of entering into the books, these books which have been talked about here the copy books, inaugurated?

SENATOR SCOTT: We will take them one at a time.

The Witness. Yes.

SENATOR SCOTT: Do you understand the question?

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A I believe it was at the opening of the cottage, October 16, 1952.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's the pink slips, is that what you are talking about?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, the books.

MR. TOMPKINS: Do you mean the little brown copy books, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The book of which I show the witness a copy.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A The books were not started—they were loose leaf sheets at first, and I am not sure of the date.

SENATOR SCOTT: Do we have those?

SENATOR PECHAN: Yes, I have those.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: May we get the date from those sheets?

SENATOR SCOTT: This is as a policy of the administration?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is correct.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think we had some testimony that the various attendants kept them on their own beforehand.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I believe the date is on the back, on the cardboard. I would ask the witness if that is what it indicates, February 2, 1953?

A I said I believed it was at the beginning of the cottage I don't know whether there are any more loose leaf sheets, or not.

Q Does the witness know when the cottage was opened originally?

A The cottage was opened October 16, 1952.

Q Will the witness say at whose suggestion these books and sheets were kept?

A They were kept.

Q But who suggested it?

A First at Mrs. Hooker's suggestion.

Q Will the witness say when they were kept at the suggestion of the institution, or Dr. Edgett, or Dr. Ireland?

A It was discussed in matron's meeting and I cannot tell the date.

Q Who was it that suggested it, the keeping of these books?

A I do not know what matron suggested it, but it was generally conceded to be a good idea.

Q Did the management of the institution suggest the keeping of these books or agree to the keeping of these books?

A I believe Dr. Ireland was present.

Q Dr. Ireland. Was the witness present?

A Yes.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that she herself on many occasions wrote in these books?

A Not on many occasions. In fact, I read them very infrequently.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q He said wrote, not read. Is that right, wrote?

A I wrote infrequently.

Q Will the witness say she did not read what was entered in these books whenever she came to the cottage?

A I didn't read those books. Very infrequently I picked them up; it hasn't been for a long time.

Q Will the witness say it is not part of the treatment of patients of the type that she had at Laurelton to talk with them and try to find out what their problems were or their disturbances were?

A That is a part, and I did so.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that part of the treatment at Johnston Cottage was an order on part of the witness, Dr. Edgett, that during solitary confinement no one was to talk to the patients?

A When the patient was hysterical and very upset, it has already been stated it was not advisable to further increase the child's difficulty by talking with her.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that she issued orders to the effect that generally, without exception, patients on solitary lists should not be talked to even by the attendants?

A They were to talk to them and ask them their needs, but not argue with them.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that it was her order to the matrons that no matron would talk to any patient who was on solitary list?

A That was the intent of the idea, to instruct the attendants that argument was not feasible.

Q I want to show the witness book No. 40. Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that book No. 40, under date of May 31st, at the top of the page contains the statement in the witness' own handwriting the question, "Why talk to Mildred Bruno? CDE"

A That is my writing.

Q Will the witness tell the Committee what there was in the book or the record which I have just shown which prompted her to make that entry?

A I cannot answer out of context—

Q Will the witness take that book and look two pages back and see whether there isn't a notation by one of the matrons that she talked to Mildred to find out what her trouble was and that the witness herself underlined the words with the same pen with which she wrote the question.

A That is not my writing and it is not the official book.

Q But will the witness say whether it isn't true—may I have the book, please—that in connection with the statement dated May 3, 1953, 2:30 to 11:00 p.m., the checking of girls for dispositions "I found all of them fine except for Mildred B., who was still crying and disturbing the entire ward who were busy writing letters. I tried talking to Mildred, but she became worse." Will the witness say whether it isn't true she read that statement and underlined the words with the same pen with which she wrote the question, underlined the words, "I tried talking to Mildred," and then wrote at the top of the page May 31, 1953, "Why talk to Mildred Bruno?"

A I did not write this. I do not know whether I underlined it or not, but Mildred Bruno was disturbed and, in my opinion, she should not have been talked to at that time.

Q Even though she was disturbed?

A You should know Mildred Bruno. Yes.

Q Will the witness say what she meant by the use of the words, "Use outside phone if inside is NG?"

A Why, the inside phone, the intercommunicating phones from the cottages to the office were probably out of order. So I told them to use the outside phone, which would get the operator.

Q Will the witness say that she did not read the previous pages dealing with this Mildred B. when she wrote the question, "Why talk to Mildred B?"

A That I cannot recall.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that she expressed absolute confidence in the integrity and in the ability of Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Odet and the other matrons at the hearings there when I was absent?

A Mrs. Hooker was a very excellent woman and we had confidence in her, but we tried to give all the supervision that our time allowed, and so did my staff.

Q Will the witness say that after she read these notes, will she answer whether she lost any of her confidence in the ability of Mrs. Hooker, and Odet and the other matrons?

A The lady's name is O'Dell.

Q O'Dell?

A She was second in the cottages for a while. I think I have gone over that very, very thoroughly, that you can't take these general things out of context and, not knowing the background of the girl, form a picture of the girl's personality or her difficulties. Each one we tried to treat individually, and I think these women as I expressed before, did their very, very best. I don't think I lost confidence in them at all.

Q Will the Committee ask the witness whether it isn't true that on June 15, 1953, it was recorded in these books that Dr. Edgett visited the second floor at 4:30 p.m., checked all the girls but the ones in solitary, and then changed some of the grades?

A I wouldn't know.

Q Well, is it true that the witness did change some of the grades of the girls from time to time?

A Occasionally I did, or occasionally the staff did. That was my job.

Q Will the witness tell the Committee what was the purpose of this system of putting people in solitary confinement, for what cause?

A They were put in solitary confinement, as had been stated many, many times, when they were assaultive, when they simply were too uncooperative to be outside the side rooms.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that there were certain set rules under which a patient would be put in solitary confinement for breaking certain rules, irrespective of their mental behavior or disorder?

A I don't think there was any—I know there was no definite ruling as to the girls' graduation, their personality, their mentality, or the time they went in. All were taken into consideration with each girl individually and the matter of—sometimes there were no girls in solitary confinement, sometimes there were one or two, and the emphasis upon solitary is quite contrary to the facts.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do I understand that the answer to Mr. Shapiro's question is, no?

A No, that's right.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that it was a set rule of the institution, set up by the witness, that any person who ran away was put in solitary at Johnston Cottage?

A No. In fact, the truants were very seldom sent to Johnston.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that on May 29, 1953, in Book No. 40 she wrote, "Probably too much attention paid to screamers and those who want attention. C. D. Edgett. Solitary list is important."?

A That has already been brought up in the evidence, and I said that is true and I explained it before.

Q Will the witness whether she read in the book and whether it isn't true there is recorded in the books on April 19th this statement, in Book 41, "Anna L. noisy, yelling out window, using profane language, quiet after Dr. Edgett told her she would get a needle if she wouldn't be quiet"?

A I don't know any Ann L.?

Q Anna E.

A Anna E.

SENATOR SCOTT. Was the question, did she write in the book?

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A All needles were not apomorphine, if that is the inference. When the doctor was there, we frequently gave all kinds of sedatives.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, I think it has been established that anything that is in those books has been authenticated, I mean, nobody has denied their signatures, and I think any place that Dr. Edgett's name is in there, and Mrs. Hooker, they have all indicated it is their signatures, and I think maybe we are wasting a little time.

THE WITNESS. If I wrote in there, I want to see it.

SENATOR SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think that the Secretary's question is in order and he may be leading up to a point. That is all right, but if he is going to ask her about her written notation in there, he should show it to her so that she can see whether she wrote it or not. If you will show her her handwriting, then you might ask her. She can't remember all of them.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I show the witness under date of April 19, 1953, "Anna L. noisy, yelling out window, using profane language, quiet after Dr. Edgett told her she would get a needle if she wouldn't be quiet." Does the witness recall that notation?

A That is not my writing.

Q Do you recall the notation? Does she recall the notation?

A No, I do not. But I can verify that with the pink sheet.

SENATOR SCOTT. Are there initials after that, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No. My notes seem to indicate it is her writing.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A What is that date, Mr. Secretary?

Q April 19, 1953.

A All right. This is in the "atrocity" book, "Elva L.

was put in straps. Dr. Edgett gave Elva a needle, apomorphine. Put in straps hands and feet. Mr. Waters and Mrs. S. helped."

And on the pink sheet, "restless all day, and at 1:30 I called Dr. Edgett. She came up and gave her apomorphine after she had refused to take medication by mouth." This is April 19, 1953? "Two men put her in straps. She ate a good supper and fell asleep and was calm during the night." At 1:30 she did get apomorphine and she ate a good supper and fell asleep.

Q What did the witness mean by saying that this was put in the "atrocity" book?

A This compilation.

Q Where did it take its name from, "atrocity" book? Who gave it that name and what does it mean?

A It is quite evident?

Q Quite evident?

A. Yes.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q May I follow that a little. I think there is quite a misunderstanding, Mr. Secretary. These things which you have compiled there and which you call an "atrocity" book is a book of your own making since these hearings have started?

A This is a book of my own making, yes, sir.

Q It is not a book of atrocities carried on—

A Oh, no. It was a compilation that Mr. Shapiro had, and I simply put his notations in there and then got the notations from the pink sheet.

Q In other words, you called it an "atrocity" book because of the alleged atrocities by Secretary Shapiro?

A That's right.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Well, does the witness say that she doesn't agree that some of these things she read are rightfully called atrocities?

A No.

Q Does the witness mean that beating a woman with the lid of a can is not an atrocity?

A You are taking that out of context. It was not a beating.

Q Hitting a woman over the hands, hitting a patient over the hands, with the lid of what is called a sanitary can in the witness' mind is not an atrocity?

A It is not an atrocity, because I know what went before it.

Q Does the witness say that the preceding recited in the book and just read, "Dr. Edgett gave Elva a needle, apomorphine. Put in straps hands and feet. Mr. Waters and Mrs. S. helped.", is not an atrocity?

A It is not.

Q Does the witness say that it is not cruelty or an atrocity to refuse to flush a toilet for one of the patients for two days straight?

A That I do not know. I do not know whether that is the truth or not.

Q The witness said that she has taken from my memo, these memorandums—will the witness say it doesn't appear in my memo that one of the patients didn't have her toilet flushed because she hadn't asked for it and two days later when she apologized it was flushed. Did the witness read that in the memorandum?

A I read that in the memorandum, but I do not know that it is true. It hasn't been proven.

Q But the witness will admit she has said she had confidence in the matrons who wrote in these books. Does the witness question the veracity of the statements that appeared in these books?

A I do some of them, yes.

Q Then the witness says that the person who wrote that statement in the book—she does not believe that it happened.

A I do not know.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, I think Dr. Edgett said that they were being taken out of context and she doesn't know the whole story. She did not deny the fact that somebody hit this—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. We are talking about something else now.

SENATOR PECHAN. Oh, I'm sorry.

SENATOR SCOTT. Let's refer to it and find where it is so we can go on from there.

MR. TOMPKINS. I think Dr. Edgett in her original statement stated there are times when the toilets might be off for a couple of days over the weekend when it was impossible to get a plumber.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, I think I should have a right to cross examine, and, gentlemen, I think we will get along much better. Certainly, I don't think that in a court of law the cross examination would be interrupted with all of counsel trying to give their idea of an explanation of a witness' question.

SENATOR SCOTT. Don't you think it is only fair when you are referring to certain statements to point out these statements to the witness?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. As soon as the witness testifies that she has no recollection of them, I will do that. I am sorry, I just wanted to save time.

(Secretary Shapiro examines the papers).

THE WITNESS. I think he is probably for the commode.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Yes, looking for the commode.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Dr. Edgett, did you have—

A Well, that's been gone over so many times. Presuming the truth of the statement, and the woman who signed that has not verified that that is her signature at all. The girl was extremely upset at that time, and I did not order any towel dipped in the commode and did not know about it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, I am not referring to that—

SECRETARY SCOTT. That wasn't the question. The question was the non-flushing of the toilet.

A. The non-flushing of the commodes.

Q The non-flushing—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am referring to a statement in the book, and I think the Committee will agree that all witnesses testified that their writing was in the book and that they had written in them. They did appear, there were three or four different witnesses who identified their writing.

Now, what I am talking about is the fact that a patient, because she wouldn't apologize, the matron refused to flush her toilet for two days.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think there was some testimony

along that line. I think we better find it so we know whose handwriting it was and who the girl was.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Assuming that to be so, would the witness say she would condone such conduct on the part of a matron?

A I do not know the background of that. Perhaps her toilet was flooded, perhaps it was choked.

Q Assuming that the record that I speak of reads that the toilet was not flushed because the patient had not apologized, and that two days later the record shows that having apologized and asked for the toilet to be flushed the matron did. Assuming that to be the fact, would the witness say she would condone such behavior on the part—such treatment on the part of a matron toward the patient?

A I do not know the full case of that at all. Perhaps it was not a matter of not just apologizing, perhaps the toilet was closed. But I never gave any order that the toilet should be closed except when they abused the privilege of the commodes.

Q Assuming it to be a fact that—

A I am not assuming it to be a fact.

Q I am asking the witness to assume it to be a fact that the toilet was not flushed for two days because the patient wouldn't apologize to a matron. Would the witness condone such conduct on the part of a matron?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, now, we are not going to base our decision on a lot of assumptions. What we want are facts. Was it fact?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, if you want me to waste the time and read it, I will be obliged to read everything. I assume that is the way the question will be put to other witnesses, because there have been a lot of questions put, and there have to be in a case like this, questions put at as to whether or not this lady would condone certain conduct.

THE WITNESS. I said that my orders were if the toilets overflowed, or the girls were abusing the privileges of the toilets, they were to be shut off. I did not give any length of time, and it was assumed that the toilets should be flushed when necessary. I know nothing any different.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, this witness has said when she read these books and what was written in these books, she almost had a heart attack. Will the witness tell—

THE WITNESS. That was Dr. Ireland.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q And when this witness was examined she also said that she was shocked at what she saw in the books. Will the witness say whether that is correct?

A That is correct.

Q Will the witness tell us what it was in the books that shocked her?

A About the only thing I read was the Ethel Norman and the towel dipped in the commode.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that she herself on a number of occasions used the wet towel on a number of patients?

A That is true.

Q Will the witness tell the Committee just what that means, using the wet towel on patients?

A That has been gone over.

Q I wasn't here, I didn't hear it. I wasn't here when the witness said how she used it, a wet towel on patients. What did she do with the towel? How did she use it on the patients?

A The towel was wet in clear water and the towel was placed over the patient's face to stop hysterical screaming, or to get the patient to open her mouth and take the medication. And the greatest difficulty was getting these girls to take their sedatives.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true when the towel was placed over the patient's face it was also wrapped around the back of her head?

A Not always.

Q On many occasions?

A I wouldn't say many.

Q Does the witness consider that—

A It depended on how strong the girl was and how difficult it was to hold her.

Q Will the witness say that there is any excuse, no matter what the condition of any patient, when the control of the toilets is in the hands of the matrons from the outside, that there is any excuse for not flushing the toilet after it has been used?

Assuming the patient to be of the most violent kind, a patient who has been violent and uses the toilet while the doors were locked and asked for the toilet to be flushed, is there any excuse why, or any reason why, that toilet should not be flushed?

A I wouldn't answer that no or yes, because I wouldn't know the circumstances. If the girl was going—had her bowl stopped up, her washbowl stopped up, and the water was turned on, she could flood the room. They have often threatened to take the stuff out of the commode and throw it on the attendants, I have seen it done and it isn't pleasant. I have seen feces thrown over attendants. I have seen it thrown out in the hall. I have seen it thrown through the srawer in the door.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that she has read a number of instances in these books, let's say several instances in these books, that the toilet was not flushed even though the patient requested it to be flushed?

A I read that.

Q Will the witness say whether it isn't true that the control of the water to these toilets was on the outside of the cells and within the control of the matron?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will the witness say whether there is any excuse, will she give us any excuse, for refusing to flush a toilet for a patient when requested, even if she is of the most violent kind?

A I have just answered that, or tried to.

Q Well, wouldn't it be the easiest way to flush the toilet and prevent this so-called throwing of things into corridor? Wouldn't that avoid it?

A I don't think so. The girl had promised, and she does those things.

Q So the witness says she condones the refusal of the matron to flush the toilets on request of the patients who are locked in the rooms.

A That is not true, that is a blanket statement.

Q I am asking the witness the question whether she condones the refusal of matrons to flush toilets at the request of patients?

A I am sorry, I just tried to answer it.

SENATOR SCOTT. It could be answered yes or no, Mr. Chairman.

THE WITNESS. It could not, I am sorry.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. All right, we will leave it.

SENATOR SCOTT. Couldn't you ask that question by asking under certain circumstances?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I say under any circumstances when the control of the flushing of the toilet is within the hands of the matron outside. I would like this witness to say whether under any circumstances there is any excuse for not flushing the toilet, flushing it and turning the water off immediately.

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, Mr. Secretary, you coudn't flush it if it were full of—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to argue. I have asked the witness a question. I think it is a perfectly proper question, and it is for her to answer and not the Chairman.

SENATOR PECHAN. I would like to ask a question, too.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, I would like to ask questions—

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, I have as much right to ask a question.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I think so too, but we should have some order of procedure.

SENATOR PECHAN. We can't give you all of the right, I would like to ask some questions.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am asking to follow the order, I am asking for same treatment as we give other witnesses.

SENATOR PECHAN. All right, you go ahead.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. If the witness doesn't want to answer the question, I won't press it.

THE WITNESS. I have answered it, I am sorry.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. All right, the witness says she has answered it.

THE WITNESS. I'm sorry.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Now, the witness has taken the memorandum, a copy of which I have handed to each Member of this Committee, with respect to what was written in these books and she has made some comparisons, as I understand, with the pink sheets.

Will the witness take the case of Elva L., which she discussed at the last meeting and tell us from her pink sheet what the record shows as to the time of confinement of Elva L. in Johnson Cottage? First, when did she arrive at Laurelton, according to the pink sheet record?

A Elva Love, arrived from Beaver County October 7, 1952, from the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, foster home, and the House of Good Shepherd.

Q Where did she first go? To what cottage did she first go on arrival?

A She probably went to Glover Cottage.

Q Will the witness say whether the record shows where she went?

A I didn't copy that part of the record.

Q What does the record show as to her first confinement in Johnston Cottage?

A She went to Johnston Cottage March 19, 1953. She was then in Cottage 11, that was, of course, five months after arrival. She tried to push Edna Walker down the stairs, it was very serious. The girls caught Edna. Elva says she is going to kill her. She had been in the sewing room two months, also gymnasium, choir and so on, so she had a little training.

Q So she was then put in Johnston Cottage?

A That's right.

Q Was she put in straps at that time?

A I do not know.

Q What does the record show with respect to the periods of time and the lengths of time that Elva L. was put in straps?

A On the day after she arrived in Johnston Cottage she complained of a stomach ache and her temperature was down. It was up to 99.2 at 4:00 p. m., and she was taken to the hospital. Then she was returned from the hospital two days later by Dr. Theilacker, a girl, Mrs. Snook and Mr. Hauser. Elva cried. Later she tried to tear her sheets, and blankets and mattress. Permisison was then given to strap her in bed.

Now, that is in the attendant's book.

On the pink sheet it says she was returned from the hospital by Dr. Theilacker, two men and an aide, crying, and at 2:30 a. m. does not want to stay in Johnston. Started to tear sheets and blankets, got permission to take off sheets and blankets, she tore the mattress. Got permission to take her out and strap her. She ate her dinner and finally quieted and fell asleep. At 1:30 p.m. got out of straps. Put back in and then called the attendants name and said she would kill her if she ever got out of straps. Her mattress was given to her about 6:00 p. m. She was cooperative, but demanding. Says she has terrible dreams during her sleep. Was awake only once during the night. Then on the 23rd she was out of restraint. So that was one day she was in.

Q How long? She was in one day?

A That's right. And she was out twice, and I guess they left her out, as far as the record shows.

But on the 23rd, also, she didn't eat much breakfast, but had a nice serving for dinner. Then she was a bit nasty. At 2:00 p. m. refused to talk to Dr. Theilacker. Back in straps and made threats to kill and attempted to chew the straps.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, all I want to know from her record, what were the periods of time she was confined in straps.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

A I am wasting your time, sir, to try to show you, if you want to know, about the background of this girl and why she was put in straps.

Q At the moment I am only asking and inquiring as to how long she was in straps. I will have no objection to you making an explanation, if you want to.

A All right. Then on the 24th, Dr. Theilacker took her out of straps about 2:00 p. m. So that was one day she was in and one day she was out. On the 28th she was taken out of straps—I don't know when she was put in, it doesn't say.

Q Does the record show she was put in on April 24th—or is it March we are talking about?

SENATOR SCOTT. April.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q April 24th.

A Oh, you are talking about April?

Q No, the date that you were reading.

A It was March.

Q March 23rd she was put in straps. This is the next record showing that on the 28th—

A She was taken out on the 24th.

Q The 24th. And put back in?

A Then she was put back in on the 24th and put back in on the 28th.

Q All right. When was the next time she was put back in again?

A On the 30th she was out of straps.

Q Then was she in from the 28th to the 30th?

A I believe so. Now, this is the pink sheets, you know.

Q That's right. I want you to read from the pink sheets.

A That's right.

Q When was she put back in straps, according to the pink sheet?

A I believe on the 6th.

A The 6th of April she was put in again, was very nasty to anyone who tried to talk to her. Dr. Theilacker, Mrs. Zimmerman, Miss Jolly and a man put her in straps on the 6th.

Q How long did she stay?

A The 8th of April. On the 10th she was out of another strap, and she was partly out on the 10th.

Q Out of one strap?

A She was out of another strap on the 10th, so she was in on the 6th and she was out of the second strap on the 10th, and out of the last strap on the 12th.

Q When was she again put back in straps?

A On the 19th.

Q How long did she stay in straps?

A She was out on the 20th by one hand and put back. Then on the 22nd she was out with one hand.

Q Was that hand put back again?

A Called doctor on duty and she came up and put her in again.

Q How long did she stay in straps that time?

A I do not believe I can tell when she came out, but she went in again on the 30th.

Q Of what?

A April.

Q How long did she stay?

A Oh, I don't know just how long she stayed in there. On the 30th she was out again all the way.

Q Until when?

A Well, she went to—she was in again that same day. The doctor returned and put her in straps. I wasn't the doctor on duty. On the 5th she was out.

Q Does the record indicate then that this patient was in from the 30th of April until the 5th of May, the pink record.

A On the 4th it says she is out.

Q Until the 4th of May?

A The 4th of May.

Q Then she was put back again on the 5th, is that what the record shows?

A No.

Q When was she next put bark, according to the pink record?

A Well, on June 15th she was out, she was down in the OT class.

Q Is there anything in the record—

A No. I am going, sir, I am down to July now.

Q Will the witness say whether there is anything in the record to indicate that this patient was out of straps from May 4th until June 5th?

A There is no record on June 5th.

Q June 4th?

A June 4th she was out of straps.

Q Is there anything in the record to indicate she was not in straps from May 4th until June 4th?

A No, there is not.

Q Now, will the witness—

A In fact, there is no pink sheet notation between April 30th and May 4th.

Q Will the witness take the case of Ethel N. and tell the Committee when Ethel N. came to Laurelton.

A She came to Laurelton January 7, 1953, from the Women's Christian Alliance in Philadelphia, where she has been four times and foster home placements between residences.

Q Where did she go first at Laurelton, to what cottage?

A They all go to—I know this one went to Glover Cottage. She went to the hospital—

Q How long did she stay?

A She went to the hospital and then to Glover Cottage, and she was extremely despondent at Glover Cottage because she had been lied to about where she was going, and we put her in the hospital and got her quiet and sent her back to Glover Cottage.

Q She first came to Laurelton when?

A January 7, 1953.

Q When does the pink sheet show she first went to Johnston Cottage?

A 1-18-53.

Q What happened to her on that day?

A She was too noisy at Glover Cottage.

Q No, I say what happened to her at Johnston Cottage? Was she put in straps?

A I do not believe so.

Q Does the record show it?

A I don't have the full record on this.

Q Do you have the pink sheet?

A No.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is my recollection, Mr. Chairman that the witness compared this case with the pink sheets and the sheet I gave to the Committee.

THE WITNESS. Is there anything there, Mr. Secretary, on 1-18-53 about Ethel Norman?

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q No. I am asking when does the pink sheet first show she was put in straps?

MR. TOMPKINS. Aren't the pink sheets available on that?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. She has them right there.

THE WITNESS. No, I haven't the pink sheets.

MR. TOMPKINS. Well, where are the pink sheets?

SENATOR PECHAN. I thought we had the pink sheets available.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. This witness previously had testified on this very case that she had compared the pink sheets with the statements in the books.

THE WITNESS. Not in the books, sir. I never had them.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. With my compilation.

THE WITNESS. Oh, yes, your compilation.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I want the witness to tell me to what extent she has verified the keeping of Ethel N. in straps?

A Why, your sheet on 4-9-53, there is no notation in the pink book, and there is no notation of her being in straps. On the 6th she was in straps.

Q The 6th of what?

A The 6th of April, 1953, and there is no notation on the pink sheet.

Q Is there any notation on the pink sheet at all as to when this patient was put in straps at Johnston Cottage?

A Not on that occasion.

Q On any occasion while she was there?

A Well, on the 12th I gave her paraldehyde by hypo, that was a needle, and—

Q The 12th of what?

A 12th of April. That is the first of your notation which has a parallel notation on the pink sheet. She began screaming, and you say whether it is in those books. "Ethel Norman began screaming and yelling around 12:00 and wouldn't take her medicine. I called Mr. Gunther around 1:00, and Helen Bechtel and we tried to give it to her but she kicked a bit. I called Dr. Edgett at 1:45. She came up and held her while I put the pill in her mouth. She then used a wet sheet to subdue her."

This is what actually happened. Now, that wet sheet, we have heard a lot about the efficiency of wet packs. Dr. Edgett, now this is the pink sheet, gave Ethel paraldehyde by hpo, assisted by two attendants and three girls, and Dr. Edgett gave her a pat and spoke nicely about her mother. Could never control her. Now, that was a wet pack and, believe me, it is a job in the cottage. And you probably will recall way back to a couple of years ago that a decision was reversed against a doctor in a mental hospital because he did not supervise carefully a wet pack. So it cannot be given in Laurelton without a doctor and an attendant while it is given, during the pack and when it is taken out.

Now, on the 18th she got out of straps, and according to Mr. Shapiro's compilations and on the pink sheet she said she had a pain in her head and didn't feel like herself, thinks she must tear up things. And at 5:00 a.m. she began to get nasty. At 9:00 a.m. I called Dr. Edgett, she feels she must do something, does not want to do anything wrong. Restless and nasty, out of one strap at one time. Got calm about 2:30 p.m. and wrote a nice letter to her father. Now she is out of straps or she couldn't write a letter.

Q What date is that?

A That's the 18th. You won't find that, Mr. Shapiro, because this is the pink sheet I am reading. At 6:30 read her Bible, at 8:00 p.m. out of straps and went hysterical. I don't know how she wrote a letter and was in straps. Dr. Theilacker gave her medicine, she was here for another girl, slept most of the night. Now, she was seen twice that day, once by myself and once by the other physician.

Then there were three of the compilations with no notations on the pink sheet, so I am sure the doctor was taking care of her.

Q So we get back to the question? The book, No. 41, says that on April 12th Ethel Norman began screaming, yelled around 12:00 o'clock, she would not take her medicine. I called Mr. Gunther around 1:00, she kicked and bit, I called Dr. Edgett at 1:45, she came up and held her while I put the pill in her mouth and then I used the wet towel to subdue her?

A Wet sheet, sir.

Q All right, wet sheet to subdue her. Now, that is April 12th?

A And I also said a wet sheet was a wet pack, you see.

Q I understand that. I am not raising any question about that.

A All right, sir.

Q Does your record, the pink sheet, show that?

A Yes, sir, that is what I just read, the pink sheet.

Q Now, does your record show whether on April the 12th, does the doctor's record show, whether Ethel Norman was in restraint?

A It doesn't show that.

Q Does it show that—

A But she had a pack, so she couldn't have been in restraint.

Q Does the record show whether she was in restraint from April 12th to April 18th?

A I do not have the whole pink sheets, all I have is your notations.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Can't we get those pink sheets? Where are these pink sheets, anyhow? If we want to talk about them, let's get the pink sheets.

THE WITNESS. We're just taking things out of—contempt. The whole pink sheet ought to speak for itself.

SENATOR PECHAN. And I think, you, Mr. Secretary, ought to read from the pink sheet, that's the official record. We have wasted an hour here and haven't proven a thing.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That is a matter of opinion, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN. You haven't proven anything to me.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am not trying to prove anything to you. We want to get this straight at the beginning.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO.

Q Dr. Edgett, if you had known that toilets had not been flushed for two days at a time, would you have condoned it?

SENATOR PECHAN. You have asked that question, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I didn't get a satisfactory answer from the witness.

SENATOR PECHAN. How's that?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I would like to have a ruling from the Committee. There is a committee of eight here, and I think that I'm entitled to ask questions without interruption. If you are going to do that, I will tell you very frankly I see no point in my asking questions, because it will take twice as much time if I am interrupted every time. If you want to go by the rule of evidence, then we ought to get away from this—

SENATOR PECHAN. That's exactly what we want.

THE WITNESS. I will have to know the circumstances to say yes or no.

SENATOR SCOTT. That's an answer to your question.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO.

Q Now, the doctor said that there were certain things

in this record that shocked her and she didn't know about them. That is corect, is it not?

A That is correct.

Q And the Doctor said that Dr. Edgett did not know that Dr. Ireland did not know about them. That is correct, isn't it?

A You will have to ask her.

Q The witness was present when Dr. Edgett said some of these things to—Dr. Ireland said she too didn't know about?

SENATOR PECHAN. You may ask Dr. Ireland that question, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I wasn't here when she was—

SENATOR PECHAN. You may ask her that question now.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am asking this witness if she heard Dr. Ireland say that she, Dr. Ireland, didn't know about these things she read in these books. Did the witness hear that?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q The witness was here when some of the Board Members testified, and did the witness hear them say that they did not know about these things?

A Yes.

Q Will the witness, being the assistant superintendent, whose business it was to know about these things, tell the Committee—

A It was my business to know. I had said I had the responsibility.

Q Book 21—if you want to see it, I will show it to you, and I think you have seen it on my memo—contains the following statement: "Mrs. Zebley said over the phone that Dr. Edgett had given permission to keep the food away that the patients like the best (those who eat only what they like) for the time being. Called Dr. Edgett about the feeding problem. Says evidently these girls want a show and they could starve a bit. Says she will take the responsibility." Did the witness see that in the book?

A I read it in your context, but that is not so.

Q That is not true?

A That is not true.

Q Yet it was written in one of the books by one of the people that you said you had confidence in, wasn't it?

A I said I had confidence in the matron and the assistant matron.

MR. TOMPKINS. Who is the matron who wrote that in the book?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am sorry, sir, I don't know and I don't think the witness knows. We examined the witnesses sort of wholesale on—

MR. TOMPKINS. We didn't examine all of those attendants.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think your question, Mr. Shapiro, when you asked her about confidence, you mentioned two or three people, Mrs. Hooker, and two or three others as to the confidence in them.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Maybe she can help us out.

THE WITNESS. I will be glad to.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO.

Q Will the witness state, whose handwriting these words are in beginning, "Mrs. Zebley said?"

A It is not signed and I do not recognize it.

Q Will the witness say that she would not have issued such an order?

A I would have to know what it is about. If I had a child—the way my brother and I were raised, if we cried for our ice cream and didn't eat our mashed potatoes, we didn't get our ice cream.

Q Does the witness make the statement that she said these patients could starve?

A I never said that.

Q This book contains the statement, "Called Dr. Edgett about the feeding problem, says evidently these girls want a show and they could starve a bit. Says she will take the responsibility for the patients starving a bit?

A Starving a bit?

Q Yes.

A I don't think they starved.

Q Well, did you take the responsibility?

A I don't know. I don't recognize that order at all.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO.

Q The question now, Mr. Chairman, is put to the witness whether she took the responsibility for permitting the patients to starve a bit, as it is written in the book.

A I have never taken the responsibility for a patient to starve. I don't think—

Q Book Number 16, July 4, 1954, contains this statement: "Barbara S., Annabelle J., Florence D. and Sara S. may only have commode flushed in the morning, once a day, may only have small amount of water to wash only in the morning and bedtime. Positively no soap to wash. This shall be done until further notice due to their behavior." Does the witness recognize the handwriting in that book?

A No, sir. That is not my orders.

Q Did the witness know of this?

A No.

Q Would she have condoned it had she known of it?

A No.

Q The next statement there is, "Barbara S. and Annabelle J. may not have commodes flushed at all because they run over downstairs." Did the witness know about this?

A (The witness does not answer).

Q The question was, does the witness recall giving such an order?

A I don't recall giving such an order, but the context of this is clearly within my memory. On July 1, 1954, Florence Dougherty, Sarah Stewart, Barbara Silvas, Annabelle Jennings, Mildred Bruno and a few more of them were demolishing the insides of their cells and shaking the doors, so the two of them were nearly off the hinges. That was the night we called one state policeman. He wouldn't go into their rooms without another one and waited until we got another man up there. So—

Q What was that date?

A July 1, 1954. And those girls had this temper tantrum for quite a few days.

Q Does the witness recall this order, "Since Mildred Bruno broke her wooden spoon, Dr. Edgett says all girls who carry on do not need spoons. Says they can eat with their fingers?" Does the witness recall that order?

A I am not clearly sure whether that is my order or not, but that would be within my idea of training.

Q You would consider that treatment a training, wouldn't you?

A Yes, sir, I would.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

There is a possibility that you did give that order, then?

A Yes.

Q And the previous order that—

A I would think that was within the context of the treatment, I think discipline is part of the treatment. I wouldn't let a child of mine break up dishes or spoons.

Q Did the witness ever give orders that persons should be confined in solitary and be on solitary diet indefinitely?

A No, sir.

Q Did the witness see this statement in the book on June 11th, in Book 39, Caroline Lewis is on solitary indefinitely. Do. O'Dell gets only dry diet?"

A I don't know who put her on solitary and I—

Q The question is, did the witness see this?

A No.

Q Would the witness have condoned such conduct?

A I would like to know what went before it, but I don't like the word "indefinitely."

Q That is what I am questioning. Would the witness have condoned putting anybody, any of those patients, on solitary confinement and dry diet, indefinitely?

A No, sir. I think that was a mistake in the notation. That's Lewis, is it. Caroline Lewis? What was the date?

Q Caroline L.

A No, I don't have anything on her. Caroline Lewis had some very severe and disturbed spells.

Q Irrespective of that, the witness, as a doctor, would she at any time have condoned placing a person on solitary confinement and dry diet indefinitely?

A For the third time, I am saying, no.

Q Well, that answers the question. Now, Book 18—Book 40, you have seen it in my memorandum: "The priest is to hear confession outside girls' door. She can kneel inside her door and he on the outside (he could use a cushion) at the door ventilator. No attendant is to unlock the T doors for him." Did the doctor give these orders?

A No, sir.

Q Does the doctor approve such—

A I went up to see the priest one night—

Q Does the doctor approve of this?

A No.

Q And would not condone it if she had known it.

A I have the very best relations with the priest.

Q But the doctor would not condone such conduct if she had know it? (Book 10 contains the statement, which I think the witness has read, September 17, 1954: "When the Rabbi visits Freda Levin, please supervise and listen very carefully what is said. If she tells him any false reports or any misbehavior, close the tray door and visit is over. These orders came over phone from Mrs. Zebley." Did Dr. Edgett give these orders?

A No. Mrs. Zebley didn't give those orders, either.

Q The book contains that statement, does it not?

A The story is a long one about that—

Q My question is, does the book contain that statement?

A I don't know. I don't know who signed it, or anything about it.

SENATOR PECHAN. Are you through with that line of questioning?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I don't know what line of questioning you—

THE WITNESS. That is purely within my memory of what was said over the phone.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Let's get the book.

A It is book No. 40, September 17, 1954.

Q No, I have the book, it is book No. 10. I show you book No. 10 and I ask you whether you recognize that as Mrs. Zebley's handwriting—the right hand side?

A No, that is not hers and it is not signed. It is not signed and it is not proven.

Q This book contains the statement: "When the Rabbi visits Freda Levin, please supervise and listen very carefully what is said. If she tells him any false reports or any misbehavior, close the tray door and visit is over. These orders came over phone from Mrs. Zebley." Did the witness give Mrs. Zebley such an order?

A Mrs. Zebley did not phone that order.

Q I say, did the witness give Mrs. Zebley such an order?

A No.

Q Would she have given such an order?

A No.

Q Would she have condoned such conduct?

A No.

Q Then she knew nothing about it?

A I knew something about it.

Q She knew nothing about the fact that this had happened, as reported in this book.

A Yes, I knew the incident.

Q I am asking the witness to say whether in her knowledge such a thing had happened.

A No, Do you want to hear the other—

(Discussion off the record between the Member of the Committee.)

SENATOR PECHAN. Go ahead.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A This Freda Levin was a very great problem to our good Rabbi who visited every Thursday, and she was a girl who needed a great deal of counsel. Her family had bothered the Rabbi a great deal and he saw the girl every Thursday to try to give her counsel, and she was not responding as he wished. When she went to Johnston Cottage he came into the office where we both were present and asked if he should go up—it says Rita Levin here, but it isn't—and we told him he had a perfect right to do so, if the girls bothered him too much he should end the visit. And that was probably what was phoned. He was very welcome in all cottages, and the attendants, of course, were to help him with the girl.

Q Did the witness, Dr. Edgett, read in these books on several occasions where patients complained about their arms and hands being swollen because of the tightness of the straps and the matrons refused to loosen the straps?

A Mr. Showalterr testified and several people have testified that girls always complained, that they tried to irritate their wrists in these straps and they were continually complaining, but the order is that they should be visited every hour and see if there is anything really authentic in their complaints.

Q My question was, did the doctor read in these books statements to the effect—

A Yes, I read that in those books.

Q If the doctor had known that this was going on, she would have stopped it?

A I did not know it was going on.

Q If she had known it was going on, would she have stopped it?

A Stopped what?

Q Would she have ordered the straps to be loosened?

A That was the general order, sir.

Q I say, if the doctor had known that they were not that matrons were not loosening the straps, when the girls complained—

A I did not know that they were not loosened.

Q If the doctor had known that matrons were not loosening straps when the hands and feet were being swollen and the patients were complaining, would she have stopped such customs and ordered the loosening of the straps?

A You are pre-supposing that is true.

Q I am, that's right. Assuming that that was so, I am asking you whether you would have stopped it.

A If the girl had a swollen arm or it is irritated. There are also notations in there which I have read in your excerpts which say that the straps were loosened and that the straps were padded, and the straps were changed, so it was attended to. And that was our orders.

Q Well, suppose it wasn't, the doctor would have seen to it that they were?

A Yes.

Q There are instances that the doctor read in the book where after complaints of three days, the books seem to indicate that nothing was done until the ankle became swollen. Isn't that true?

A That is what the book says, but I don't know that it is true.

Q That's right. But the doctor would not condone such conduct?

A I said I wouldn't.

Q And that was one of the things, is it not, that shocked the doctor when she saw these things in the book?

A That didn't shock me.

Q It didn't shock you?

A No, because I knew the basis of that. I have been through that for 17 years.

Q Did the doctor see in book No. 27 on October 27th, this statement: "When I came on duty at 11:30 p.m. Alberta Smith began yelling for me to flush her toilet and give her a drink. She cursed and yelled and pounded her door nearly all night. I gave her a drink at 5:00 o'clock this morning. The foam was oozing from her mouth, but I didn't flush her commode as Mrs. O'Dell said that the day attendant should flush it." Did the doctor see that in the book?

A I didn't see it in the book. I told you, sir, I didn't read the books.

Q I thought the doctor said she had compared the books and her pink sheets as well.

A I am sorry, I didn't have those books, sir.

SENATOR SCOTT. I think that we ought to establish the time when did she see the books. Do you mean while she was on duty up there, or right now?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Since, Since.—

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q The doctor has never seen these books?

A No, sir.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Your only knowledge of the contents of those books—

A Is from Mr. Shapiro's excerpts.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q And the doctor is saying she never read these books?

A I have not said I have never read them. Several times I said I read them occasionally.

Q All right. Now, did the doctor see that entry in the book?

A No.

Q If the doctor had known such a thing had occurred, would she have condoned it?

A I am sorry, I have forgotten what it is about.

Q "When I came on duty at 11:30 p.m. Alberta Smith was yelling for me to flush her toilet," and so forth, the foam was oozing from her mouth, I gave her a drink at 5:00 o'clock in the morning and I wouldn't flush her toilet. Would the doctor have condoned such conduct, such treatment.

A I don't know why she didn't flush it.

Q That is not my question, Would the doctor have condoned such treatment?

A If the toilet was flushable, I think it should have been done.

Q Would the doctor have condoned the withholding of water from 11:00 o'clock in the evening until 5:00 o'clock in the morning from any patient for any reasons?

A What was it?

Q I say, would the doctor condone withholding water from a patient from 11:00 o'clock in the morning—from 11:00 o'clock at night until 5:00 o'clock in the morning for any reason?

A I wouldn't need a drink from 11:00 to 5:00, I don't know why the patient would.

Q I am satisfied, if you want that to be your answer.

A I don't know why she didn't. I think it is quite common when a child goes to bed that it says, "Mom, I want a drink." And in 15 minutes, "Mom, I want something else, I wan to go to the toilet."

Q These records show that upon a number of occasions the doctor tube fed patients. Will the doctor say what was the reason for that?

SENATOR PECHAN. I think she established that in her testimony when you were present at the last time.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. But I am entitled to cross examine her on that.

SENATOR PECHAN. Oh, no, you are not entitled to cross examine. You are entitled to ask her questions. This is not a court trial, Mr. Secretary. We are trying to get information as to whether or not these ladies condoned inhumane treatment.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I would like the Committee to tell me whether I can ask the questions. I have asked—I don't want to argue. I have asked the question, what was the reason for tube feeding patients?

SENATOR PECHAN. She told us.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. But I would like to hear it.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I object.

MR. TOMPKINS. She demonstrated it here.

SENATOR PECHAN. Yes, she demonstrated it.

MR. BOIES. Now, wait a minute. No person has been stopped from asking any question that they wanted to ask. If the Secretary says he hasn't heard the answer, he has the right to ask the question and get an answer.

SENATOR PECHAN. We are going all over the lot.

MR. BOIES. We have been going all over the lot for three weeks. The question is perfectly pertinent.

SENATOR PECHAN. I am trying to get some order out of chaos.

SENATOR FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I submit to you he is not entitled to do that. The witness, I recall very distinctly, made a demonstration because the newspaperman took a picture of it. She said, "Do you want to see this?"

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I wasn't here at that time, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING. Well, you can read the testimony, sir, just the same as anybody else.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Suppose I do. Can't I ask a question about it?

SENATOR FLEMING. I think you cannot, sir. I think you are monopolizing too much of the time.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I don't want to argue with anybody. I want the Committee to rule on that question.

MR. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Chairman, I don't know what the Secretary is leading up to, but I think he should be entitled to ask that question.

SENATOR PECHAN. If it doesn't take all night. He has had the witness for about an hour and a half, when you said you had about six or seven questions.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I never said that at all. We were talking about other witnesses, we were talking about expert witnesses. You know you have the power to stop me at any time you want to.

SENATOR PECHAN. I can't bring everything up to a vote every time something arises. I think the Chair has some prerogatives to say when a question is being repeated, and repeated, and repeated. I think you should be fair with the Committee. We want to finish this.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Let's not be personal about it. When you charge me with unfairness, I am not going to argue, I don't want to get into a personal argument. I have a definite reason for asking this question.

SENATOR PECHAN. All right, sir. Go ahead. I'll allow you that. Go ahead.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A Tube feeding, as you refer to it, Mr. Shapiro, is undoubtedly—

Q I want to know what is the purpose? I don't want an argument or a long answer, because the Committee is right, we shouldn't waste time. Why do you tube feed patients?

A To give them nourishment.

Q To prevent starvation, is that it?

A That's right.

Q When should that be done then, every meal or after a patient refuses one meal—

A The rule has always been every three meals and when it says in there one meal it is a fallacy.

Q Then you did read the statement?

A No, I am sorry. I read your excerpts.

Q It is true, is it not? That is why I asked the question that no tube feeding should be given unless there is danger of starvation? Isn't that correct?

A Not danger of starvation, sir. We wouldn't let them go that far.

Q Why?

A That wouldn't be humane.

Q Would it be humane to tube feed a patient after every meal which she refused to take?

A That wasn't done.

Q I said, would it be humane to do that?

A No, it wouldn't be necessary.

Q You know, do you not, that the excerpts that I presented in my papers show that an order was issued that patients who refused to their food should be fed after each time they refused it?

A I do not know that that was an order and I do not believe the doctor made that order, and it isn't signed. It wasn't signed.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, will you show us that?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Yes, sir, I propose to.

THE WITNESS. It wasn't my order, anyway.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I didn't say it was yours, and I am not interested in whose order it was at the moment.

(Recess declared from 8:45 p. m. to 8:52 p. m.)

DR. CATHERINE DeETTE EDGETT, Recalled.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q In Book No. 18, as of June 10, 1954, can you tell me in whose handwriting this item appears:

"June 10, 1954. Dr. R. says that we shall report every meal each girl refuses as soon as she refuses it, and she will be tube fed."

In whose handwriting will the witness say that is?

A It is not signed, sir, and I cannot recognize. Yes, it is JBO down here.

Q Does the witness recognize the handwriting?

A I couldn't be sure of it.

Q But it is signed?

A It is JBO.

Q What does that mean?

A Oberlin, I presume.

Q Will the witness say who is Dr. R.?

A Dr. Riekstein.

Q Did the witness give such an order to Dr. R.?

A No.

Q Would she have condoned such conduct, such treatment, if she had known it?

A The patient wasn't—it wasn't carried out—

Q I am merely asking if the doctor would have condoned such treatment if she had known it, if she had known it was being done?

A If I had known they were being tube fed after—

Q After every meal that they missed?

A It would not have been—

SENATOR SCOTT. Let me ask a question, Mr. Secretary. There is no proof that it has been done?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I say to you very frankly that these witnesses have identified these books and these books are supposed to contain records of what was done. If the parties did not know what was in these books and if the parties are now saying that the things

that are in these books are wrong, then somebody should have known about it.

SENATOR SCOTT. I understand what you read there are some instructions. There is nothing you have read to me that has proved that those instructions were carried out.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, if you go into the record, you will find in my excerpts tube feeding of two or three patients after every meal, and I don't want to go into the details. I presented you with that. But it is my position and I quote it to you, that one girl was tube fed almost after every meal. If you want to wait, I can produce it for you, but I say you can find it in your record.

SENATOR SCOTT. It's in our records?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. In the record that I presented to you, excerpts from these books, you will find almost every meal, or after each meal, a Martha W., she was tube fed at 2:00 o'clock in the day, at 3:30 in the afternoon she was tube fed, and vomited one after the other.

MR. TOMPKINS. Where are the clinical records?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am not talking about clinical records.

MR. TOMPKINS. Well, I think we will have to go—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. If you want to throw these books out because everybody has testified they are records of what happened and the women who were here so testified that they wrote those things, and that's what they did, and they said they considered the treatment in answer to my question. I went over some of these things with Mrs. Hooker and I asked her, did you consider these things treatment or punishment, and she said treatment.

SENATOR SCOTT. I would rather have you present the facts even if it takes a little longer than to present this purely as the directions or the instructions.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. What I am trying to do is to find out from this woman whether if she knew of these things that were written in these books, she would have condoned them. That is the only thing. I am not going to charge her with responsibility for them, but I do say somebody should have known what was going on and what was being written in the books. And that's the only thing that I can ask this woman, when she said she never read the book.

MR. BOIES. The Secretary didn't ask Dr. Edgett whether it was true or not. He is asking whether she would condone it.

MR. TOMPKINS. It is an assumption.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is not an assumption unless you want to disregard these things that are before you, these witnesses who were already before you who told about these things being done.

MR. TOMPKINS. Nobody has as yet established that after every meal—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, of course, I haven't gone into the details of every item, but if you want to say to me that you want proof of facts by witnesses themselves that they did write in these books and that the things that were reported in their handwriting were done, if you are going to say because I didn't go into detail with each one of them and because somebody comes here and says, now, I don't believe it was done, that you are going to disregard the books—

SENATOR PECHAN. I think the two doctors were in charge and I think any tube feeding that was done was done by a doctor. I think the fair question would be, did you ever after missing one meal, administer tube feeding?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I haven't gone into that with this doctor, she has already said she didn't do it. I am not saying she did do it. I am not saying she did do it, I am saying somebody is responsibie for what was going on, whether she did it or someone else—

SENATOR PECHAN. The two doctors have assumed that responsibility.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's right. They said so. Now I am trying to show that if things went on, at least, if they didn't know they should have known. That's all I am trying to show. Here is a record of the institution, kept by persons employed there, who said this is an order that we got. And here are the records which I have shown you and which I have quoted from the book. You have had these books for a long time, the Committee has for a number of days—

MR. TOMPKINS. Oh, no. No, we have not.

SENATOR PECHAN. Those books have been up in your office.

MR. TOMPKINS. Those books were not up there since the last adjournment.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, at least Senator Scott these books. Senator Scott had these books at my request to compare with my memorandum for several days. They were available, and they will be available, I haven't concealed these books. And Senator, if you remember, there was an argument and I said the Senator was entitled to go over these books before we went into these things.

SENATOR SCOTT. They were available.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Now, what I am saying is, instead of wasting time, you can correct me in the report. You will find and I can call it to your attention where time after time within a half dozen hours, eight or ten hours, one of these patients was tube fed one right after the other.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think when we get the transcript and all these records that you have given, when we make our report, if we find it, we will certainly—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I have no objection to doing it now. Don't misunderstand me.

SENATOR PECHAN. I know you don't.

MR. TOMPKINS. I think the patient should be identified so when we come to study these in preparation of our report we will have all the records.

SENATOR SCOTT. That was the point I was making originally. I think we ought to identify these people.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. All right. The name is Mildred B.

MR. BOIES. What difference does it make if it was Joe Blow if it was done? All we are trying to do is get an answer whether the doctor would condone it or whether she wouldn't condone it. That would only take a yes or no answer.

SENATOR SCOTT. It would have to be proven first that it was done. That's what I am interested in. That's what I want you to do.

MR. BOIES. It doesn't have to be proved at all. If I asked you would you help to hang a man, you could say yes, I would or, no, I wouldn't.

SENATOR PECHAN. What has that got to do with this case?

MR. BOIES. That was the question the man asked.

SENATOR PECHAN. To me it's just as senseless as asking whether she would help hang a man at midnight tonight as it would be—

MR. BOIES. It is not your question, Senator. The Secretary asked the question. All she has to do is say yes or no. That's all she has to do, say yes or no.

SENATOR PECHAN. She has said it repeatedly.

MR. BOIES. I didn't hear her answer the last question.

MR. TOMPKINS. Well, I think the patient should be identified so we can tie the patient's entire case together when we study the report.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. What you want is the page reference, by name, so it will help you to pick up the story.

SENATOR PECHAN. I would like to have you do this, maybe it will help you, Mr. Secretary, and I am sure it will help the Committee. If after these hearings are concluded tomorrow, and if you want to strengthen any of your case and you want to identify these people, we will be only too happy when we consider the report to see that your information will be considered by the Committee as a whole.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I don't want to strengthen my case, Mr. Senator, I only want to give you what I think will help you to consider the question which is before you.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think the witness has been cooperative with us.

THE WITNESS. Was this patient Martha Shubert?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. There are several patients.

THE WITNESS. I have Martha Shubert's record before me.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Here in September 22nd at 3:30 in the afternoon Dr. Edgett tube fed Mildred B. She did not eat her supper.

SENATOR PECHAN. Do you have a notation of what happened to her that lunch and that breakfast?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Now, just wait a minute.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A You will find the notes later on on Mildred B. that I let her go two days without it because she was well nourished. I never fed anyone after one meal.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. You will find on September 24th in the morning Dr. Edgett tube fed Mildred B. another notation on September 24th at 2:15. I don't find it here, but it's on page 10 in my memorandum and refers to Book No. 33. That is sufficient to give you a notation where it is.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Now I would like to repeat the question whether—

THE WITNESS. Mr. Shapiro, are you sure that was not a different book on the second floor, a double notation?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, I am talking about the record.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I want to ask the witness the question against whether she would have condoned tube feeding after each meal which the patient refused to take?

A I said no, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS. Now, I want a record on that because of this fact, Mr. Secretary, I have a personal experience. My own wife was fed through her veins for 11 days—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. You are talking about intravenous feeding.

MR. TOMPKINS. I am talking about tubes that were in her nose for over three days.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I have been in the hospital business for over forty years and I have never heard of anyone being tube fed after one meal. If you want to talk about personal experience, then I have had more personal contact than you have, and I don't say it braggingly. I was the most shocked person in the world to find you would tube feed patients—

MR. TOMPKINS. I want to know the circumstances around the situation.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That is unnecessary punishment. If we are going to get into personal opinions, that is mine. You are entitled to yours.

Mr. TOMPKINS. That's the reason why I want to know the circumstances.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. These are the records. I am just producing what I think is important at the moment, and I am giving you the records to support it. You may disagree, but that is your privilege.

SENATOR PECHIN. You may proceed, Mr. Secretary. The doctor has said, no.

THE WITNESS. Dr. Mary Wolfe laid down that rule long before my time at Laurelton, miss three meals and tube feeding.

SENATOR SCOTT. What was that again?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Miss three meals, then tube feeding.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q If they missed three meals—

A They should miss three meals unless there were other extenuating circumstances. And Mildred has gone, I know, two days without being tube fed.

SENATOR PECHAN. Are you through with the witness, sir?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am just checking on it. I may be through in a minute.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q While the Secretary is looking for his place, I would like to ask the witness this question: If a girl missed a meal, is it noted anywhere other than those books? It is officially noted—

A It should be noted on her pink sheet.

Q You mean if she refused a breakfast, and refuses a lunch, and again a dinner, it should be—

A Yes, the doctor checks her to see that everything is all right with her.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Does the doctor consider this treatment or punishment? In the book of January 27th—in Book 27, of January 15, 1954, the statement is made that Ethel N, has been nasty all p.m., used vulgar language, cursed, had all the girls in the ward upset. Turned the water off. Does the doctor consider that training, treatment or punishment?

A She probably misused her water—

Q My question is whether you consider that training, treatment or punishment?

SENATOR SCOTT. Turning the water off?

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q. Yes, under those circumstances?

A I think it would be training. What date was that?

Q January 15, 1954.

A January 15, 1954?

Q January 15, 1954, that's right.

A Ethel Norman—no notation. It wasn't the 5th? Oh, yes the 5th. Well, now, the pink sheet says, has been moody the past few day. Thought it best for her to stay in her room to rest a while She then became very nasty to Mrs. Libby, pounding the door, and screaming, and making threats, and so forth, throwing her water from her commode out under her door. Continued to act up until 1:30 a.m.

Q On January 6th, "Ethel N. cried and yelled several times during this evening. Still could not have any water."

Does the doctor consider that treatment or punishment?

A The water should be given to them. This is January what?

Q 6th.

A 6th. It was not my order.

Q Well, I merely ask whether the doctor thinks that is treatment or punishment?

SENATOR PECHAN. I think the doctor should answer that question.

THE WITNESS. Well, I am looking at what she actually did write in here.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Under any circumstances my position is, does the doctor think that under any circumstances drinking water should be withheld from a patient for days?

A For days?

Q Yes.

A Of course, not.

Q Well, the record shows that on January 7th, 3 a.m., Ethel N. is still crying for water. She wanted a drink. I refused the drink. A few minutes later she went back to bed and fell asleep. When I served breakfast she wanted water which I refused. Then she talked nasty. When she talks, it sounds as though she might be hoarse. Does the doctor think that under any circumstances there is any justification for withholding water from a patient for ten, twelve, or twenty-four hours?

A I don't know that that was done.

Q Whether you know it or not, is there any justification, no matter what the condition of the patient, for withholding water for periods of ten, twelve, fourteen or twenty-four hours?

A Of course, there isn't and I don't believe it was done.

Q That's a different proposition. That's your opinion, you're entitled to it. Now, the book said that that was done. You don't agree with that?

A All right, the pink sheet said—

Q I am talking about the book.

A Well, the book is not official, sir.

Q But the book was written by employees in your department. I mean, in your institution under your jurisdiction?

MR. TOMPKINS. But the book may have been—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Let her answer the question, please, and you and she can make all the excuses necessary.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A It is not excuses, Mr. Secretary. She broke her glass and threw it out the tray door.

Q My question is to you, if she broke her glass and threw it out of the tray door, tore the wall apart, and did anything you can conceive of, do you still say under any circumstances, any matron has a right to withhold water from a patient for twenty-four hours?

A Is that a matron—

Q I am asking you a question irrespective of what—

MR. BOIES. All it takes is a yes or no answer.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

A No.

Q All right.

SENATOR PECHAN. Please stop asking questions she answered once.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. All she has to do is say no and we will go on.

SENATOR PECHAN. She did say no.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. She did say no, and then she began to tell me why, what this patient's character was, and I want to make it perfectly clear I am willing for this witness to say that she was of the worst type, worst behavior, under the sun.

MR. TOMPKINS. But I am interested in the record and knowing the background of it. That's what I'm interested in.

MR. BOIES. What difference does it make?

MR. TOMPKINS. It makes all the difference in the world.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Under any consideration you should not withhold water for—

THE WITNESS. She had tried to get the keys—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. We have had these patients for two months now, we haven't had to have them in straps or refuse them water. Sure, we had breaking of glass, we have had a little sabotage too, and we know why, but we certainly don't have them in chains or in straps.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Of course, if you had known of this doctor, you would have stopped it?

A I don't know it now.

Q But if you had known of it, you would have stopped it?

A If I had known that was the truth, I would have given the girl a drink, but you couldn't open the tray door because she put both arms out and tried to get the keys. That was one reason she was refused one drink.

Q Do you consider this training or treatment? In Book 22 there is a note: "Cora P. could not come out of her room this evening because she took the raisins and icing off her bread."

Do you consider that training or treatment, doctor, or punishment?

A I would think that was training.

Q Training?

A Yes. She could have eaten the raisins. They are urged to eat everything.

Q Do you think you would be justified in shutting her water off for that, because she didn't eat her raisins?

SENATOR PECHAN. She answered your question. You are talking about the water again. She told you about the water a little while ago, Mr. Secretary.

THE WITNESS. That is a supposition. That is not even reported.

SENATOR PECHAN. She said she wouldn't turn the water off.

(Discussion off the record between the Members of the Committee and Secretary Shapiro.)

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q In Book 14 the record shows that on August 18th Edna J. was crying because she could not sleep with her arms tied up and promised to be good if the arms were to be placed down. The record shows further that on the 11:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m. shift of August 18th Edna J. talked and yelled all night due to her arms being up, and that she complained of pain around her heart and said it hurt here to breathe. Do you consider that proper treatment under any circumstances of a patient?

A The arms being up were supposed to have been taken care of every hour and if they were painful they were supposed to have been released, and I would not want a patient to be suffering because arms were up.

Q You would have stopped it?

A I would have stopped it, yes.

Q All right.

A But that girl had taken her mattress all apart and had twice taken the—

Q My question is, under any circumstances?

A (The witness does not answer.)

Q These records indicate, if the books are true, that on a number of occasions toilets were not flushed and were stopped, not for any reason of flooding the toilet, or stuffing the toilet, but because the patient was nasty and used curse words. Does the Doctor consider that training or punishment?

A I think that training should be in kind. I do not believe that is the proper procedure.

Q Does the Doctor mean to say that she did not know that the flushing of these toilets was prevented for long periods of time?

A I did not know that.

Q Does the Doctor know that in one of the books there appears the statement that the Doctor said that Martha's toilet should be flushed more frequently?

A If I found it wasn't then—if it were, I said yes, but the other doctors had said yes, too.

There is also a statement in there that said the doctor said the toilets should be flushed when necessary. I have said that a number of times.

Q But didn't the Doctor know that Martha's toilet hadn't been flushed for long periods of time and that is why the Doctor said that her toilet should be flushed more frequently?

A I am not sure I was the doctor. I didn't know anybody's toilets were shut off any length of time.

Q Does the Doctor know that these records show that Eleanor H. had her hands restrained above her head on August 20th, August 21st, and that as late as August 28th she was still demanding that her hands be put down?

A I didn't know that.

Q Well, if you had head that, of that being done, you would have stopped it, would you not?

A That is what date?

Q From August 20th, August 21st and as late as August 28th?

A I don't think that is true, I think she was out between.

Q Does the Doctor know that the record in Book 11 shows as of August 28th that Ethel was very much upset, that she was put in restraint twice, that then her hands and feet were put in restraint, and that the matron wrote in the book that Ethel was very nasty, so I made her straps good and tight. If that was so, does the Doctor consider that treatment or punishment?

A What date is that?

Q Book 11, August 28th?

A August 28, 1954?

Q I don't know what it is.

A All right. Suicidal threats, restraints placed, doctor gave her medication, quiet rest of the night. They were probably afraid she would get out of restraint, you have to tighten them up.

Q Doesn't the Doctor feel that anybody who does that and writes down in the notes that she made the straps good and tight that it is more of a punishment than a safety measure?

A It is a safety measure, sir.

Q All right, that is the answer, it is a safety measure.

A She made a suicidal threat.

Q So you made them good and tight, is that right?

A That's right, and—

Q When was that suicide attempt?

A 8-28. It wasn't an attempt, it was a threat.

Q Oh.

A August 28th.

Q Well, these were mentally disutrbed children, were they not mentally disturbed people, patients? They were mentally disturbed defectives.

A Yes.

Q Did you mean that every word they said you should believe? Did you believe that a person who is mentally defective and made suicide threats, just as soon as she made them should be put in straps and the straps made good and tight?

A No, sir. We have had them do it, though, we have had them attempt suicide.

Q But I am talking about this particular case?

A I believed her at first.

Q Did you know that the record shows that as late as September 24th Ethel N. was still crying and fussing and that she wanted to be taken out of the straps and because she talked vulgar the nurse got a wet towel and put it across her face? Did the Doctor know that?

A I am not sure I knew it.

Q Well if you had known it, you wouldn't have condoned it, would you?

A Where is that?

Q Wherever it is, you wouln't have condoned that kind of treatment, would you?

A I said we use a wet towel to prevent screaming and also to give medications.

Q Do you think a wet towel is the proper treatment just because a girl used vulgar language? Does the Doctor think that is proper treatment for the use of vulgar language?

A The pink sheet said she was vulgar and very loud

and was given two chloral hydrate tablets. That probably was to help her take the tablets.

Q Does the Doctor know that on October 4, 1954, the books show, "Had to give Ethel N. wet towel before she would take her pill. She used vulgar, profane language and wouldn't be quiet so I gave her the wet towel again, and I mean wet—right out of the commode."

Does the Doctor know the books show that?

A That is the first thing I read when I opened the book, that's the first thing Dr. Ireland showed me on that memorable morning and that was something that shocked me, and I know the attendant and it is not on the pink sheet. The pink sheet said she would not take her pill, used wet towel to make her give—that is Pennsylvania Dutch—used profanity and would not be quiet in prayers. There was nothing about the commode, so I had no knowledge of that.

Q Well, then it is the Doctor's position that the doctor and Dr. Edgett—Dr. Ireland arranged that these records should be kept, but they never looked at the records?

A Those are the nurses' and attendants' records, these are for the doctors.

Q Dr. Edgett was not interested in seeing what records were made of the treatment which these people said they were giving to the patients, is that correct?

A I was certainly interested but didn't think it was necessary. I have more to do than read that.

Q Does the Doctor think that under any circumstances patients who have been crying for a blanket for twenty-four hours should not be furnished a blanket when she says she is cold?

A If she is cold, she should be given a blanket.

Q Book 7 on November 12, the book shows that Elva asked for a blanket, says she asked Mrs. Oshler for an apology just so she will flush her commode. That was at 11:30 p.m. Elva says she was cold, spoke respectfully to me. I told Elva I was not allowed to give her a blanket. If the Doctor had known that, would she have stopped it?

A I certainly would. Blankets are available if they need them.

Q Now, isn't it true, Doctor, that this whole system of grading was a method of punishment?

A No, sir, it was to win privileges.

Q To win privileges?

A That's right.

Q You mean under the system you inaugurated they started off with a low grade and, if they wanted to get up to the higher grade, they had to win the privileges, is that what you—

A Yes, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's all.

THE WITNESS. There are three grades now—

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I want to ask one more question. You have for the production of a book, a manual, one of the Committee, I think, asked for the production of—Do you have that, Dr. Bengs?

MR. TOMPKINS. Dr. Bengs gave it to me.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Have you ever seen the rules of the Welfare Department issued as early as 1930, and repeated in 1934, in which attention is called to a regulation which says: "AS TO MECHANICAL RESTRAINT, it is of doubtful expediency. Restraint is excusable only in exceptional cases, such as for surgical reasons, temporarily to protect a suicidal patient or as a means of controlling a violent patient until a better treatment can be instituted.

The accessibility of restraining apparatus such as camisoles, belt and wristlets, muffs, canvas ties and so on, tends to encourage the use of such articles under the slightest provocation. A few hospitals in Pennsylvania were once even alleged to make routine practice of restraining new patients until they prove to be quiet and inoffensive!

"If mechanical restraint is used, the following regulations should be observed."

Did you get a copy of those rules?

A Yes, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I would like to offer those rules in evidence.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did you follow those rules, Dr. Edgett?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's what you are here to determine. If you ask me did she follow them, I will say no; if you ask her, she will say yes.

SENATOR PECHAN. Who else am I going to ask?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. You are going to determine it from the testimony you heard.

SENATOR PECHAN. But I can't make any report unless I find out. I certainly have as much right to talk to that witness as you, sir. I would like to have the witness answer my question. I want to know, I never heard of those rules—

THE WITNESS. At Johnston Cottage, because of the very construction of the cottage and the purpose of the cottage we did not write written orders for seclusions or straints; at the other three cottages we did.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did you follow those rules as given by the Welfare Department?

A No, not in Johnston Cottage.

Q Did you use them on people who did not need them?

A No. This rule, it means—I am sorry, I must get it into the record—restraints should be applied only on written order of the physician and for a specified period. Now, we didn't write an order every day, but we kept a record of it.

SENATOR FLEMING. Now, Mr. Chairman, in the spirit of all fairness I think that Dr. Ireland and Mr. Maue of the Board should be permitted to ask the witness any questions they desire to. They appeared in the resolution and they have the same right as the Secretary.

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. Chairman, while this rule is fresh in our minds. I merely want to know one thing. This is the rule here, this bulletin here is 1934. I would also like to call attention to the fact that the Act of 1951, Mental Health Act, provides in the very language which Dr. Edgett just read that mechanical restraints be used only under doctor's orders. She has testified that restraints at Johnston Cottage were used only under doctor's orders, is that right?

THE WITNESS. That's right.

SENATOR PECHAN. Dr. Ireland, would you like to ask Dr. Edgett any questions?

BY DR. IRELAND:

Q Yes, I would like to ask her if any of the new wonder drugs were used in Johnston Cottage?

A Johnston Cottage as early as September we tried two of the new drugs, one called Serpersil and one called Thorazene.

Q Serpersil?

A Serpersil and the other thorazene, and we had a great deal of quieting effects. We had a representative from Parke-Davis come up about every two weeks to see the results, and we had a written report in Parke-Davis—I am sorry, Smith, Kline and French, on Thorazene, and we kept daily record, a daily chart, of every girl that was receiving one of those drugs to compare the results. We had excellent results, and I think you will find that the incidents—I hate to leave this thing with an idea that our girls were always in straps or seclusion, because it was quite rare, most of the girls were decent in other respects, and these girls were quieted and tranquillized so they could have their exercise, they can go to the occupational therapy room, they could go to the laundry room, and were on the whole very much better.

We also used, I think, about everything in the sedative line, but the drawback was that these girls at times refused their medications, and then, of course, the spell was broken. Sometimes the answer is to give it to them by hypo, but the doctor can't go up to give a hypo of Thorazene every time a girl refuses her medication, and there was no nurse in the cottage.

SENATOR PECHAN. Anything further?

Dr. IRELAND. Will she explain why we had no nurse in the cottage?

THE WITNESS. We had no nurse at the cottage because we had a shortage of nurses, which was not filled until, I think, the middle of January, then we had a full quota of nurses. And the nurse who came last was an experienced nurse, though not a psychiatric nurse, and on 2-17, was it—or 2-16—February 17th she was transferred and given a new title and sent to Johnston Cottage to be in charge, which was a step forward.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Maue, do you have anything?

MR. MAUE. Yes, I would like to read a directive issued by Mr. Shapiro to Dr. Ireland under date of February 15th, then I would like to ask Dr. Edgett if she thinks carrying out that directive was in the best interest of the patients in the Johnston Cottage and the patients in all of the cottages generally. I will read the directive:

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Welfare I hereby advise you that for the best interests of the patients in your institution the use of the Johnston Cottage in its present condition and function must be abandoned forthwith—"

MR. TOMPKINS. What is the date of that?

MR. MAUE. "And the patients removed to the cottages and that where ever restraint is necessary, only those methods which have been proven successful in other institutions shall be used at the Laurelton State Village."

I would like to ask Dr. Edgett now whether she thinks that directive was for the best interests of the institution?

THE WITNESS. It was not to the best interests of either Johnston Cottage, in my opinion, or the institution. You cannot mingle delinquent defectives with the impressionable children who are in other cottages, the simple mental defective, because it is contagious and they will follow the leadership of these girls. Now, that is not my statement alone. It is true, any penologist any person who knows the delinquent defective, it is in Dr. Ireland's article, will show that is true. And on the 16th at 11:00 o'clock Dr. Ireland and I sent this telegram to both Secretary Shapiro and Governor Leader, we signed it with both our names: "With the closure of Johnston Cottage and the removal of the girls to already overcrowded cottages we will not be held responsible for the safety of either employes or other patients in these cottages. Since the responsibility for the operation of this institution has been taken out of our hands, we must inform you that we cannot agree with your procedures. We are unwilling to direct the affairs of the institution under the conditions imposed. We have been placed in an impossible situation." Does that answer your question?

MR. MAUE. Yes.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman we went over this before.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, Mr. Maue did not interrupt you when you—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I waited until he was finished.

SENATOR PECHAN. He is still.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. He said that answers his question.

MR. MAUE. That answered that question, but I have another question.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I am sorry, I apologize.

MR. MAUE. Did or did not that directive have a very great bearing on your decision that you resign, which you did later?

THE WITNESS. That and the follow-up, sir.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Now, may I ask the Chairman to ask this lady if following that telegram she had a telegram from me explaining just what the situation was?

A On the 17th, the next day, I got a telegram sent from Harrisburg, February 17th, that is the next day this was twenty-five hours later, at 12:45 p.m. "Dr. Catherine Dette Edgett, Assistant Superintendent, Laurelton State Village, Laurelton. "Your sudden interest for the "dafety"—I love that—"of your patients is gratifying"

SENATOR SCOTT. That is "safety," Doctor?

A Yes, that's an error, of course. The purpose of sending Dr. Bengs to facilitate the carrying out of my directive to you was to see to it there would be no injury physical or otherwise, to any patient and that the direction be accomplished in an orderly fashion." Signed: Harry Shapiro, Secretary, Department of Welfare.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Doctor, when did you use this new drug you spoke about?

A It was as soon as—almost as soon as we heard of it. Dr. Ireland had been to a superintendent's meeting and the representative was to see us. He didn't come to see us soon enough and she sent him a letter and he gave us these drugs in September.

Q What year?

A 1954.

Q Doctor, you testified you did not pull any girl's hair, you did not bang her head against the wall, is that right?

A That's right.

Q Do you then say—

A I did not say I did not pull her hair, I held her hair.

Q You didn't bang her head against the wall?

A No, sir.

Q In other words, you and Miss Wilson disagree there?

A That's right.

Q To repeat the testimony, do you wish this Committee to believe—is it your opinion that there was no brutalities at Johnston Cottage?

A No brutalities, sir. I don't know of any real brutalities.

Q Is it true that a girl was kept in her side room and became insane and she went to Warren?

A That has been gone over, sir. She was insane when she came there.

Q Over the weekend—

A She was not kept in her cell, she was taken out.

Q Over the weekend I had talked to our force up there in regard to committing these girls in the institution. It has been said here, and I was a little annoyed by the fact, that you and the Doctor had no right to screen these girls?

A For admission to our hospital?

Q Yes.

A That was Dr. Ireland's hospital and I helped her a great deal, and so did our other psychologist, but we had some right in screening. We were still refusing to send these—to admit these very bad actors from Philadelphia who had been in solitary for weeks, and weeks, and weeks.

Q But you had the right to—

A Dr. Ireland had that right, yes.

Q That telegram that Secretary Shapiro had sent to the cottage about the 40 inmates, that the restraint should be lifted, in your estimation were those 40 inmates of the same violent character?

A No, sir, we tried to make, and I hope you have gotten that idea, a personality study of every girl. And we know our girls. We knew the aura which would precede their cycle of disturbance and we tried to prevent it. And these 40 girls were not alike and they were not a static population. It has been estimated that about 110 girls were actually in Johnston Cottage at one time or another and these 40 girls were just caught in this whirl of activity on February 10th. But they all had their different characteristics. And at the time of the Secretary's visit there, there were only two of them that were actually confined to their rooms. That now has a new name, but it is still called confinement to a room.

Q But on the answer to the telegram that you sent to the Governor, you anticipated some violence after the restraint was lifted?

A That was in our experience, sir, yes.

Q Did you have any violence since in Johnston Cottage?

A I left the institution, you see.

Q I beg your pardon? You left the institution?

A Yes.

Q Does the medical profession still oppose or approve the use of apomorphine in any form?

A The medical profession, sir, are people who can use their own drugs, and, as Dr. Ireland said, I don't know why all this stress on apomorphine. It is a very useful, sudden tranquilizing drug, and the only bad effects is this nausea, and usually if a girl has previous sedation she has no nausea, she goes back to sleep. There is Ethel Norman got apomorphine at 1:30, she vomited, went to sleep—ate her supper and went to sleep.

Q Does any other institution use it—

A That I don't know.

Q For the mental defectives.

A We were asked by an assistant superintendent of a prominent mental hospital if we ever used it, and—

Q But you don't know of any other institution?

A No, I don't know what they do. We had very few cases, and since the use of Thorazene it is just about eliminated. We can use other things, of course.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Dr. Edgett, you just answered my question. I read a very interesting article on Thorazene and, as I remember the testimony that was given her previously, apomorphine, good or bad, has not been used at Laurelton Village since Thorazene became available?

A There were six of them used last year and I believe one has been used since the advent of Thorazene, but that girl had been given a big dose of Thorazene and sodium amatol.

Q I noticed in this article about Thorazene that Thorazene is given with Apomorphine in some cases to help keep down the vomiting. I think this article was in the April 9th issue of The Saturday Evening Post. But you have not used apomorphine since last August?

A I think there was one case of it, sir.

Q I don't think it is in the record, I think since you started using it I don't think we saw any apomorphine used.

A I believe once, sir.

Q Do you have the record here, would you know?

A No, I don't have the record here, sir.

Q Well if you are going to have to look for it, I will pass it up.

A Yes, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS. Apomorphine has various uses, it can be used in case of poisonings by some drugs as an antidote, and it can be used in obstetrical anesthesia, and—oh, it is good for drunks. Ask the Harrisburg Hospital.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Well, Doctor, I have a question while he is looking that up.

A Yes, sir.

Q According to the rules of the Welfare Department in 1934, you said that they weren't carried out in Johnston Cottage?

A We didn't sign written orders to put on the doors. We had simply had little placards. We had to have 24-hour permission, as we had in the other cottages. We didn't think in the other cottages it was done, the hospital and the other cottages. But we had a record of it, and the doctor visited those girls every day.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q According to this record on 8-28-54, apomorphine was used, and then you used codeine sulphate. There are just three sheets here, but it seems to me that I saw here during these hearings something about Thorazene, but there is evidently no—

A We have voluminous records on Thorazene and we are making a great study of Thorazene as it pertains to

this premenstrual tension, which is another study. We were going to give those results to Smith, Kline & French. In fact, on February 17th, the real representative, the physician from Smith, Kline & French, came up with the other representative to talk with our doctors.

BY MR. KOLANKISWICZ:

Q Did the Secretary of Welfare know of these experiments you were making?

A I do not think so, sir.

Q You don't think so?

A No.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You stated, I believe, in the course of your testimony this evening that your treatment of the patients at Johnston was frequently a discussion of staff, or the staff was consulted about them?

A All the Counselors who were interested in Johnston —it was not a daily conference, it was hourly conferences.

Q What I am trying to get at here is, who constituted the Staff?

A Why, all of the people in the social service department who visited Johnston. There were two women that were specialists and, of course, the matron, and the assistant matron, and the physician in charge.

Q Just one more question. I believe you stated in your testimony a couple of weeks ago that you took care of Johnston Cottage only for a brief time after it was opened, although you made trips up there from time to time, but the operation itself was in charge of Dr. Theilacker?

A Dr. Theilacker for a few months, and then Dr. Robescia had it, and then Dr. Riekstein had the cottage.

Q Then many of those alleged orders that appear in that book could be from any one of those Doctors.

A It very frequently says doctors. And please don't refer to a needle. A needle might be any one of a number of sedation drugs.

Q None of the attendants were physicians, were they?

A None of the attendants were nurses, even. They were merely people taken out of the countryside.

Q That was their method of saying a hypo, or something, had been administered?

A Yes, a needle.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Doctor, I have been trying time after time to confine this investigation in to the question of whether or not there was abuse. As I said before, we all know how much good has been done up there. When I questioned you before when you were here, when you testified before, as I recall you said that you did not doubt the truth of the things that were written in those books by the attendants, is that right?

A I don't believe I meant to imply that. There are some of these things that I am nor sure happened, or not. They are not signed, and—

Q You mean that somebody is writing—fiction, imaginary occurrences, in these books?

A I don't know, sir. It might be that somebody just is more aggravated than she can stand and puts down her own feelings in the book, and—

Q As I recall, Doctor, when you were questioned before you said that you thought that the things that were written in those books by the attendants were actual occurrences and that they were—

A I did in the beginning, but not since I have compared them with the official records.

Q Now you doubt them?

A Why, I doubted them when I first read them, I doubted some of them. Some of them coincide.

Q Therefore, you think the evidence written by these various people is not dependable, you can't take that as the truth.

A Not wholly dependable, that is why we are trying to say that we do not think that those should be taken as the official records. They are the attendants' diary. While most of those people up there were splendid women, yet their English sometimes was phrased poorly and we don't know just actually what did happen.

Q Well, Doctor, do you mean to tell the Committee that you think that some of these attendants wrote in there about this toilet flushing, and straps for days, and all these alleged abuses, that they would write that in there if it hadn't happened?

A Your guess is as good as mine, sir.

Q You have changed your mind about the authenticity of those books, is that what we are to take?

A No, sir, not—remember, any attendant wrote in them.

Q That's right, anyone that was on duty.

A Anyone of them.

Q That's right.

A And please remember, sir, that there were substitute attendants who may never have been at Johnston before, who never—

Q I don't care whether it was Joe Blow, or who it was, they were employed there, that was the daily diary, they were to write in there what occurred. As I understood you to say when you were on the stand before, you said you didn't doubt the attendants veracity. Now you say that you do?

A I didn't doubt the attendant's veracity on these pink sheets, but I might—

Q We are talking about the books, Doctor? We are talking about those books?

A The books I have no reason to know, because I didn't check them up at that time. I checked up these things and I can't tell you now—

Q I grant you, but when you testified before you said you thought the attendants wrote the truth in those books. Now, I want to know, do you think so now, or don't you?

A I am confused, I don't know.

Q You don't know whether you think it is the truth or it isn't the truth? Every one of those attendants who testified got on the stand and swore—

A They weren't all here, sir—

Q Well, every one that we heard. Every one of them that was here that we heard—

A Yes, sir.

Q Testified under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q That that was the truth?

A That they had written the truth.

Q Yes.

A But they didn't identify what they wrote, you see, only in a few instances. I am sorry, but I would like to be helpful.

Q I would like you to answer the question, Doctor.

Are we now, the Committee now, to assume that you do not think that they wrote the truth in those books?

A How would I believe that an attendant would dip a towel in the commode? Did she do it, or didn't she? I don't know.

Q Why would she write it in there if she didn't do it?

A I don't know. Probably, she did.

Q I don't know, either. But you can't say one way or the other right now?

A I can't say to all of those things, no, sir. I know some of the personalities of those attendants as I see the signatures.

Q So you now doubt the veracity of what is written in those books, is that right?

A Not all of it, sir.

Q Not all of it, but some of it?

A Some of it, yes, sir.

Q All right, we got that far. Now, Doctor, as I recall also, I asked you if those things were true, would you have considered them necessary, or would you have condoned them, and you answered very plainly, no. Is that right?

A I would not have condoned them, no, sir.

Q The Secretary had a hell of a time getting that answer out of you, but you answered me without any trouble. That is what you answered me before is that right, Doctor?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you say again you would not have condoned them?

A Certainly not.

Q All right, Doctor. What I want to know is on whose order these things were done, if they were done?

A I don't—

Q Who was responsible, the matron?

A No, sir.

Q Who?

A I don't think the matron herself. The attendant at night writes down in the book she refuses a blanket.

Q You think, then, the various individual attendants were responsible themselves?

A Partly responsible, yes. There were many other things that the Secretary did not write, such as it was too hot or it was too cold.

Q I understand that, but I am just trying to get the answer—

A I said—

Q You said that you would not condone these things?

A That's right.

Q You said that twice to me?

A I said it to everybody, I hope.

Q What I want to know is who was responsbile for these things going on, if they did go on? It must have been the matron and the attendants, is that right?

A It is Dr. Ireland's responsibility and mine, and I wish to take it.

Q But you didn't issue these orders, you said?

A I didn't.

Q You didn't have knowledge of them?

A Not in full—

Q Therefore, who was directly responsible?

A Well,I presume that the heads of the cottages.

Q And that is your answer to this inquiry?

A Not entirely, because I want to take my responsibility.

Q I appreciate that, Doctor. But since you have had no knowledge of it, therefore, the one that was responsible after you, in your opinion, is the attendant and the matron, is that right?

A Those that read the book, yes sir. I know the doctors didn't read these books.

MR. BOIES. All right just so we have that straight. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q I would like to ask Dr. Edgett, I am not going to refer to the books, whether you knew what was in the book or whether you didn't, but I would like to refer to some of the the things that you have heard given here in testimony—

A Yes, sir.

Q That I am confused about and I would like to know the truth. Now, one of them—some of these questions are quite controversial, and I would like to know the truth.

Did you make a practice of sewing up these girls that were wounded without the aid of any narcotic or anesthetic?

A I haven't done any laceration work for a long time, the doctors in the hospital do that. But I never sewed up anyone, and I don't think anyone did in the hospital without giving the child a local anesthesia, unless it was just one stitch, one or two stitches, you know, where a needle would hurt anyway.

Q We will mark that, no. Another thing that confuses me a lot, it was testified here by various nurses that you did not discuss the case with the various nurses and the treatment that you were giving them?

A I always thought I discussed it too much.

Q Well, this nurse said you didn't discuss it with her at all?

A If that was the night nurse, I didn't see her only very occasionally.

Q That I can't answer.

A Yes.

Q Another one testifies that you have abused a girl in the hospital, that you have choked her, and lifted her by the hair, and then socked her on the table?

A The table, sir, had a mattress and a pillow on it. I had a hold of her hair trying to help them get their work done, and I shook her by the hair, but I didn't choke her.

Q Another question that I would like to ask: Why should a TB patient be kept in one of those cottages, when you knew the nature of the disease, for nine years?

A No TB patient was kept in a cottage. In the hospital?

Q In the hospital?

A In the hospital. Well, the TB patients were kept in the hospital, but TB is very minimal, we are proud of our record.

Q Don't you think that is a long time to keep a TB patient in the hospital, for nine years?

A She hadn't been in for nine years. If you mean Mary W.

Q I don't know.

A But this girl was constantly checked up by Devitts Camp by our yearly survey, and every three months, and by a sputum examination, and every few months she would become positive, until we got the new wonder drugs for TB.

Q That answers that question. There is some girl, I

don't know her name, who it was testified here that you had choked until she fell on the floor, and then refused the nurse to assist her and help her up?

A I believe that incident is further distorted, sir, if you will pardon me. I think that was the girl who was about to run away from Lynn Cottage, and I had little help and I used a wet towel over the girl's head, and in her excitement she probably had some sort of a fainting spell. She certainly wasn't choked and she had her breath, because she responded instantly when I pressed her suproorbital nerve.

Q I have in parenthesis that she was choked until she was blue?

A That was not true.

Q You say that is not true.

A Yes, sir.

Q Mrs. Folk said that you dragged a girl the length of the hall by the hair?

A The girl she mentioned, I think, I believe that was the one, weighs about 200 pounds, and I think too much of my heart to try that.

Q You did not drag her through the hall?

A I might have had my arms around her and taken her and assisted her through the hall.

Q Another one testified that a girl in one of her deliriums in the Johnston Cottage, I think, become quite violent and got up on the washstand and fell off of the washstand, cutting her face, and you refused treatment or washing that girl's face for two days after the accident?

A That was not I, sir. I know the girl, and at that particular time I was not the physician. They have a habit of playing possum, and this girl was quite disturbed, and I don't know whether she fell—I don't remember the incident, I am sorry. My memory is good on some of these things. But I wasn't—Bessie Elman? I wasn't the doctor, I am sure. They often scratch themselves, or scratch their necks, or their throats, or something, in order to get blood up. There is no pink sheet notation following that, sir, so I couldn't verify that.

Q All right. Another thing that you have mentioned in your testimony tonight, that you had a great shortage of nurses in the various cottages from time to time?

A Well, I think I meant nurses in the hospital. Our quota was filled in January, the middle of January, of nurses in the hospital, and we didn't have too much of a shortage on attendants, but we should have had a bigger quota of attendants and on staff members.

Q This shortage of nurses exists in most all hospitals, but I'm wondering from the testimony—again, I don't have the lady's name—I can readily understand why there should be a shortage in the Laurelton Village, because of a nurse that was choked in the dispensary by you?

A That, sir, is an absolute falsehood. She mentioned the nurse's name, this irate nurse who gave the testimony mentioned the nurse's name, and from that the only incident I can remember is that the woman was sick and I was called down to dispensary, and I think she was standing—I think I could identify the place she was standing, and I said, "Now please go off duty." And I think I put my arms around her and led her to a chair. But this choking business, I don't think it was in the testimony, I think it was that I manhandled the nurse, I think that is what Mrs. Mench said.

Q I have it choking the nurse. Now, one of the ladies testified that one of these girls was laying in the doorway, you stepped over her, immediately seized her by the hair and dragged her back in the room and closed the door, and refused any nurse to go in and take care of her?

A I don't recall that. That's not my custom, sir.

Q It says that Dr. Edgett done this on my notes. I don't know. I am not accusing anybody of anything, but certainly—

A No, I didn't.

Q But certainly I would like to have these questions clarified in my mind.

A Yes, that is right. You see some of these incidents I can identify and some of them I can't.

Q The orders given by Secretary Shapiro, Dr. Ireland testified that they were not out of place, but they would try to carry them out?

A That I think, Dr. Derk, was not Mr. Shapiro's orders that was the seventeen point directive that his staff gave them at their consultation at the Village.

Q Following that you resigned at a late hour of night, and with all due respect to the wonderful work that you have done up there, it is a wonder to me that with your sincerity for the place, which you evidently had for the length of time you were there, that you would walk out at 11:00 o'clock at night and leave that place, regardless of what the conditions might have been?

A That's right. My reasons for leaving immediately, first, Secretary Shapiro's unjust, slanderous and unproven attacks based on the accusations of three employees, not one of them whom had worked at the Laurelton State Village more than eight months, his acceptance of these accusations without investigation or consultation with us;

Second, his taking authority away from us by (a) his telegram of 2-15-55, which Mr. Maue read, (b) his sending there an advisor that wasn't on his staff, it was an outsider, or he is in the mental hospital system, to carry out his wishes without a meeting with us, (c) thus belittling the superintendents in the eyes of the personnel and inmates, (d) his taking the official records, also these non-official records, away from the institution, and we thought there was no more authority left for us;

Third, his insulting telegram to me of February 17, 1955, which I have read you;

Fourth, his statement to the press that an impartial investigation as wished by the Board of Trustees was ludicrous and silly;

Fifth, his inconsistency—now, I have two things here, (a) he said that Johnston Cottage was reminiscent of the dark ages, but he went up to Johnston Cottage and found everything quiet, he said a girl was knitting—she wasn't—he saw none of the tortures listed in the attendants' diaries on his ten to fifteen minutes investigation tour, that tour was on February 10, 1955, (b) his inconsistency in his complete lack of knowledge and understanding of the delinquent defective;

Sixth, his press release of February 16, 1955 he spread it all over the world, a phone call from Miami, a letter from Cuba, in the Stars and Stripes, all over the world, the islands of the sea, East Berlin on February 17, 1955;

Seventh, Governor Leader announced he would back Shapiro to the limit.

In view of our own conditions, we thought we—well, I'll end that.

After conference with Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Fitzgerald, one of our Board of Trustees and local friends of both political parties and serious consideration of our personal health and mental faculties to withstand any further maliciousness, and with the complete realization by everyone, the public, the press, that the attack on us was only an incident in Mr. Shapiro's bulldog determination to rid mental hospitals of all Republicans regardless of ability, training or efficiency, Dr. Ireland and I resigned. The events since, the present chaos at the Village under his plan of operation, the investigation, his behavior here, the refusal of Mrs. Marino to testify under oath, she was one of the accusers, the admission by Mrs. Schneeburg and Miss Wilson that most of their accusations were hearsay, the evident incompetency of several witnesses, their lack of any experience, training or knowledge of handling delinquents, and the support of the operation and training by experienced people proved the wisdom of our leaving the institution.

Q Thank you very much for that. Now, I have two more questions.

According to the testimony, it would lead us to believe that apomorphine was given in a case of anger much more often than it was given for the therapeutic value of the drug. In other words, it was given in anger to make the patient suffer more than it was to relieve the patient of the existing condition that it had?

A I don't believe so, Dr. Derk. I was just trying to think of an instance. Of course, human beings have their limit of patience and endurance, but these were physicians, and several of them had given the drug, and I think that it was simply for the good sedative effect. There may have been a punitive element in there, but I think it was very slight.

Q And you think it was given mostly for the effect of the drug to quiet the patient?

A I know I always thought—

Q That was your understanding?

A Yes, I think so.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Dr. Edgett, you mentioned the refusal of Mrs. Marino to testify under oath was one of the reasons why you left the cottage.

Mr. TOMPKINS. No. No.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q How did you know Mrs. Marino was going to testify down here, or that she was going to refuse to testify under oath, if you resigned on February 17th—

A No, I said one of the events that followed. That wasn't my reason for resigning, sir.

Q Events that followed when, Doctor?

A Following my resignation. I said that proved the wisdom of it.

Q Oh, I'm sorry, Doctor.

A Yes, sir.

Q Another question. Do you remember of Mrs. Hooker testifying that she dipped a towel in the commode?

A Oh, no.

SENATOR PECHAN. Remember what?

Mr. KORNICK. Mrs. Hooker testifying here that she dipped the towel in the commode.

BY MR. KORNICK:

A No, sir.

Q Do you remember that?

A No, sir. I know she didn't.

Q Maybe I am wrong, I am going to check the testimony again and certainly if I am wrong—

A You do so, sir, because I don't think she did I have read the testimony here.

Q If she didn't testify to that, I apologize. I thought she testified to that.

A No.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well, Doctor, do you want to say something else?

A I don't think so sir. I have already said too much.

SENATOR PECHAN. I certainly want to thank you for being here. I don't think there are any more questions.

I would like to hear another witness or two, I know a great many of these people have come every day for three or four weeks. If we can take a five to ten minute break, I will be glad to sit here and hear a couple more.

Let's take a five minute recess.

(Recess declared from 10:17 o'clock p.m. to 10:27 o'clock p.m.)

DR. EFFIE C. IRELAND, Recalled

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor, you have a clarifying statement to make?

A Yes, sir. There still seems to be come confusion as to why we resigned from Laurelton State Village, so we have prepared a statement which I would like to read. It will take about ten minutes.

Q Proceed, Doctor. It's all right.

A Before this hearing recessed on March 31st there appeared to be a lack of understanding among some Members of the Committee as to why Dr. Edgett and I resigned as we did. I wish to make the real reasons perfectly clear.

We did not resign because our work at Laurelton was criticized. We have always welcomed constructive criticism, and within the limits of the staff we were able to employ we were constantly searching for and testing new techniques to improve the care and treatment of the inmates there. A fair appraisal of the biennial reports over the years supports this assertion.

Although we resented Mr. Shapiro's unprofessional and reckless approach to Laurelton's problems on the occasion of his first and only visit there in February 10th, we were ready to and, in fact, did cooprate to the best of our ability with the persons from the Secretary's staff in Harrisburg sent to Larelton on February 16th to suggest some changes in procedure at Johnston Cottage. I describe the Secretary's approach to Laurelton as unprofessional and reckless because he failed to consider the welfare of the over 1,000 inmates there. On February 10th he made sensational charges to the Board of Trustees which were based solely upon his 10 or 15 minute inspection of Johnston Cottage and the hearsay statements of three employees with little or no experience in caring for and training defective delinquent women. He never once consulted Dr. Edgett or me or gave us an opportunity to be heard. He knew nothing of the case histories of the

patients whose treatment he criticized and made absolutely no effort to examine the clinical records of these patients until February 16th. At the time these records were requested his sensational press release of February 16th was already in the hands of editors throughout the State. On February 15th he had ordered the closing of Johnston Cottage without any apparent thought as to the danger inherent in such a move, a danger which, even without the complete closing of the cottage, has been dramatically proven by the events at Larelton since February 17th. At the same time, February 16th, that Dr. Edgett and I were discussing the 17 point "Recommendations Regarding Procedure at the Johnston Cottage" with members of the Secretary's staff, who prepared it, the Secretary was distributing his sensational and grossly exaggerated press release to the newspapers of Pennsylvania. There was absolutely nothing objectionable in the 17 point "Recommendations" and Dr. Edgett and I told Mr. Shapiro's emissaries that were prepared to go along with it. The whole program, as stated in its text, was "predicated upon adequate and qualified personnel," and most of the program had been in effect at Johnston Cottage since the cottage was opened in 1952. These recommendations by Mr. Shapiro's staff, you must remember, did not call for the closing of Johnston Cottage, a step which the Secretary himself ordered in a telegram less than 24 hours before his staff met at Laurelton to prepare the recommendations. Our telegram protesting the closing of Johnston Cottage was sent on February 16th. Apparently Mr. Shapiro maintained little or no liaison with the members of his staff on February 15th and 16th. If he had, he would have learned that we were prepared to follow the 17 point "Recommendations," keeping in mind that they were predicated upon adequate and qualified personnel personnel which we assumed the Secretary was prepared to secure for service in the remote section of the Commonwealth where Laurelton is located. When I retired for the night on February 16th after discussions with some of Mr. Shapiro's staff who remained overnight at Laurelton, I had no thought of resigning. I then knew that the Secretary's staff apparently did not agree with his order to abandon Johnston Cottage and remove the patients there to other cottages, and that there was a promise that additional qualified personnel would be secured for service at Laurelton.

The morning papers of February 17th carried the information contained in Mr. Shapiro's press release of the day before—the information gathered from the hearsay statements of Mrs. Schneeburg, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Marino, and the observations of the Secretary during his 10 or 15 minute visit to Johnston Cottage on February 10th. In this release Mr. Shapiro stated that "all three of these women protested the use of Johnston Cottage to both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent; that the Social Service Worker, Doris Marino, repeatedly pointed out to both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent that such procedure was unnecessary, inhuman, and unheard of in so-called training institutions for the mentally deficient, but that after eight months she could take it no longer and left in disgust and despair." This statement is and was completely without truth, and Mr. Shapiro never once inquired of Dr. Edgett or me whether these protests were actually made, nor did he ask us what reason Mrs. Marion gave us for terminating her employment at Laurelton. I can assure you that the reason given me as Superintendent bears not even the remotest resemblance to the reason assigned in the Secretary's press release.

I prefaced my comments on the Secretary's actions between February 10th and February 17th by stating that he failed to consider the welfare of the over 1,000 inmates at Laurelton. Here lies the real reason for our resignation. One of the most important single factor in the successful training of mentally defective persons in an institution is the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence between the institution and the parents, friends and relatives of the trainees. Over the years my staff and I were successful in establishing such an atmosphere. This confidence was deserved and gained by no little expenditure of time and effort. On February 16th and 17th Mr. Shapiro shattered this confidence with one stroke of his press agent's pen. It should be remembered that Laurelton cared for over 1,000 women, and only 40 were housed at Johnston Cottage. If the Secretary had no complaint about the care, treatment, and training of the more than 1,000 women housed outside of Johnston Cottage, he never took the trouble to mention this important point in his press release of February 16th. Instead he succeeded in creating the completely erroneous impression in the minds of thousands of the relatives and friends of Laurelton patients that their loved ones were confined in an institution where the inmates were treated like animals by a group of barbarians running the institution. This is the impression the headlines created and this is the impression any intelligent human being should have known would be created by the release of February 16th. If we had remained at our posts after February 17th, we would have confirmed the accusations of the Secretary and further impaired the confidence of the public in an institution we knew had a splendid record of accomplishment.

Not satisfied with the damage already done to the institution in the minds of the general public and more particularly in the minds of the friends and relatives of the inmates, Mr. Shapiro aggravate the situation with his misleading disclosures concerning "the syphilitic condition of the dietician" at Laurelton in a press release dated February 23rd. This release prompted newspaper articles such as the one in the Philadelphia Inquirer on February 24th which stated that "so serious were conditions at the hospital, Shapiro charged, that a dietician employed there was allowed to perform her duties while she suffered from an active social disease." When the Secretary issued this press release he knew that there was absolutely no danger to any of the women at Laurelton because of the unfortunate congential condition the woman in question had had since birth. He has admitted this knowledge during the course of this hearing and has confirmed this fact by allowing the person in question to continue her employment in the kitchen at Laurelton her employment was never interrupted. Why then did he release such information to the press? Certainly he knew that the release would result in countless newspaper articles leaving the impression that all of the over 1,000 women at the institution were exposed to an active social disease. This was never true, and the Secretary knew that it was not true when he issued the release. He cannot be excused because his release included my explanation, "that the woman was suffering from congenital rather than in-

factious syphilis." He failed to state that my explanation was the truth, or, failing in that, what the term "congenital" meant. His release was issued to the general public, not to the medical profession. Nothing short of a complete explanation of the true situation in layman's language would have sufficed. Such action by any intelligent person constitutes recklessness. Such action by the Secretary of Welfare of the third largest state in the United States is completely inexcusable.

I hope that this statement has made clear our reasons for resigning. We have dedicated a good portion of our lives to the care and training of the mentally defective women of Pennsylvania who were placed in our charge. We never once treated any of them inhumanly, nor did we ever once condone such treatment by others. Undoubtedly we and those under us have made mistakes. Who hasn't? Some of these mistakes have been mentioned during this hearing. By no stretch of the imagination do they constitute the inhuman course of conduct charged but not proved by Secretary Shapiro. In fact, they are very few in number, considering the number of inmates in the institution and the problems our attendants had to cope with daily. Certainly these mistakes need correction, but their correction does not call for the destruction of 26 years work in one day.

Perhaps the events which have transpired at Laurelton since February 17th have enlightened the Secretary concerning the real nature of the problem of treating and training the patients housed at Johnston Cottage. In any event, we do not share the Secretary's view, reportedly stated to the Board of Trustees, that the way to improve the mental health program in Pennsylvania is to shock the public with fabrications, half-truths, lies and exaggerations.

DOROTHY FENTON, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Dorothy Fenton.

Q What is your position?

A I am a registered nurse.

Q You are a registered nurse? Are you presently employed at Laurelton?

A No, not at Laurelton.

Q Where are you presently employed?

A The Evangelical Hospital in Lewisburg.

Q Were you ever employed at Laurelton?

A Yes, I was employed at Laurelton for two years and ten months.

Q Would you like to make a statement before this Committee questions you? Would you like to make a general statement?

A Yes, I would, sir.

Q When did you leave Laurelton?

A Since the first of the year.

Q You were there two years and ten months?

A I think it was the 18th of February, this year.

Q Of this year?

A Of this year.

Q You may proceed.

A Do you want my qualifications?

Q You go ahead and make any statement that you like, just like you have seen the other witnesses do before.

A I graduated from the William W. Backus Hospital in Connecticut in 1926.

Q What hospital?

A William W. Backus.

Q In Connecticut?

A In Connecticut, in 1926. I took post graduate work in rural school nursing. That included—

Q What does that mean?

A It included, one of the courses was psychology of the subnormal. There has been so much said about feeble-mindedness and insanity, I would like to add my little bit. It might clarify—I think it is so confusing to the general public.

A feeble-minded person has a lack just as much as though they didn't have an arm, there is something left out. You can train them with patience and time and you teach them to make use of as much mind as the Good Lord gave them, but you can't improve what they've got.

They may also be insane. Insanity is a disease you can cure, but the feeble-mindedness is a much sadder case. I did rural school nursing for four years and secured my special certificate in public health and hygiene in Connecticut.

I married and was kept busy with my family for a number of years. Half a dozen or so years ago I started working at Devitts Camp, which is a private tuberculosis sanitorium.

Q Where was that?

A Devitts Camp, a private tuberculosis sanitorium, primarily. I might say that this Dr. Patrick is in charge.

Going back to nursing was a thrilling experience, because I knew a little bit about tuberculosis when I was in training, but it was such a hopeless thing. But now these new drugs that have come into use, streptomycin, and PAS, and lung surgery, and it was just wonderful to see how they would get better. Well, I worked like other people for money, but I just loved to learn about things. I worked there for over two years in a part-time capacity, but my part time added up to—well, I worked one time fifteen days in a row relieving nurses for vacations. And I began to think, well, perhaps if I worked in a place where the hours were shorter I could work full time. So I thought of Laurelton, the hospital at Laurelton. I called up Dr. Ireland and asked her if she needed any nurses, and it so happened she did. So she said she would be glad to give me an interview.

I was surprised when I went to Laurelton to find out they had a tuberculosis ward there, and I was happy to find that they were in such close cooperation with Dr. Patrick.

They had one girl in particular there, a colored girl, who had a large cavity in her one lung. She should have died. She would have died ten years ago. It is thought the colored race has very much less resistance to tuberculosis than white people, and she had a large cavity which would have been enough and the fact that she was colored but she was getting better, she was getting the new drugs. Her weight had gone down to, I believe, around 90 pounds, and when she was discharged from the hospital last June she weighed over 180 pounds.

Now, the girls in the tuberculosis ward were given special diets, high caloric diets and between-meal nourishment. So it was a pleasure to feel as though something was really being done. There were about fifteen patients in there, but after a few months they cleared and went back, and for quite a while we had about four patients

there. And I believe it was about this time last year the patients were either discharged to other cottages; a couple were kept on there because they had so much scar tissue that they were sort of lung cripples, but their tuberculosis was under control. So I would say there is no tuberculosis there.

I had heard them mention a girl who had been in the hospital for nine years, that girl should have been dead. She hemorrhaged at the beginning of those nine years. I remember her history, she hemorrhaged and hemorrhaged and at that time there wasn't much you could do for her. But now she is leading a fairly normal life.

I say that just because I think it is nice to realize that the patients were getting good care. And there is epileptics at Laurelton, and they are given the new drugs, and their epilepsy is kept under control and it is very seldom that they have a seizure, and when they do it is generally mild. In fact, I only saw one girl who had severe seizures in the time that I was there.

This colored girl, I would like to mention, was—the history on her was that she had been to Johnston, she was a Johnston girl, because she had been a leader in one of the big raids there and where they had to call the state police, and she was a vicious, destructive type of girl. She got along pretty well, she knew her weakness, and she liked to be in a single room while she was there. She was offered to go in with the other girls several times, but she wanted to stay by herself.

The girls had a habit when the nurses weren't around they would read their charts, they couldn't all read, but one would read and report. And, of course, they wouldn't understand what they were reading. Just to show you how when the girls get in a temper tantrum it would be over a misunderstanding.

This particular girl was being given a form of iron and her stools would be black, and the nurses were watching her stools. She was also getting this PAS, pills, and some people when they get the pills they go through them whole—some people absorb them, and some don't. We suspected that was happening, those pills were going through them whole, so the nurses had orders to watch and see.

Well, one nurse happened to write "Watch feces." Somebody read the chart and told this colored girl about these black pieces, and she said to me, "I'm going to kill that nurse, writing black pieces about me." I explained to her what really happened. It sounds like a little thing, but I believe she would be capable of having killed that nurse if it hadn't been settled and explained to her.

I mentioned special diets. A lot of the girls that came in, maybe their blood count was down and they were put on special diets. I was really surprised that in a state institution girls really had—well, better care than I could afford for my children lots of times. Every time they had a cold or a snffle they were sent to the hospital.

Of course, there is always the malingerers that we had to watch out for, the girls who pretend they were sick, or as was mentioned will cut themselves or injure themselves just to get attention, just to come down to the hospital, or maybe their girlfriend is down there and they want to get with her, and they pretend they are sick.

One girl took a drinking glass one time, and it took a little detetive work to find out what had happened. When she came in her mouth was almost black. She sucked the air out of the glass and made her face so bruised that it was just black and blue. But the malingerers we do have to watch out for.

Of course, we did have quite a few of the girls—because, you know, they are feeble-minded, they become insane. And the psychotics we have, and that is a nice word for it, but to have a noisy, screaming, shouting girl in with your other girls who are really sick creates quite a problem. We had no facilities for dealing with the psychotics, we couldn't give them hydrotherapy or electric shock treatments because it wasn't a mental hospital, and we did the best we could with what we had.

I heard a lot of talk about straps. When I first came to work there, I felt like crying to see human beings in straps. That was a shock to me. I thought, "What is this? There must be some reason. Maybe somebody around here knows more than I do. I will keep still and watch." It didn't take very long to find out. One girl had taken a scrubbing brush and rubbed her arm raw, and they put her in bed because she was just looking for something, continually serching for something, to hurt herself. So that was for her own protection.

Some of the girls if they are in straps—if I was put in straps, I couldn't get out, but they are regular "Houdinis," and that would be sometimes why their arms would be put over their heads, because to put them at their side you might just as well not bother doing it, before you would get out of the room they are out. And as for putting them in tight, they had to be tight. If you were going to put them in with the intention of keeping them quiet, sometimes they would have to be tight.

Then again we had one girl who liked to be in straps. She felt she could sleep with no sedation if she would be in straps. But if you let her loose in bed she had that mental worry that she couldn't rest. She was the type of girl that when you took her out for a walk she was searching for a piece of glass, or a stone, or some little thing she could either put in her mouth and swallow or hurt herself with. If she was in a room alone, she would look for a screw, there just wouldn't be a screw left. If she was in the bathroom and there was a hook there, she would work, and work, and work, until she got that hook off. She was the kind that liked to do that.

We did have the orders from the doctors that straps were frowned on. We weren't supposed to do it if we could possibly avoid it. But the night nurse would say, "If I come on duty tonight and that girl isn't in straps, I am going out the door, or else you will have to lock the door or I am not going in there." You couldn't blame her, she was alone there at night and you just can't tell what they would do.

As for wet towels, I have used them. Most of the nurses there have used them for the purpose of giving them pills, or some of the girls would come in the hospital and announce, "Nobody is going to sleep around here tonight, I'll scream all night." And they would proceed to scream. Of course, I could stand it, if they wanted to scream it didn't bother me too much, but it was kind of too bad for the sick girls.

There was one girl there with a broken leg. There are girls there with rheumatism, cardiacs, with the grippe, there are really some very sick patients there, and I don't

think it is fair to let a girl scream all night just because she wants to be a pest and annoy all the others.

As for hair pulling, I will say that I even pulled a girl by her hair. When I had my course in lifesaving, that was one of the holds that we were taught, if a person is drowning hold them by the hair. If you hold a person that is trying to bite you by the hair, they can't bite. A lot of these girls are syphilitic and their bites are very, very dangerous, and that is one reason why I personally have a great deal of fear of this.

We used wet packs occasionally, but it just seemed to me, this was just my personal impression, they were a lot of work and a lot of trouble and for the most part the nurses wouldn't encourage taking part in giving them. They were effective, they would help, we would put them on and leave them on for about three or four hours and check their pulse every half hour, and so on.

Tube feeding we did if they missed three meals. But early last fall I remember Dr. Edgett saying to me, I believe it was in September, I didn't keep a little black book, so mine is just from memory but the doctors started using Thorazene, Serpasil, and those are being used generally now, but last September it was quite a new thing. And those had a wonderful effect on the girls. This girl that I told you about that liked to pick things to pieces, destroy whatever was near her, she came into the hospital with a cold after having that two or three months, and we all remarked Mary is such a different girl now, she is quiet, friendly, cooperative. So it really does quiet their dispositions.

Then I mentioned about the girl getting ready to kill someone over reading the chart. We had another girl in there and she was of a homo type. She came in for treatment for cardiac trouble, and she was in, I would call it a private room, and she was babied, and had her special diet, and her medicine, and had people reading books to her, and so on, and she gradually got better and we let her downstairs and she started to mingle with the other girls a little bit, although she was still in a single room.

One night at suppertime I was making rounds and when I came down from being upstairs I heard this shouting, and screaming and great commotion. There was a group of girls gathered and they had grabbed this one girl who was supposed to have this heart condition. She was on her way over to the men's ward—over to the cold ward.

Q What ward?

A We call it the cold ward, the acute ward, where the girls have colds or contagious disease, she was over there chasing her girl friend and she fully intended to kill her, and I believe she intended to do it, because someone had carried the tale to her that her girl friend had said that Eleanor did not know how to kiss. That made her mad, and a silly thing to start a killing. Well, she liked me, I had been rather nice to her, and I thought I could talk to her and get her back in her room. Well, she wouldn't go back in her room, but the girl in the meantime went upstairs. She found out she was up there and wanted to go up there after her. I did manage to keep her downstairs, and later in the night she went to bed. The next day I was off duty and I only know what happened from reading it, but she started up again and she became a raving maniac and she had to leave the hospital. Now, there is a girl after getting Thorazene, I don't know how she is now, but along about January they brought her in the hospital again to help as a nurse's aide, and a more cooperative girl you couldn't wish to see and she really wants to be good. This compulsion she has we all felt was sort of a burden she had, she couldn't help herself. So those are two that Thorazene helped.

I heard mention of Edna Johnson. She was a little girl that probably weighed 80 pounds. When she went on a rampage, it would take all you men together to settle her. She liked me. But whether they like you or not, it doesn't make a bit of difference. We were trying to keep her out of straps. But, as I say, at night we had to put her in because the night nurse wouldn't come to work unless she was in straps. So some nights she would go in real good, and then again she wouldn't. Well, this night she decided she wouldn't, and I let her stay up an extra half hour, and then it was time for her to go. She went in her room and stood between the wall and the bed, and I went in and coaxed her to get in bed and be quiet. And like a flash she jumped on the bed and reached across and hit me a terrible blow in the cest. And one of the other girls grabbed her, and that was the end of that. But that is how they are, they are vicious. Then she was put in straps for the night and, possibly, half the next day. But that is another girl with the Thorazene, she quieted down and wasn't such a problem.

Speaking of flushing toilets—of course, I don't know too much about Johnston, because the Johnston girls would only be in the hospital when they were sick. This girl was just a little girl, and her hobby was to put things in the toilet and flush, her shoes, her underwear, anything. And at one time we had another girl, and it was quite a problem to get two or three toilets cleared up. We had to assign one girl just to watch her to keep her from flushing.

Now, about Dr. Edgett. Personally, I have great professional respect for her. She knew every girl in the institution. We often remarked, how can one person know all these girls? She knows their history, she knows their pattern and what they are capable of doing. She knows how to operate every piece of equipment in the hospital. We only had a technician for eight hours a day. Well, in a hospital sometimes you need a technician in the off hours, and if there is any blood work needed to be done, well, Dr. Edgett could do it. Or if there was an X-ray needed to be taken, she could take it. So that made it very nice.

Just a couple weeks before I resigned there was a girl who had broken her leg. It had been set the day before and, naturally, she had quite a little pain, and the refugee doctors were worried and fussing about her and wondering if the pain was normal, or maybe it wasn't quite right. So, if you please, Dr. Edgett came over and took an X-ray, and it was a beautiful setting and everyone was contented that the girl would come along fine.

I think her name was mentioned so much when the girls were obstreperous because she would be called to come if someone got beyond you.

She could handle the girls with the least damage to all concerned, she was the type individual that could step in and do the work. She seemed to take that atti-

tude her shoulders were broad and she wouldn't want someone else to get hurt.

I happen to know many times when people in the neighborhood farmers, and so on, couldn't get a doctor quick, there isn't a doctor in Laurelton, they would call up Laurelton and maybe bring their patient to the hospital, and Dr. Edgett would always be very gracious and take care of them.

Then little things that happened to come to my attention, I was in the nurses' meeting one night and a nurse came up to me from a neighboring town and asked if she could bring a package up to the girls. She explained to me what it was. There are certain girls in the building who have no one to care about them when Christmas comes or Easter comes, they don't get a card or a package, nobody cares anything about them. Dr. Edgett has lists made up of those girls, and then interested groups and parties get certain names and be responsible for them. Well, this particular group at Christmas, and Easter, and so on, has about a dozen girls and from there on out they used to bring the things from Lewisburg out to the Village.

Dr. Edgett would come over to the hospital, oh, lots of times in the evening and go through almost all the charts and see what girls were getting and this and that, and things she suggested were being done, and when she left —I mean, we weren't always too glad to have her come because it just left an awful lot of work for us to do straightening out the orders. But, of course, it was a good thing to have the girls checked. She insisted on high standards, she kept everyone on their toes. We used to think she had eyes in the back of her head, because if she came through the hospital a hundred things might be right, but if one thing was wrong—I guess there is one in every hospital—she would see it, perhaps the steam table hadn't been turned on, the girls' supper wasn't hot, or maybe this girl was laying in bed, she would notice that she wasn't getting milk, or she would notice her mouth, that her mouth was dry, she would say, "Why isn't she getting her teeth brushed?" I remember one day just passing through she noticed a girl who was supposed to be on a diet because she was overweight was getting a second helping of macaroni. She just really kept everyone on their toes.

She gave us lectures on feeblemindness which were most informative, not only to the nurses but to the attendants. We had several lectures last winter where we went up to the recreation hall and she talked on the different types of feeblemindness, whether it was glandular, brain injury, or from disease. And she would have girls sent down from different cottages to represent the different types so it would help us to understand what type of girl we were working with.

The nurses had several meetings every day, that is, the nurses going off duty met with the nurses coming on, and we would sit in a circle in the lobby and each nurse would give a report on what was happening in her ward, because we had the custom in there one nurse didn't work just on one floor, every two or three days we would be assigned to different floors and it would be necessary to know the condition of all the patients. Dr. Edgett would drop in now and then at those meetings, and she was always willing to come if you asked her. I remember one time, I hadn't worked there too long, it was time for the night nurse's vacation and nobdy wanted to relieve the night nurse, somebody had done it, and somebody else had done it, and one nurse said, "I refuse to work night duty and I refuse to work in the dispensary. I won't work night duty because I am afraid. One time a sterilizer blew up on me, and I won't work in dispensary. I am sorry, but I just won't do that." Well, one of the other nurses complained, "Who does she think she is, is she better than we are? We don't like that either. Why do we have to do it twice?" So they called Dr. Edgett over and she settled it by saying that every nurse had to work in whatever place she was needed. That nurse was Mrs. Mench.

Now, I think something you gentlemen would like to have brought to your attention, perhaps, is the pressure involved at Laurelton, and the pressure is something people blamed on Dr. Edgett. There is pressure there, there always was and I think there always will be. It seems to me there is a lot of pressure there now. And, as I say that pressure, it is because a lot of the women who work there are glad to work, they need the work, they need the money, they would go twenty-four miles to get a job and then maybe not get it. In other words, we are in a part of the country where there isn't much work and, also, the natives of that area are the kind that —I think you men would like that—I mean, a man's word is law and the boss's word is law, they are not the type to stand up for themselves, not just come right to your face and speak up. They might go round and chew, but not just to come and say it. But that pressure, as I said in my opinion is there.

A year ago things were much happier at the Village, the nurses got along well, and the doctors. So I will just say this, one of the nurses was resigning and we had a banquet over at Danville, and there were twenty-some of us there, Dr. Ireland, Dr. Edgett, the refugee doctors, the lab technician, even the housekeeper, so everybody seemed to be on good terms then, and this one case in the summer, we had some resign and some come in.

Now, I would like to add my two bits about the closing up of Johnston, though, as I say, I don't know anything about it, and they say Dr. Edgett doesn't want it done, but for my money and for my part there isn't enough money in the world that I would work in a place where it needed to be done. If I thought it needed to be done, it would be done. I don't need to work anywhere. I just say you have to know the people living in that community to realize why they wouldn't speak up and do the things they ought to do.

I think that's my statement.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Fenton, do you have any psychiatric training?

A I have no psychiatric training.

Q Would you say that the training they were getting at Laurelton was proper?

A I think the training—I marvelled at it.

Q You marvelled at it?

A Yes, I do. As I say, for the psychiatric there was only a few of them there, and we didn't have the equipment, we couldn't give them electric shock treatment or hydro-therapy, we did the best we could with them and tried to move them out.

Q Did you work in Johnston Cottage?

A No, I never worked there.

Q You never saw any of these abuses up there, then?

A No, and I never heard anything about it until in the summer last year, from then on.

Q Last summer?

A Last summer the rumors started to come around about what was going on at Johnston.

Q I wonder why the rumors started last summer?

A Well, I think I know.

Q Will you tell the Committee why?

A Well, I will. I think—that will come up later.

Q No, you are the witness, you say you know.

A Well—

Q If you don't want to answer that, that is your privilege.

A I didn't know at the time.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q If you are just thinking, I don't think it is important I mean, unless you know.

A Well, then, let it go. I don't know.

Q If you are thinking, I don't think it is revelent, I think—

A I will just say I didn't hear any stories until in the summer last year.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Would you as a registered nurse condone these abuses?

A Well, I told you about the flushing of the toilet. I am kind of an independent person, if they need flushing, I flush them.

Q In other words, you wouldn't leave them?

A I don't think anybody would.

Q You mentioned about these girls being ill. Why would these girls become ill to get attention?

A Well, to get attention—

Q What is it?

A Well to get attention, you've got—

Q What attention?

A Why, to get pills given to them, they get their temperature taken, they get a little more extras. There is a thousand girls there, and for a little while I am important, somebody cares what my temperature is, or sometimes they say—

Q In your testimony awhile ago you said in your experience up there you knew that these girls needed motherly attention and affection?

A And they got it.

Q And in your opinion they got it?

A Yes, they got it.

Q That is, in the hospital?

A Yes, in the hospital.

Q You don't know of other conditions up there—

A I don't know much about any other place except the hospital.

Q You weren't present up there when Dr. Ireland was being accused of doing something, dragging these girls by the hair, was being accused of it—or Dr. Edgett?

A I never saw Dr. Edgett do anything unkind.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Fenton, this tuberculosis girl, was she there for nine straight years?

A There was one girl—

Q Was she there—

A The hospital has been biult about five years, as I understand it, or six years, something like that. Previous to that they had a section of—I believe it was Cottage 9, which was used in lieu of a hospital, and that girl was kept by herself there. Now that is customary, if a girl has tuberculosis, you don't want to eat with them or sleep with them, that is for the other people's protection. And, of course, when she was hemorrhaging, or in that condition, she was in bed.

Q How many tuberculosis patients—were you in charge of the TB ward?

A When I worked at Devitts' Camp.

Q No. No. At Laurelton?

A No. All the nurses worked in the tuberculosis ward, we took our turns.

Q This girl is now well. When you left, were there any tuberculosis patients in Laurelton Village?

A There were no active cases.

Q Now you said in your testimony that you were shocked when you first came there about straps?

A Yes, because, as I say, I hadn't had psychiatric training, and I didn't know the girls would act that way, I didn't know that it would be necessary, and when I walked in and well, there wasn't anyone in straps then until I was there a while, but when I saw a girl in straps is when I wondered—I thought, "Why what is that?" Then I found that it is generally for their own protection or for the protection of the people that is working with them. You see, you go to give them a bedpan and they take it and throw it at you.

Q You feel then, that there are needs for straps—I mean, for restraint?

A There is need for restraint, although, as I say, since September and they have been getting these new drugs, there is hardly any.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Fenton, you stated that rumors started to circulate last summer about Johnston Cottage. What were those rumors attributed to?

A Well, somebody asked me one time did I know they didn't flush the toilets up there, and did I know that they didn't get enough to eat, and did I know this and that. Of course, I didn't know.

Q Did you try to investigate them, the rumors?

A No, I thought that was just a story.

Q Were those the only stories that you heard there?

A That's all that I recall.

Q The toilet flushing and food?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever report that to anybody or question the administration about it?

A No, I didn't take it too seriously. As I say, if a toilet needs flushing, I flush it.

Q Now, Mrs. Fenton, I am going to ask you a question, you can answer it if you want to, and you don't have to if you don't want to, it is entirely up to you. Did Mrs. Schneeberg ever tell you why she came to Laurelton?

A Why, she told me, I think—I would say that she wanted to go to Penn State and, if she worked at Laurelton, she could—in fact, I happened to be in the lobby with her one day when Dr. Edgett and she were talking about it, and I couldn't help but hear. She said she would like to go to Penn State and study for her

master's and Dr. Edgett told her she was sure they could arrange the time that she could. And I know, her family lives nearby, and it is nice to live near home.

Q Well, then, she had gone there merely for temporary employment, or for employment, to try and get her master's degree?

A Well, I don't know what she planned, that was our idea, to go to school and get her master's degree. I really don't know her that well.

Q You don't know what she was taking her master's in?

A One day, I thought it funny, I said, "What are you taking economics? What has that got to do with nursing?" And she said, "I don't want to be in nursing all my life." I would like to get into administration work for a change."

Q Did she ever make any statement to you that she thought if there should be a change of administration she might be in a position to get administrative work there?

A No.

BY MR. BOIES:

Q Mrs. Fenton, I didn't understand that reference about pressure. Will you clarify that a little bit?

A It seems, as I have listened to this testimony and people would mention one thing after another, and you gentlemen would say "Well, did you ever report this to Dr. Ireland?" "Did you ever report this to so and so?" And they would all say, "No, I am afraid to," or "there would be no use," that is what I mean as pressure.

Q You think that actually existed there, the pressure, or whatever you want to call it?

A I think it existed, I think it still exists, and I think it always will exist. Anything that goes on up there—in fact, according to what you read in the papers now, it says if the people who work there even talk about what is going on, they are going to lose their jobs. Isn't that pressure?

Q Defintely. You still think that exists?

A Well, that's what I read in the newspapers.

Q Well, what is your opinion?

A I don't know if it is or not, but I think it is pressure and I think it always will be, and it is economic.

Q It has been testified by some witnesses that that was the condition, and others testified that it wasn't, and what we are trying to get at is you believe that pressure does exist, that fear of losing their job there did exist?

A I never felt any pressure because if I didn't like where I was working I would feel free to work somewhere else. I can work anywhere without undermining someone else.

Q But you felt that condition did exist there?

A I think there was pressure. It is nobody's fault, it is just there.

Q You said you personally knew nothing about these alleged abuses at Johnston?

A No.

Q But you heard these rumors?

A Yes.

Q Did you believe the rumors were true?

A Well, I am not very gossipy, people tell me a lot of things and I—

Q Pardon me. Pardon me, Mrs. Fenton, I am not asking you if you repeated the rumors, I asked you if you believed them?

A Well, I doubted them.

Q You doubted them?

A Yes. It doesn't make sense to me, something like that.

Q But the rumors were persistent, were they?

A No, there was only one person that told them to me.

Q And you doubted that that happened?

A Yes.

Q What is your opinion of the truth of the statements of these attendants in these books? Do you think that they wrote in the books?

A I agree with the people who say you can't take them out of context. You know these little books don't agree with the official reports, so I don't think you could make much sense out of them.

Q Do you think in your experience, knowing some of the attendants, that they would write anything in the book that they hadn't done that day?

A Well, if you want to know what I think, now I am not accusing anyone—

Q No, I am not asking you to.

A I think some things were by innuendo promoted to make it look adverse. Do you want to know what makes me think that? One of the witnesses said she had a little black book, away back in September, she was writing down things.

Q I am asking about these books, these daily diaries?

A She worked there, and if she wrote something in that book, I would question it.

Q She didn't work there though, that particular witness, did she?

A. Yes.

Q And you would question the truth of what she wrote in the book?

A I would after listening. When I heard it, I never knew the girl until she said it, I never saw her that I know until she sat there, but, as I said, listening to that and starting away back in September, that sounds fishy.

Q Therefore, you would doubt the truth of those books?

A I would, yes. Some of it is probably true and some isn't, some of it sounds fishy.

Q Could you imagine why somebody would write something like that, that they committed these various things, they did these various things, which nobody so far in this hearing has condoned, nobody has condoned them, now why would any employee, any attendant, say she did this to such and so if it wasn't true?

A I can think of one thing, saying that somebody wet a towel in a commode and used it, now I could imagine, I know in my experience when one of the—after you have lived through one of these episodes, one of these shouting, tearing, fighting, vicious times, you are all upset, she might have meant to say "sink" and said "commode." I would personally think it that way, because that particular attendant I know the girls all liked her.

Q She wouldn't write down she hadn't flushed the toilet for a couple of days, if she had?

A Well, that toilet flushing, as I say, I am not convinced. If they weren't flushed, they, perhaps, were out of order or stopped. I think—

Q Not according to these books?

A The doctors say they didn't give that order.

Q I know that, Mrs. Fenton, I am not saying that the doctors gave that order—

A I think somebody quoted the doctors that's my private thought, somebody quoted the doctors. You are not supposed to do it, it didn't happen until last summer. Now, you look through the books, I haven't seen the books, but you check and see if that was before last summer.

Q Let's start all over again. I asked you if you think that one of those attendants would write in that book that she hadn't flushed the toilet for a couple of days if she had flushed it, if it wasn't the truth?

A I think it is possible.

MR. BOIES. You think it is. That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN. I don't remember, was that person's name mentioned that used the wet towel out of the commode? Is she still an employe at Laurelton? Is she?

DR. EDGETT. Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN. I think that person by all means should be subpoeniaed and brought here, and that would clarify the question. I think by all means—that has been brought out so many times, and I am just wondering why that attendant, that particular attendant, hasn't been brought here by either side.

MR. BOIES. Mr. Chairman, as far as my recollection goes, nobody up until today's hearing has questioned the truth of what is written in these books.

SENATOR PECHAN. Oh, no, I think the people that were here, that Secretary Shapiro has had, they were called in,—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I didn't have those people in, you yourself asked me to produce every witness that was produced here. I didn't produce a single witness, you can't blame them on me.

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, at your suggestion.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, not at my suggestion at all, I didn't make a suggestion of a single witness for you to call.

SENATOR PECHAN. Sir, I never heard of one of these people.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, I am sorry, I had a letter from you in which you told me whom to produce, and I produced them.

SENATOR PECHAN. Because their names were in those books. Now I am not quarreling with you—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, I don't want you to create the impression that I called—

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, these witnesses were called to ask them some questions—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is my recollection that every witness that you called was a witness who wrote in the books. I asked them whether they wrote those things in the books, and they said they did.

SENATOR PECHAN. I agree with you, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is my recollection, also, that I asked Mrs. Hooker specifically on a number of those things whether she did them and whether she believed it was treatment or punishment, and she answered treatment, and that included the wet towel out of the commode.

SENATOR PECHAN. Is she the person that did it?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, it is my recollection, she was.

SENATOR PECHAN. No. No.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I say it is my recollection. Mrs. Spangler, I think—well it was one of the two. I state it was my recollection.

SENATOR PECHAN. She has not been here, has she?

SENATOR SHAPIRO. Who?

SENATOR PECHAN. This person who used the commode?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is my recollection that she was.

SENATOR FLEMING. I guess they all use them, don't they?

SENATOR PECHAN. Well, who used the toilet, rather:

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I have on objection. If these things are to be cleared up, they should be called. I will show you in the book, if somebody will tell us who wrote it. Somebody ought to know the writing there.

MR. TOMPKINS. I think you'll find it was a Mrs. Spangler, if you check on it.

SENATOR PECHAN. If it is Mrs. Spangler, we'll subpoena her. We will call her tonight when we adjourn and see if she can't be here tomorrow. If she did it, let's hear her say so and who ordered it. That will clarify that.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Fenton, when did you resign your position at Laurelton?

A The 18th of February.

Q Of '55?

A The 18th of February, 1955.

Q When did you notice this pressure that was being brought about at Laurelton?

A Oh, you notice it—I think it is noticeable to anyone that works there. There was a lot of begrudging and griping everywhere. There is just pressure there, there is people complaining about things and not doing anything.

Q Not doing anything?

A Not doing anything about it. I mean, if something is bothering me, I like to get at the bottom of it.

Q You mentioned about one of the witnesses having a note book, a black note book?

A Yes.

Q Do you think that was bad form?

A I think it was the most—I never heard of it. I heard of people keeping a little black book—

Q Well, did you have any notes here this evening?

A I have notes and I started taking them since I have been subpoenaed here. If you had called me the first day, I wouldn't have known a thing.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q When you say "pressure" I don't quite follow you. I don't know what you mean, do you mean fear?

A Yes, fear of losing their job.

Q You mean people have been brought here as witnesses and were afraid to tell the truth because they were afraid to lose their jobs?

A Well, I wouldn't go that far. Now, what would you think of this, one of the nurses who sat here and testified about—I don't remember, some incident where Dr. Edgett was put in a bad light over something. If she did what this woman said she did, nobody would like her—if she did it. That woman told me many a time about the time Dr. Edgett saved her little boy's life. She said,

"I'll be eternally grateful to her. I don't know what we would have done except for Dr. Edgett." If somebody saved one of my kid's life, I—

Q Who was that? Do you want to—

A That was Mrs. Folk.

Q Mrs. who?

A Folk, F-o-l-k.

Q Is she a witness here?

A She did testify here.

Q I would like to in connection with this pressure, I gained the impression—

A That woman has a sick husband, she has two children, she don't want to lose her job. She will go along with whoever is in now, she will go along with anybody, that's my position.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Fenton, I gained the impression from the witnesses woh appeared here that these pressures and fears arose because of the attitude of Dr. Edgett and a fear they had of reprisals of some kind from her. Is that the pressure you are referring to?

A That is the pressure that I am referring to, and it wouldn't matter if it was Dr. Edgett, or you, or Mr. Shapiro, whoever is boss, they are afraid of them. At least, that is my opinion.

Q I think you said you had some experience in psychology, did you not?

A No, I didn't. I did rural school nursing, and, of course, we have our feeble-minded among the general public.

Q Is it a psychological factor that, perhaps, the average person does have some concern about his superior?

A Well, yes, we all do a little.

Q Did you ever have trouble approaching Dr. Edgett about any problem?

A I don't have trouble approaching anybody.

Q Did you ever refuse to go to Dr. Edgett because you had any fear of her?

A No. One time I wondered about something and I just asked her about it and she gave me an answer that satisfied me, and that's all there was to it.

Q And Dr. Ireland?

A Oh, Dr. Ireland, I don't know why anybody would hesitate to approach her.

SEANTOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, do you have any questions?

THE WITNESS. First, may I just add a little something? Maybe you would like to know why I resigned?

SENATOR PECHAN. Yes.

THE WITNESS. It was a sudden decision and things happened quite of a sudden, not in February, but way back after the election, in the office, in the nursing office one day, "Well, the Democrats are in now and we are getting Ireland and Edgett out of here."

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Who said that? You said that?

A Oh, no, no. That was the rumor around the place.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Why did they say that?

A Well, because they were Republicans.

Q What were they supposed to be doing that they wanted to get them out?

A Because they were not Democrats. The Democrats hadn't been in office for 20 years.

Q These girls are practically all Republicans?

A Well, that doesnt' matter.

Q Why doesn't it matter?

A They, the Democrats, wanted to get jobs for their friends. I said, "Who is going to take Dr. Ireland's place?"

Q Who is "they" that told you?

A Well, of course, in the office—I was second in charge, and Miss Wilson was first in charge, and Mrs. Schneeberg, the three of us, we were the ones that were talking.

BY MR. KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Fenton, was that why you quit?

A Why I quit? Well, I said, "Who is going to take Dr. Ireland's place?" And they said, "Dr. Theilacker." And I said "Who is going to take Dr. Edgett's place?" And they said, "Well, we don't know. Maybe Mrs. Mench will come up and be second." Of course, that was my job. I don't know if she knew about it, I don't know if Dr. Theilacker knew about it.

Q Is that the Mrs. Mench who testified here?

A I think she did.

BY MR. BOIS:

Q Why were you so quick to believe those rumors and not believe the others?

A Well, I just did. It didn't make much difference to me. I was just curious. I think it is fair enough. The Democrats won, and that's the way we do things in Pennsylvania, I think you expect it.

(Discussion off the record between the Members of the Committee and the Witness)

THE WITNESS. I think from the Secretary of Welfare down it ought to be civil service.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Do you know of any superintendent in any of the institutions that has been removed, either Republican, or otherwise?

A I think there was so much here already started in the middle of February that everybody had their hands full.

Q Do you know of any superintendent of any institution or mental hospital that has been dismissed?

A I don't know anything about any other place except Laurelton.

Q These rumors started even before February 18th?

A Oh, I think they started even—I wouldn't say.

Q Right after election?

A I wouldn't say if it was after election or after the inauguration.

Q After inauguration, you weren't there, were you?

A Oh, yes.

Q I am sorry.

A So, as I said, I wasn't too concerned about this political business, I figure it is too bad, but there is nothing I can do about it, but then when things began getting into the papers and it began to look like trouble, I just asked myself, "What am I? What is going on around here? I am not in on this." This slander, I call it character assassination, of two women whom I respected, I wouldn't want to be a part of it. And I just thought, well, here I have worked with them and respected them and—understand, there is no personal relationship, I have got a family and I have got all I can

do to mind my own business, but I do think they were fine doctors, I thought they did a wonderful job, and I thought it was a shame to be throwing mud at them. So I went over to their home, that was the first time I was ever in their residence, and told them I was awfully sorry about what was going on and I hoped they did not think I was mixed in with that kind of thing.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q And that was why you resigned?

A That's why I resigned.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Do you believe if you or anybody else was called here that they should tell the truth irrespective of whether any body had done a favor to them, or not?

A I certainly do.

Q Do you believe that mentally deficient patients are better off and can be better handled if they are talked to than if their toilets are not flushed as a punishment?

A I don't think—I think that is irrelevant, you are working on suppositions.

Q Suppose we are, you have been making suppositions here, too. You supposed certain things were going to happen if the Democrats came in.

A I just heard what somebody else said. It happened—

Q You said you heard in June, in the summer, rather, that certain things were going on at Johnston Cottage, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, those things, I suppose, came from some employe at Johnston Cottage?

A No.

Q No? Someone not employed—

A That came from Mrs. Schneeberg.

Q She was an employe there, that's what—

SENATOR PECHAN. No, she wasn't at Johnston, she was at the hospital.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q From the hospital. An employe at Laurelton, and it was Mrs. Schneeberg?

A Yes.

Q And that was in the summertime?

A I don't know. It might have been summer and it might have been fall.

Q Now, you heard the story about the blackbook. Don't you remember that what that girl said was that she wrote in that black book what she had seen in some of these small books and gave the dates, and repeated things she had read? Don't you remember that?

A I just remember that she read things from her little black book. What she said I really wouldn't know.

Q She read things from her black book? You don't remember, do you, that she said that what she wrote in the black book was what she had taken from the records?

A All that remained in my consciousness was it was so hard for anyone to keep a book of that nature.

Q That's all right, I understand. Now, you have some training in dealing with mental deficients?

A Yes.

Q Do you think putting people, mental deficients, or others in solitary confinement for long periods of time is a system of punishment or treatment?

A I think it is treatment. I think it is the greatest treatment in the world, solitary. I think we have too much noise and the quiet—

Do you think if those people who are in solitary, if they are given a very small portion of food for days at a time, that is treatment, too?

A Well, I'll tell you. I have children, I don't have a lot of money, and if I did I wouldn't waste it anyway. But my kids eat their main meal before they get their dessert. And if they don't behave, one of my punishments is to put them to bed without supper.

Q Would you do that for four days straight?

A Well, if they threw what I gave them in my face, I would be tempted.

Q But if they didn't throw what you gave them in your face, but merely sassed you, would you do it?

A I think my kids are healthy. I think they could stand it.

Q But are you sure?

A Would I do it for four days? I think it wouldn't—

Q If you knew one of your kids wasn't healthy and was mentally deficient?

A Well, mine, I don't know. I can't answer that.

Q Would you take into consideration the fact that if some of your children sassed you that they were not fully mature?

A Why, certainly.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I would like to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this book, which is No. 8, contains the statement we have been referring to with the initials B. S. after it. Now, if anyone knows who B. S. is we may be able—

SENATOR PECHAN. Mrs. Spangler, she is a substitute attendant.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Has Mrs. Spangler testified?

SENATOR PECHAN. She has not.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. What's her job?

SENATOR PECHAN. I'm glad you asked the question. She's a substitute attendant.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. All of these people who were in this cottage were taken off of the cottage and put on temporary work, either cleaning or substituting.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, I just want to clear up those things. I don't want to leave you with the thought that I accused you of bringing in a select group.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. No, I understand it.

SENATOR PECHAN. That's right. It worked out all right because we discussed it before and I asked who were some of these names in the book, and we agreed that we should have those people in whether they made complimentary or whether they made derogatory remarks.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I remember you said you would call the witnesses and if I had any names I should give them to you, but I didn't give you any.

SENATOR PECHAN. I might say to you, sir, that I haven't called a single witness, but I think Representative Tompkins has taken that responsibility. But I think we should have her here tomorrow.

Dr. Ireland, do you have any questions to ask?

DR. IRELAND. I believe not.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you, very much.

THE WITNESS. There is just one more point I omitted, I am sorry. There was some talk about Dora Henderson, about her not being premedicated, and I would like to straighten that out. She was the girl who was supposed

to have had her head banged. Dr. Edgett called on the telephone and asked me—she said she was going to try again to examine this girl, and to please give her a sedative.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Is that the pelvic examination?

A I gave her a sedative.

Q You gave her a sedative? Were you on duty the night that she was supposed to have been banged?

A I was upstairs, I didn't hear anything.

Q You were not in the room?

A No, I was not.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q You did administer a sedative?

A Yes.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Did you work at night?

A Oh, no. Sometimes I did, but not then.

Q Does the witness recall when she gave this sedative?

A I would say it was about a half an hour before the schedule.

BY DR. IRELAND:

Q Do you mind saying, Mrs. Fenton, who this nurse was who did not wish to work at night unless the patients were in straps?

A That was Mrs. Vought.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Mrs. Vought?

A Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN. Is that the lady who wrote the letters, the four or five page letters?

(Discussion off the record between Members of the Committee)

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Fenton.

I would like to hear it now if you say you will be only fifteen minutes with Dr. Bengs?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. It is ten minutes of 12:00 and you gentlemen are going to cross examine and ask him questions. It seems to me that this is a rather late time to start.

(Discussion off the record between Members of the Committee)

SENATOR PECHAN. We will recess until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

(Whereupon the hearing is recessed at 11:53 o'clock p. m.)

(WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:30 A. M., APRIL 20, 1955)

SENATOR FLEMING. We will resume the hearing. The first witness I believe will be Doctor Bengs. Would you mind coming up, Doctor?

HILDING A. BENGS, Recalled

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will the Committee ask Doctor Bengs whether it isn't true that from the very beginning of my visit, the Secretary's visit to Laurelton, down to the present time that he has been in cooperation with me in the complete control of the program for the institution?

A That is true.

Q And isn't it true that the telegram, in which I discussed the question of the use of Johnston Cottage, was read to Doctor Bengs before it was sent?

A That is true.

Q And will the witness say whether it isn't true that the phrase, "Johnston Cottage in its present conditions and functions must be abandoned," was the phrase suggested by the Doctor in preference to the one I previously used?

A That is true.

MR. TOMPKINS. What are you reading from, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I read from the telegram.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Can you tell us what the previous language was?

A I don't remember.

SENATOR SCOTT. But it was at the suggestion of Doctor Bengs that the change was made?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's right.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Is it true that I used a phrase which might be misunderstood and he suggested a substitution, which is in that telegram?

A That is correct. I counseled the avoidance of a possible misinterpretation that would have resulted, the immediate abandonment of the unit as such which would have been physically impossible at that time. In other words, forty-four (44) patients in there would have to be transferred somewhere else.

Q Isn't it true that the Doctor called my attention to the fact that it might not be possible to make the transfer immediately into other cottages?

A That is true.

Q Now, Doctor, there was discussed here the question of a change in the superintendency of the institution; that is, Doctor Ireland's resignation about a year or a year and a half ago. Is that correct?

A Yes, last fall.

Q Did you send anyone up with any specific order about who was not to take the place of Doctor Ireland?

A We sent Doctor Fitzgerald up there on a confidential mission.

Q And what were his instructions to tell the board with respect to the replacement of Doctor Ireland?

A I don't recall that he met with the board, but his instructions were to advise that the replacement of Doctor Ireland, should she irrevocably resign at that time, would be by someone from outside the institution.

Q Was there specific instructions as to who was not to be made superintendent?

A We were to advise the Assitant Superintendent that she was not in line for succession.

Q Now you have, since your last testimony, seen and read some of these excerpts and listened to the testimony. Will you tell the Committee whether in your opinion the use of straps is a proper treatment or is a punishment in a modern institution?

A Basically, the use of straps can only be interpreted justifiably as an expediency. Its availability, however, is very readily open to abuse. I was trained in a mental institution where straps were prohibited.

Q In the institutions would the witness say wether or not the program of solitary confinement, and the basis upon which patients in Laurelton were placed in solitary

confinement, with its dry diet, is a method of treatment or punishment?

A That is another practice that can readily be open to abuse. There are, of course, special circumstances as homicidal tendencies, continued disturbed activity, that might require a varying degree of seclusion but such procedure must be checked carefully from day to day, and it is standard procedure to give such an order for twenty-four (24) hours only. Dry diet has, or any dietary restrictions outside of for purely medical reasons, no place.

Q Has what?

A Has no place in modern treatment.

Q As the system was practiced in Laurelton, would you say it was a matter of treatment or as punishment?

A From the excerpts, based upon the daily writings of attendants, I don't see how it could otherwise be interpreted than as punishment.

Q Is the rule, the general standard rule that was fixed at Laurelton for feeding, tube feeding after a patient refuses to eat three (3) meals, in your opinion a proper rule to set up?

A As a general rule to cover all types of cases, I think that is decidedly restrictive. Of course, there again if the patient is malnourished or it is a specific treatment to be deprived of food, then it becomes a medical judgment regarding regularity of tube feeding. However, in my own experience, in a healthy person who just plainly refuses to eat, we have always permitted at least forty-eight (48) hours to pass because then that patient, if he has ulterior motives, usually changes his mind.

Q Do you consider a general ruling of that kind unwise?

A As a flat rule, I think it is unwise.

Q The program which you, acting for the Department, and Miss Cox put into effect in Laurelton has been working since February 18, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Will you tell the Committee just what the situation is there now, what has happened to these patients, what has happened to the Cottage, what has been done?

A The original census of Johnston Cottage has been disposed of.

Q How?

A One (1) being discharged, three (3)—oh, pardon me—one (1) being discharged, three (3) being on leave of absence, ten (10) being in open cottages.

Q What does that mean, Doctor?

A Cottages that are not locked; seven (7) being in the hospital unit under extensive study and a total of eleven (11) being in the process currently of being transferred to State mental hospitals on the medical opinion that their behaviors were so abnormal that there is a serious question as to their sanity. In other words, mentally ill.

Q Does the Laurelton Hospital have facilities, proper facilities for the treatment, proper and humane treatment, of extremely disturbed patients?

A It does not have complete facilities.

Q Under the present program, as the patients are screened, what does the Department propose to do with those patients who cannot be humanely treated under their mental condition at Laurelton?

A Would you mind just omitting the word "humanely?" I would rather not subscribe to a controversy.

We propose, as every large institution should have from general hospitals on, a psychiatric facility, a psychiatric ward. In other words, short term for those who may recover immediately and temporary detention study for those who should be committed as mentally ill.

Q What has been done in changes and what is in the course of being changed at the Cottage itself?

A Johnston Cottage was so designed that it could act functionally only two (2) ways, either for close detention which was its original purpose or as a lodging house for girls with privileges. It is very unusual that every room has its own separate plumbing appointments. So, we have converted it to the latter function. In other words, working girls, and have adjusted the appointments there for such a function.

Q Just what has been done in that way? Are the bars still there?

A We are eliminating certain bars, we are eliminating the partitions between the wards in order to give more living space because there is very little living space in the Cottage. We, of course, opened the dining room and are serving the meals there. We have added living furniture and dressed the place up to make it less institutional.

Q And what do you mean by "adding living furniture?"

A Chairs, lounges, library tables and that sort of thing.

Q Has there been any furniture added to each room or is it being added?

A We are adding furniture to take the place of bureaus or dressers so the girls can keep their personal effects there. I don't know just exactly. I think the O. T. Department is in the process right now of manufacturing furniture of that type.

Q Have the previous procedures, as discussed at these meetings, been completely discontinued at Laurelton?

A We have not used straps, we have not used the emetic drug, apomorphine. We have eliminated the previous classification system or, let's say, we simplified it. We have permitted visiting regardless of the classification of the girl. We have eliminated dietary restrictions.

Q Do you mean for the entire institution, sir?

A Yes, we permit the employees to smoke in certain quarters. We have eliminated the midnight curfew for employees. It is difficult to describe all the changes because there were so many restrictions.

Q Are the girls that were in Johnston Cottage given free access to church, to movies?

A They were and if they abused that by running away, why then we deprived them of a privilege for a length of time.

Q Is the solitary confinement for long periods of time still in use at Laurelton?

A No.

Q Has the practice of strapping a bad patient to a good patient, when they go out, been discontinued?

A We do not use straps at any time.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I think that is all.

SENATOR FLEMING: Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions that you want to ask Doctor Bengs?

DOCTOR IRELAND: Not just at the moment.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Maue, do you have any questions, sir?

MR. MAUE: I would like to ask Doctor Bengs—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Excuse me, I wanted to ask one question.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Doctor Bengs, you were with me at the board meeting, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Did you hear any discussion at the board meeting in which I said that I proposed to shock the public and that was the way to do this?

MR. TOMPKINS: What board meeting?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: The first meeting.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Did you hear any such discussion?

A I didn't hear any such discussion.

Q And from the board meeting, is it true that you and I and several members of the board, and Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland, had lunch at the doctor's home?

A That is correct. We were guests of the previous administration.

Q It has been said here that we spent a total of fifteen (15) minutes in Johnston Cottage, is that correct?

A I think that is an understatement because it would have taken me fifteen (15) minutes to go up and down the stairs. We covered three (3) floors, we looked at numerous rooms, we asked numerous questions. We even looked in the employees' quarters. My impression is that it was closer to forty-five (45) or more.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That is all.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Maue, I believe you had some questions.

BY MR. MAUE:

Q I would like to have you ask Doctor Bengs, in his position as Commissioner of Mental Health, whether or not he made frequent trips to the Village at Laurelton and did he ever inspect the Johnston Cottage at the time of those trips?

A In my previous testimony I said that I had not visited Johnston Cottage. As Commissioner, I have the advantage of consultants and assistants, and I received the routine reports.

Q I would like you to ask him whether or not he doesn't think that as Commissioner he should have been familiar with the conditions in the Johnston Cottage which he now has corrected, why he didn't see those conditions and correct them before?

A I received no reports of such. In the past six (6) weeks or so until I was relieved of the responsibility of acting in charge, last Friday, it has been a revelation to me to become acquainted more intimately with the institution.

Q I would like you to ask Doctor Bengs whether he heard Mr. Shapiro say to the Board of Trustees at this first meeting that they should have known the conditions at the first meeting and should have taken steps to correct them?

A That was the general tenor of his remarks; yes, sir.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I admit that.

BY MR. MAUE:

Q Doesn't Doctor Bengs think that he should have known the conditions in the Johnston Cottage; as a representative of the Department of Welfare here in Harirsburg, making frequent trips to the Village, that he should have known those conditions and taken steps to correct them?

A I am assuming my share of the responsibility of not knowing.

Q Doctor Bengs read off the disposition of the patients who had been in the Johnston Cottage. Is it not a fact that six (6) or eight (8) of them have already been transferred to some mental institution, some other State mental institution—not in the process of transfer but having been actually transferred?

A We set that in motion over the week end by getting in touch with all the superintendents, and we expect about eleven (11) to be so transferred; yes, sir.

Q I am asking the question whether any have or have not been transferred up until Monday of this week?

A I was advised they were starting Monday. It takes time to make out the commitments, to assemble the criminal summary which is required by law, to get in touch with the superintendents, to get their consent and arrange admission dates.

Q If I am correct, Mr. Chairman, Doctor Newell, who was sent to Laurelton on Friday of last week to take charge as Acting Superintendent, was present at our meeting on Monday and unless my recollection does not serve me right, he then stated that six (6) patients had already been transferred to other institutions.

A On that point, I will concede because you have more direct—the more direct information, sir.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q You mean it is quite possible?

A It is quite possible.

BY MR. MAUE:

Q I would like to get into the record, or at least ask Doctor Bengs if he knows that on Monday of this present week there were three (3) girls still locked in a room at the Johnston Cottage?

A That is possible because we had several more escapes. How long they have been there, I can't say. I would have to check.

Q In other words, the use of locked rooms at Johnston Cottage has not entirely been abandoned?

A It has as of the present time, sir, according to my latest information.

MR. MAUE: I think that is about all.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: May I ask one more question?

SENATOR FLEMING: Yes, sir.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Doctor Bengs, do you contend that an institution will not find occasions where patients will have to be locked in rooms for a period of time? Is it your position that that never will happen?

A Oh heavens, no. We will be using seclusion as long as institutions last, as a matter of control of such practices.

MR. MAUE: If I may ask another question, Mr. Chairman—

SENATOR FLEMING: You may.

BY MR. MAUE:

Q Isn't it a fact, Doctor Bengs, that the girls who have been transferred from Johnston Cottage into other cottages have been put in rooms that in many respects are the same as were over at Johnston Cottage, that they have locked doors and are under restriction?

A That is possible, but we do not use straps.

Q I would like to ask Doctor Bengs, while I am now on the subject, if he is aware of the fact that the hospital at the institution is locked so that if someone wants to get in, they have to ring a bell and have an attendant come and open the hospital door?

A Yes, certainly that is locked; that is Glover Cottage, 9, 10, 11.

Q Is there any particular reason why the entrance door to the hospital should be locked?

A The hospital is primarily for medical and surgical illnesses. It would have a variety type of patients there. It may have to be locked for just one (1) or two (2) cases or for a great number of cases. I think it is immaterial one way or the other, if a patient is in a hospital and is under active treatment, that the entrance door is locked or unlocked. I think as a matter of standard procedure we always lock our hospital doors.

MR. TOMPKINS: Mr. Maue, do you mean the main entrance door, not the individual rooms?

MR. MAUE: Yes.

MR. KORNICK: It was locked when we were up there.

SENATOR FLEMING: Let's proceed in an orderly manner. We'll get to all the members of the Committee.

Doctor Arbuckle—Doctor Ireland, do you have any questions to ask Doctor Bengs?

DOCTOR IRELAND: I wish to make one comment and, first, we did not have the hospital door locked in the daytime and furthermore this dining room was in use previously.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q I would like to ask Doctor Bengs just how many of the State institutions in the Commonwealth have totally abandoned the use of physical restraint in the form of straps. I understood him to say in a previous statement that several had.

A Mayview, Warren, Danville. I assume in discussing this that you are talking of leather cuffs.

Q Beg pardon?

A I assume you are talking about leather straps and leather cuffs.

Q That is right, but that is out of how many institutions in the Commonwealth?

A We had a show of hands at the last superintendent's meeting because this question came up. I would say that five (5) or six (6) hands were raised, that they are using restraints. That is, of course, out of twenty-one (21) institutions.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like to ask the Doctor a further question.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Isn't it true that at the last superintendent's meeting, when all the representatives and superintendents were present, I asked the question that every institution which uses straps, the superintendents should—uses restraints—the superintendents should please raise their hand, and Philadelphia, Norristown and Farview representatives were the ones that raised their hands?

A Those were included, sir.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Was the Allentown State Hospital included?

A There was just a show of hands.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Allentown didn't raise their hands.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tompkins.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, I show you this and ask if you can identify that?

A Yes, that is a letter I sent to all of the girls.

Q Was this letter delivered personally to each one or was it read at an open assembly somewhere?

A It was a tape recording at the church service, and I think by now each girl has received her own personal letter.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You mean the inmates?

A Yes, the inmates, patients.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: What is the content?

MR. TOMPKINS: I am coming to that. I wanted him to identify this first.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What do you mean when you say in here, "Now let me tell you plainly—the Village Program will go on with some changes, but it will still go on. This means that all of you girls have to finish your training the best way you can before we can plan your going home."

A The girls—I have some reference to rumors and wishful thinking.

Q Doctor, just taking this statement here and asking you if that is the statement that you have incorporated in here, you are trying to throw the responsibility of the girls' training back on themselves according to this statement.

A I am asking those girls to go through with their program on the principles that were laid down many years ago, which were sound principles, social training, vocational training. I am asking for their cooperation, I am asking—I am telling those girls that they still have work to do, still have training to undergo; that upon the progress they make will rest a decision as to how soon they may leave.

Q Now, Doctor, that statement taken by itself, without explanation, is a statement taken out of context. Now this whole hearing has been based on out of context statements and this statement, standing by itself, indicates to me that you expect the girls to do heir own training.

Now, the point I am trying to make is this, Doctor. There is nothing that has been taken out of context during the course of this hearing that can be taken at face value without the background history.

A You want the total picture, certainly.

Q And without the total picture, a statement out of context is not of much value.

A Without the total picture, you cannot arrive at a final conclusion.

MR. TOMPKINS: I offer this for the record. I won't take the time to read it.

"MESSAGE

"TO: GIRLS OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

"FROM: DR. BENGS, ACTING IN CHARGE

"I would like to explain some things about which you may have been thinking.

"Since I am very busy keeping in touch with all the

schools and hospitals of the Welfare Department, I haven't as much time as I would like and need to be with you. Therefore, I have asked one of your friends from the Bureau in Harrisburg to give this personal message to all of you at this time.

"Certain changes have taken place here and lots of strangers have been coming around to look at you and your cottages. No doubt it has been exciting. Many important people are interested in you and in what you are doing. That is why so many questions were asked, especially by the Johnston Cottage girls.

"Now when unusual things happen we are all curious as to what they mean. It is natural for lots of talking to go on. As we talk, it is too bad, however, that very often we begin to talk about what we would like to happen. The more we do this, the more we come to believe our own wishes even if they can't come true right away. This is the way rumors start that aren't even truthful. We all do this when we don't fully understand what is going on.

"Now let me tell you plainly—the Village Program will go on with some changes, but it will still go on. This means that all of you girls have to finish your training the best way you can before we can plan your going home. This means that all of you girls must learn as much as you can before we can plan further for you. This means that all of you girls must be in the best possible condition to face the world as young ladies before we can let you go home. When you can show us what you can do as ladies, we will be able to plan for you better. We want you to have the best chance to make out well when you leave so your family and friends and the new friends you will make will all be proud of you and of the Laurelton State Village.

"We who live and work with you will help you to do all this as fast as you can do it. Some girls will take some time because there's so much to learn and to learn things the right way. Other girls may need only a short time. You see, we aren't all made the same way, but all of us can do something well. That is what we have to find out together.

"I am getting more help to help you. We shall even try to work out some more changes. But I need your help in return. Remember as long as you are here at the Village, this is your home. We are sorry that your parents and friends can't be right here with you while you are learning. It would be fun and more like home. So let's surprise them when you do go home or visit elsewhere.

"There are lots of important people not only from Harrisburg but from all over the State watching you and me. They are watching how we keep this home while we are here. I know they will want to help us more if we can show that we are able to handle our privileges. I know they will be as happy as you will be when you are ready to leave. The doctors, nurses, matrons, attendants, and myself know how you feel and we certainly would like to be Santa Claus to grant your every wish.

"But we must work under rules just like you have to live under certain rules. We must go by rules of your progress in learning to get along and to do things properly. We must go by rules that the judge who sent you to us is going to ask about. We must go by rules that the people of the State make into laws about this Village. We must go by rules that have been found best in all training schools like this. That is how we, ourselves, learn to do our job best.

"In turn, whatever we are going to ask you girls to do may sometimes seem like a rule. But you will find that it will really be quite simple. We shall actually ask you to learn only three things:

"1. How to get along with yourself.

"2. How to get along with each other.

"3. How to have something to live for.

"You and I have to do these simple things wherever we are to make this a happy country.

"Let's learn these together.

"Thanks for listening."

(s) "Hilding Bengs M.D."

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q This was put on a tape recorder for the girls at church service on Easter Sunday, was it not?

A Yes, it was started circulating the middle of that previous week. I was supposed to have been up there that previous Sunday but I couldn't make it. So this was the substitute.

Q Doctor, was there a similar bulletin and instructions issued to the employees?

A There was an open letter that I circulated to the nursing personnel.

Q Do you have a copy of that letter with you?

A Well, I didn't bring it.

Q Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of it?

A Why, certainly.

MR. TOMPKINS: I will ask that that letter then be incorporated as a part of the record.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, Doctor Bengs, I believe you stated that when Doctor Ireland was contemplating her resignation that you went to the Village with the instructions that the Assistant Superintendent should not be considered for succession.

A My assistant went on that mission, yes, sir.

Q Your assistant went on that mission. Who gave him his instructions?

A I did.

Q And from whom did you get your instructions?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What are you referring to?

MR. TOMPKINS: I am referring to his instructions regarding a successor to Doctor Ireland when she was contemplating retirement.

A I did that on my own initiative after acquiring the collective opinion of the bureau and other members in the Department. I also recall that about a year previously, in anticipation of the Superintendent not being entirely well, that this exigency might arise, at which time I secured an expression from the Assistant Superintendent that she would leave with the Superintendent. Then last fall, it was passed on to me that the Assistant Superintendent had changed her mind and was willing to succeed the Superintendent.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Were those instructions issued because of any disqualification of hers?

A No.

Q I haven't read this yet, Doctor, but I'm going to have you identify it.

A That's it and the date is there, March 11th, to the nursing personnel.

MR. TOMPKINS: This is the bulletin to the nursing personnel. Will you make this a part of the record?

"AN OPEN LETTER TO NURSING PERSONNEL

"March 11, 1955

"It has been brought to our attention that changes in the management of this institution over the past several weeks may have given cause for anxiety and apprehension among personnel who are directly involved with the care, training, and treatment of our patients. In some instances the impression is said to have obtained that the manner of handling your every-day problems regarding patients is now subject to some new and different set of regulations.

"NOTHING IS FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH AND OUR INTENT.

"Through your own Interim Governing Council of which Miss Hilda Jolly and Mr. William Sleighter are co-chairmen, we are soliciting your cooperation with certain changes in the emphasis of the over-all program for our girls, but in the final analysis we must rely upon your common sense and good judgment and sound discretion to carry on as you have done so well in the past.

"YOU HAVE THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

"WE NEED AND MUST DEPEND UPON YOU.

"WE SHALL SUPPORT YOUR CONSCIENTIOUS EFFORT AND INTENT.

"WE SHALL SUPPORT YOUR DEDICATED PERFORMANCE.

"WITHOUT THIS UNDERSTANDING, the team-work necessary to carry on a good program would be less effective, leadership and individual initiative would be at odds, and indecision and insecurity would prevail.

"Let us look at the facts.

"1. We in public service are here for one reason only—our patients need us.

"2. We are here for one purpose only—to help our patients.

"3. Our patients are here for one reason—home or society did not provide.

"4. Our patients are here for one purpose—to return to a home better provided.

"This institution must then be looked upon as a more or less temporary and specialized home for our girls. All of us in our various capacities are actually household heads or substitute parents.

"We must, therefore, temper our feelings and condition our judgment in the dealings with our girls with the full awareness that we are acting as if in a home environment.

"What does this mean?

"You must promote obedience and courtesy.

"You must promote comfort and happiness.

"You must promote initiative to better one self.

"Just as in your own home and in your own community, there are limits of conduct beyond which a discipline must be maintained for the common welfare. We know that in a specialized institution as this every possible situation cannot be made subject to standard regulation. To spell out every detail would be burdensome to everyone and furthermore, a manual of such regulations would leave no room for your own judgment. Your own common sense dictates what can be IGNORED, or TOLERATED, or CONTROLLED by firm supervision.

"However, certain more serious situations do occur where we want to assure you of our unqualified support in management.

"II Destruction of property and physical assault—must be terminated.

"III Gross discoutesy—must be controlled.

"For supervision to be effective it must be sufficient enough to remedy these situations and, naturally, will call for physical restraint as may be indicated.

"For your own protection, as well as for that of the patient, an examination and report of any injury sustained must be made by the nursing personnel in charge, and these facts to be included in the general report of the incident.

"As for the management of the patient in the first two of the above situations, twenty-four hour confinement to a single room (seculsion) is a standing order, and is subject to redetermination thereafter by the physician in charge. When seclusion appears no longer necessary, the patient is given ward privileges only until further notice.

"In the last named item, restriction to the ward is automatic and seclusion may be necessary if the disorderly conduct influences the group.

"We shall arrange for discussions to clarify any uncertainties and to receive your further suggestions. Meanwhile, as it is impossible for me to see all of you, please feel free to call upon Miss Hilda Jolly, or whomever she designates as her relief for your assistance.

"Please rest assured that when you are put in charge and given a responsibility you have the authority that goes with the responsibility. Beyond that we have to help each other."

/s/ "Hilding Bengs M. D.

"Hilding Bengs, M. D.

"Commissioner of Mental Health"

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, you state "that the program agreed upon and put into operation at Laurelton." Now who agreed upon that program?

A That was the collective opinion of the bureau staff and the advisory physician we brought with us and which was read to the Superintendent, who at that time had some reservations and wanted to have it clarified further, but who showed an excellent spirit of cooperation in starting to put into effect some of the items. We hope to work through the Superintendent on these items.

Q Doctor, is this a program that was initiated only for Laurelton or for other institutions as well?

A Only for Johnston Cottage of Laurelton.

Q Only for Johnston Cottage of Laurelton?

A Yes, I would like to interpolate here, if I may, that the nub of this controversy involves only a small percentage of the entire population, ten (10) to eleven (11) per cent of the delinquent type of mental defectives of which half of them would at any one time be special problems.

Q What do you mean, "special problems?" Do you mean half of the total population or only half of the ten (10) per cent?

A Half of the ten (10) per cent.

Q Half of the ten (10) per cent?

A That's just a personal estimate, at any one time.

Q At any one time?

A Yes.

Q That would amount to about five (5) per cent of the total population, would it not?

A Yes.

Q And five (5) per cent of the total population would amount to the facilities at Johnston Cottage, would it not?

A Possibly a little more. The Superintendent told me there were about one hundred twenty-five (125) girls that she considered of Johnston Cottage type. On that basis, we would say eleven (11) per cent, at the most.

Q Well, at any one time, as you just stated, there would be only half of that number.

A Johnston Cottage has forty (40), plus four (4) aides, but those that we were acquainted with in seclusion in the other cottages added about ten (10) more, or five (5) per cent at any one time.

Q Now, Doctor, do you think that this program could proceed satisfactorily as you have outlined it were it not for the new miracle drugs that have come into being in the last six (6) to eight (8) months? I am speaking now of thorazine. I don't know the medical terms here. What's that other one?

A Serpasel.

Q Serpasel and so forth?

A Thorazine is relatively new; serpasel is of a longer experience. Both of these drugs are still on trial. It would be premature to say that we could do entirely without them. We have great hopes for them. The program, regardless of these drugs, as now instituted, I have enough faith in to continue it.

Q Well now, if those miracle drugs were not available to you at the present time, would you still initiate the same program that you have initiated at Johnston Cottage?

A I would and I would have instituted shock treatment then.

Q Do you think shock treatment would be the substitute for it?

A Thorazine is hopefully being thought of as a substitute for electric shock.

Q Now, Doctor, I believe you also testified that these separate plumbing functions at Johnston Cottage are a very unusual thing. Is that right?

A I said so, yes, sir.

Q Have you ever visited Muncy institution?

A No, well, I have been there but not through.

Q Do you know that that same type of plumbing function is in operation at Muncy and was in operation long before Johnston Cottage was ever put into effect?

A Well, that's wonderful. I think it's an unusual privilege for every room to be equipped with its own plumbing. It's traditionally so common to have large groups of patients in dormitories and inadequate plumbing.

Q You stated that you spent about forty-five (45) minutes in Johnston Cottage. Is that right?

A That's my estimate.

Q Did you see any girls who were in straps when you visited there?

A No, sir.

Q How many girls were locked in their rooms by themselves when you were there?

A At least a half a dozen.

Q Did you see any girls without beds?

A No.

Q Any girls without their mattresses?

A No.

Q Were you there during the feeding period?

A Well, we were there—no. I was going to put the time element; between 9:30 and 10:30. They weren't feeding.

Q Doctor, do you think that a secure cottage of any kind is necessary in an institution of that kind?

A In a training school for mental defectives, it should not be necessary but, to be practical, you have to have measures of security for exigencies. Now you mean that kind. I do not subscribe entirely to the planning of Johnston Cottage. There is, in my personal opinion, inadequate space for activities so that its function could only be limited either to a lodging place or a situation of close detention.

Q You were Commissioner of Mental Health, or you were with the Mental Health Department, when Johnston Cottage was planned and built and put in use, were you not?

A That's correct.

Q Did you raise any objection to its function or its purposes at that time?

A I recall only one meeting that I sat in on. We were then at that time involved in over two hundred (200) projects. I did not go over the specifications. I agreed in principle of a secure cottage.

Q And you still agree on that same principle?

A On the delinquent defective side you must have some measures of security.

Q Are you acquainted with this 1954 Report on Mental Deficiency in New Jersey?

A No. I haven't read that.

Q I think you'll find on page 135 that they recommend that that same thing be done.

A Yes, in principle, I agree, yes. It's the way the thing may be used.

Q Now, I believe when Mr. Maue asked you a question regarding whether any girls were now locked up, you said there were several in Johnston Cottage.

A They can't be locked because there isn't that type of patient there right today, this minute.

Q What did you mean then when Mr. Maue asked you that question and you said there were several that were locked in Johnston Cottage?

A I think Mr. Maue was speaking of Monday. Am I correct? There's a little timing here that may throw us off.

MR. MAUE: That's right, it was Monday of this week.

THE WITNESS: There were three (3) in there at that time. There were three (3) locked in one room.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I think you made some mention or explanation, Doctor, that because of the escapees something like that was necessary.

A Yes, but not Johnston. There are girls locked up in single rooms at Laurelton State Village. Let's put it that way; periodically, not the same girls but there are always in process some girls who are acutely disturbed or have abused their privileges to the extent that we must find out why they ran away, what was the impulse and

so on, on a twenty-four (24) hour basis. What is in Johnston Cottage today, they aren't that type. I'm reasonably certain there are no locked patients in Johnston Cottage today. What was last Monday, I don't know. This is in a state of flux.

Q I'm not suggesting that the same girl was kept in the same room all the time, but you do use those rooms to lock them in occasionally?

A Not any more. There is a different type of girls.

Q When was Johnston Cottage completely—all the girls that were in Johnston Cottage on February 10, when was the last one of them removed?

A To give you the exact time, I would have to find out myself. My impression is last Monday.

Q That's Monday of this week?

A That's right.

Q I have information that as late as April 14th, there were still twenty-one (21) of those girls in Johnston Cottage.

A Well, that's possible. Your information is more accurate.

Q And that up until Monday, or as of Monday, there were still three (3) of the girls in there.

A May I ask why this timing element about Johnston Cottage?

Q Well, I'm trying to get information, Doctor. I am really asking the questions for information purposes.

A Well, today is Wednesday. I am very reasonably certain there are no girls locked in single rooms at Johnston Cottage today.

Q You don't know, however, for sure?

A My information—I haven't been there.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I have somebody here if you would like to know.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I have heard where some of these girls have been placed. Why haven't the rest of these girls been placed, that were taken out of Johnston Cottage, back in the general population?

A Yes, according to where we felt they would adjust. The general population is spread over fifteen (15) buildings, fifteen (15) cottages. So some went to the hospital, some to the locked cottages and some to the open cottages.

Q Well now, Doctor, is it good practice in the field of mental defectives to put disturbed or assaultive or impulsive patients in with the general population?

A If they are disturbed or assaultive, they'll be in single rooms.

Q Not allowed to mingle with the general population?

A While they are disturbed and assaultive.

Q While they are disturbed. And when you put them in a single room, are they locked into these rooms until such time as their disturbance is over with?

A Yes, unless we taken other measures.

Q What other measures would be taken, Doctor?

A If we feel they are mentally ill, then arrangements are made for their recommitment, as mentally ill, and they are taken to the hospital.

Q Well, Doctor, isn't that the same practice that had been followed at the institution prior?

A I have no grievance against previous practices in that respect, sir.

Q Now, Doctor, I want to ask you a couple of questions here in connection with some items.

I am going to read you from the Tuesday, April 12th, Sunbury Daily Item, headed:

"Unruly Inmates Cause Laurelton Staff Problems, Dungeons Deplored by Shapiro Placed in Use to Restrain Unmanageable Girls, Attendants Harassed.

"Reports phoned to the Daily Item are in complete variance with the rosy picture of life at Laurelton State Village painted during the past few weeks by representatives of the Bureau of Mental Health. The reports, which could not be confirmed at the institution today because telephone service was interrupted by trouble on the Buffalo Valley Company lines, indicate an undercurrent of fear, riot, hysteria and general disorder at the institution.

"Those phoning in the reports"—this is not funny, I'm sorry.

"Those phoning in the reports vouch for them and say they have been correctly cerified before dissemination. Because of their connection with the institution which is under investigatinon by a House-Senate committee, they have asked that their names be withheld.

" 'On Sunday, a girl inmate named Martha Shubert went on a rampage at the institution hospital,' one informant said. 'Before she could be quelled she broke either fifty or fifty-eight window panes. There are daily smashing of window panes, fights or riots in cottages all over the institution,' the informant continued. 'Especially bad ones were in Johnston Cottage and cottages 4 and 10 last week.' Johnston Cottage is the storm center of charges brought against the institution by Secretary of Welfare, Harry Shapiro, that treatment of patients was cruel and inhuman and that girls of the cottage were locked in dungeons reminiscent of medieval times.

"Continuing, this person added, 'Thursday, while Doctor Hilding Bengs was visting at the Johnston Cottage, one girl acted so badly they were forced to order her locked in one of Mr. Shapiro's dungeons. It took five attendants to subdue the girl so she could be locked up.'

"Doctor Bengs, the Commissioner of Mental Health, was interviewed at the institution Thursday afternoon by the Daily Item. He made no mention of this or any other instances herein reported, and said that letters addressed to the staff and patients would involve a natural excitement and false rumors regarding the current investigation." I suppose those were the bulletins we introduced here this morning. "Asked about reports of recklessness among the girls he said, 'Let's not call it that. They were just excited.

"Two days ago there was a bad fight at one of the cottages in which a girl by the name of Parsons received a broken arm and was admitted to the institution hospital, it was reported. Another informant called the Daily Item and said, 'A girl went on a rampage at the hospital and broke fifty-seven window panes.' The report confirming the other was independent and this informant did not know the girl's name, although able to place the exact number of window panes.

"Another report was that a girl attacked a nurse at the institution with a butcher knife and threatened to kill her within the last few days. Two other attendants disarmed her. An employee at the institution, who was

transferred to Johnston Cottage, resigned rather than work at that assignment. Her name was not given.

"Johnston Cottage has received the greatest change of rules of any building at the institution where all rules have been relaxed by Shapiro since he began his charges early in February. Although only twenty girls remain at the cottage, they have freedom of the corridors, it was reported, as well as of the day room. It was Shapiro's order for relaxation of rules on February 17th at Johnston Cottage that resulted in the resignation of Doctor Effie C. Ireland, the Superintendent for twenty-six years, and her assistant, Doctor C. D. Edgett, employed at the instittuion for twelve years. In their joint resignation they no longer assume responsibility for the safety of patients or of attendants under the relaxation program he had ordered.

"Reports continue and are on the increase in the area that the normally tractable girls are scared of the defective delinquents who were formerly kept apart from them, and that attendants are afraid to punish the girls for fear of being investigated as cruel and are afraid of their physical safety under the new rules for inmates.

" 'When is Doctor Edgett coming back to take care of us,' is a cry reportedly often heard by attendants at the Village. When questioned on this Doctor Bengs said that this is natural 'After all, the Superintendent stands for the parents in an institution like this. It is merely a matter of time to give the girls a chance to form an emotional attachment to the new administration.'

"To date, orders have come from Harrisburg, with representatives of the bureau coming to the Village to advise in its administration, according to Doctor Bengs, while authority is vested in William Z. Sleighter, steward, and Miss Hilda Jolly, parole officer, as joint administrators. However, although Shapiro has given full administrative authority to Doctor Bengs, final authority lies with the Republican Board of Trustees which is at complete odds with Shapiro under the Administrative Code.

"Letters written to the girls by Doctor Bengs urged them to cooperate and told them that the program would continue in spite of some changes. The message was repeated by tape recorder Easter Sunday at chapel services. A mimeographed letter to employees told them they need not be afraid of reprisals in punishing inmates and outlined forms of punishment to be used.

"Mrs. Nancy T. Wright, of the bureau, was at the institution for almost two weeks talking to employees and inmates and explaining the contents of these letters.

"A report of a riot at Linn Cottage two weeks ago when checked at the institution, was said to have been merely the dumping of one girl's bed by another was repeated today. They were unable to control the girls, an informant said. The report said that the trouble was caused by the rehiring of a former employe, Mrs. Dorothy Neidig. Mrs. Neidig was fired after Doctor Ireland resigned. She has been subsequently rehired at the institution and returned to the same cottage then, where she was former matron, the report said.

"It was also reported that instances of running away from cottages were far greater than those which were reported to the State Police. Only girls who get away from the grounds are reported to the State Police. In a period of fifteen days from March 27th to Easter Sunday, nineteen girls escaped from the institution and State Police were called to help locate them. All were returned within a matter of hours. Those apprehended on the institution grounds by staff managers are reported much higher in number. An inmate, Elizabeth Smith, was committed to Evangelical Community Hospital Monday with a broken arm. Since the telephones were not in working order today, it was impossible to discover whether her arm had been broken in one of the reported fights or riots or was a natural accident."

Now, that is the report from this paper, Doctor. What comment do you have to make on those statements?

A My general comment is that I am amazed at the so-called ethics of the press, but I understand in the heat of partisanship that liberties are taken. They're outright falsehoods and distortions. I did not visit Johnston Cottage that day, as reported, and as a consequence some girls got excited after my visit. I was not at Johnston Cottage.

The Parsons girl did not break her arm. She was not involved in anything. The attendant, Mrs. Neidig, has never been discharged and rehired.

The use of the word "riot" is used extremely loosely and is a tremendous exaggeration of altercations that take place every day between two girls.

Taking item by item it would appear that gossip, rumor and partisan informers were taken literally and then attempt was made afterwards to verify.

Naturally our position at Laurelton in a situation like that was and is not enviable. My open letters to the nursing personnel and to the patients were with the intent to give them the latitude of their common sense in continuing the management and working for the welfare of the patient. Instead there is, and I trust only a minority, of employees there who have forgotten this basic principle of the welfare of the patient and of the institution. It seems in this partisanship that there must have been an inadvisable feeling to discredit the entire institution and all the good it has done in the past for the sake of this involvement of five (5) to ten (10) per cent of the population.

I'm afraid you cannot believe everything you read in the newspapers.

Q Well now, Doctor, was there not some damage done in Ward D of Johnston Cottage on April the 11th?

A There probably was, I don't have my facts in hand.

Q Well now we have information that there was considerable damage done and I think that you, as the Acting Superintendent, should know what was going on.

A There have been windows broken, there have been girls who left the grounds without permission, impulsively in most cases. There have been girls, as usual, calling each other names and inciting an altercation. There have been temper tantrums as there always has been. To my mind, every minor incident has been exaggerated in the past few weeks.

Q Well now would you call thirty-four (34) windows being broken at one time a minor incident?

A It started out as a minor incident but, as I said, I trust the minority of the employees—we did not have at that moment the personnel there acting to prevent further damage.

Q Wasn't that one of the problems that they had prior to February 10, Doctor?

A They undoubtedly had the same problems, too.

Q Were you here when Doctor Blyler testified—not Doctor Blyler but Mr. Blyler, Assistant Maintenance Superintendent up there?

A No, I wasn't here, no, sir.

Q I think he testified that during the whole year of 1954 there were only twenty (20) windows in the whole Village that were broken.

MR. KORNICK: And one rocking chair.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, you have no report on the disturbance that took place in Ward D of Johnston Cottage on April the 11th or the furniture that was smashed there at that time?

A I didn't bring notes on that.

Q Now this Mrs. Neidig, I don't know whether she was dismissed or whether she wasn't dismissed but you say she wasn't, others say she was. Is she not the one that, at the time that Doctor Ireland left, was under investigation for having alleged homosexual practices with some of these patients up there?

A Am I to impung another one's character on evidence that hasn't been substantiated, sir?

Q I am asking you because it has been testified she was under investigation for that purpose when Doctor Ireland left.

A Bringing such things out in the open—I would not commit libel, sir. Mrs. Neidig—we felt a change for her would be to the better so we transferred her to another cottage. Beyond that, I don't care to discuss things that haven't been proven or that would leave me open to libel.

Q Don't you think it might be well to look into that situation, Doctor?

A It has been looked in.

Q That information is already in our record before this Committee, Doctor.

A It has been looked in. She is still in our employ and until we see fit otherwise, I don't care to discuss her condition now.

Q I'm going to read one more article and that's all I have. This is the Sunbury Daily Item of Wednesday, April the 13th, 1955. It is headed:

"State Mum on New Riots at State Village.

"Uprising in Two Cottages Reported, With Furniture and Windows Broken and Doors Stripped from Hinges.

"Game of hide and seek with newspaper men at Laurelton State Village was continued today by the Department of Welfare when well authenticated reports of troubles at the institution went unverified.

"Miss Grace B. Cox, a representative of the Bureau of Mental Health, was asked this morning about reports published Tuesday concerning riots, injuries, and general fears at the village. She said that all information must come from Harrisburg. And offered to speak to Doctor Hilding Bengs, director of the bureau, whom she had to call at that time, and see what he would authorize released.

"When Miss Cox failed to reply as she had said she would, another call was made, and a reporter was told curtly, 'All questions must be submitted to Harrisburg.'

"According to informants, a general meeting of staff heads was called Tuesday afternoon in an attempt to pin down what sources of information were used in discovering the names of girls involved in riots, extent of damage done and occurrences of riots and other incidents at the village.

"Present at this meeting were William Z. Sleighter, steward and co-administrator of the institution; Mrs. Virginia Ely Schneeberg, head of the nursing department, and a Mrs. Gardner.

"Mrs. Schneeberg is one of the persons whose testimony to Secretary of Welfare Harry Shapiro touched off an investigation of what Shapiro has termed 'cruel and inhuman' treatment at the institution's Johnston Cottage for defective delinquent women, and led to the resignation of the superintendents.

"Newest reports of troubles were that on Monday night, four male employes of the institution were called to quell a riot that broke out in Cottage 9.

"While hurrying to the cottage, they were stopped by an attendant and told to go to Johnston Cottage immediately, as 'the situation is much worse there.'

"The report said that furniture was smashed, windows broken, the doors torn off their hinges at Johnston Cottage that night. Only 20 girls remain in the cottage instead of the 40 usually held there.

"The report continued that the girls were not punished, and that the freedom of the building ordered by Shapiro for them was continued Tuesday, although the girls frankly stated they would stage another riot Tuesday night.

"This was among the reports that the institution refused to comment upon.

"Further information was received regarding the patient reported to have broken 57 window panes at the hospital Sunday while going on a rampage.

"The girl, Martha Shubert, was removed from Johnston Cottage when Shapiro first ordered the secure building closed.

"During her rampage, she broke out all windows on the sun porch, and went into ten side rooms smashing the mirrors on ten bureaus before she could be stopped, according to the new information.

"A report, to which Miss Cox answered 'That is very interesting, we shall investigate,' was that a wonder drug introduced at the institution last year by the Superintendent, Dr. Effie C. Ireland and her Assistant, Dr. C. DeEtte Edgett, was no longer in use among the patients.

"The drug, thorazine, which quieted the girls, and made tantrums and outbreaks of violence very infrequent, was reported to be out of supply, as the medical coverage provided by Shapiro for the institution was not in agreement on its use.

"A varying schedule of doctors from the Danville State Hospital has been giving medical care at the institution, and the report said that different doctors were not in agreement on the drug, which has been used in the most modern facilities in the treatment of mental patients, and that supplies have been used up and not replaced.

"The report added that 'there is great confusion in the medical treatment,' and that it was a mirror of similar confusion in all departments of the institution and among the inmates.

"Among other questions that were asked but not answered were those contained in yesterday's Daily Item, including the rampage of Martha Shubert at the

hospital; reports of daily smashing of windows; a report of a girl attacking an attendant with a butcher knife; a report that a girl named Parsons received a broken arm in a fight; a report that it took five attendants to lock a girl in a side room at Johnston Cottage last Thursday while Dr. Bengs was present.

"The institution would not comment on a report that an attendant resigned her position last week when she was assigned to Johnston Cottage, nor could it be discovered in what manner Elizabeth Smith, an inmate now in Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg, broke her arm.

"On resigning, Drs. Ireland and Edgett advanced as their reason that they 'could no longer be responsible for the safety' of inmates or attendants, under a relaxation of rules ordered by Secretary Shapiro, especially pertaining to opening the doors of side rooms for inmates of the Johnston Cottage."

Now, Doctor, what do you have to say about that statement?

A The same statement applies to the previous, and I would also like to add, incompetent. As I said before, I was not at Johnston Cottage to precipitate a riot; I wasn't there at all. The Parsons girl did not break her arm; she was not involved. The thorazine is still being used; there is no bickering in the staff. The butcher knife episode did not occur. No attendant has resigned because of objection to assignment.

I can almost match rumor for rumor, sir. This is not true. Oh, the hospital is true, where a patient smashed a number of windows. It could have been averted but, unfortunately, the nurse—and I regret to state this—the nurse on duty ran to another floor and left the patient have her way.

There was no action taken until a bureau representative, who happened to be there, personally deterred the situation with the aid of some patient aides, not of the employee on duty. That is regrettable and I guess needs no comment.

Q Now there were mirrors on the bureaus also broken in that incident, Doctor?

A Why, I guess so, yes. I didn't personally count the splinters and everything there.

Q No, but there's a big difference between a mirror and a bureau and windowpane and a window.

A Yes, but if a girl wants to smash and has a broomstick in her hand and is not interferred with, you could have any amount of destruction that appeals to her. The sad part of it is that the employee on duty did not see fit to take care of the situation.

Q Is there any particular reason why?

A She was afraid.

Q She was afraid?

A Yes.

Q Is that one of the girls who had been transferred to the hospital from Johnston Cottage?

A I believe so. There is a connotation there that is bad.

Q Now, was there also another ward at Johnston Cottage broken up just over this last week end?

A I didn't see any report of a disturbance. This last week end was very quiet; by that I mean Sunday.

Q Now, Doctor, there is one other rumor that has come to our attention which we would like to ask about, and that is whether or not at the time that the members of this Committee visited Laurelton, made their official visitation there,—there were two, one by the Members of the House and the other by the Senate Members—there has been an allegation come to us that these girls in Johnston Cottage were all put under thorazine just prior to our visit in order to have them quiet at the time. Is there anything to that rumor?

A Just to say simply "no" wouldn't reflect my indignation at being involved in subterfuge.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Bengs and you, Representative Tompkins, you have information that we don't have. I don't know how you got it. As far as this newspaper clipping, the reporter and the informant I believe should be subpoenaed before us and get the facts. If Doctor Bengs claims that the girl's arm wasn't broken in the riot and he wasn't there on a certain day that the article said, subpoena those people here to clear that up.

Now, Doctor Bengs, were you aware of the conditions in Johnston Cottage before February the 17th?

A I was not.

Q You were not. Had you been, would you have curtailed the restraint?

A I would certainly have advised strongly as a procedure.

Q And you disapprove such punishment or treatment?

A I disapprove anything that may be considered punishment, sir.

Q Now, a question arose here about the total picture. You can't make a conclusion unless you have the total picture. I'm at a loss to know the words "as to the total picture." That was brought out between Representative Tompkins and you, Doctor Bengs.

A Well, I was trying to follow his line of reasoning but I conceded until he would itemize it further. I presume he had reference to some specific instance like a girl, her background and the circumstances leading up to her being disturbued.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Let me clarify that so that you get an understanding on it.

Secretary Shapiro has published a great, big, long list of incidents which were only the incidents themselves without giving the historical background, the clinical record or anything else leading up to or the reason that caused the administration of that treatment that he has used as excerpts. Now I read to you an excerpt out of your instructions to these patients up there which, standing by itself, lends the impression that you had issued orders that these girls can train themselves the best way they can.

A I fail to see that. Even out of context I fail to see that. I'm asking a girl to do her best—

Q You say the best way she can right in that statement there.

A Within her limitations, please cooperate the best way you can.

MR. KORNICK: You are reading into it.

MR. TOMPKINS: I am not. This means that all of you girls have to finish your training the best way you can before you can plan you're going home.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Now coming back to that

statement, Mr. Chairman, I don't see anything wrong in that statement. I think it's been issued for the benefit of the inmates, to encourage them.

MR. TOMKINS: I don't see anything wrong with the whole statement, but what I am referring to is just that one statement in there that I have lifted out of context purposely.

SENATOR PECHAN: It doesn't mean anything if you just take it out of context. I mean, it's confusing.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I think we all understand what Mr. Tompkins is attempting to prove, so I suggest we go on with the questioning.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Now coming to this report and the informant, I feel that Doctor Bengs here is somewhat—it appears to me that someone is not telling the truth, and if a reporter has that liberty of gaining information from an informant that is connected with Laurelton Village, I think they should be presented here and let them tell us just what goes on. Why should a reporter have the privilege of writing such things that are not true?

MR. TOMPKINS: I don't know, I'm only reading out of the paper. I haven't talked to the reporter, I don't even know who the reporter is.

MR. KORNICK: He certainly could be prejudiced.

MR. TOMPKINS: Well, I don't know whether he is or not. I'm only reading out of a newspaper account, which has been published and circulated in the State of Pennsylvania. If that is going to go on, we're never going to clear this case up.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, I certainly think we ought to know whether or not these incidents took place up there.

MR. KORNICK: Not by the newspaper clipping, but get the people in who gave these statements.

SENATOR SCOTT: Well he read the clipping to Doctor Bengs and asked him for his comment, and Doctor Bengs gave the answer to it. I think that's all we need. He has denied it.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Bengs, you have testified that from time to time girls are being put in their rooms in what we might call solitary confinement?

A Yes.

Q Is there any standing order as to the period of time that they shall remain in those particular rooms?

A Not more than twenty-four (24) hours unless the order is repeated.

Q Is there a possibility that on occasion the twenty-four (24) hour limit might not be extended?

A It might be extended several days, upon the condition of the patient.

Q And there is a possibility that on certain occasions there may be a girl who might be in more than twenty-four (24) hours?

A Several days, I said.

Q Do you consider this, the placing of girls in these rooms, punishment or treatment?

A May I put it this way? When a girl is not able to handle the privileges and responsibility, those privileges have to be withdrawn temporarily until she is responsible to handle those privileges. The emphasis is not punishment.

SENATOR SCOTT: Not punishment, all right.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Doctor, all this harangue about out of context, the question at issue is whether there was abuse and whether the incidents in these excerpts is out of context or in context or whatever it is; such things as feeding them dry diet on a piece of bread and not flushing toilets for three (3) or four (4) days at a time and all the rest of these things that we have been going over and over and over again. To me it doesn't make any difference whether they're in context or out of context.

In your opinion, they should have been abolished, is that right?

A As you put it, yes, sir.

Q And you would have abolished them in your own capacity as Commissioner if you had known of them?

A I would have had some serious consultation about it. The authority is a little questionable, but I would have prevailed upon them eliminating any appearance of abuse.

Q Now we all know that there are disturbances and riots, so-called riots, and they appear in every institution, mental institution, do they not?

A There are disturbed, agitated persons and occasionally several get in on the show, yes.

Q Nobody is so foloish as to think that those things wouldn't happen regardless, but the question at issue, as I see it, is the treatment afforded to those people who were involved in these things.

Now, this business of in context and out of context, to my mind, is all beside the point because the thing we're considering is when they were involved in such incidents, whether or not they were punished, abused and mistreated. In your opinion, there must have been abuse or you wouldn't be in favor of these changes that have been made, is that right?

A I know that certain practices, with every good intention, can go to abuse, can get out of control and even certain practices, with even the good intentions, could become punishment. I am against that.

DOCTOR BOIES. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR PECHAN. I have nothing.

SENATOR PECHAN. Where is "Jr."?

SENATOR DERK. "Jr." went out for a walk.

SENATOR PECHAN. I have nothing else, Doctor.

THE WITNESS. One moment, is this my last appearance?

SENATOR PECHAN. I hope so, sir.

THE WITNESS. I would like to make one general statement for the guidance of the Committee.

SENATOR PECHAN. All right.

THE WITNESS. Just to be brief, there have been very objectionable terms applied to these girls, terms that are unprofessional, and I trust, in the objectivity of the Committee, that the cause of mental deficiency has not suffered irreparable harm by giving connotation to the public of viciousness, nasty, sex maniacs and prostitutes.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much.

MR. TOMPKINS. Doctor, I just want to ask one more question here and that's all.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you ever work as an employee in a mental defective institution?

A I'm not an expert on mental deficiency, but I've had them in twelve (12) years of mental hospital illness and I've had them in all shapes and colors.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Doctor Humphreys—

SENATOR PECHAN. Who is Doctor Humphreys?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. One of the experts.

SENATOR PECHAN. We are definitely, Mr. Shapiro, going to conclude these hearings by three o'clock. I have to leave. Several Members of this Committee have to leave.

Now, we'll hear Doctor Humphreys and then we'll hear one of the experts from the other side. If we can hear the other person—do you have two of them?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN. If we can hear the second one, we'll hear the second one of yours and the second one of theirs. We're going to conclude these hearings today.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well I have taken about ten (10) minutes with Doctor Bengs and the rest of the time—

SENATOR PECHAN. Oh, I'm not trying to confine it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I have brought two (2) people here from two (2) institutions and I would like—

SENATOR PECHAN. The other side has brought people here for two (2) or three (3) weeks.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's all right, but I'm not depriving them of anything and I think that I'm entitled to produce these two (2) witnesses and let the Committee hear them because I think it's important.

SENATOR PECHAN. We can hear them, we're going to hear them.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. I would like to have my two (2) witnesses heard and I'm sure that we can get through by three o'clock because I have no other testimony.

SENATOR PECHAN. We're going to hear one of yours and one of theirs, and one of yours and one of theirs.

SENATOR SCOTT. About fifteen (15) minutes apiece.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. That's right. That's all I'm asking, fifteen (15) minutes per person. I think then the Committee ought to govern themselves instead of putting me in the position—

SENATOR PECHAN. No, I mean, you have as much right as everyone else.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well, let me take the two (2) witnesses, and I'll be through with them in fifteen (15) minutes and you won't have any problems about them. I don't think you'll have too many questions.

SENATOR PECHAN. That's all right. I just wanted to make sure that we get this cleared up.

EDWARD J. HUMPHREYS, Sworn

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Will you give the Committee your name and background?

A Sir, my name is Edward J. Humphreys and I'm the Assistant Superintendent of the Norristown State Hospital.

I graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1930; spent two (2) years at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and one (1) year at the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

I've spent ten (10) years as Director of Research at Letchworth Village, which is a State institution for mentally retarded children. Then I was Consultant in Mental Deficiency and in the general field of research at the Michigan State Hospital Commission for a couple of years, and then I was Director of the Bureau of Prevention and Education and for awhile Acting Commissioner of Mental Hygiene in the State of Ohio.

Then I was Deputy Commissioner for Mental Hygiene and Hospitals in the State of New Jersey until I gave up that kind of work and went over into the State hospital business again where I've been now for about two (2) years at the Norristown State Hospital.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Would the Doctor tell the Committee, having read the excerpts from the books which were presented to him by the Secretary, whether or not, irrespective of the mental condition of the patients, would he consider that from his experience the proper way of handling children who are mentally deficient children?

A I have read the excerpts given to me by Director Shapiro, and I noted a number of practices there which do not appear to be in accord with current practices in the treatment of disturbed, mentally retarded children.

Q When an institution has children who require treatment of the type that the institution doesn't have available, what is the proper thing to do?

A If the institution cannot properly treat the patients, the patients should not remain there. In fact, the patients should not be sent to such an institution.

Q In the modern systems with which you've been connected in all the time you've been connected with it, what is the procedure of the treatment of these children, of these patients, disturbed or otherwise?

A That, Mr. Shapiro, of course, is a very complex question because it brings into play the entire field of the mentally retarded. There are many, many groups that fall under this general term. We are directing our attention more specifically to those who have been called the defective delinquent or, rather, the delinquent defective. And in such instances, it is of extreme importance—and I believe that this is where some of our major confusions have arisen—it is of extreme importance to realize the clinical material with which we're dealing, and when I say "material," I say it with all due respect to what is represented by the word material.

We're really actually talking about living beings. In such a situation, we have to keep in mind that the defective delinquent or, perhaps better, the delinquent defective represents one of the most difficult of all problems we have in the total field of mental health.

We have three (3) major responsibilities with respect to the defective delinquent; namely, to recognize the presence of mental retardation, the presence of delinquency or even criminology or at least the tendencies thereto, and the presence or the tendency—presence of or tendency towards mental illness. Now any one of these propositions is a major proposition from a clinical point of view. When we have one individual suffering from these disorders, personality and behavior, then we have a "superduper" job and, in my opinion, this is one of the most neglected of all fields and I feel that at Laurelton, and elsewhere around the Country, that we as citizens have not entirely met our responsibility with respect to the proper care and treatment of these individuals.

Q Would you say that a system of confinement for long periods of time, two (2) and three (3) weeks at a time in solitary confinement, with a dry diet such as you have seen described, with straps and strapping hand and foot to the beds for periods of time, is a proper method of treating irrespective of the condition of the particular patient?

A I should say, Senator, that as I have read it and understood it, I would not approve of that particular procedure.

Q Will you tell us about the use of straps in the last fifteen (15) or twenty (20) years in institutions?

A There has been a general abandonment of this practice throughout the Country, at least in the better hospitals. We're attempting to restrict more and more, and even to abolish, most of the major forms of restraint.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all I have to ask. Now the Committee will note that I've taken five (5) minutes.

SENATOR PECHAN: I would just like to ask a few questions and you don't have to elaborate on them.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did I understand you to say that there's complete abandonment of restraints in all the institutions?

A No, sir, I did not mean to put it that way. There is a general tendency toward the abandonment of major forms of restraint.

Q In other words, it is still being used; however, under certain conditions?

A Under certain, very specific conditions.

Q On the subject of administering medication orally, pills for instance, when a patient would refuse to take it, how would you get her to, or how would you get this patient to take that medication?

A Sometimes it is necessary to make use of nurses and attendants to forcibly get a hold of the patient by arms and legs and so forth, and perhaps give it intramuscularly or intravenously. We do that time and again.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Could that involve getting her by the hair in the condition they're in, too?

A Well sometimes you might grab their head because the patient may jerk and yank the head in such a way.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I heard of a wet towel being used over their head so that, I guess, it shocks them and they open their mouth and put the pill down. Are you familiar with that?

A I'm not familiar with that form of treatment.

Q In your experience, you have been mostly with boy patients, men patients?

A Both.

Q Both?

A Yes.

Q Well do you think there is a difference where you have a hospital confined to female patients, such as are quartered at Laurelton Village? Would there be any deviation in some of your treatment? I mean, would you have to, do you think you'd have to, knowing the type of people—and I'm using the word type as you used the word material, with all due respect—would there be some change in your judgment?

A In my experience, the problems are basically the same for either boys or girls.

Q Have you ever used apomorphine?

A No, sir.

Q Have you ever used thorazine?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you use it now?

A It is a very helpful drug. It has many possibilities.

Q And it has eased the use of restraints?

A That's right, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN: That's all I have.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Before thorazine there were other methods of sedation such as insulin, metrozal and electric shock, isn't that right?

A That's right and some of the ordinary sedatives.

Q And did you ever use or wrap a wet towel around the patient's face and pull it tight or even put it around a patient for the purpose of giving her a pill?

A No, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN: May I foliw your questioning, sir? Now I understand, and I want to be clear about this, we do not have the facilities at Laurelton State Village for shock?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's right. That's why I asked him the question, "What do you use when you don't have the facilities?" He said, "Send them somewhere else, send them to a place where they have them." That's what he said.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Are you familiar, sir, that there are patients at Laurelton Village sent there by the court who don't belong there? I mean, the type of patient because the treatment could not be—for instance, the shock patient.

A Yes, it is my understanding and I might say, Senator, that I've been rather acutely aware for several years of the fact that there have been some patients sent to Laurelton who had better be treated elsewhere. As a matter of fact, when I was editor of the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, that is in the last year or so, I published a paper written by Doctor Ireland who very explicitly plead for a new deal in the treatment of the defective delinquent, indicating that she was entirely dissatisfied with her present organization in that it was inadequate to meet the needs of these individuals that you're referring to.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Do you subscribe to that, sir?

A That—

Q That the situation at Laurelton was inadequate?

A Oh, without any question in my opinion.

Q And your solution to it is that the inmates should be moved out of that institution?

A There are two suggestions, if I may make them. One is that we take stock of the clinical situation, make a re-evaluation of all the patients there in terms of the experience of what the patient has done there and in the community, and decide to either set up a modern psychiatric treatment unit at the institution or to send these individuals to other instittuions a bit more able to take care of them or to set up a brand new kind of institution which, in my opinion, is desperately needed.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Will you ask the question whether this witness didn't participate in making up the program that currently exists at Laurelton?

A Yes, sir, I was requested to be of assistance and I went up in the hope of helping to improve and extend the program in a favorable direction.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Secretary, is that since the 17th of February?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Yes, I might say for the

information of the Committee that we propose to make Laurelton one of the classification centers. We are going to ask the Legislature to authorize this, for mentally deficient and delinquent children.

SENATOR PECHAN. Doctor Ireland, would you like to ask the Doctor any questions through the Committee?

DOCTOR IRELAND. Yes.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q I know Doctor Humphreys is acquainted with the Laurelton State Village, and I would like to know what he feels is its standing among other institutions for mental defectives in this Country?

A Mr. Chairman, I have known the Laurelton State Village and Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett for about, I guess, twenty-five (25) years. I have known something of their work, not in great detail, but something of their work for these years. Reports have been given at the American Association of Mental Deficiency Annual Meetings and reports have come to us of the, perhaps, one hundred eighty (180) to two hundred (200) girls I believe, if I'm not mistaken, who are out in the community and who have been out more or less for a number of years, and I've also known of Doctor Ireland's concern over this problem, the proper treatment of the defective delinquent.

I have always had the highest, personal regard for Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett and for the work of the institution as I have known it.

I believe, speaking as the past President of the American Association of Mental Deficiency, it is my opinion that Doctor Ireland is held in the highest regard by the members of the association.

SENATOR PECHAN. Is there anything further, Doctor Ireland?

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q As to the status of the care of the defective delinquent at the present time, what would seem to be the trend? Is it two (2) separate institutions for the defective or is it for the girls to be within the ordinary institution for mental defectives?

A This, of course, is a very fascinating and pertinent question and I might briefly say, Senator, there are several trends throughout the Country, depending upon the various State mental hygiene setups. In some directions, such care and treatment has gone over more into the field of correction and in others it's being carried under the auspices of the mental health authorities. These individuals may be cared for in special units in State schools for the mentally retarded, in special units for the delinquent mentally retarded in the correctional situation. In New York State, for instance, for many years past there have been two (2) schools, two (2) institutions, Woodburn, that have specialized in the care and treatment of these individuals. The women have been cared for in certain other institutions.

I would say that the answer depends very much from State to State and in terms of general premise and policies as to whether the field belongs under one or the other.

I feel that the general tendency is to place these individuals under the auspices of the department of mental hygiene, or its equivalent, and to consider the organization of special institutional treatment because in such a setup we should receive individuals from the State schools, the State hospitals and even from the prisons.

Q What do you think of the possibility for the development of a program such as planned by this special committee—and I believe you were a part of that, Doctor Humphreys—that recommended the setting up of one thousand (1,000) beds at the institution of secure type for the defective delinquent?

A I believe, Doctor Ireland, that Pennsylvania has a golden opportunity in taking advantage of this study that we're going into. I believe that Laurelton could be converted into—well, I heard it said that Laurelton is a show place in many ways. Well, it is from a physical point of view. I believe that certain work that has been established there over the years can serve as a foundation for the redevelopment of the whole future of this institution.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor, would you say that Laurelton Village nationally is recognized as a very fine institution? I mean not physically; I'm talking about its treatment. I did make a note here that you had the highest regard for Doctor Ireland, Doctor Edgett and the institution. You have, no doubt, in your position read some of the scientific papers that these two girls had written.

A Yes.

Q And do you feel that since Doctor Ireland has taken the study of the mental defective, by the evidence of her papers, that she has advanced the care of the mental defective over twenty-five (25) years ago when you first knew it, first got into it, let's say?

A That has always been my understanding, sir.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Humphreys, one question. You heard of the restraints that have been used at Johnston Cottage. Do you approve of such restraints?

A No, sir, on the whole I do not like restraints. Occasionally, in times of emergency, one might have to resort to something like that but on the whole, no. That raises the whole question again, do we or don't we have a modern psychiatric setting. If we don't, then we have to resort to other kinds of methods.

DOCTOR IRELAND. The staff has been very limited at the Village for years, and I think that enters into things very seriously.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Are you familiar with the shortage of staff there?

A Not explicitly, but I feel very definitely—

Q Isn't the Norristown Hospital understaffed?

A Yes, sir. I feel there is no question about it that Laurelton shares in the general understaffing throughout the whole Nation.

Q And Pennsylvania in particular?

A Well, especially.

SENATOR PECHAN. I have nothing further.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, it has been testified here during the course of this hearing about tube feeding. Are you acquainted with this so-called tube feeding? Is that a proper form of nourishment or proper method of giving nourishment at times?

A Yes, at certain times it is extremely important to see

that the patient gets food. Occasionally, one has to pass a stomach tube in order to see that the proper nourishment is put into the stomach.

Q Doctor, I'm just going to read to you from the 1952-54 Biennial Report at Laurelton, wherein it is noted on page 11 that the admissions during that period consisted of one hundred and eighty-four (184). Among those admissions were thirty-seven (37) from jails and penal institutions and thirty-five (35) from correctional institutions. Now do you think that Laurelton is the proper place to have people of that kind sent?

A Not under the organization that we have. The institution is not geared to handle the needs of these people.

Q Well, when these persons were sent to them or in some cases I believe it said they were almost imposed upon them, did that not create a problem that they had to try to handle themselves?

A That, in my opinion, was an impossible situation.

Q An impossible situation which could create impossible circumstances?

A Without any question, because I have been in the midst of situations of that sort. I've been in the midst of riots.

Q I'm satisfied that everybody's thinking that there should be a separation on that as far as these mental defectives are concerned.

Has it been described to you or are you acquainted with what the nature of the dry diet is?

A No, I'm unclear on that point, sir.

Q I believe it's been testified that the dry diet consisted of instead of giving the girl her regular meal on a tray of some kind, that they took a double slice of bread and on that bread they put the same food that would be served had she received a tray. Now that consisted of the dry diet, as I understand it from the testimony that has been given here. Now would that be an improper kind of a diet to give, or a cruel kind of a diet to give or would it merely be the method of giving it to her?

A Perhaps I might sum up this situation, or my understanding of this situation, in this manner; that there should be no alteration in the diet of the patient unless the medical indications are clear and explicit. That's number one.

Now, occasionally, we might make some modifications on how food is presented to a patient. In some of our institutions for very disturbed men and women, State hospitals, sometimes we have to reduce utensils to an absolute minimum simply because the patient will misuse the utensil. So there may be modifications on how such food is presented.

Q Would it be an abuse at times to deliver this diet to them on a wax paper?

A Not necessarily so.

Q Doctor, just where does treatment end and abuse begin in the handling of a patient of this type?

A Well, Senator, in my opinion, treatment is that procedure which is followed best designed to help restore the patient to health. It may be chemicals, it may be psychotherapy, it may be any number of modern approaches. Punishment is something that makes the patient worse than he was when the procedure was instituted. It involves a meanness and ugliness, and perhaps the getting out of on other people of some things maybe you should be keeping to yourself. It opens up the way for all sorts of cruel actions toward one's fellow man.

There is one point that I think might be well kept in mind and that is this question of discipline. I do believe in discipline and I can see discipline used as an agent of treatment. Sometimes disciplne can become so harsh as to become punishment, and just where one field ends and the other begins is sometimes difficult to determine.

Q Well, Doctor, that brings me to this point. As I understand it, you have based your opinions here this morning principally upon excerpts which were taken from certain records and were compiled in a record by Secretary Shapiro. Is that right?

A That's as I understand it, sir.

Q Have you read the case history and clinical reports of any particular patient to determine whether or not any of these excerpts would constitute a punishment or a treatment?

A No, sir, I have accepted the statements as given to me.

Q Then, without the complete record, these statements by themselves may appear as punishment, but with the case history and the clinical report they may turn themselves into treatment. Is that right?

A Well, conceivably so, but I do feel that we should keep in mind that certain practices, whether they're used in connection with treatment or punishment, may be undesirable.

Q You're speaking principally now of restraints, I suppose?

A Yes

Q But it is still conceivable. Now the present form of restraint I understand is what they call a cold pack or a wet pack or something like that?

A Well, here again that is tending to—well, perhaps, I should say disappear. There're some institutions that still make some use of it but others don't.

Q Well, that would be a substitute for a strap, as I understand it.

A Yes, after the abandonment of straps.

Q And that is the so-called wet pack?

A Yes, as a part of occupational—or physical therapy.

Q Doctor, do I understand from you that you are part of the committee that worked I believe with Doctor Ireland, Miss Cox, Doctor Bengs, Doctor Walker and Isabella Jones in connection with a projected program?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you are familiar with that program?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe a report of that committee was made to the Secretary of Welfare and recommendations made for legislation in this Session of the Legislature. Is that right?

A Well, I cannot speak accurately as to just what was forwarded to the Secretary. It was my understanding that some report would go forward.

Q Well I have a copy of that report coming into my hands which I want to file as a part of this record showing that.

Let me ask you this question, Doctor. Are you familiar with what the contents of that report were?

A I'm familiar with what was discussed.

Q You're familiar with what was discussed. And is the present program being instituted with any variance with what the program was that was discussed?

A Pardon me, sir?

Q Is the program, which is now being instituted by

Secretary Shapiro, at any considerable variance with the program which was developed by that committee?

A Well, I feel that the Secretary has—well, let me put it this way, if I may be so bold. I can see certain interests of the Secretary as being rather identical with certain interests of this committee. I think both are dissatisfied with the present situation and both want to see it improved. Perhaps we are going at it from different points of view, but I mean I have hope that some day these approaches will meet on a common—

Q Those basic issues were considered by the committee, is that right?

A Yes, of the whole over-all program.

Q That's what I mean, not Laurelton alone but the whole over-all program?

A Yes, and I believe the Secretary is definitely interested in that, too.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, I believe we all are. I just wondered how much variance there was between the program now being initiated and that which the committee had recommended. That's all I have.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. May I ask two (2) questions?

SENATOR PECHAN. Yes.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q When you were on this committee, and before you went up on the 18th, had you ever heard of any of these occurrences at Johnston Cottage?

A No, sir, I had not heard of any of these.

Q Is it your position, with your experience in the profession, that the absence of proper methods of treatment of any particular type of mental illness is likely—and with inefficient help to carry on under the lack of equipment—is likely to reach the stage of abuses that you read in the excerpts that I sent you?

A Yes, if you do not have the proper setup, then that can happen and even worse.

Q And irrespective of whether the patients which you have read about are extremely disturbed, isn't it true that it is your opinion that solitary confinement for indefinite periods, restricted diets for indefinite periods, along with strapping hands and feet, irrespective of the condition of the patient, is an unacceptable method of procedure under the modern methods?

A I would say, taking that in a bundle, that is true.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor Humphreys, you have admitted that there might seemingly have been some impossible situations at Laurelton because of facilities, understaffing and so forth. Now, from a very practical standpoint, I would like to know what you would do if a particular inmate went completely berserk, smasked some windows, obtained a piece of glass from the window and attempted to either maim herself or some of her fellow inmates. What would you do with that particular inmate?

A Well, I would try to get her into a State hospital if I could during that period of excitement.

Q Presuming that would be the ultimate goal, what would you do during the half hour after you were able to restrain that girl or you were able to do something else?

A When you have her during a period of an acute disturbance, I would try to get my best nurses and attendants together and go to the girl and sometimes it's possible to talk them out of furor, in a sense. I've been able to do that. I mean just stand guard, stand around and talk and chat and I have even faced literally a mob of howling, defective delinquent girls, literally a howling mob. I was there alone, not to brag. I was there during the war and we had hardly any help, and I was the one who had to go into that building and I was able to get that whole mob quieted down. Now it can be done, However, you can't guarantee it for any given situation.

If you have a girl who is completely gone, as you say, berserk, then you have to either take care of that girl or else she takes care of the whole situation. In such instance, then I would restrain her with the use of attendants and nurses who are properly trained in the handling of disturbed individuals and I'd give her some kind of a sedative or, if I have permission for shock treatment, I might give her that and I might try to get some of these tranquilizing durgs into her.

Q You would under no circumstances put her in restraints?

A We handle some of our most disturbed individuals in State hospitals without putting them in restraints. As a matter of fact, at Norristown we have a number of rooms in which there may be nothing but the person.

Q You disqualified the use of restraints completely?

A Pardon me, sir?

Q You disqualified the use of restraints completely?

A No, not aboslutely, sir; only under certain circumstances. Sometimes we've had to send for acutely disturbed individuals, individuals, for instance, held by the police. I believe we have only two camisoles in the institution as it now stands. They are used only under unusual circumstances. On the whole, we send trained nurses and attendants to apprehend the disturbed patient. We make use of a sedative just until we get her into the hospital for the treatment.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q Suppose you don't have the trained nurses and attendants?

A Then you are up against it, Doctor.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Suppose you don't have the shock situation?

A Then you're up against it.

Q Those are the impossible situations?

A That means that people in desperation have to resort to—well, call them crude methods.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Cruel, did you say?

A Crude.

Q Crude, that would be the strap restraint?

A Yes.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Following this questioning, would you continue to operate an institution on that basis for three (3) years if you weren't equipped to handle the situation?

A Well, I would endeavor in every way possible to acquaint authorities with the problem, to remove such individuals that I couldn't properly care for at the institution to some other place.

I should like to emphasize this point; that has been

done and before you know it, the patient is back in the institution again because the hospital doesn't want to take care of the child after the child is over the excited period and the prison is up against it.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q One more question, which brings to mind Johnston Cottage. With a population I think of some one thousand (1,000) inmates at Laurelton Village, it was the thinking of the Department of Welfare and the powers that be, and I suppose you were in on the picture, too, designed Johnston Cottage to take care of the more disturbed girl, the more trying patient, let's say. Are you familiar with the setup at Johnstown, why it was set up? I mean, we talk about Johnston Cottage as almost an individual institution. Do you think that the—I mean, it was just recently opened, I think in 1951 or 1952, and certainly it wasn't any one individual any more than Secretary Shapiro would now, without having the advice of experts. Now do you think that that thing is in the Dark Ages? I mean the treatment that they're now, or had been, using at Johnston Cottage with that particular type of patient as they were screened and sent there because of their peculiarities, let's say. Do you think that's now obsolete, the treatment that has been given at Johnston Cottage? You see those people or use it. There's no use of me explaining it to you because you are more familiar with it than I am.

A Senator, there are really several answers to that question. One is, I think the folks who engineered the appropriation for a special building deserve credit because it's a recognition of the need for some special place of treatment. I feel, however, that inadequate provisions have been made for the use of that building. In other words, this is a building that should have really been a psychiatric unit and if it had been such, I think we would have had a little different history. You see, this is a hodgepodge; a mixture of what we find in the prisons, what we find in the State schools for mentally deficient and what we find in the State hospitals. Unless this program is adequately geared into the total intent and purpose of that kind of service, then we are bound to have trouble.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, Doctor, I want to get it clear in my mind; I'm sort of confused on this issue. Johnston Cottage has been referred to as a secure type of cottage and I believe this report of New Jersey, 1954, referred to secure type cottages. I believe Doctor Ireland this morning has mentioned that among the recommendations which the committee, of which you were a part, had made and that was the setting up of a number of beds of a secure type and so forth. Now, what do they mean when they refer to a secure cottage with beds of a secure type in them? What do they mean by that?

A My understanding of that, Senator, is that at times we have to deal with an individual who is extremely aggressive, assaultive, who will do more than break out windows and might even kill somebody. In my opinion, when we are dealing with an individual of this sort, we've got to have a secure place for him. In other words, where he cannot harm himself or others. I wouldn't think of attempting to handle individuals of this sort without having some kind of a so-called secure setup. That dosn't mean that you have to develop a prison setup, although that is connoted there and that is an element from the prison that we carry over into this field because there are some individuals whom you cannot risk out in the general cottages or out in the community. That's why we have these institutions.

Q Would they require being locked in the room by themselves at times?

A Well, in our State hospital work we lock people in, but we have them under proper supervision. They're seen every—they're kept under constant supervision. If they are suicidal or homicidal, these individuals are checked frequently during the hour.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Doctor. We appreciate your coming.

ROBERT C. PRALL, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name, sir?

A Robert C. Prall.

Q How do you spell it?

A P-r-a-l-l.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Doctor, will you give the Committee your background?

A Yes, sir; I graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1943 and served the usual internship at Reading Hospital, Reading, Pennsylvania, followed by residency training in surgery and pathology. Following this, I entered military service in the Medical Corps and studied psychiatry at the Army School of Military Neuropsychiatry in 1945, and then served for two (2) years in the Medical Corps.

Upon my discharge from the service, I entered the employ of Norristown State Hospital in 1947 where I worked for some three (3) years plus, in the wards that Doctor Humphreys has been describing this morning for disturbed, emotionally disturbed patients. Following this I took special training at the Child Study Center at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, in child psychiatry where, at the present time, for the last three (3) years I have been the Assistant Director.

Since 1952, I have been on the staff of the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey, one that, I might say parenthetically, is the outstanding institution for the care of retarded and defective people. And, at this institution, I have made an intensive study of almost the entire population from a psychiatric point of view. Also, I have had many other affiliations including Consultant in Child Psychiatry to the Family Service in Philadelphia and various other places.

In general, my interest in mental deficiency is in regard to the psychiatric approach to the emotionally disturbed defective person, child and adult, and I have read papers on this subject which have been presented at the American Association of Mental Deficiency, and Philadelphia Psychiatric Society and other places dealing with the handling of the emotionally disturbed defective person.

Q In connection with dealing with those, have you come into contact and dealt with emotionally disturbed to various degrees?

A Yes, sir.

Q Of the lowest and most dangerous degrees?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now in Vineland, and in your present position, are straps used?

A No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Q How long would you say that straps have been discontinued in the institutions with which you've been associated?

A I'm not in a position, historically, to state this from my own personal experience, but I would second what Doctor Humphreys said that within recent years, within the last ten (10) or fifteen (15) years the use of straps for restraints has been gradually discontinued in many institutions for defective delinquents.

Q And you, too, Doctor, have read the excerpts which I have given you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Taking them out of context or in context, considering them to relate to patients who may be described as dangerous and extremely emotionally disturbed, do you consider proper treatment under those circumstances to be confinement indefinitely in cells with restrictive diets and with restraint of hand and foot for considerable number of days at a time?

A I consider this not only unfortunate in the sense that sometimes this apparently has become necessary, but I consider it really harmful to the patient.

Q You've heard described the Laurelton—the Johnston Cottage. Do you consider, without proper facilities for the treatment of highly disturbed patients, such as the drugs—leave the drugs out—but shock treatment and hydrotherapy, that that type of building can be operated at that kind of an institution without eventually reaching the stage of punishment and cruelty?

A Without expertly trained personnel, as several people have already said this morning, I feel that proper care of mentally defective, very disturbed, people can be conducted with other methods other than serious restrictions of their movements including restraint and prolonged seclusion in private rooms, yes, sir.

Q Without proper personnel and equipment is it, in your opinion, an invitation to get results such as have been reported when you construct that type of building on certain institutions?

A Yes, sir.

Q The answer's yes?

A Yes, this would be definitely an invitation to considerable unhappiness on the part of the patients, which would then lead to further difficulty.

Q You, I think, wrote a question out. I wish you'd find it, and read that question and answer it because I think it will save us a lot of time.

A Well, you asked me would I give a general statement as to what one might do with a disturbed defective child. I think I would agree completely with Doctor Humpreys in regard to the handling. That is to say, the first thing one must attempt to do is to carefully diagnose and thoroughly understand the cause of the disturbance, and primarily the main focus in my work in work with defective children at the Training School has been the psychiatric diagnosis of the children in the population. This I feel is extremely important, and if I may divert for just a minute from the answer to your question, I feel that the place for psychiatry in work with mental deficiency is a big one that's beginning to be recognized in many institutions now, and we will need eventually to have many more psychiatrists interested in mentally deficient people in order to help meet the demand for the treatment of these people.

Now, to go back to your question then, I feel, firstly, proper diagnosis. That includes the mental diagnosis as well as the psychological diagnosis, including the I.Q. and the intellectual level because these two things are really quite different. For example, a person may have a borderline I.Q., such as the little girl that I read about in one of the abstracts that was sent to me. She can have a borderline I.Q. and she can be psychotic and very, very disturbed or she can be neurotic or she can be delinquent, so that one has to diagnose not only the I.Q. but also to understand the background of all of your patients from the social work point of view, socialistic, psychological point of view and from the psychiatric point of view.

I feel that the future of working with disturbed delinquent people in defective ranges lies with understanding their whole problem, their background from the psychiatric, psychological and social work point of view and then instituting appropriate treatment. This would include transfer to the right institution if facilities weren't available for shock treatment, if the person were psychotic, rather than keeping the person for a long time under unfortunate circumstances with restraints or seclusion. One would certainly try to get this person to an institution, such as a State hospital, where shock treatment or other care would be available.

Then, while in this setting, one would certainly try to institute as much understanding and sympathy for the patients as possible. The one thing that I would like to stress is that in our work with disturbed children at Vineland we have spent a great deal of time, staff time, talking with the people, and I didn't understand, in reading the abstract, why the orders were given that these disturbed people would not be spoken to, that they should not be talked to, and this is a question which I would like to leave for the Committee to think about and perhaps for somebody else to answer. Is this helpful? My feeling is that it is not.

When a person is disturbed one must go and talk with that person and really give him as much sympathy and human kindness as possible, and, as Doctor Humphreys said, this is the way to calm a disturbed patient. I, too, have been faced with jagged, broken glass alone and with help on the part of attendants and nurses, and this is a very disturbing situation for the staff and without adequate staff it presents a big problem. But, kindness and talking to the patient and trying to understand why they are upset is really the best way to approach the situation, and this is what I would say in answer to your question.

I think that adequate diagnosis and placement in the appropriate facility is the first thing and then within this setting that one has, with any patients we're faced with, to work toward kindness, sympathy, treating defective people as human beings, flushing their toilets, giving them plenty of water and plenty of chance to talk and be talked to by trained people, social worker, psychiatric nurse, psychiatrist or whoever is available is the way to handle the disturbed defective child.

Q Have you, in the institutions with which you have been connected, seen and would you encourage a gen-

eralization of treatment like solitary lists and dry diet and strapping in these situations?

A Well, sir, this is a difficult question to answer. My own feeling is that individual understanding of the individual patient is really very mportant. I don't know what the conditions were. I haven't been at Laurelton. I don't know why lists were made. It is not for me to decide about that, but I would feel that individual talking with each patient each day on the part of some trained person, to find out why the person is unhappy and disturbed, to try to get them out of seclusion as soon as possible, would be the treatment of choice.

Q Have you ever used or seen used in the institutions that you have been connected with a drug known as apomorphine?

A No, sir, I have never seen it used in this sense. The only place that I have ever seen apomorphine used is in treatment of an acutely ill alcoholic in the out-patient receiving ward of a general hospital because this is like an emetic drug, not a sedative.

Q Do you agree that one of the basic things in the development of a proper program for the mentally deficient, or mental delinquents or delinquents mentally would be by committing them, by the courts, to the custody of the Welfare Department to be sent to classification centers where their problem can be discovered and treating them as an individual and not as a group, and then from there sent to the proper institutions under the State or a private agency?

A I think that would be a very healthy trend. This would intend to produce what I had hoped for originally, and that was more careful diagosis and then proper placement in the correctional institutions.

Q You knew nothing about the conditions at Laurelton before?

A No, sir, I know no one at Laurelton and I know nothing other than what I have read in the newspapers and the abstracts.

Q And you have heard of Laurelton before?

A Yes, indeed.

Q And had heard it had a good reputation?

A Yes, sir.

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q Do you draw your population from detention houses, jails, prisons, that type place?

A Yes, actually boys and girls both come from many different sources including the places that you have mentioned.

Q Do you know anything about the period one must frequently wait to get a girl committed to a hospital for the mentally ill?

A In New Jersey, I can say from very direct experience that we don't have to wait very long. I can't say about Pennsylvania since I've not to date worked in a mentally deficient institution in Pennsylvania.

Q I can assure you that we have to wait weeks.

A I might add, if I may take the liberty, that this should be corrected as soon as possible.

DOCTOR IRELAND. What do you do in the meantime?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well if you were faced with the situation that Doctor Ireland was, where she would have to wait weeks, perhaps weeks, to confine this particular type of patient and you were not equipped, what would you do?

A Well, as I said before, I would try to do the best I could under the circumstances, with using as much understanding and sympathy on the part of the personnel in charge.

Now, if I may just take a little liberty, I do not know anybody that's been in charge of these people. I may say my opinion is as unbiased and nonpartisan as possible within my human fraility. In reading these reports where it is described—and I gather that these are the notes made by the attendants directly in charge of the people. When they say that they banged the patients' hands with the trap door to make them let go, and they didn't flush the toilets and the place smelled so badly that one couldn't stand it, this is what I mean by—this strikes me, rather, as not being completely human and treating these children really as human beings which they are.

Now, I would then try my best to have it as clean and tidy and smell as well as possible and make the food and fluid as attractive and to give these people as much understanding as possible. Perhaps, the matron can talk with the person and find out what is wrong; ask them why they are unhappy. Maybe something is troubling the person, rather than not talking to the person. This is the thing that strikes me very much in reading these notes. I don't understand not talking to a disturbed patient.

Q I wanted to correct you. I mean, you came from New Jersey and Delaware, and seem to be under the impression that Laurelton Village is smelly. It is one of the show places.

A Did I say Laurelton Village, sir? I meant to say certain times certain wards in Johnston Cottage that I read about.

Q As I understand, when we made the tour of the Village, we were told that there were no disinfectants used to cover up any smells. And, I want to tell you, sir, that I was the most shocked and surprised person when I saw the cleanliness of Laurelton Village.

Now, were you an M. P. Doctor during the war, overseas?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is that so? Were you overseas?

A No, I was in Panama, sir.

Q You had a lot of these shock patients? We called them M. P.'s.

A I have worked with disturbed patients, shock treatments and I have been in a State hospital, too.

Pardon me, I might say that I did not work directly with shock treatment and so on in the service.

Q You talk about kindness. Now, have you ever had one of these boys or girls that you were just as kind to, and tried to be kind to, but you couldn't win him over?

A No, sir, I don't believe so.

SENATOR PECHAN: You're a champion.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's why I brought him.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You feel that you can talk them out of it?

A With time and enough patience one can help any patient with sedation and other therapy.

Q I happened to be at the Village at the time that a disturbed girl was in the hospital. One of the doctors was

talking and this girl was just crying, but I just wondered whether you could reason with them.

A Oh, not necessarily reason with, but to help the person feel better, let's say, and to feel less disturbed is what I'm trying to say.

Q Now, one of the points that you brought out and I think is very fine—may I ask you what qualifications you require of your attendants in New Jersey and, perhaps, we're lax in Pennsylvania. I mean, we take—well, we take what we can I guess in a lot of cases. Maybe the people have never had any experience. I understand there was a training period at Laurelton Village to train these attendants. Now, are all of yours professional?

A No, sir, we have exactly the same problem in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. I'm sure it's true throughout the Country. With the salaries available, it is very difficult to get adequately trained people, but one of my jobs, incidentally, as the psychiatrist on the staff of the Training School, was to help and train and to work with the cottage people who are working directly with the children through group discussions and individual conferences. And, incidentally, I understand the position at Laurelton. It's a very difficult thing to do; to get proper people and to have adequately trained people is an amazingly difficult job and we need more money to pay these people in order to get well trained people.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think we all agree with you there.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Don't forget that when you come to the appropriations.

SENATOR PECHAN: Ever since I have been in the Senate I have talked just that.

MR. TOMPKINS: Doctor Ireland is trying to—

SENATOR PECHAN: Oh, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, Doctor. I thought you were through.

DOCTOR IRELAND: I wish to make a comment if I may. I think the inference has been that nobody at Laurelton ever talked to these disturbed girls. Now that just is not true.

Now, this idea of putting this silence idea was simply to keep an attendant from further disturbing the girl by possibly arguing with her. The staff might talk with her at any time, and very frequently did.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Doctor, we had one of the attendants testify here and she felt that she was probably the outstanding example of an attendant in giving love and kindness to particular inmates. She felt that she just oozed with that all the time while she was working at Laurelton. And, under examination, she admitted that she had done some good along that line, but she also admitted that with exactly the same inmate, the same girl, time after time they would get bad again.

A That's true, I'm sure.

Q Have you had the same experience?

A Yes, but then one doesn't necessarily try something different. One goes on and persists with their efforts toward understanding, which may take many years and may be a lifetime project, so to speak, with some of these patients.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Doctor, the thing you were talking about is an entry in the book by Doctor Edgett that I referred to which was, "Don't talk to Mildred Bruno." Is that the one you are referring to?

A I don't remember the patient's name. I didn't memorize the notes, Mr. Secretary, but I got the flavor in reading these notes that at times it was judged to be wise not to let the patients talk to each other. And, also, I remember one note about not letting a patient discuss certain things with her religious counselor which I didn't understand.

Q I want to ask one more question, now. Would you say that a system, of a radio in each room, put there for the purpose of finding out the plans and schemes of patients, was a proper kind of a system to have in that sort of institution?

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Secretary, I don't think that's ever been verified.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Oh, yes, it was referred to in the book. It was right in the book.

SENATOR SCOTT: In each room? I don't believe that's true, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well, let me read it to you to avoid argument. This is the Regular Report of the Laurelton Village, and it contains the statement that a monitor system was installed to learn the plans and schemes of the patients.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Would you say that was a proper method of treating children, mentally deficient or delinquent children, when it becomes known amongst the patients?

A Well, I would want to know what the purpose of this was and what the circumstances were.

Q Just wait a minute, please. The book says the purpose was to learn the plans and schemes of the patients.

A I would wonder why this was necessary to learn the schemes of the patients. One would sit down with the patient and talk with him and find out what they had in mind, but I couldn't quite see why this would be necessary. It would be swell if you had music therapy and music coming over the loud-speaker. I could see a purpose for it there, but I don't—

SENATOR PECHAN: I think they do have that. That has never been clearly brought out here.

MR. TOMPKINS: That was brought out. They even prevented a murder as a result of what they obtained over the system.

EFFIE C. IRELAND, recalled.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q May I ask this question of Doctor Ireland—Was it ever general that in every room in Johnston Cottage, at one time, all the rooms were monitored?

A No, that's not true. There was no radio in the rooms at all. You could pick up voices from the hall, but there was nothing in the individual rooms.

ROBERT C. PRALL, testimony resumed.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Prall, in your experience what is the longest period when they're in this tantrum or in this degree of uncontrollability?

A The longest period of remaining disturbed, acutely disturbed?

Q Yes.

A This is a most difficult question to answer because there're so many different types of disturbances and so many reasons why people are disturbed. My experience in the State hospital with the acutely disturbed catatonic excitement stage of schizophrenic individuals certainly differs from that of a defective delinquent having a temper tantrum, and it would be a general answer which would be impossible to give to such a broad question.

Q Well, as you've read, in Johnston Cottage they've been restrained for days. Do you think that's possible?

A It certainly sounds possible; it's in the report. But I would wonder why and I would make every effort to try to understand what was going on with the individual patient and try to get them out of restraints as soon as possible.

Q Why should they be restrained for days and days and then treated by being undernourished, and food to be brought in on a paper napkin?

SENATOR PECHAN: I think Doctor Bengs just told you that several days may be needed to keep a person in restraint. He testified to that just awhile ago.

A Yes, I think I would—would you restate the question, please, Doctor? I just don't remember.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q I just wanted an idea of the period of a person when he is in that demented stage of violence, how long it lasts because I am trying to make a compariton because the period of restraint that was presented to us lasted for day and days.

A Yes, I think the duration of the period would depend on the treatment that the person received and if adequate treatment was instituted in the form of hydrotherapy or wet packs or talking with the person on some level of psychiatric treatment or a social worker or a psychiatrist or psychologist or somebody, a psychiatric nurse, to work with the patient and adequate help was available and I don't know what it was for, recreational therapy, exercise, sports, walks, occupational therapy and people to come around and take the people out for walks and so on, I would think that the disturbance would be a lot shorter than I gather it was with the inadequate personnel that they had available.

Q Then by being in solitary confinement and restraint wouldn't help this patient much?

A Not directly, no, sir. In fact, I even may go so far as to say I think it often helps people to get much more disturbed, because they lie there and think unhappy thoughts and they feel sorry for themselves and get more and more resentful and this perpetuates the disturbance.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Will you define for us or tell us in cases of mental defectives where treatment ends and abuse begins?

A I have the same problem that Doctor Humphreys had in answering the same question.

I think again, as Doctor Humphreys said, that treatment is that which is designed to help the person and to help them to get better, and abuse is something which most people would consider as making the person feel worse, making the person physically worse or in some way hurting the patient; hurting them emotionally, hurting their feelings or hurting them physically.

Q Now, Doctor, can you evaluate what constitutes treatment and constitutes abuse without reading the entire case history of the patient involved and the clinical reports in connection with it?

A I would say that if a certain episode were described to me, irrespective of the person's background, whether this person was in the institution for a certain length of time or whatnot, that it would be possible for me to decide in my own mind whether certain procedures could be considered abuse or treatment, yes; out of context or with the whole history.

Q Have you read the case history and the clinical reports of any particular patient at Laurelton State Village?

A I've read only the abstract of one case history that was sent to me.

Q That astract was of whom?

A This one here (indicating).

Q That is the case of Vicki Hobeck which I believe has already been placed in the record.

That's the only case history you have read?

A That's right, I'm not sure whether this is a complete case but rather an abstract.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's not a complete case.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, that's just an abstract.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now, should you have the entire case history and clinical reports, might you come to a different conclusion?

A I haven't said that I've come to any conclusion about this case, sir.

Q I mean, would you place a different evaluation on it?

A On the —— in what respect? I mean, I haven't said anything about the girl.

Q Well, that's the only case that you've read?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you have based your statements here this morning entirely upon this compilation of excertps?

A I base my opinions about how patients ought to be treated on my experience as a psychiatrist, working directly with mentally defective patients and what I read in this report.

Q You haven't based it upon any particular case history or clincal reports of any patients other than the abstract?

A That's right.

Q Doctor, in your experience and also from your knowledge of mental defectives, what percentage of the population of a thousand (1,000) would you say would be in an almost constant state of disturbance or excitement or whatever you might want to term it?

A It would depend on what the enrollment was at the institution and how they happened to be sent there.

Q I'm basing it now upon a population of a thousand (1,000) and you have a population made up of those committed from jails, penal institutions, correctional institutions, delivery homes, children's homes, county homes, foster homes, their own homes and mental hospitals. The classifications run all the way from that in the old classification and, by the way, the legislative classification in the State I understand is not the present psychiatric classification. But this classification runs all the way from an idiot to a dull normal.

Now in a population of a thousand (1,000) of that nature, what percentage would you say might be in a disturbed state?

A Again, it would depend upon the diagnosis of the people, how many of them are psychotic and how many of them are severely disturbed. One would have to know the people in order to give a percentage.

Q Doctor, I don't know whether you are acquainted with the type of water facilities and plumbing facilities at this Johnston Cottage, but there is a commode and a wash bowl in each individual room. These are controlled by outside controls. You, no doubt, have read in there that these—that the water is occasionally shut off. If a girl should plug the toilet with either some bedding or clothing that she would tear up, or would throw her food and utensils and so forth into the toilet and plug it up and overflow it, do you think that would be a sufficient justification for shutting the water off?

A Well, first let me say that one would try to arrange it in such a way that it wouldn't happen. I've worked in an acutely disturbed building at the Norristown State Hospital where the toilets are arranged in such a way that there's a large drain for each toilet and a trap down on the ground floor which is open daily and the socks, torn up clothing and other articles are removed so that the patients can go to the toilet and have the toilet flushed. So, one would hopefully appeal to the powers that be to have adequate funds to arrange the plumbing in such a way that people could go to the toilet and flush the toilet without having to have the water shut off.

Q We have been projecting ourselves into the field of what should be done. I'm trying to bring ourselves back to a condition which has happened and find out what your opinion is along that line.

You've testified, I believe, that apomorphine is an emetic.

A Yes, sir.

Q I think it's also been testified here, by competent medical authority, that apomorphine also acts and operates as a hypnotic drug, is that right?

A My understanding of this drug, which I gained from reading in the United States Pharmacopoeia, is that it is described as an emetic only, and in small doses only as an expectorant; that is to say in very minute doses to help increase the fluids that come out of the—

Q Would the use of apomorphine also produce hynosis?

A In my experience with this drug, I have never seen it used with emotionally disturbed patients. I can understand that a person who is made to vomit by an emetic drug might well be exhausted thereafter and be somewhat tired, but this is not the primary purpose of the drug. There are many other drugs of choice, as has already been stated by other experts today, including normal barbiturates, sodium amytal, etc., which would be used in preference in my opinion. I would not use this drug under the circumstances.

Q Doctor, are you acquainted with the 1954 Report of Mental Deficiency in the State of New Jersey?

A I have read the same.

Q On page 135, it states:

"To meet the varied problems of this group we recommend:

"That the department make careful plans immediately for the construction of special facilities in each institution for the mentally deficient to take care of those persons in their respective populations who are diagnosed as defective delinquent."

Do you subscribe to that at the present time?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Are you aware that Johnston Cottage was installed and used principally for that purpose?

A I have no idea why Johnston Cottage was installed.

Q It also states further:

"That, until such facilities are made available, the department make immediate provisions for the proper segregation of these persons within the institutions. If possible, some temporary centers should be established at a few of the institutions where the defective delinquents may be properly supervised by special personnel provided for them."

Do you subscribe to that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you believe that defective delinquents should be mixed with the population of mental defectives?

A This certainly is in general practice at the present time in many of our institutions, depending on the degree of the severity of the disturbance. Let me say this, that the whole definition of mentally defective delinquent is an extremely difficult one and I might also add that in this report, and in other reports in New Jersey and in other States, it is pointed out that a relatively small percentage of mentally disturbed or mentally retarded people are in institutions anyway.

As I recall the figures in New Jersey, I believe it's about one (1) out of twenty (20) retarded people are in institutions. Now the reasons they come to us are usually because they've gotten in trouble in their community, and one might say that delinquency is not a medical term but a legal term and it implies that the person has gotten into some trouble in the community, either sexual difficulty or abusive difficulties to somebody or they can't be managed in some way or the other. So, most of the defective people who come to institutions for care are those who have gotten into some kind of difficulty.

In a way, this is really a difficult thing to discuss because one would have to ask you, "What do you mean by a defective delinquent and what degree?" I would say, "Yes, they are all mixed through because many, many retarded children have all kinds of problems in getting along at home and that's why they come to us for care."

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Doctor, on October 16, 1953, in these excerpts it says:

"Dr. Edgett called 10:20 and said 'These girls must have the silent treatment, meaning no attendant or girl is to talk to any of them.' D. O'Dell."

Now did I understand you to say that under no circumstances do you think that's correct treatment, is that right?

A If I understand by what you read that it is meant that no one is supposed to talk to this girl, I heartily disapprove of this recommendation. It may well be and I hear somebody—I don't know who it is—saying that the way this thing reads is attendants or—So, would you mind reading that again because if it doesn't mean that no one was allowed to talk, maybe it means attendants.

Q "meaning no attendant or girl is to talk to any of them," it says.

A Then I would want to ask whoever was in charge

of the ward, who did see this person that day and who did sit down with her, and try to find out why she was so unhappy that she had to be in seclusion and try to get her out of the room into recreation exercise and sports and community living as soon as possible.

SENATOR PECHAN. Is that all, Doctor?

DOCTOR BOIES. That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN. Maybe Doctor Edget would like to ask a question.

MR. TOMPKINS. Doctor Edgett, would you like to ask any questions of Doctor Prall? Doctor Ireland?

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Here's a very, very small population with no registered physician, except the Superintendent and myself. Who could spend the time if the doctors saw the girl each day and were very busy otherwise?

A Is this a question?

MR. TOMPKINS. That was a question.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Who would see the girl?

A Well, I would do my best and this is one of the things that I've done at the Training School in Vineland. It's to train the ward personnel in general principles of mental health, to understand more about disturbed people and what their problems are and how to approach them, how to talk with them. This, I am sure, is a problem though, as Doctor Edgett raised the question of not having enough physicians and this, again, is one of the things we need to provide in our State as well as in all other States. We need more people to man the facilities and to do better work with our defective delinquent people.

SENATOR FLEMING. Do you have any further questions, Doctor Edgett? Doctor Edgett, did you have a further question?

DOCTOR EDGETT. No, thank you.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q I have one question, Doctor. I believe you testified that you thought some of the treatment was inhuman. Now I know that you aren't familiar—you so testified that you weren't familiar with Laurelton State Village.

From your knowledge of the two (2) doctors involved profesisonally, and I presume you have a knowledge of both Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett, it that correct, sir?

A I've read some of their papers. I do not know either of them personally, but I have heard of them spoken of very hightly by some of my colleagues at A.A.M.D. meetings and otherwise. I hold them in high regard as to reputation.

Q Well, then, in your opinion, would either Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett be guilty of condoning inhuman treatment?

A I can't answer that question because I don't know them personally.

SENATOR FLEMING. That is all.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Let us recess for forty (40) minutes, until ten minutes after one o'clock, right on the nose.

(Whereupon, the hearing recessed at 12:30 p. m., to reconvene at 1:10 p. m., this afternoon, Wednesday, April 20, 1955.)

(WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:10 P. M., APRIL 20, 1955.)

SENATOR FLEMING. We will come to order again, please.

Doctor Fitzgerald.

ORVILLE M. FITZGERALD, Sworn.

BY SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Would you give the reporter your name and address, please?

A Orville M. Fitzgerald, M. D., 110 Independence Street, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

Q I presume, Doctor, you would want to make a statement setting forth your qualifications, if you will please.

A I graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; served a routine medical internship for one year at the Community General Hospital in Reading; three (3) years in the United States Navy. I took my training in psychiatry at the United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma; Danville State Hospital; Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania; and I have been affiliated with the Danville State Hospital as Assistant Superintendent.

I was Assistant Commissioner of Mental Health for two (2) years with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; currently engaged in private practice.

Q I would presume, Doctor, that you want to make a statement, do you, sir?

A Relative to the Laurelton State Village?

Q Yes, sir.

A Yes, while I was Assistant Commissioner part of my duty was to visit the various institutions throughout the Commonwealth, owned and operated by the State for the mentally ill and the mentally defective. In that capacity I visited the Laurelton State Village on several occasions and always felt that it was a well run, well managed institution. I studied their program of training and rehabilitation, and was amazed at the farsightedness and the manner in which they took these very difficult problems, rehabilitated them and returned them to society.

Furthermore, I was amazed to learn that here in Pennsylvania, at the Laurelton State Village, we had been doing things for years that other States are just contemplating.

At a convention out in Arkansas, a national convention, they talked of halfway houses, taking partially rehabilitated mentally retarded children and putting them in colonies outside the institution. They thought it was something new and something different and, yet, Laurelton has been doing that for many years. Their investigation program for placement is outstanding and is being copied by other States.

I feel that the over-all program at Laurelton has served as a model for other States to follow. They are taking our ideas.

So far as the administration is concerned, Doctor Ireland, Doctor Edgett, are both highly ethical, very conscientious, hard working and devoted to the service of mankind. Both of them, were they money-minded, could go out in private practice and make double and triple their income, but they prefer to work with these

children, mental children, mentally retarded children and they have devoted their entire life to it.

SENATOR FLEMING. Doctor Ireland, would you care to ask any specific questions?

BY DOCTOR IRELAND:

Q Have you read any of the excerpts that have been quoted at this investigation, Doctor Fitzgerald?

A The only thing I've read have been the reports in the paper.

Q Do you wish to make any comments on any of them?

A I feel that there is a great deal of material that has been highly colored, intentionally or unintentionally, and during the time that I was at the Laurelton State Village I did not see things in such a disgrace as painted by—disgraceful state as painted by the newspapers.

Q Maybe I shouldn't ask this, but do you feel that Doctor Edgett and I are ones to be cruel or inhumane ourselves or to condone it?

A I do not believe that either Doctor Ireland or Doctor Edgett would knowingly be guilty of any cruel or inhumane treatment.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Doctor, I'm going to read you one of the excerpts:

"Martha Wagner has been in a rage today. She was given medication by the doctor and slept for a short while, after which she got up and raved. No one seemed to be able to quiet her. She kicked her ventilator out and was placed in straps . . ."

What would you gather from such a statement?

A The statement sounds unprofessional to begin with. This I am only inferring. It sounds to me as though it was written by an untrained or unprofessional person, and I would say that the case appears to be an excited mental defective who apparently was having a temper tantrum whom medication failed to control.

Q If you had her entire case history and clinical report before you, would you be able to make a better evaluation of that situation?

A Yes, I would have to have the entire clinical record in order to thoroughly evaluate it. There may be unknown factors present.

Q Do you think that merely statements of this kind are a fair method by which to establish what the course of treatment and practices were at Laurelton Village?

A I feel those statements are misleading. I think they take superficial evidence and give certain false impressions.

Q Now, I don't know how much of the testimony you heard of Doctor Prall and Doctor Humphreys here this morning, but I should like to ask you whether or not, in your opinion, it is necessary at times—I'm assuming you're acquainted with the nature of the population at Laurelton Village, made up of this classification from imbecile to high moron and of their sources from where they came from?

A I'm acquainted.

Q Now, with that kind of a mixture, did you think that at times it was necessary to restrain girls?

A With that type of population, restraint is sometimes necessary in order to prevent the girl from harming herself or others. These restraints are used in our institutions.

I think probably the most striking example is from a hospital down near Philadelphia where I saw patients in solitary, in restraint, under medication. Now on the surface that sounds horrible, but when we look into the case history we find that it was a man who was bent on committing suicide and every time he would get a hand free, he would try something to commit suicide. It was the only way of preventing him from harming himself.

Q Now you've heard the discussion here about dry diet. Do you think that's a cruel form of treatment at times under certain circumstances?

A There are times when it is indicated. The case will determine the need.

Q Tube feeding, how about tube feeding, Doctor?

A Definitely a therapeutic procedure.

Q That is quite a common practice?

A Quite common practice.

Q In any mental hospital or otherwise?

A In any hospital, that's right.

Q Will you express to us your views in connection with the use of restraints?

A Restraints are necessary when the patient must be prevented from harming himself or others. I have ordered restraints in very severely excited patients.

Q Mechanical restraints?

A Mechanical restraints, when there was no other way to control them. I've ordered restraints when there's been no other way to prevent a person from committing suicide. These people are unable to think, act and judge for themselves and someone has to act on their behalf.

Q Well, Doctor, would you be able to state just exactly where treatment ends and abuse begins in handling patients of this type?

A That's a very difficult definition to give you, but I think that a procedure which will be of benefit to the patient, will bring about improvement in his condition, will bring about a change in his behavior and attitude should be considered treatment. There are some forms of treatment that we have in psychiatry that are quite brutal, but yet when we look at the end result we feel that they are justified. I'm referring, of course, to electric shock where we actually produce a convulsion, and I am referring to operations on the brain where we stick an ice pick up through the eye and sever the connections in the brain. Now on the surface, that's brutality, but it is a form of treatment which tends to bring about improvement in the patient.

Where our treatment methods or our rules tend to make the patient worse, to aggravate his disability, then I believe that punishment comes in.

Q Now to a lay mind these very things you've described would be viewed to be cruel, would they not?

A Extremely so.

Q But to the professional mind that is a necessary therapeutic treatment?

A The end justifies the means.

Q You would make that as a general statement in the handling of patients, the end justifies the means?

A Yes, for that type.

Q Doctor Fitzgerald, I show you here "Progress and Problems in Mental Hospitals, Proceedings of the Fifth Mental Hospital Institute, American Psychiatric Association, Mental Hospital Service," which was held in the Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 19 to 22, 1953. At page 132 there is an article, "Dr. Fitzgerald (Harrisburg, Pa.)." Are you the doctor who—

A Yes, I was the doctor. I am the same.

MR. TOMPKINS. Without reading the remarks, I would like to have these remarks of Doctor Fitzgerald in this book transcribed as part of the record.

"DR. FITZGERALD (Harrisburg, Pa.). You may be interested in the rehabilitation and placement work that is being done at Laurelton Village. This institution serves the entire state of Pennsylvania and cares for delinquent female defectives of the child-bearing age. When they come into the institution, they are carefully studied and then given an intensive program of re-education and rehabilitation. A very thorough investigation is made into the types of placements that are available in the community. Usually the requests are received from the various organizations in the community. These requests are investigated thoroughly to find out just what kind of a home or what kind of placement it is going to be. If it doesn't meet the standards of the hospital, the individuals are told that it was very nice of them to make the offer, but it isn't quite suitable.

"The training is along several definite lines, with the idea of making the girl a useful citizen, and ultimately self-supporting. We are in no haste to place these girls; they must meet certain standards of the institution. Of course, sometimes a girl becomes almost rambunctious, and perhaps breaks down, but neither the employer nor the institution loses faith in her. She is taken back again for a little more training and more rehabilitation, and is given another chance. Some of them have had four, five, or six chances. One breakdown or one setback doesn't mean that they lose their chance for a better life.

"Some of them are working in hospitals as aides and helpers, some are working in homes. After their parole period, some are able to take their place and become self-sufficient insofar as the follow-up program is concerned. The institution's social workers make periodic visits, and the important thing is that both the individual and the placement situation must mantain certain standards. This program has been very successful and we are very proud of it in Pennsylvania.

"I should like to comment on the view expressed to the effect that it was not good to put these people out on farms. Along about February, we in the mental hospitals in Pennsylvania begin to receive letters and visitors from the farming areas. I wouldn't accuse the farmers in general of wanting cheap help, but it has been our experience in more than a few cases that in the spring-time they want to get our mental patients out of the institutions and on their farms, and pay them little or nothing. They work them excessively hard, and then in the fall, the patient very mysteriously has a return of his mental illness and has to return to the hospital. The Harrisburg State Hospital and the Danville State Hospital and a few of the others have had this experience. Farm placement is not good because the employer is trying to take advantage of someone who perhaps is not prepared to defend himself."

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Doctor Fitzgerald, how long were you at Johnston or Laurelton Village?

A I was there on several occasions. I can't give you the exact time.

Q Did you visit Johnston Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Did you see any of the girls in restraints?

A Yes.

Q And in a fit of tantrum?

A Yes.

Q And were they strapped down?

A I saw two (2) girls strapped. Both of them had had a very severe temper tantrum, and they were constituting a threat to the safety of others and medication had been ordered but they were still very excitable, very overactive and restraints were used.

Q You made a statement that a lot of the statements made were over-exaggerated here about the treatment of the inmates at Johnston Cottage.

A I think my statement was that the information tends to misrepresent the situation, because not all of the facts are set forth.

Q Well would you say that one of the girls had a wound on her ankle, that it was misstated?

A How was——

Q From a restraint?

A No, that's not a misstatement and that frequently happens.

Q And would you say that's inhumane or humane?

A It depends on the circumstances that necessitated the placing of the restraint.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Doctor, some of the witnesses testified that these girls were punished—maybe I shouldn't use the word "punished," there's some question there. If they talked to a girl across the hall, they would be put in seclusion. Is that a treatment or a punishment?

A What was the nature of the talking and what was the purpose?

Q Well, as I understand it, she had fallen in love with this girl or something like that.

A Well if they were placing in seclusion because the girls had been fighting, I would say that was treatment.

Very frequently this happens in other institutions as well as Laurelton. There will attachments be formed and then, as so frequently happens, one attachment gets attached to something else and you have a triangle and from a triangle you have a nice fight.

Now, if such is the case, you have to separate those girls. You will have to put them in seclusion, but as soon as they quiet down you bring them out again.

Q Assuming that she just waved at the other girl?

A In seclusion for just waving at a girl, I would say that would be punishment.

Q Punishment.

A Yes, sir.

BY SENATOR DERK:

Q Doctor Fitzgerald, did you ever subscribe apomorphine to any of the patients that are in these excitable conditions?

A I have used it once for an excitable condition, and it was also used on several occasions when I was out in Oklahoma. It does have a quieting effect, although there are many other drugs which produce far better results.

Q Is this being used generally in any other mental hospital that you have visited?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Not to your knowledge. Do you think then that it was used more in the case of Laurelton for revenge or to

weaken the patient than it is for any therapeutic value?

A I believe it's being used at Laurelton for its therapeutic value, because the physicians sincerely and honestly believe that it is a drug of choice.

I can't see a revenge motive there, knowing Doctors Ireland and Edgett as I do.

SENATOR DERK. That is all.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q I believe it has been brought out here that apomorphine was used, I believe, nineteen (19) times in fifteen (15) months. Would that, in your opinion, be an excessive use of it?

A Nineteen (19) times in fifteen (15) months would be a very minor use of the drug.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Over the whole population?

A Over the whole population, yes, that's right. That's a very minor use of the drug.

Q Doctor, I wasn't here when you first came on the stand and I hate to bore you. I don't know who you are, sir.

A Doctor Fitzgerald, currently in private practice in psychiatry; formerly Assistant Commissioner of Mental Health; formerly with the Danville State Hospital; Central State Hospital in Norman, Oklahoma.

Q Were you connected with the Commissioner of Mental Health here in Pennsylvania?

A I was Assistant to Doctor Bengs.

Q Oh, are you familiar with Laurelton Village?

A Certainly.

Q When Doctor Ireland was going to resign, was Doctor Edgett ever considered as a Superintendent for that position?

A Discussion was given to that. When Doctor Ireland indicated she wanted to resign for reasons of her health, Doctor Bengs, myself and other members in the bureau and in the Department discussed who could we get to succeed Doctor Ireland. She's rather a rare bird. First of all, as a female physician and a psychiatrist and experienced in mental deficiency and having that much time in administration, they're hard to find, people with those qualifications, and we discussed who would replace her. Doctor Edgett's name was mentioned, but it was discarded for three reasons. First, Doctor Edgett sometime before had indicated that when Doctor Ireland was going to leave, she would leave also. Second, about three (3) years ago, Doctor Edgett had a heart attack and the superintendency is a very poor treatment for anybody with a bad heart. And, finally, Doctor Edgett will be sixty-three (63) which is a bit old to put in a new Superintendent. When we replace a Superintendent, we like to have a younger man so that he can build up the institution through the years.

So, for those three reasons, her desire to leave, her heart and her age, Doctor Edgett was not given consideration.

SENATOR PECHAN. I'd heard that somewhere and I just wanted to bring it out. That's all the questions I have.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Doctor, are you familiar with the present program in effect at Laurelton?

A I'm not aware of the present program. I haven't had time to study it. As I say, the only thing I know about Laurelton is what I read in the papers and I don't believe it.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q How long has it been since you left?

A I left the State—well, I left the Department of Welfare in January of 1955.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Before or after the inauguration?

A Before, January 1st. It was a New Year's resolution.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q But you'd been working two (2) years there?

A Two (2) in Harrisburg; six (6) years with Danville State.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Oh, I see, you've had eight (8) years experience in—

A State work.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q When I came in, Doctor, I heard you say that you had seen some patients in Laurelton in restraints in Johnston Cottage. When was that?

A Mr. Secretary, I don't remember the date.

Q I don't mean the date, what year?

A I think it was in 1954 when I was up there. Perhaps Doctor Ireland can refresh my memory on that.

DOCTOR IRELAND. I don't recall the date.

A (continued) It was shortly after Johnston Cottage had been opened.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Shortly after it had been opened?

A Yes.

Q Have you been in Johnston Cottage since then?

A I was in on one (1) other occasion.

Q When was that?

A Also in 1954, but I do not remember the date.

Q From your experience, would you say that it's treatment or punishment to refuse to flush toilets for patients in those Johnston Cottage rooms for a period of two (2) days, irrespective of their mental condition?

A I would say that it is punishment not to flush the toilet for two (2) days.

Q From your experience, would you say that complete restraint, in straps hand and foot with the hands over the head for a long period of time, would be punishment?

A How long a period?

Q Three (3) days, four (4) days, two (2) days, six (6).

A I wouldn't say that would be punishment if you were protecting the patient from himself and others.

Q From your experience in the institutions, isn't it true that the modern method of treatment for the last five (5) years at least has been to discard the straps?

A That has been the tendency, but in some cases straps are still necessary.

I mentioned a case—I don't believe you were here, Mr. Secretary—of a man down in a hospital near Philadelphia who was in solitary, in straps and under medication which was the only way they could keep him from killing himself.

Q Now, do you know of any particular suicide at Laurelton in the last ten (10) years? Did you ever hear of any while with the Department?

A I don't recall of any, but I don't have all their reports.

Q Do you consider placing persons, patients of the type that were in Laurelton in solitary confinement for long periods of time, and the adoption of a general rule that all persons in solitary confinement, irrespective of their condition but on the basis of behavior, all persons in solitary confinement should be given a restricted diet consisting of a slice of bread on which mashed potatoes or meat has been put on? Do you consider that punishment or treatment?

A If the medical management of the program indicates a need for a diet, I would call that treatment. I've prescribed it myself.

Q For individual cases?

A For individual cases who are very obese, who need to be reduced. However, if there is no therapeutic indication such as obesity, such as diabetes, such as hepatitis for the diet, then I believe it would be considered as punishment.

Q Would you, in the operation of such an institution, make a general rule applying to everybody in solitary confinement that there should be a restricted diet, irrespective of any question of physical condition?

A That should be restricted to the individual case.

Q And that no such general rule should be adopted?

A I would frown on it if I would have known of its existence.

Q And if it were continued in existence for a long period of time, it would become punishment, would it not, in your opinion?

A In my opinion.

Q Have you ever used this so-called wet towel, putting a wet towel across the patient's face and wrapping it around the head?

A Yes, sir.

Q In what institution?

A Danville State Hospital.

Q How long ago?

A 1948.

Q Do you know whether it is being done there since, whether it is being done there now?

A Well I'm no longer associated with the institution.

Q You don't know that?

A So I don't know that.

Q Is it your opinion, Doctor, when you have disturbed patients that the first thing to do is to try and talk to them and find out what's disturbing them?

A That sounds pretty, but when you have a thousand (1,000) patients and only two (2) doctors and a whole host of administrative details to handle, there're just aren't enough hours in the day to sit down and talk to these people but you try to.

Q Well then would you adopt a contrary rule and say that when these patients are disturbed, nobody should talk to them?

A Sometimes they are benefited if no one talks to them. They quiet down quicker.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Then you would—were you here this morning?

A Yes, I was here.

Q You differ then in the philosophy that Doctor Prall—

A Our philosophy is the same, but I say in our State institutions we don't have enough help to spend the amount of time with our patients that we should. We don't have the time to sit down and talk to these people for a half an hour or an hour. If we'd do that, we would only see six (6) or eight (8) people a day and we'd have to neglect the other nine hundred and ninety-two (992).

Q I asked him the pointed question of whether he had used the word "kindness"—I think he used it—and whether it had ever failed and he said "no," that it hadn't and I called him a champion so that would differ.

A I say from a practical standpoint we can't do it.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q That prompts me to ask, you don't think that Pennsylvanit is peculiar in its lack of sufficient personnel, do you?

A No, indeed, all the States have that trouble.

Q And the doctor said that as long as he was associated in Vineland they were suffering from the same lack of help and that yet there, in all his period there, they did not use the method of restraint that was used—didn't use any method of restraint but did do talking. When they were short of help they trained their personnel, he said, to do the talking to the patients. You heard that?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Doctor.

Is Doctor Petry here? (No response)

Is Doctor Riekstins here?

OLGA RIEKSTINS, sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Doctor, will you give us your name?

A My name is Olga Riekstins R-i-e-k-s-t-i-n-s. Excuse me—English language is pretty poor.

Q You're at liberty to make a statement. You can tell us something about yourself, about your background and what you are presently doing; anything that you want. If you want to make a general statement, you may before you are interrupted by the Committee.

A I graduated from Latvia Riga—L-a-t-v-i-a, Baltic State—in 1929. I was eye specialist. Just now in 1944 I came in Germany, and then I was general practitioner in an industrial company to 1950.

In 1950, in September, I came here to the United States. I took my internship in Dayton, Ohio in 1951 to 1952, and then after my internship I came here to Laurelton State Village. I am here in Laurelton State Village from 1953, in July I came.

About my experience, is very poor about mental deficiency and mental disease.

Q You had no experience?

A No, I have no experience.

My duties was such I should keep girls healthy, and I should also visit cottages and also in dispensary regardless of who came who was complaining of headache or some injuries or sore.

Q You were a general practitioner in Laurelton State Village?

A Yes, at Laurelton State Village I am general practitioner.

Q Are you finished, Doctor?

A I think so.

Q You do not possess a license to practice medicine?

A No, I don't have a license. I just now am studying for State Board.

Q All of the work that you did at Laurelton State Village was under the direction of Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland?

A Under Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland at the Village.

Q You were not able to prescribe any narcotics?

A No.

Q Have you been to these hearings?

A Yes, I was two (2) days of them.

Q Have you ever been to Johnston Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever treated any of the girls there?

A Yes, I should go—in Johnston Cottage, I was every day, about one (1) year or so. Take care of the girls.

Q Their general health?

Q Would you want to comment on whether or not the inhumane treatment that has been talked about here was inhumane to your way of thinking?

A It was not inhuman, my impression.

Q You have never seen—have you ever seen a girl dragged by her hair there?

A Yes, I saw. It was—she was complaining of pain in here (indicating) and the nurse was clearing her, and she was screaming and yelling and at this moment came Doctor Edgett and she picked her up by hair.

Then Doctor Edgett told me, "Please take care about this girl." I was examined this girl but I didn't find any injury.

Q Did she actually pull her, did she pull her by the hair? Did she drag her across the floor by the hair?

A Yes.

Q She dragged her by the hair?

A Yes, she dragged her by the hair, because she was screaming and yelling.

Q And she dragged her across the floor?

A Yes.

Q Would you say that was inhumane or humane? Would you say that was inhumane?

A I cannot tell you because I could not see any injuries, serious injuries. Sometimes you know children who is not listening, parents also spank them.

Q Well don't you think that would be painful at least? I mean to grab somebody by the hair and drag them.

A Certainly it was painful.

Q And you saw it?

A Yes, I saw this.

SENATOR PECHAN: I don't believe I have any more questions.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q In this book, Doctor, somebody wrote that "Doctor R."—is there any other doctor whose name begins with an R in this hospital?

A No, I think I am only one.

Q All right.

"Doctor R, says that we shall report to her every meal that each girl refuses and as soon as she refuses it and she will be tube fed."

Did somebody tell you to do that?

A It was a—if the girls refuse six (6) meals, then we should do tube feeding.

Q Six (6) meals?

A Six (6) meals.

Q But this says, "Doctor R. said that we shall report every meal each girl refuses and as soon as the girl refuses the meal" that the girl will be tube fed.

A No, after six (6) meals, if girl refuse six (6) meals we did tube feeding.

Q Only after six (6) meals?

A After six (6) meals.

Q All right, now on the next two pages, and I've looked through these two pages and I don't see any other refusals in these pages, but it says here:

"Martha Shubert refused breakfast. Tube fed by Doctor R." Do you remember that?

A I was feeding Martha Shubert many times because she was very anemic. She refused meals, and I don't believe she refused maybe many meals since then I did tube feeding.

Q Do you believe that you never tube fed any patient unless she missed six (6) meals?

A Yes.

Q Now when you went into Johnston Cottage did it smell bad there? Was the smell bad?

A Yes, it was, was so—one girl was very violent and she tore all mattress and put sheets in commode, and when I came in it was smelling and some men was also working about—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q The plumbing?

A Yes.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Did you know that a number of toilets were turned off or a number of toilets were not flushed because the girl misbehaved?

A No.

Q You didn't know that?

A No, I didn't know.

Q You didn't know that girls were strapped hand and feet, with their hands above their heads?

A Yes.

Q For several days at a time?

A Not for several days, but for one day maybe so it was.

Q Well don't you know of cases where you were called in where the girl had been crying that her ankles hurt her and she'd been in for two (2) or three (3) days at least in these straps, and sometimes you loosened them after you were called in?

A Yes, I loose the straps and talk to her. I also was taking care of these girls but nothing else, only skin scratch.

Q And were there any occasions in which the girls were trying to get out of the straps, which they had been in for a day or two (2), and you helped the attendants tighten the straps?

A Yes, sometimes, yes.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, Doctor Edgett?

BY DR. EDGETT:

Q I would like Doctor Riekstin to tell us what her relationship had been with Doctor Ireland and myself.

A About relationship?

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Yes, what was your feeling toward these two (2) doctors?

A My feelings really in Laurelton State Village institution was very nice, clean, disciplined and all in order. That was my feeling.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Well did you have any trouble ever approaching Doctor Edgett or Doctor Ireland if you ran into any problems?

A Sometimes, certainly. We had problems. Sometimes I forgot to order and so Doctor Edgett call me, "Why you did not order and why you did not see this patient" and so forth.

SENATOR PECHAN: I think the question he asked you was did you have any trouble?

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Were you ever afraid to go to them?

A No, never afraid to go to them.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are you taking over from Doctor Edgett? Doctor Edgett, have you finished?

DOCTOR EDGETT: I think so, thank you.

SENATOR PECHAN: You're satisfied with the hair pulling episode? You denied it and she said she saw you do it, so I just wanted to bring it out.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Well as far as I remember was that Flora Schuman (phonetic spelling) or—

A No, Doctor Edgett, it was Flora Schuman (phonetic spelling). It was about two (2) weeks I was in Laurelton, after two (2) weeks.

Q You mean I really dragged this child across the floor by the hair?

A Yes, I saw it, Doctor Edgett.

Q Without any support on the body?

A Without any injury and after then you said, "Please take care about this girl," and I examined this girl and I didn't see any injuries, nothing else; only the girl stopped screaming and yelling.

Q I'm awfully sorry, I don't want to perjure but I do not remember dragging this girl across the floor purely by the hair.

A I think the nurse—some nurse also was here.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q A nurse was helping?

A Yes, a nurse was helping.

SENATOR PECHAN: Don't get excited. You have lots of time.

A (continued) Mrs. Folk she was also—

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q The two(2) of them were handling this girl?

A No, Mrs. Folk was cleaning and she was yelling and screaming.

SENATOR PECHAN: Do you have anything further, Doctor Edgett?

THE WITNESS: But she was—Doctor Edgett was really very heartbroken and she likes other people; also work likewise.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q May I ask the Committee to ask the Doctor, in the affair of Dora Antonson (phonetic spelling) in the dispensary, did you see me bang her head either against the wall or table?

A No, Doctor Edgett, I didn't see this because I was busy. I didn't see this case. I examined because this girl—we examined this girl three (3) times and she was resisting, and then second time we give sodium amytal and was also—I couldn't remember anymore.

Q Thorazine.

A She was resisting again, very difficult. Then you called me. Doctor Edgett called me, "You should examine —you should do pelvic examination because send report to Harrisburg," and we gave sodium amytal, thorazine, and then Miss Wilson help. Mrs. Buffington help us, and she was very violent and resistant, and altogether took aides to put girl on the table. On this examination table was just mattress and pillow, and I think you cannot bump head.

Q Well was the table against the wall or was it out in the room?

A It was out in the room. I did not see when Doctor Edgett bumped the girl's head on the wall.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are you through, Doctor Edgett?

DOCTOR EDGETT: Yes, I think so, sir.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Doctor.

MR. TOMPKINS: She just answered the question I was going to ask.

MR. KORNICK: I was going to ask a question but she already answered it.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank you very much, Doctor.

MRS. BESSIE SPANGLER, Sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is your name?

A Mrs. Bessie Spangler.

Q And you are an attendant at Johnston Cottage?

A Yes.

Q Presently?

A Yes, sir.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I show you Book No. 8 and ask the witness to say whether the words that have been underlined are in her handwriting, right here (indicating)?

A That's my writing.

Q You did that?

A Yes.

Q These words, these words say:

"Had to give Ethel N. the wet towel before she would take her pill. She used very profane language and wouldn't be quiet so I gave her the wet towal again, and I mean wet—right out of the commode."

Who told you to do that?

A We took orders from our matron.

Q And who was your matron?

A Mrs. Hooker was first matron and Mrs. Oberlin the second.

Q That she knew and told you to do this, is that right?

A That's right.

SENATOR PECHAN. She told you to take the towel—

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Were those general orders, Mrs. Spangler?

A That's what she told us to do, that we were to wet the towel in the commode and wrap it around her face. We had to do that to give her medication. She fought it and wouldn't take it.

Q Were either of those women present at this time on that particular occasion?

A No, they were off duty.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What do you mean by the commode?

A Each girl has a commode and a washbowl in her room, and we had to go into the room to give her her medication and she refused to take it. We coaxed her and talked nice to her and asked her and she refused, and we had to—they told us, Mrs. Hooker told us that if she wouldn't take it we were to wet towel her, dip it in the commode and put it around her face.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Was there waste in the commode at the time?

A No, there was no waste in the commode.

Q Are you still there?

A I am.

SENATOR PECHAN. I'd say you don't belong there. Anybody that would—

SCRETARY SHAPIRO. She isn't at Johnston Cottage any more.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q She's at Laurelton, and you're at Johnston Cottage, too, aren't you?

A Yes, I'm at Johnston Cottage.

SENATOR PECHAN. She's at Johnston now.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Is she?

THE WITNESS. Yes, I'm up there.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Well there's a new Superintendent, and he will use his judgment.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you ever protest the dipping of this in the commode?

A We didn't dare to.

Q Well, did you?

A We didn't like to do it, but we were told to do it and we done our duty.

Q Did Doctor Edgett ever tell you to dip it in the commode?

A I don't know who gave our matrons orders, but I'm sure that Mrs. Hooker never gave them herself. She got them from her superiors.

Q Did Doctor Edgett ever give you any order about these things?

A Doctor Edgett never gave me orders. She never gave me orders to do anything. We took our orders from our matron.

Q Did you protest to the matron the use of the commode?

A We told her we didn't like to do it, but we had to do it.

Q You didn't go to Doctor Edgett and Doctor Ireland and tell them about it?

A No, but I think they knew about it because when we done things like that, there was special reports that we had to make out and that went down to Doctor Edgett.

Q It never appeared on those reports and went down on the pink sheets, did it?

A Not on the pink sheets. We had special reports with Doctor Edgett's name on that we had to fill out when anything like that—when we done anything like that.

Q Did you report that you dipped towels in the commode?

A I'm sure I did.

DOCTOR BOIES: What is this special report business? This is the first I heard about that.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q What is this special report?

A It's a little piece of paper about that long (indicating) and about that wide (indicating), and it has Doctor Edgett's name at the top. And when we had to do things like that, we had to make special reports like that to send down to the office.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q How come we never heard anything about that before this?

A We wrote it in the book; we wrote it in the book for ourselves and then we sent a special report down to her.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Spangler, is that the same sort of a slip they had on the door with instructions?

A No, but it was about the size of that.

Q That was brought out here several days ago, not this week, but three (3) weeks ago.

A I think that was a seclusion chart, wasn't it?

Q Yes.

A But it was about the same size.

SENATOR PECHAN. I can't understand why if you had a commode and a wash basin—I mean, from the sense of being human, orders or no orders from any attendant, why you, as a human being, would take another human being and dip a towel in a commode when you had clean water there which would probably be colder because that water that was in the commode was probably sitting there all day, warm. That wouldn't have the effect that you would want it to have but you, inhumanely—and I don't think you belong to work up there, any place, where there are human beings if you'll dip a towel in the commode and put it on a person's face.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Chairman—

DOCTOR BOIES. You criticized the last girl for not taking orders. You criticized a nurse very severely for not taking orders.

MR. KORNICK. The Florence Nightingale pledge—

SENATOR PECHAN. This is no medication; that is accepted but nobody accepts dipping a towel in the commode.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Chairman, the witness is testifying what she saw and what she has done, and I don't think it's your authority to tell her where she belongs and where she doesn't belong. She is here and testifying, and I wish you'd adhere to those channels.

SENATOR PECHAN. I have a sense of feeling within me.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. So have I, and I've had it ever since these hearings opened up and I want to keep it that way. But, don't tell a person where they belong because they can tell us where we belong.

SENATOR PECHAN. I suppose they have many a time.

DOCTOR BOIES. We might have said that to a lot

of witnesses who testified to things that we didn't think were right.

SENATOR PECHAN. However, none of them said that they did the inhumane thing that this girl did.

THE WITNESS. Well, there is other ones that done it. However, they didn't say that they done it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO. Let us hear what the witness says. She said that others have done it.

THE WITNESS. I don't believe there was an attendant up there—there might have been—that hasn't done it because they had the same orders to do it that I had. I wasn't the only one that got those orders.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you ever see anybody else do it?

A Yes, I saw other ones do it; I helped them to do it. I was with them when they done it. Our matrons done it; Mrs. Hooker done it and so did Mrs. Oberlin because I was there when they done it.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. I have this to say. If this witness had the courage to come up and tell us the truth what was being done, and the others did not have that courage, I think we should admire her courage for coming here and telling the truth.

THE WITNESS. That wasn't the only thing I saw.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ. And orders, I feel if she got those orders, they had to be carried out.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Or you would have lost your job. Is that the way you felt about it, if you didn't carry out your orders?

A I suppose if you don't do as you're told, you certainly don't stay on your job.

Q Did you ever write anything in any of those books that didn't happen?

A No, sir, I never did.

Q Did you know anybody else to write anything in those books that didn't happen?

A No, sir, we wrote in what happened.

Q It was testified here yesterday by some of the witnesses that possibly some of those things in those books weren't true. Now why anybody would write such a thing in the book that wasn't true, I don't understand, but do you think, from your personal knowledge, that everything that was written in those books occurred?

A I think it did. I know that everything that I wrote in was correct.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you read all the books?

A We read our books when we came on duty. That's why those books were kept, so that we would know from one shift to the other what was going on.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Did you read all of those books?

A I read them from the time that I was there.

Q Your own books in your own cottage?

A That's right, they were kept in our cottage.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q What are the other orders that you got? Did you get orders to turn off the toilet or not to flush toilets for patients if they were nasty?

A That's right, we did.

Q And were the toilets kept turned off for as much as two (2) and three (3) days at a time?

A They were.

Q Did Doctor Edgett get a special report on that?

A She did.

Q Were there times when you were told to strap the patients's hand and foot, and put them in solitary confinement if they misbehaved?

A That's right, there was.

Q Did you make special reports of that to Doctor Edgett?

A We did, we certainly did.

Q Were there times when patients, for as much as two (2) or three (3) weeks at a time, were given just a slice of bread and as much potatoes or meat as would go on it?

A One girl up there was on solitary for six (6) weeks.

Q What do you mean by "on solitary for six (6) weeks?"

A She got bread with stuff that would lay on the bread, that you could put on the bread on a piece of wax paper.

Q Was that for treatment or for punishment?

A Punishment.

Q And whose orders?

A We got it from the matron, but she got it from someone else.

Q And these were things that you did which were special, and you reported each one of them on these papers to Doctor Edgett?

A We reported everything like that that happened.

Q Did you know thaton some occasions patients were refused water for as much as six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) hours at a time?

A No, I wouldn't say that I knew that. I always gave water when they wanted it. What the rest did, I don't know about that.

Q Did you read in these books where one of the patients was frothing atthe mouthand she hadn't had water for five (5) hours, from 11:00 until 5:00 in the morning, six (6) hours, and that she asked for her toilet to be flushed and that it was refused?

A That's right.

Q You read that. Did that happen frequently?

A No.

Q Did it happen frequently that the toilets were not flushed?

A No, sir.

Q Did it happen that it stayed on for sometimes as long as four (4) days?

Q Will you repeat that again?

Q Did it happen that the toilets were not flushed for a patient, because she was misbehaving, for as long as four (4) days?

A Yes, that's right.

Q And what was it for, treatment or punishment?

A Well I would say it was for punishment. They covered it up with a cloth, because it smelled so terrible you could hardly stand it.

Q Covered the commode with a cloth?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: Since the witness has testified, and Secretary Shapiro has testified, that reports were made directly to Doctor Edgett, I certainly think Doctor Edgett should be given the opportunity to question the witness.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Well, first, I would like to reiterate what has already been told. We had a report sent to the office at the end of every shift, with the notation signed by every attendant on duty of unusual happenings during that shift.

Now, the matron wrote it if she was present; if she were not, sometimes the attendants wrote that and at no time did I ever see any notation about the commode being used as a means of wetting towels, and the lengthy shutting off the toilets—I would like to ask the witness if a toilet were shut off, wasn't it due to the fact that the toilet was obstructed and there was no plumber or was it due to some other reason?

A I think you're referring, when you say there was a report sent down to you and sometimes it was signed by the matron or the attendant, I think you mean the day report.

Q The day and the night, and the night report was in duplicate. One went to Doctor Ireland and one went to me.

A But I'm talking about the special reports that we had to make out to send down to you.

Q We never got special reports except in case of accidents.

A Well I'm sure we put them in in the census slip in the morning; collected in the morning and sent it down.

Q We never had any special reports required, other than what I am talking about unless it would be an accident.

A No. we sent slips down, special reports that were sent direct to you, and I believe the day reports went to Doctor Ireland, if I'm not mistaken.

SENATOR PECHAN: Were these special reports, daily reports?

DOCTOR EDGETT: Well, maybe she used that as a supplement for the daily reports but at no time was there any—

THE WITNESS: I'm not so sure but I might have it with me.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you have it with you?

A Well I'm not sure that I have, but I could.

DOCTOR EDGETT: At no time was there any reference to commodes and things of that sort that I ever saw.

THE WITNESS: I don't think I have it. I think I took it out, but it was a special report.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q That must be—you mean that wording at the top, "Special Report" and down at the bottom it said "Nurse On Duty" and so forth?

A It said across the top, "Special Report to Doctor Edgett." That's what I am referring to.

Q That is the day report.

A No, no, that is no day report. That is a special report.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Now was this special report sent down every day or was it only—

A No, when we had—when things like that occurred, then we had to make a special report out to Doctor Edgett and that's when we sent it down. But our day report, we made that out every day, of how many girls we have in the cottage and what they do and things like that.

Q Were these commode incidents reported on the day report then?

A No, sir, those were special reports that we made out.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Is there anyone else here who made out these reports?

A We all had to do it.

Q Did anybody that is right now here?

A Well, Mrs. Ely is here and she made them out.

INDIVIDUAL PRESENT: I did.

BY DOCTOR EDGETT:

Q Every cottage, every hospital sends down reports at the end of every session.

Now do you remember, Mrs. Spangler, of wriitng this commode report on that special report?

A Yes, I know that I did because I always was very careful with that. When we had anything that happened like that, we always made out a special report.

Q But you did this one time; you're sure you made out that report for the office?

A I'm sure that I did it everytime it happened.

Q Did you make it for your matron or for the office?

A I made it out to send down to you.

DOCTOR EDGETT: Well, I'm sorry. It never reached us.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: There are some witnesses here, if you want to call them, who made out the same slips.

DOCTOR EDGETT: Yes, they all did. We required it and we asked them if they didn't.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Mrs. Spangler, one of the previous witnesses had testified that one of the inmates was in a tantrum and she jumped from the sink and fell on the floor and lay there for quite some time without any medical aid.

Did you happen to be that matron that was on duty that night?

A No, sir.

Q You weren't?

A No.

Q Did you hear of such an incident?

A That she jumped from the sink? What do you mean, the sink?

Q That she fell and cut her face or head by jumping from a washbowl?

A Yes, I believe that was Martha Shubert.

DOCTOR EDGETT: No.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Did you see that or had you heard that?

A Yes, I was there when that happened.

Q Are you sure you were?

A It wasn't the sink. She was up on the window and jumped down off the window.

Q Off of the window. Now, how long did she lay on that floor before she got some assistance because the way the witness testified, they weren't allowed to give her any assistance?

A Well I just would hate to say that because I don't just recall.

Q But you remember the incident?

A I remember the incident, but I'm sure that we called

the doctor on duty, whoever she was. I couldn't tell you any more who she was. I'm sure that she came up.

Q But such a thing did happen?

A Yes, it did.

BY DOCTOR BOIES:

Q Now, how many times did you—would you say you made out these special reports of such incidents as this and sent them to Doctor Edgett?

A Well, if there was anything special that went on like raids or anything like that, or if the girl was disturbed real bad, we'd make out special reports for that and send down.

Q Would you report this non-flushing of the toilets?

A Yes.

Q That would be on a special report?

A That would be on a special report.

Q Well, would these reports go in the same envelope or same carrier that your daily report was in?

A No, that would go down usually in the morning with the census slip. We put it in an envelope and it would go down, and the girl would deliver what we had for Doctor Edgett to her office and I believe to Doctor Ireland and to Miss Strauser. I just don't know exactly about Miss Strauser and Doctor Ireland.

Q And your regular daily report wouldn't be with that?

A Sometimes we'd—no, the night report would be on there though. We had a night report that we made out.

Q And you would send them together?

A Yes, we'd send then down together.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q Did you ever have any trouble with Doctor Edgett?

A Yes, I have.

Q Did you ever go to her and discuss any of these problems with her?

A No, we was afraid of her.

Q You were afraid of her?

A I was afraid of her, yes.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Why were you afraid of her?

A Well because I seen how she talked to other ones and I really was scared. I had nothing against her.

Q You had what?

A I didn't have anything against Doctor Edgett: I mean, I didn't—

Q The looks of her scared you?

A Well when I heard how she talked to others I really was scared, yes.

Q How would she talk? Did she swear?

A No, I wouldn't say that she swore. I don't know.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q. You're not a doctor, are you?

A No, I'm not.

Q A psychiatrist?

A No, indeed, I'm not. I'm just a plain attendant.

Q A psychologist, a social worker?

A No.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You're not a regular attendant?

A Yes, I'm a regular attendant.

Q You are presently. Were you an attendant under Doctor Edgett?

A Well, I think—yes, we were attendants under her. I worked there when she was there, Doctor Ireland.

Q As as substitute or as a regular attendant?

A As a regular attendant.

Q As a regular attendant. The matron is the first in charge and then the attendant, is that right?

A We have first matron and second matron.

Q And then the next echelon is the attendant?

A Well it was at that time. Now we have first, second and third matron and attendants.

Q And you're still an attendant?

A I'm just an attendant, that's right.

SENATOR PECHAN: I haven't anything further.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q I would like to ask you one question. What do you mean when you said here, "I gave her the wet towel again, and I mean wet." What did you mean by that?

A I think that was the second time, I think, we gave it to her.

Q The second time in how long? Was that on that shift?

A On that shift, yes, and I made it wetter than I did the time before.

Q And did you put it around her face and neck tighter?

A Put it around her face and head, wrapped it around her head.

Q Wrapped it around her head. Does that have the tendency to choke her?

A I wouldn't choke her, no.

Q Well did you see the effect that it had on her?

A Yes.

Q How long would you keep it around her face and head?

A Just a few minutes.

Q And when you took the towel off, did you see the effect it had on her?

A Well, her face would be red and she'd take the pill then.

Q Take the pill?

A Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, does it say in that book that the same girl was given another?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes(it indicated. "Had to give Ethel N. wet towel before she would take her pill. She used very profane language and wouldn't be quiet so I gave her the wet towel again." That's what she referred to, "and I mean wet."

THE WITNESS: We made it wetter then.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q And this girl was strapped down at the time?

A No, she wasn't strapped down.

Q How did you handle her?

A We have aide girls up at Johnston that would help us and with the other matron that was on.

Q What do you mean by an aide girl?

A Well she's considered an honor girl. She's one of the patients, but she's—

Q And has her separate room?

A That's right.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q That's the one who has the double bedroom and bath?

A Yes.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Well, did you have one (1) helping you or two (2)?

A Oh, there was several of us. The matron, the other attendant that was on helped. Those girls are strong.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q You couldn't have handled her yourself?

A Indeed not.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q When you gave her this wet towel, how many aide girls did you have assisting you?

A Oh, I think there was one (1) on that night, I think.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Mrs. Spangler, did you ever apply the wet towel to a patient when she was strapped?

A No.

SENATOR PECHAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Spangler.

FRED W. MAUE, recalled.

SENATOR PECHAN. Mr. Maue is already sworn.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Do you have a statement you would like to make?

A I would just like to report a little bit on the visit to the Village on Monday of this week.

A special meeting was called at the suggestion of Mr. Shapiro. Before going into session, Mr. Witmer, and Mr. Wittis and I made a little inspection. For one thing, we were down in the carpenter shop and we found that in the last two (2) to three (3) weeks there were thirty-two (32) chairs broken and repaired, and there were six (6) tables out of the Johnston Cottage broken and repaired. The exact window count on Easter Sunday over in the hospital, as we get it, was exactly fifty-nine (59).

Now, I might say that we visited the Johnston Cottage and we did find three (3) girls in a hallway in a locked room. Why they were there, I don't know, but outside of those three (3), the rest of the patients all seemed to be out.

We then went to the hospital and, of course, we found the admission door, the main entrance door, locked and we had to ring a bell to get in. In fact, we had to wait to get out before—for somebody to open it before we could get out.

I would just like to report some conversations I had in the hospital with the nurse in charge, Miss Wilson. I asked her about the windows that were broken and she said, "Yes, there were a few." I asked her how many and she didn't know, only that there were just a few, and I said, "Well, do you mean to say that you're the nurse in charge here, and there was a disturbance on Easter Sunday and windows broken and you don't know how many?" She said "no," she didn't. Well, I said, "Could you find out how many were broken?" So, there were three (3) other nurses in a little anteroom off the main hallway and she called into them, did anybody know how many windows were broken, and one of the patients in the hospital called out, "Fifty-nine" (59), and that was verified then by these girls in the office.

Just a little previous to that we had gone upstairs, and we saw a girl in one of these cold packs which was something new to me. The girl was wrapped in sheets; the only part of her body exposed was her head. Miss Wilson asked me if I would like to feel it, which I did, and it was soaked with water and it was quite cold. It was something that I don't think I would want to undergo, but the striking thing to me was that the door was locked and it had to be unlocked when we went in and it was locked again when we went out. I wondered why but I didn't ask why, because in our conservations with Miss Wilson she didn't seem to be very open and willing to answer our questions fully. I presume she may have had some instructions to that effect.

We discussed the matter of a girl who had a broken arm and was sent to the Lewisburg Hospital. I don't remember her name. I asked how it happened and she said, "Well, she fell." I said, "In what manner did she fall?" She finally said that another girl had pushed her and when she pushed her she was knocked over and fell, and I presume that there had been some kind of a disturbance between the two (2) girls and as a result of having been pushed and knocked over, her arm was broken.

That, in substance, is what we saw on our trip. As I say Mr. Witmer and Mr. Wittis were with me on that trip.

We then went into session over in the administration building, to act on a request from Mr. Shapiro that we approve his action in sending Doctor Newell, from the Danville State Hospital, up to Laurelton to be the Acting Superintendent.

On Thursday, which would have been April the 14th, he tried to get me on the telephone. In my absence he talked to Mr. Showalter, and said to him what he had in mind and Mr. Showalter, as I understand, asked him to put it in writing and address the letter to the Board of Trustees and tell us what he wanted us to do. So, we got a letter from Mr. Shapiro requesting us to approve his appointment of Doctor Newell as Acting Superintendent at the Village.

Well, inasmuch as the Code specifies that the Superintendent must be a woman doctor, we rather felt that he was asking us to commit an illegal act and, as a consequence, we took action not to approve Doctor Newell but that it was agreeable to us. We would raise no objection to his appointment and we would cooperate with him in every way possible if Mr. Shapiro would assume full responsibility for his appointment.

In conservation with him yesterday on the phone, he did agree to assume such responsibility, although I would say that in the first part of our conservation he didn't feel that way about it.

Mr. Shapiro has, on two (2) occasions I think raised the question with me, "What has the board done to provide a new Superintendent for the Village?" Well, very frankly, we have done very little. I don't feel that we have the facilities or that we are equipped to find a new Superintendent.

Mr. Shapiro, to all intents and purposes, has assumed full responsibility for the operation of the institution. I think it was back on February the 12th that he stated that within forty-eight (48) hours he was going to demand the resignation of the entire Board of Trustees.

BY MR. KORNICK:

Q Do you have a record of that statement?

A Yes, sir, that's in the Philadelphia Inquirer of February the 12th.

Q Do you have a copy of it?

A No, I don't have a copy with me, but I can assure you that it's in there and I can provide you with a copy if necessary.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It's in the Scranton papers. too.

THE WITNESS: Of course, he has not carried that out.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is that a quotation from—

A That was in quotation marks in the Philadelphia Inquirer. I had it one time on a little slip of paper, but I don't have it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It was Joe Miller's statement.

SENATOR FLEMING: Gentlemen, gentlemen, let's let the witness make his statement. Then we'll ask him questions afterwards.

THE WITNESS: Well, of course, that threat has not been carried out and it naturally occurs to me, at least, why that threat was not carried out. I can only assume that it has not suited Mr. Shapiro's purpose to carry it out up to this point, and I don't think I'm naive enough to think that Mr. Shapiro has let us continue as the board because he has any love for us. I think he has let us continue as the board because it suits his purpose to do so, and I want to get that on the record. That is all I have.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q My question would be, since you brought the quotations out of the Inquirer do you think that they are correct?

A I certainly do.

Q Well did you hear the statement that Representative Tompkins read about Doctor Bengs being at Laurelton, and Doctor Bengs denied those statements?

A Yes, I heard the statements, but I—

Q Do you believe them?

A But it didn't state in there that this was an interview with Doctor Bengs. The Philadelphia Inquirer said this is an interview with Mr. Shapiro and the statement to the board that he was going to ask for the resignations of the board, the entire board within forty-eight (48) hours, was in quotation marks.

Q Did he do it?

A He certainly didn't, as you know as well as I do.

Q Well now you said that Mr. Secretary is just holding you on, on the board, not because he loves you.

A I think that's right.

Q You think that is right?

A Yes, I do.

Q What makes you think that?

A Because he, from all intents and purposes, he has usurped all the powers of authority and direction at the State Village. He has not consulted the board on one single change he has made up there. The directives he has issued, all the changes that have been made have been made without consultation with the board on one single case.

Q So you are under the impression that he is going to fire the whole Board of Trustees?

A Well, I didn't say that. I didn't say any such thing.

Q But you feel as though something like that is going to happen?

A I certainly do feel so.

SENATOR PECHAN: I don't think that this is especially—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't think it has anything to do with the purpose of the hearing.

SENATOR PECHAN: No, I don't think it matters.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: As a matter of fact, there is no necessity for firing any members of the board because the term of all but three (3) of the members of the board has expired. Doctor Maue's term hasn't expired and there is no intention of dismissing Doctor Maue or anybody else unless they don't cooperate with a sensible program. As a matter of fact—

THE WITNESS: When you say "Doctor," do you mean me?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I mean Mr. Maue, I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: Well, we have not been given any opportunity to talk on any of that.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like to question Doctor Maue for a moment.

SENATOR PECHAN: If it has something to do with that, I'd just as soon have the whole thing stricken off the record.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: All right, that satisfies me. Except that I would like to have it cleared up that I did not say that they must accept my suggestion. I asked them to—if he will read you the notes, that I told him this is what I thought should be done and I would like them to act on it. I did not tell them to do anything.

SENATOR PECHAN: I would like to—this is off the record.

(Off record.)

CHARLES M. SHOWALTER, recalled.

SENATOR PECHAN: You are under oath.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS

Q Mr. Showalter, I show you that, and ask you to state what it is

A This is a duplicate copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Laurelton State Village, held April 1st, 1955, at which time I was appointed by the President, Mr. Maue, to act as Secretary in the absence of the regular Secretary, Mrs. Smith.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's all. I want to incorporate this as part of the record.

"Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village held April 1, 1955.

"Members present:

"Fred W. Maue, President

"Mr. Charles M. Showalter, V. President

"Ralph N. Witmer, Treasurer

"Kenneth A. Bidlack

"Roy D. Wittis

"Previous to the meeting, all members of the board present made an inspection of the Johnston Cottage and learned that twenty-four of the forty patients who were in this cottage on February 15, 1955 are still there; also, that the locks on the doors are still in place. Hence, after forty-three days, Mr. Shapiro's directive of February 15, 1955 that all patients be removed from Johnston Cottage forthwith, and that the locks on all the doors be removed immediately has not yet been carried out.

"Miss Cox, of the Department of Welfare, was present at the meeting and read a statement prepared by Dr.

Bengs, and also presented a chart in graphic form, covering a proposed plan for the operation of all State institutions. When Miss Cox was questioned, concerning the differences in the proposed plan and the plan in operation at Laurelton under Dr. Ireland, she refused to answer some of the questions and other answers were very vague.

"Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter also brought before the board, and upon inquiry stated that patients all over the institution are in a very much disturbed condition, and that only the milder cases were removed from the Johnston Cottage. The more disturbed cases were kept in Johnston Cottage, as it was not deemed advisable to distribute them among the other cottages which were already crowded to capacity.

"Mr. Sleighter read his report of accessions and separations for March, and upon motion made and seconded, his report was approved.

"Just before adjournment Mr. Sleighter was recalled to the meeting and questioned concerning the employment of Mrs. Dyer at the Johnston Cottage. He advised that the instructions for hiring her were telephoned to the Village by Miss Miner from Harrisburg, and that he had nothing to do whatsoever and was not consulted concerning her employment. He stated that his only connection with the case was to call Harrisburg to learn her rate of pay. Under these conditions the board refused to approve the employment of Mrs. Dyer and considers that she is illegally employed.

"In view of the fact that Dr. Effie C. Ireland and Dr. DeEtte Edgett have severed their connection with the institution, the board, on motion, approved and accepted their resignations.

"The board adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M. by motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Wittis. Carried."

/s/ "Showalter

"Acting Secretary."

"Excerpt from board meeting at the Laurelton State Village April 1, 1955.

"Mr. Maue's first question to Miss Grace Cox, Chief, Psychological Services, Department of Welfare, was in reference to the persons designated to supervise the institution in the absence of a superintendent or assistant superintendent.

"Miss Cox: Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter are co-chairmen. Mrs. Ruhl had been serving in that capacity but asked to be relieved two weeks ago as co-chairman as she felt her duties were too great.

"Mr. Maue: Has either of these persons assumed the duties of superintendent or assistant superintendent?

"Miss Cox: Dr. Bengs and the complete bureau staff together with heads of departments at Laurelton—psychologist, social work, nursing, OT and Miss Strauser for the attendants—have weekly meetings. No one is acting as superintendent or assistant superintendent.

"Mr. Smith: Is there anyone to take the position as superintendent?

"Miss Cox: No, such a person has not been appointed.

"Mr. Maue: Have there been any applications?

"Miss Cox: I don't know. I had heard it discussed but can't answer with regard to any prospects.

"Mr. Showalter: Is there any outstanding thing the girls have done which is worthy of mention to the board?

"Miss Cox: There have been no new admissions.

"Mr. Maue: How much time do you spend here?

"Miss Cox: I come in and out two days a week and consult with Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter as I did with Dr. Ireland.

"Mr. Maue. Have there been any new employees taken on?

"Miss Cox: A few attendants.

"At this time Miss Cox presented the chart prepared by the Department to explain the functions of State institutions for mental defectives. There are four such schools in the State with Laurelton specifying women of child-bearing age. The chart was divided to show training units for those capable of absorbing such training, and activities for those custodial cases of which Laurelton has a few. McClure Cottage would be used for girls getting ready for outside placement. The staff visiting psychiatrist from Danville, or possibly another psychiatric consultant, would determine readiness of girl to go on extendend leave—own home, foster care, placement by agency.

"Mr. Maue: Are those things different from the previous functioning of Laurelton State Village under Dr. Ireland?

"Miss Cox: Laurelton has had excellent parole service.

"Mr. Maue: Point out the differences in this plan and the plan under which Village functioned previously.

"Miss Cox: The plan has met with Dr. Ireland's approval.

"Mr. Maue: How did the Village function, in this manner or entirely different?

"Miss Cox: I should think there is more difference in the recommendations regarding procedure at Johnston Cottage than any other way.

"Mr. Maue: The point of discussion is the operation of the entire Village, not Johnston Cottage.

"Miss Cox: I am not authorized to make any evaluation before or after. I would prefer that Dr. Bengs, Commissioner of Mental Health, answer that question.

"Mr. Maue: The board would also prefer to have Dr. Bengs appear. The board is being asked to adopt the plan submitted today.

"Miss Cox: The paper which you have is a restatement; this is not down on paper and will need to be flexible.

"Mr. Maue: Supervision and training?

"Miss Cox: I am not here to evaluate the total program.

"Mr. Maue: Why are you here?

"Miss Cox: To present this report from Dr. Bengs which is assumed to be needed.

"Mr. Maue: Is this just a report or request to adopt plan?

"Miss Cox: You are not being requested to do one thing.

"Mr. Maue: Why do you present this to us? Just to show what will be done in the future?

"Miss Cox: This is part of the whole projected plan for State schools of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Maue: What action are we supposed to take?

"Miss Cox: None.

"Mr. Maue: In how many other institutions will the projected plan for the future be used?

"Miss Cox: We anticipate using it in all.

"Mr. Maue: Is the plan functioning now?

"Miss Cox: To more or less degree.

"Mr. Maue: Wherein is the proposed plan different than what is being done now?

"Miss Cox: (No answer)

"Mr. Maue: Wherein does plan differ from the past?

If it is not within your sphere to explain we would like to request Dr. Bengs to appear.

"Miss Cox: I think you should.

"Mr. Maue: If Dr. Bengs is suggesting a new plan of operation here at the Village according to the chart, we would like to know wherein it differs from what has been going on, we should be fully informed.

"A question and answer period regarding the chart followed.

"Mr. Maue: The projected plan is very little different from previous functioning.

"Miss Cox: There is one particular difference. (Miss Cox then read her copy of Recommendations Regarding Procedure at the Johnston Cottage.)

"Mr. Maue: If mechanical restraints are not permitted, what restraints can be used?

"Miss Cox: Restraints could be cold pack, but not in seclusion. The recommendations were read to Dr. Ireland by Dr. Bengs and Dr. Ed Humphreys the night of February 16.

"Mr. Showalter: I am wondering how the board can be held responsible for things needed to be done? Whom do we ask? This information was formerly received from the superintendent who assumed authority. What is our duty now?

"At this point Mr. Maue read the telegram which was sent to Dr. Ireland and the board February 16. He then asked the question: Have all patients been removed from Johnston Cottage as demanded in the telegram?

"Miss Cox: The function of Johnston Cottage has changed.

"Mr. Maue: That does not answer the question. Mr. Shapiro issued an order to the board to have them removed. What other methods have proven successful in other institutions?

"Miss Cox: I did not know of board meeting today, was not advised. Harrisburg had not been told of meeting.

"Mr. Maue: It is the function of Mr. Sleighter to advise Harrisburg.

"They know the board meets the first Friday of each month. Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter were asked to join the meeting at this point. Mr. Maue again read the telegram referring particularly to immediate transfer of patients from Johnston Cottage. It was evidently agreed impossible to do this since all girls have not been removed. Some attendants overstepped the bounds. Stated Miss Cox had said Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter together with Harrisburg heads function as supervisors. Miss Jolly and Mr. Sleighter agreed to this.

"Mr. Maue: Have all the girls been removed from Johnston Cottage?

"Miss Jolly: Not all of them.

"Mr. Maue: Why?

"Miss Jolly: We did not have room for them; no room in the institution.

"Mr. Maue: Then Mr. Shapiro issued an order incapable of being carried out.

"Miss Cox: On the morning of the 17th Dr. Bengs, Dr. Humphreys and myself consulted with Dr. Ireland regarding Johnston Cottage and 10 girls were recommended for removal. This was done.

"Mr. Maue: The instructions stated it must be done immediately. The sealed doors were to be removed and 45 days later they are still on. Why has this not been carried out? (Mr. Maue made strong mention of the fact that no one supported Dr. Ireland's statement at that time this order could not be carried out immediately, and when he asked the question if anyone had supported her, there was no comment.)

"Mr. Sleighter was asked if he had anything to add to his report to the board. He stated he had neglected to include in his report that roof blew off the barn on the Boob farm during recent storm. It is to be replaced by contract and bids will be requested. No damage to contents.

"Miss Cox stated there will be a stepped-up program to secure sufficient help in cottages.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Mr. Chairman, might I see the minutes? I assume it is for some purpose in this hearing.

SENATOR PECHAN: I don't know anything about it.

DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ: Perhaps Mr. Tompkins can enlighten us about it.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I'm trying to shorten the time on this stuff, gentlemen, by getting it into the record and we can all read it when it's in the rocord.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Instead of wasting time, will you give me five (5) minutes for Miss Cox to straighten up this?

SENATOR PECHAN: Now just a minute. I may have to leave a little early.

I have a great deal of correspondence which has been addressed to me as Chairman of this Committee, letters that have to do with the hearing. Some of the letters I have read and some I have not, but they are our property, they belong to this Committee, and I have sent my Secretary to my office and I would like to give them to the clerk and have them typed up and made a record to this hearing. That also would save you from reading all of those letters.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: It seems that would put me in an embarrassing situation because it might be statements that would be of fact and here you have no witnesses for them.

SENATOR PECHAN: No, no. As I say, I don't know what's in some of these letters but I say this, that if you have any letters we'll be glad to incorporate them.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: No, I think it's wrong. I've got a lot of letters, but I don't think it's fair to anybody for me to take the letters that I've received, hundreds of them, telling me what happened at Laurelton, without offering the opportunity for somebody that might be hurt by those letters to question. I don't want to deal in rumors or anything.

SENATOR PECHAN: No, Mr. Secretary, these are letters that are addressed to the Committee. They are our property. They were sent to us and they certainly should be recorded whether they're worth a nickel or whether they're worth anything. I don't think I should take those letters and throw them in the ash can without—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I don't feel anything can be gained and if there is nothing to be gained, why should they be made a part of the record? In other words, it wouldn't be fair for you to say in your report that the conditions at Laurelton were completely beautiful because John Smith, who wasn't at the hearing, said, "I've spent every day of my life there and I haven't seen anything wrong." I'm using the

exaggerated situation to make my point. If I came in and brought you letters that have been written against X, Y and Z in the institution and handed them to you, why you would say, "No, we can't do that. Bring the witness."

SENATOR PECHAN: No, that isn't it.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Well you should, because that's not even done in an informal hearing. I think my friend here will agree with me on that.

SENATOR PECHAN: There may be some letters there that are critical of Laurelton, I don't know, but they belong to this Committee. They were addressed to this Committee, sir.

SENATOR SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I disagree with you that those letters should be made a part of the official transcript. The official transcript is only of data and testimony as has been presented here in open hearing.

I certainly think those letters ought to be considered and read by the individual Members of the Committee, or in Executive Session, and then taken for what they are worth, but I can't see any point at all—

SENATOR FLEMING: I believe that Senator Scott is right, Al. We can look at the letters, but certainly they shouldn't be part of the testimony which hasn't been given.

All you do when we call our next meeting, you bring them before the Committee, that's all.

SENATOR PECHAN: All right, it suits me.

Is Doctor Petry here. He said he would be here at 3:00. (No response.)

How long do you want with Miss Cox?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Five (5) minutes or I'll take two (2) minutes with her. I don't know how long you will take with her.

GRACE B. COX, Recalled.

SENATOR PECHAN: Miss Cox, you know that you're still under oath?

THE WITNESS: Under oath, yes, sir.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q Miss Cox, can you tell the Committee just what disposition, physical or arranging, has been made of the patients who were in Laurelton Cottage? How many, if any, were sent home, how many were sent on parole and how many are going to be sent home? Particularly, what has happened to the girl who was in Johnston Cottage for three (3) years?

A Two (2) years.

Q Two (2) years.

A The census at the Johnston Cottage breaks down like this. As of last Saturday, when I left the Village, there had probably been a few changes but I don't know about them. One girl is discharged, one on parole, and two (2) home for extended vacation. There have been five (5) ready for placement in the State mental hospital in the State from Johnston Cottage.

In addition to that there are three (3) others. The last will go today, so that—

Q The last of the eight (8)?

A The last of the eight (8) will go today.

Referral has been made to three (3) girls in seclusion in Johnston Cottage, which is right. These are mentally ill girls and are cared for under the approved procedures of seclusion. As of today, they will be gone.

There are in the hospital at the present time, seven (7), and two (2) of that number are being processed for State hospital placement.

In locked cottages there are sixteen (16), and those are placed so that they can be under supervision and we hope an adjustment.

In open cottages, ten (10) of the number.

That is the disposition of the forty-four (44) girls of the original census in Johnston Cottage.

Q What about the girl who was there for two (2) years?

A She is now in, and has been, in the hospital adjusting quite well. We are planning to do her own social service and with the social service from the Laurelton Village anticipating she will go on vacation.

Q How soon?

A As soon as it can be arranged.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: That's all.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Miss Cox, did I understand you to say that eight (8) of the girls who were in Johnston Cottage are now being turned over to institutions for the insane of Pennsylvania?

A They are going to State mental hospitals. That would be five (5) to seven (7). Eight (8) have gone now. There were three (3) out at a hospital in—

Q There will be a total of eight (8) very shortly who have been committed from Laurelton, more specifically from Johnston Cottage?

A Seven (7).

Q Seven (7)?

A That were in Johnston Cottage, that's right.

BY SECRETARY SHAPIRO:

Q The other one was not in Johnston Cottage?

A There were three (3) others that were not in Johnston Cottage.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q It has been diagnosed that each one of those patients, that those girls belong in mental institutions?

A Yes, after careful consultation, that's right. We are anticipating, however, that when the episode is past—we are anticipating the return of some of them. They are placed on visits and then if it is established that they are definitely mentally ill and must be committed, then that will go back through its regular, proper procedure.

BY DOCTOR KOLANKIEWICZ:

Q Miss Cox, I would like a little more explanation about the one girl that you said had been discharged. What do you mean by discharged—out of the Village completely?

A That's right, through the courts.

Q Sent back home?

A That's right.

Q She was in Johnston Cottage?

A At the time that it was being arranged for the court hearing, that's right.

BY MR. TOMPKINS:

Q What's the name of that girl that was in there for two (2) years?

A Elva Love.

Q Elva Love. That's all.

A She went in in March 1953 and it was the last of

March anyway of 1955 when she was taken to the hospital.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Miss Cox, that isn't an unusual situation. That has occurred before, hasn't it, of girls being finally discharged from Johnston Cottage and sent home?

A I really don't know.

Q From Laurelton?

A From Laurelton, oh, indeed. In fact, there are a number of discharges that have been in process. This is just like life itself; it's a continuum. It doesn't begin, say, on a certain period in the record of time but it is a continual process of movement.

SENATOR PECHAN: Doctor Ireland, do you want to ask Miss Cox anything?

DOCTOR IRELAND: With regard to this girl who was discharged, I had heard that that was Rita Levin (phonetic spelling), not Elva Love.

MR. TOMPKINS: That's the two-year girl I asked about.

THE WITNESS: I was asked by Mr. Tompkins, who was the girl that had been in Johnston for two (2) years and to that I replied.

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q I think Senator Scott asked who the girl was that was discharged.

A He didn't ask for a name.

DOCTOR IRELAND: I am well acquainted with Rita Levin (phonetic spelling).

BY SENATOR PECHAN:

Q Well, that has happened before, I mean girls being discharged?

A Oh, indeed. In fact, there were processes all the way through. The number of discharges has been—it's a part of the record.

Q The processes of discharge before the episode of February?

A That's right.

SENATOR PECHAN: Are you through, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Yes.

SENATOR PECHAN: Thank's very much, Miss Cox.

MR. TOMPKINS: I want to do just one thing before we finish up here. I want to incorporate by reference, so that it shall be available for the use of the Committee, the pink sheets, the Johnston Cottage books, case histories and clinical records of these girls and the Laurelton Village Biennial Report.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, I think that's understood.

MR. TOMPKINS: Well, I just want to get them in.

SENATOR PECHAN: Well, I mean, I think it's understood that until we make our report—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: Do you assume that they would not be made available to you?

MR. TOMPKINS: Well, I just want to be sure that they are part of the official record.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: They have been made available to you. You have no objection to the records going back to the hospital and you can call for them? We'll see that it gets to you.

MR. TOMPKINS: Oh, no, no, by reference only.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I would like to make a suggestion to the Committee. We would like you to go out and see for yourself, just as you did before these hearings began. Take a look at Johnston Cottage and the whole institution, too, and we would be very glad to—

SENATOR PECHAN: I would like to say this, in all fairness, we have tried to be fair. I guess maybe at times some of us have not lost our tempers, but maybe we spoke a little louder than we should have and maybe banged the gavel a little harder than I should have.

I do want to say in all fairness, that we started out this morning by hearing two (2) experts from either side. Now, the hour of 3:00 having arrived, and the adjournment time, I'll give a little bit and I'll stay a little longer. I'd like to get and I know the Members of my Committee would like to get—but if Doctor Ireland not necessarily insists but requests that we wait a few minutes, we'll be very happy to see and hear Doctor Petry. Now, if you feel that it will not add, we'll adjourn, but if you request or if you just nod your head and say that we should wait, we'll be only too happy to do so. I think, in all spirit of fairness, that you are entitled to that courtesy.

DOCTOR IRELAND: I know he is an extremely busy man.

SENATOR PECHAN: While we're waiting, I do want to thank everyone of you for being here. I want to thank the press; I especially want to thank my Committee and all of you folks who have come here to testify, those of you who have come to listen. We have had decorum, I think.

If you say, Doctor Ireland, let's wait ten (10) minutes for Doctor Petry—

DOCTOR IRELAND: He might not get here until later on this afternoon, so I won't insist on holding anybody here.

SENATOR PECHAN: You don't insist?

DOCTOR IRELAND: No. again I'm extremely sorry, but that's just the situation.

SENATOR PECHAN: Mr. Secretary, would you object, since Doctor Petry isn't here and we have heard your men, that if we get a statement from Doctor Petry that we'll incorporate it in the record? Now, I shouldn't even have to ask you this.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: What do you mean by that? You mean I should agree to it?

SENATOR PECHAN: No, just as—I mean there won't be any crowd.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I have no objection to a statement from Doctor Petry if I can see the statement and have an opportunity to make such correction as I think is necessary.

SENATOR PECHAN: Now we didn't correct any of your statements.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I'm not going to have an opportunity to ask Doctor Petry a question on your basis. If he has a statement, I might want to see Doctor Petry and ask him a few questions and tell him to send you another statement.

SENATOR PECHAN: Let us afford you this opportunity, that when the Committee meets, without the benefit of the press and the public, we'll ask you to cross-examine; call him into our Committee meeting. I mean if you want to take part of his statement—

SECRETARY SHAPIRO: I don't think that there will be anything added or subtracted, but I don't feel that I should agree to a statement of Doctor Petry, or any other

doctor, going into the record without an opportunity for me to examine it any more than I would ask any of mine.

SENATOR SCOTT: Then you are not concluding the hearing?

SENATOR PECHAN: I guess my Committee voted me down.

The hearing stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 3:05 p. m.).

ADDENDUM:

On page 1361 of this transcript, reference is made, by Representative Tompkins, to a report relative to recommended legislation pertaining to the Department of Welfare, which was prepared by a committee and submitted to Secretary Shapiro. In connection with this report, Representative Tompkins stated as follows, which statement appears in conjunction with one of his questions:

"Q Well I have a copy of that report coming into my hands which I want to file as a part of this record showing that."

The following is the above-mentioned report:

"Recommended Legislation—Welfare—1955

"I. Mental Health.

"A. Amend the Administrative Code making Board of Trustees of the mental hospitals advisory rather than administrative boards.

"This legislation will put the responsibility and the authority for administering the mental hospitals in the Department of Welfare instead of having it divided between the Boards and the Department as it is at present.

"B. Require all professional employees of the Bureau of Mental Health and the State Mental Hospitals to be selected on a merit system basis with civil service protection.

"This takes professional staff out of politics and preserves tenure of qualified people.

"C. Provide an appropriation of $11,000,000 to erect an institution in southwestern Pennsylvania for mental defectives established under the Act of May 24, 1951 (P. L. 392) and increasing the capacity.

"This institution should provide 1,000 beds to relieve the overcrowding and to take care of the waiting list at Polk State School.

"D. Establish and provide an appropriation of $11,000,000 to erect a 1,000 bed institution in northeastern Pennsylvania to relieve the overcrowding and care for the waiting list at Pennhurst State School.

"E. Provide for a revision of the admission policy at Laurelton State Village and provide for 1,000 additional beds to care for defective delinquent females. Appropriation of $8,000,000.

"F. Transfer to the Department of Welfare the proposed institution for defective delinquent boys now under the Department of Justice.

"Mental deficiency is the primary condition to be treated and delinquency is imposed; therefore, these institutions should be under the direction of the Bureau of Mental Health in the Department of Welfare instead of being treated as penal institutions under Justice.

"G. Establish diagnostic and classification centers for the proper assignment and programming of mentally defective children and adults to be located near Pittsburgh, near Philadelphia and near Harrisburg. Provide for an appropriation of $400,000 to adminster and establish the program.

"These diagnostic and classification centers would do the preliminary testing, examination and evaluation to determine whether institutional care was necessary or if the child or adult would benefit from out-patient care. This would make it possible to give priority for institutional care to those children most needing it and would also help in foster homes. This plan would save money and space for more difficult cases.

"H. Increase the number of state wards to be accepted at the Elwyn Training School from 600 to 700 and make admissions open to any resident of the Commonwealth.

"This provision will provide additional facilities for wards of the State on waiting lists at other institutions for mentally defectives.

"I. Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh of $250,000 for the biennium for research in the field of mental deficiency if such research is approved by the Department of Welfare.

"J. Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania of $250,000 for the biennium for research in the field of mental deficiency, if such research is approved by the Department of Welfare.

"These bills were suggested by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Mental Deficiency. The field of research in mental deficiency is very limited. This is an effort to develop interest in this area.

"K. Defining employees of Dixmont State Hospital as State employees.

"This bill was recommended by the Superintendent and the Board of Trustees of Dixmont State Hospital to bring the employees under the State retirement plan.

"L. Defining the position and setting the qualifications of the Commissioner of Mental Health.

"This establishes this position in law as the Commissioner of Corrections is established.

"II. Services to the Blind

"A. Increase allowance for medical treatment to visually handicapped in one year period from $200 to $500.

"This is made necessary by increased costs of medical care.

"B. Provide that the State Council for the Blind shall have priority over stand locations in any building owned or leased by the Commonwealth.

"The small business enterprises such as vending stands is one of the most important means of rehabilitation of visually handicapped or blind citizens. This legislation is in conformity with federal law providing for vending stands in federal buildings to be leased to blind operators.

"III. Penal Affairs

"A. Transfer to the Department of Justice of the power and duty to supervise and inspect county prisons, and municipal and borough jails and lock-ups.

"It is illogical to have the operation of the State penitentiaries under the Department of Justice and the supervision and inspection of prisons, jails and lock-ups under the Department of Welfare.

"B. Limiting the power of the Department of Welfare to transfer of prisoners to county institutions.

"This bill will not be necessary if A. is passed.

"IV. Child Welfare

"A. Provide for State financial reimbursement to coun-

ties for the care of dependent and delinquent children when the county child care plan has been approved by he State Department of Welfare as to quality of program, services and staff.

"This legislation is vital so that dependent and neglected children may have the benefit of child welfare services regardless of the county in which they reside. The present program in Pennsylvania ranges from excellent to poor to none at all.

"B. Appropriate $51,000 to implement the Crime Prevention Section of the Administrative Code—Section 2322—1945.

"This is a very important function of the Department of Welfare which has never been put into effective action because there has been no appropriation for the additional duties placed upon the Department.

"C. Eliminate the $5.00 fee for license charged operators of boarding foster homes for infants.

"There is no charge for a license for similar foster boarding homes for children over three years of age. It is very difficult to secure good foster homes for infants and adding a license fee makes it even more of a problem. The fee has no value as revenue as it costs more to collect than it puts into the treasury. Usually, the fee is paid by the agency, securing the home which puts an additional burden on the agency.

"D. Add to the Administrative Code appropriate section clarifying the Department of Welfare's responsibilities in regard to assuring adequate facilities, care, treatment and training of juvenile delinquents; coordination of services for care, treatment and training of juvenile delinquents.

"E. Amend the Administrative Code to provide for reimbursement to counties for part of cost of institutional care for juvenile delinquents.

"These provisions are necessary to enable the care of juvenile delinquents to be more uniform in standard.

"F. Amend the Administrative Code to increase the powers and duties of the Department of Welfare relating to children.

"This provision would clarify the section on child welfare under the Code.

"G. Remove Locust Mountain State Hospital from the list of general hospitals to provide that it be used exclusively for the care of cerebral palsy patients.

"This bill would give the State one resident facility for cerebral palsy patients. This area is well provided with general hospital facilities but there is a crying need for a place for care of cerebral palsy victims.

"V. Institutional Management.

"A. Authorize acceptance, by donation, of a small plot of land, approximately one half acre, for use at the Nanticoke State Hospital.

"B. Authorization to procure from the Pennsylvania Railroad a plot of ground approximately .326 acres, more or less, for Retreat State Hospital.

"This plot has been vacated by the Pennsylvania Railroad since termination of a structure, now demolished, which was used for station and express office for many years. This plot is entirely surrounded by institutional grounds and should not, under any circumstances, fall into the possession of anyone other than the Commonwealth.

"C. Authorization for the purchase of a small plot of ground approximately two acres. This plot adjoins land already owned and administered by the Danville State Hospital.

The tract is needed in order to supplement sands needed at the institution which is a continuing requirement in maintenance operations. It is estimated that the tract will provide a minimum of 80,000 tons of sand. For many years sand has been secured from a plot immediately adjoining and from which practically all available supplies have been removed.

"D. Authorization for disposal at public sale of land at the Pennsylvania Training School.

"The Pennsylvania Training School has for many years been farming much more land than is required to meet the needs of the institution; either those for employment of trainees or for production of food stuffs to meet the needs of the institutional population. Action has been taken by the Board of Trustees with the urge and approval of the Department of Welfare to initiate sale of surplus land. Information as to metes and bounds is being prepared through the Department of Property and Supplies and should be available in a few weeks.

"E. Authorization to accept a property presently owned by Arthur A. Brown and wife, being purchased by the Board of Trustees of the Connellsville State Hospital from the Frick Fund.

"Said property is urgently needed for additional parking space. This need arises from the very limited area presently available and the hazards created in conjestion through the use of the adjoining street. A description of the property will be available if required for preparation of the action involved.

"F. Authorization of purchase of land in the Borough of Riverside, Northumberland County, for the use of the Danville State Hospital, and authorizing an appropriation of $15,000.

"G. Authorizing the use of colored oleomargarine in State-owned and State-aided institutions."

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMON WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM, JUNE 1, 1955, TO MAY 31, 1957.

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by

GEORGE M. LEADER, Governor

April, 1955

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NOTE

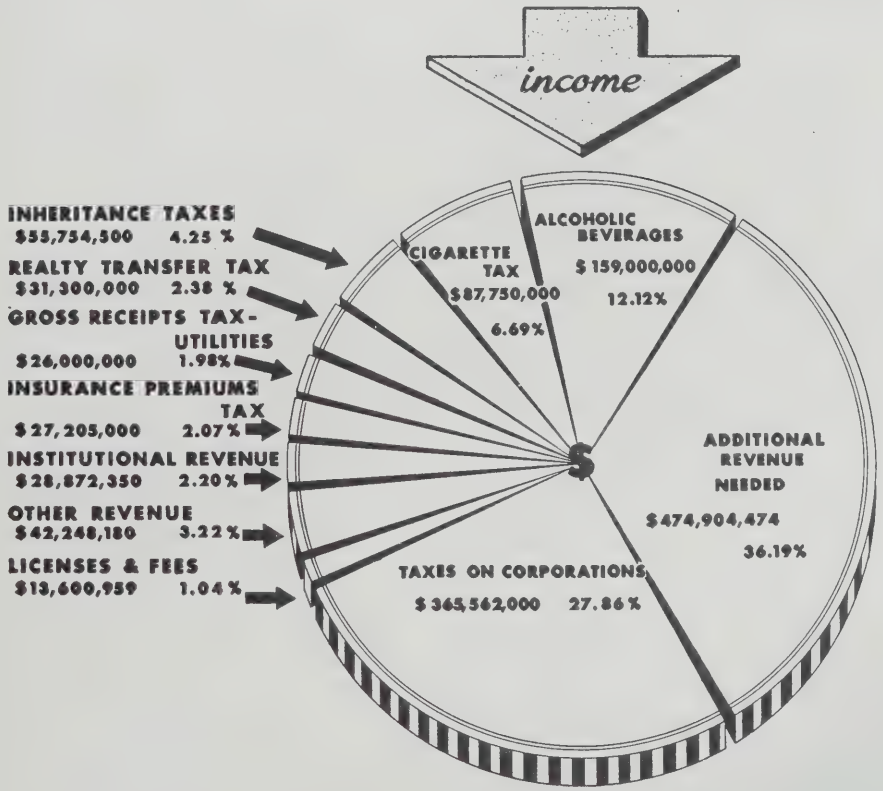
Statements of the Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1954 are presented in a Supplement to the Budget under separate cover.

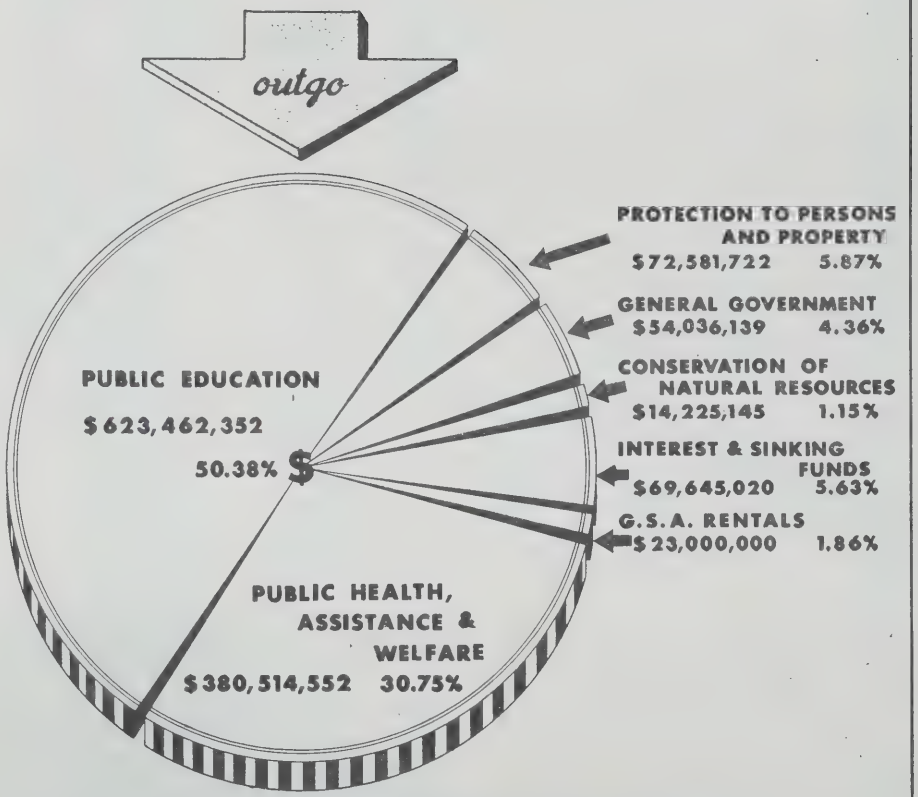
See also Supplement to the Budget for the State Stores Fund, and other Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

1955-1957 BIENNIUM-JUNE 1, 1955 TO MAY 31, 1957

GENERAL FUND





$1,312,197,463

$1,237,464,930 RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

74,732,533 1953-1955 DEFICIT

$1,312,197,463 TOTAL

BUDGET MESSAGE OF
GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER
BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Harrisburg, Pa., Tuesday, April 19, 1955

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly:

This day, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, is a day of reckoning, because we are going to the people with a balanced Budget program.

It is a day of reckoning because it is the day we cast accounts; the day we face the needs of the State for the next two years and contrast those needs with the revenues available to pay for them.

It is a day of reckoning because it is of necessity a time of realism, a time when all wishful thinking—executive, legislative, or public—must give way to cold hard facts.

A day of reckoning is the moment in time when truth becomes absolute; when it finally becomes clear that you cannot remain solvent if you spend more than you take in, if you make commitments against the future without the funds to make them good, if you borrow without creating a reserve fund to pay your debts when they come due.

The budget which I must submit to you today is a tally sheet for such reckoning.

There was a custom in ancient days for disappointed princes to kill the bearers of bad news.

Perhaps it was in point, but this day at least, I am glad that it is no longer in general usage.

For, to my deep regret, I have only somber fiscal information and proposals for the Legislature, and for the people of Pennsylvania, today.

We must first make a reckoning of our experience in this current biennium which is about to end. That reckoning shows a period of disastrous financial management, in which our State will incur a deficit estimated at $74,732,533. If we had not promptly exercised strict budget controls and operational economies, this deficit would have been greater still.

It should be remembered that this huge deficit occurred even with the general sales tax that was enacted at the last session of the Legislature.

Now, as we budget for the coming biennium of 1955-57, we must make appropriations and levy taxes to cover the $75,000,000 shortage which is our inheritance from the previous administration.

We must also recognize the simple arithmetic which dictates that if the revenues in the last biennium were insufficient by seventy-five millions to meet the 1953-55 budget; then, the revenues for the 1955-57 budget must be increased by seventy-five millions of dollars to bring into balance a budget no larger than the last one.

The hard fact is that the failure of the 1953-55 budget to match its appropriations with its actual revenue yield will force us to find $150,000,000 in new revenues now, at this session, for the next two years.

It is idle to exchange recriminations as to why this happened.

The fact is that it did happen, and it is before us.

In addition, at the beginning of the 1953-55 biennium, the State had a cash surplus of $22,786,519. That balance was wiped out and replaced by a deficit.

We now must replace it in the State's fiscal reckonings with new income obtained from additional revenue.

To summarize a rather complex set of circumstances into one sentence:

If we were to adopt to the letter and the dollar the budget which was adopted by the last session of the Legislature, and make that budget serve for 1955-1957, we would be forced to find new revenues totalling more than $172,000,000.

But we cannot adopt the budget totals of the 1953-55 biennium, and keep faith with the commitments written into law prior to this Administration. We presume that these commitments represent the pledged word of the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania; some of them are absolute and binding legal commitments as well.

Let me list these mandated payments, which are now included in the budget in fulfillment of policies and pledges already made and written into law.

For support of public schools through reimbursement for instruction—which means principally teachers' salaries: $426,840,000.

This is an increase of $78,840,000 above the last State budget. The increase represents the added costs of increments in teachers' salaries coming due in this biennium on the basis of the schedule voted by the Legislature in 1951.

For support of public schools through a subsidy for pupil transportation: $29,761,000.

This is an increase of $5,359,000 above the last State budget, and is again in accordance with the requirements of existing law.

For support of public schools through rental reimbursement of public school buildings: $25,599,000.

This is an increase of $6,638,000. The appropriation represents the State's contribution to schools built and proposed under the State School Authority and the Municipal Authority Laws.

For State reimbursements of county health units: $5,432,000.

This is a long-standing commitment by the State, expressed in Act 315 of 1951, and now at long last proposed for payment as a matter of good faith and good public health practice.

For State aid to stream purification projects: $3,200,000.

This is an increase of $1,200,000—due and payable under legislation enacted in the 1953 session.

For public assistance: $138,000,000.

The increase above the 1953-55 appropriation is $15,821,000. This recommended appropriation is in fulfillment of the State's legal obligation under legislation first enacted in 1937.

For rentals to the General State Authority: $23,000,000.

This represents an increase of $5,165,873 above the last State budget. It is a contractural obligation of the State which cannot be reduced or avoided.

For payments on debt service for the World War II bonus: $63,490,000.

This is an increase of $6,880,000, to which the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth is pledged.

The increases in these payments mandated by legislation total $125,335,873.

This $125,000,000 must be provided in new revenues, or the Legislature must be prepared to amend the laws which make these increased expenditures necessary. I

doubt that a majority can be found in either House, or upon either side of the political aisle, which will be willing to make such amendments.

In the present event, we are forced to add them to the budget.

In the same event, the Legislature will of necessity be compelled to enact taxes to pay for them.

In examining the revenue prospects from existing taxes and other income sources, we find that we cannot always expect to get the same return in 1955-57 as we gained in the last biennium. An illustration is the transfer of profits from the liquor sales in State stores, which has been done on an unsystematic take-as-you-need basis. The actual working capital of the liquor stores has been depleted and payments from liquor store receipts to the General Fund will not be available in a similar amount in the biennium for which we now budget. The revenue loss will be $12,500,000.

Estimated reductions in other revenue receipts will total approximately $9,000,000.

I did not seek election as Governor of this State to live in the past, or to assess the blame for our difficulties upon my predecessors in office.

Our common task today, and in the hard days ahead, is to solve our problems, and not whine about them.

Accordingly, I am quite prepared to divide this budget and its grave requirements between those critical troubles which make up our inheritance, and those challenges and problems which we freely admit are of our own seeking out and recognition.

On the basis of the existing tax structure, and of the budget of the last State Administration plus the mandatory increases, our need for new revenue totals nearly $320,000,000.

All of this is on our doorstep; all of this is the result of a continuous willingness to advocate and accept appropriations and commitments without the levying of taxes sufficient to support them.

I have within me a deep conviction that we are now ready to do better; that we are no longer so thoughtless as to pass to each new session and to each new Governor the failures and the evasions of the years gone by.

Certainly, I am ready to do my part, ready to assume my full share as Governor of the responsibility for a fiscal policy that will be honest, however hard.

If, as I have said, this is a day of reckoning, I trust that it will also be a day memorable because the reckoning was marked paid, paid in full.

The last session of the General Assembly passed a general sales tax.

I oppose this kind of tax because it is a wrong tax. It is a regressive tax—unfairly placing burdens of payment upon those least able to pay.

As a Senator, I voted against that tax. As a candidate for Governor, I campaigned for its elimination. As Governor, I cannot with any self-respect, with any regard for my pledged word, with any regard for the plain instruction of the people, come to you today and urge its retention, or, as many voices now advocate, urge its extension to food and clothing and its increase in rate to three or four per cent.

I expect this Legislature to let the sales tax expire.

But equally, I expect this Legislature to pass—as part of an equitable tax program—a revenue substitute for the sales tax.

The net revenue loss from the expiration of the sales tax will be $80,000,000. Its yield has been disappointing to its sponsors, and the return from it will be $35,000,000 less than the original budget estimates adopted in 1953.

In the interest of complete accuracy, it should be noted that the 1955-57 budget will benefit by $20,000,000 from the continuation of the sales tax to its legal expiration date of August 31 of this year.

Again in the interest of accuracy, it should become clear to the people of this State that the existing sales tax is no answer to the State's fiscal problems. Anyone who poses the question "Do you favor the retention of the sales tax or the adoption of some other tax?" leaving the impression that is all there is to it, is either wholly ignorant of the State's financial requirements or is practicing a planned deceit.

Our decision—for which we take full responsibility—to let the sales tax die does indeed make it necessary for us to find new revenues totalling $80,000,000 for the next two years. This amount—and it is a sizeable amount—is nevertheless only one-fourth as much as those new revenues we are compelled to ask as a result of actions taken before this Administration came into being. It is only fifteen per cent of our total new revenue needs.

The total General Fund budget which I am today submitting calls for appropriatioins of $1,237,464,930.

We do not regard these estimates as inviolate.

The Legislature may choose to reduce some of them, or to add to them.

But they do represent our best judgment as to the needs and obligations of the Commonwealth.

There are substantial increases provided in the amount of State assistance to State Teachers Colleges, Pennsylvania State University, and to the State-aided universities and medical schools. The total increase in this category is $14,637,000.

There are substantial increases provided for our State-aided local hospitals, so that they may continue to care for patients who are unable themselves to pay their way.

The total increase in aid to such hospitals is $7,228,000.

Our State and our society have failed miserably in the past to meet the problems of mental health and mental disease. Under Pennsylvania law, the care of mental patients is a complete responsibility of the Commonwealth. Since we have the responsibility, we should manfully have the courage to accept its weight, and summon up the imagination and determination to carry out an effective program.

We all know of the thousands of retarded children in this State who cannot gain admission to the institutions we are obligated to maintain for their care and treatment.

The mental health program is of such importance that I intend to submit a supplementary message to the Legislature outlining in detail exactly what is proposed; what it may cost, now and in the future; and what good things may be achieved.

To start a good program will cost $29,959,000 in additional appropriations.

The total increase now requested for the Department of Welfare comes to $44,895,890.

The printed budget estimates are based upon existing

programs and existing State responsibilities. They do not include the cost of the economic development program which I outlined to the Legislature on March 28th.

This will cost, as you will remember, $35,700,000 in appropriations. No better money, no more necessary money, could be spent by the State than this "seed money" for our economy. We quite willingly accept responsibility for its addition to the projected appropriations, and I am gratified by the measure of bi-partisan support which has already been evidenced on behalf of the economic development program.

Our needs for new revenue for the General Fund of the Commonwealth will come to the enormous amount of $510,604,474.

This figure does not include any allowance for additional appropriations made by the Legislature or for the administration of the tax program which the Legislature finally adopts

I doubt that any state in our union was ever confronted with the need to raise so much in new revenue at a single session of its Assembly.

We do not have an enviable assignment, you and I. It is always popular to appropriate; it is never popular to tax.

I think that for a few minutes, before I come to my recommendations as to the tax program which we should adopt, we should discuss the basic trends which have brought us to this pass.

Primarily, they are the assumption by the Commonwealth of responsibilities which once were local responsibilities. Under the compulsion of our times, and with the consent and urging of both parties, we have found it necessary to assume on a State-wide basis the major degree of support for public education, the whole degree of support for public assistance, the entire responsibility for mental disease, an ever-increasing percentage of the highway and road system.

The State Government has entirely changed in its character.

It is for you to determine whether this trend is irreversible.

You could, the Legislature could, turn the whole responsibility for public education back to the school districts and their local taxpayers; you could turn relief back to the counties; you could exact from local tax rates the amounts now spent for the care of mental patients who after all come from a locality.

It could be truthfully said, for instance, that it is not the State that has a financial crisis.

It is public education in Pennsylvania which has a financial crisis.

The total recommended appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction come to $623,462,352. If these costs for education were not borne by the State, we would have the pleasant duty of coming before you today and recommending tax reductions of more than $100,000,000.

It can be said with equal truth that it is not the State Government which has a financial crisis, so much as we have a social and welfare crisis in Pennsylvania.

The departments of health, public assistance, and welfare call for a combined appropriation in State funds of $380,514,552.

Here again, if the State should decide that these social services were none of its concern, that local communities could care for their welfare needs as they did under the Elizabethan poor law, this State Government would be easily financed.

We have been elected to administer the present.

Having sought election, we cannot now shirk from our duties.

Consequently, I have not looked for an easy refuge in any pretense that taxes are a legislative responsibility and that the Governor may present his estimate of needs and duck a recommendation of taxes to finance those needs.

Instead I do now recommend a tax program to the Legislature which will finance the expenditure budget I have submitted—and finance it equitably, fairly, and in full accordance with the platform upon which I ran, in accord with the established principles of my Party, in accord with every word I have spoken in public or in private. Obviously, it is a tax program which I believe will be in the best interests of the people of the State.

The principle of this program is the sound principle of ability to pay.

It has been shaped within the limitations of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Its core is an income tax, an income tax that will fall upon every classification of income, earned or unearned.

We have long classified income in this State as a subject of taxation. We did that when we first taxed corporate income and did not tax personal income.

I now propose a tax program that will carry forward this principle of classification of income as follows:

Net income derived from long term capital gains. To be taxed at a rate of six per cent per year. Estimated biennial yield, $34,250,000.

Net income derived from dividend payments. To be taxed at a rate of five per cent per year. Estimated yield, $56,750,000.

Net income derived from interest, rents and royalties. To be taxed at a rate of four per cent per year. Estimated yield, $42,000,000.

Net income derived from the operation of a business or the practice of a profession. To be taxed at the rate of two per cent. Estimated yield, $83,200,000.

Net income derived from all other sources, including employment. To be taxed at a rate of one per cent. Estimated yield, $194,800,000.

Net income derived from all other sources, including employment. To be taxed at a rate of one per cent. Estimated yield, $194,800,000.

The total yield from this system of classified income tax is estimated at $411,000,000. This estimate is based upon a collection system which gives the taxpayer the normal business and professional expense deductions as granted under the Federal Income Tax Law, and gives the employed person the right to a cost-of-earning deduction, plus a deduction of all local taxes, which may be an actual itemized statement or a flat claim of $1,000, whichever is the higher.

I submit this proposed tax schedule to the Legislature as a tax which can be readily collected, which is simple for the taxpayer whose return will follow the Federal classifications, and which is based upon ability to pay.

It is not a graduated income tax because the Constitution forbids us to levy a graduated income tax.

It does differentiate between classes of income on those good grounds of public policy which are to be found in comparative ability to pay.

It is in proper counter balance with the recent changes in the Federal tax system which have conspicuously favored income from investments as against income from employment.

Our people have already been exposed to extensive misrepresentations that this tax fould fall most heavily upon our wage earners. I submit that this is a deliberate attempt to mislead them. The impact of this tax program falls most heavily on those best able to pay; more than half of the anticipated revenues come from investment income and business and professions. I have kept faith with the great mass of our people who subscribe, with me, to a tax philosophy that our higher income groups should pay a proportionately higher share of the cost of Government. I shall hold fast to that philosophy.

To raise the additional revenues which are required above the yield of the classified income tax, I recommend:

1. That the corporate net income tax rate be increased by one per cent. Estimated yield of the increase, $52,800,000.

2. That the gross receipts tax on public utilities be increased from 14 mills to 24 mills. Estimated yield of the increase, $18,500,000.

3. That companies furnishing natural gas be made subject to the gross receipts tax on public utilities, at the new rate of 24 mills. Estimated yield $11,880,000.

4. That the tax on bank shares be repealed and banking corporations be made subject to the corporate net income tax at the new rate of six per cent. Estimated net increase in yield, $3,500,000.

5. That Federal savings and loan associations, mutual savings institutions, building and loan associations, and coopertive banks be made subject to the corporate net income tax. Estimated yield, $5,100,000.

6. That the corporate net income tax statute be amended to make dividends received by corporations taxable to the same extent that they are taxable under the Federal Income Tax Law. Estimated yield, $3,000,000.

7. That the net eight mill tax on the gross premiums paid to domestic stock insurance companies and to mutual life insurance companies be reinstated. Estimated yield, $7,500,000.

8. That a license fee for the privilege of storing natural gas in Pennsylvania be enacted, to be collected at the rate of one cent for every thousand cubic feet of gas withdrawn. Estimated yield, $3,000,000.

9. That the rate of the inheritance tax for non-dependent lineal heirs be raised from two to five per cent. Estimated yield, $12,800,000.

I also suggest to the Legislature that it now begin the job of clearing away some of the brush that has grown up around our tax system in Pennsylvania.

Specifically, I recommend the elimination of the following hodgepodge of taxes:

1. The tax on corporate loans.
2. The tax on gross receipts of motor carriers.
3. The gross receipts tax on private bankers.
4. The stock transfer tax.
5. The tax on income of agricultural cooperative associations.
6. The tax on membership of rural electrification associations.

With the exception of the tax on corporate loans, these yield relatively little revenue. They are burdensome in the paperwork they force on both the taxpayer and the State, and generally are part of a hodgepodge unrevised system of taxation into which we are now attempting to bring order.

The total loss of revenue to be expected from the repeal of the taxes I have just listed is $3,513,000.

As I have already said, I urge the repeal of the tax on bank shares because banking corporations should become subject to the corporate net income tax. The same reasoning leads to a recommendation that the existing tax on the net earnings of mutual savings institutions and similar agencies should be also repealed, and these organizations also brought under the corporate net income tax.

Further, I recommend the repeal of the excise taxes on both domestic and foreign corporations. These taxes present a financial and a psychological handicap to the development of new businesses in Pennsylvania, and to the expansion of existing enterprises. The revenue loss will be $4,500,000.

In all, we are able to recommend repeal of nine nuisance taxes, chiefly affecting business, and thus contribute substantially to the simplification of our tax structure, while increasing substantially our revenues from remaining business tax sources.

On the basis of the tax schedule I now submit, the revenue yield to the Commonwealth in the next biennium will be $1,358,288,000. This will finance the General Fund Budget and the proposed economic program which together total $1,273,000,000. It will pay off the $75,000,000 deficit of the preceding Administration. It will leave a balance of $10,000,000 for additional appropriations that may originate in the Legislature to finance the collection of taxes and other legislatively mandated appropriations.

The budget will be thoroughly in balance.

We will take the turn of the road that leads to solvency, and abandon the skid row alley that has been leading our State to the equivalent of bankruptcy in its public finances.

Like any human instrument, this program is, of course, not perfect. No one in this Administration will be so obstinate I hope, or so full of the pride of authorship, as to refuse to accept modifications and improvements.

But in its basic principles, this program is sound and fair.

It is not a soak-the-rich tax program.

It is not a soak-the-poor tax program.

It is not a soak-business program.

It has no prejudice, or special target.

It recognizes the fact that our new revenue needs come to $25 a year for every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania. It attempts to distribute the burden broadly, but to distribute it in relationship to ability to pay.

I fully expect the great debate to be between those who accept this program in its general outlines, and those who will argue for an increase in the sales tax rate to three and three-quarter per cent with a removal

of all exemptions except food bought for home consumption.

Such a three and three-quarter per cent sales tax schedule would cost practically every employed person more than he will pay under the income tax proposed. Every fact we can find, every statistic as to the average Pennsylvania family, shows this beyond a doubt.

Under the income tax schedule that is proposed, a typical family with an annual income of $4,000 would pay $30 to the State.

Under the increased sales tax, figured at three and three-quarter per cent, the same family would pay $56 to the State.

This same disparity runs up and down the income scale. Of course, the lower the family income, the more oppressive the sales tax becomes.

I think our people can count, and even if they pay the sales tax in dribles, they will know from their household books what it is costing them.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said that "Taxes are the price we pay for a civilized society."

He was right, but that doesn't prevent a tax debate in a free country from verging into savagery.

I accept the fact that this will be a hard, a savage fight, but the Governor, at least, will not lose his sense of proportion. I expect to pound the facts home at every opportunity, and I expect those who campaigned with me to keep their word as I propose to keep mine. And I expect the facts to prevail, as they always do when they are sufficiently understood.

In addition to the portions of the State budget financed by the General Fund, there are—as the legislators know—special services of the State financed under either Constitutional or statutory provisions by special taxes and licenses.

The largest of these special services is the Motor License Fund which is financed by the taxes on liquid fuels, by the motor license charges, by the charges for operators' licenses, and by grants-in-aid from the Federal Government.

I will submit a suppplementary message explaining in detail our proposals for an improved and accelerated highway maintenance and construction program, and for increased distribution of highways funds to the localities for the improved maintenance of rural roads and urban streets.

The Highway Department budget as submitted calls for appropriations of $589,241,648.

To finance this budget, I recommend an increase in the liquid fuels tax of one cent per gallon. The estimated yield from this increase in the gasoline tax is $52,000,000 for the biennium. I recommend further that the motor vehicle license payment for passenger cars be increased from $10 to $15. The estimated yield in revenue will be $29,000,000. I recommend finally that the motor vehicle license fees for trucks be increased along their whole range, to a new series of charges rising from $20 to $300. The estimated yield in new revenue is $18,000,000.

We all know, and I am sure we all agree, that the need for improved highways is great and always growing; that we need new and better highways now. To get them, we must be prepared to pay their cost. No one has a more direct return in service from the taxes he pays than the motorist and trucker.

The other special fund budgets are:

The Fish Fund	$4,546,224
The Game Fund	9,056,439
The Banking Department Fund	1,950,022
The Milk Control Fund	933,500
The State Farm Products Show Fund	390,903

Now, you have the budgetary facts as we see them and the solutions we propose.

In looking toward the future, I would suggest these things.

First. That we make a firm decision as to what are local and what are State responsibilities in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and that all of us—State Government and local agencies of government—organize ourselves to meet our responsibilities supremely well.

Second. That we abandon the pretense of temporary taxes in the State's tax structure, and have the hardihood to enact a tax program with the honest admission that it has come to stay unless changing circumstances and Constitutional amendments provide the opportunity for constructive alteration.

Third. That the process of State budgeting be made more intelligent and intelligible by the passage and adoption of the Constitutional Amendment providing for annual sessions of the Legislature.

Fourth. That this session of the Legislature begin the long process of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution which will permit us to adopt the fairest of all tax systems—the graduated income tax.

As to the grave matters before us, it seems to me that the one thing which the people will not forgive is a prolonged deadlock—an impasse which will cripple the State financially, drive us further into deficits by delaying revenues, exhibit the weakness in Pennsylvania which we are so quick to condemn in other free countries where party strife and divisions paralyze the democratic process.

I recognize the natural ambition, the natural function of opposition, which now lies in the other party.

If we had a mojirity in both houses, I would urge my fellow Democrats to accept their responsibility, to take their lumps, and let the opposition enjoy its freedom from the cares of office and the State.

We Democrats have been in the minority so often that we are ready—always ready—to let the other party revel in what to them are the unaccustomed pleasures of free-wheeling.

But the voters of Pennsylvania did not so decree.

They divided the responsibility between a Democratic House, a Democratic Governor, and a Republican Senate.

Accordingly, the financial plan we fashion must sometime, somehow, someplace in this session be a work of common consent and mutual responsibility.

I must therefore ask my Republican Colleagues to remember their share in the affairs of the Commonwealth. After they have had their fun and made their speeches, they too must soberly participate in these decisions of State and accept with us a common devotion, above partisanship, to the affairs which the people have entrusted to us.

This is not a time, it cannot be a time, for anyone of us to worry about his political future. I am quite ready to lay mine on the block.

It is a time for us to worry about the future of Pennsylvania.

And I have made this pledge to myself—that I will, under no circumstances, be party to passing on to my successor in this office a structure of State finance that is built of straw.

That, I believe, is a resolve that as honorable men and women you all share equally with me.

Let us then get to the hard task before us!

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

HARRISBURG

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Article VI of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly a State Budget for the fiscal biennium from June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1957.

EXPLANATION OF REQUESTS BY AGENCY

The general budget message, which I submitted orally to the General Assembly, is here followed by a detailed explanation of my recommendations, analyzed by departments and agencies.

AGENCIES NOT UNDER THE GOVERNOR

Appropriation requests made through my office by the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Internal Affairs are herewith transmitted to the General Assembly without change.

AGENCIES UNDER THE GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

The administrative machinery of the Commonwealth has not been overhauled for more than a quarter of a century. At the present time, accounting methods in the several departments are not uniform, and we are unable to make an accurate statement of the financial position of the Commonwealth. Our personnel system, especially in the departments not under the merit system, is chaotic, and employes in the several departments receiving differing rates of pay for the same work. We have no cost accounting system, to tell us how much we should pay for the services we perform. We need programs of work simplification and work measurement, so that we can improve our output and reduce our costs. We also should study our various departmental programs and policies, to see if we should continue to do what we are doing, and to learn whether we are doing too much of one thing and not enough of another.

In order to accomplish these objectives, I have established in my Office a Secretary of Administration, who supervises five directors, in charge of budget, accounting, personnel, program research, and work simplification. We plan to keep the barest minimum of this work in the Governor's Office itself, and to decentralize as far as possible the work in the various departments and agencies. Central guidance and control are essential, however, which explains the need for the increase in the budget for the Governor's Office. If the General Assembly creates the proposed Commission on Governmental Reorganization, part of the appropriation for the Governor's Office for the coming biennium can be used to support it. The figure for my Office also includes $160,000 of fees to be paid to three professional agencies, for services in connection with the installation of a new Commonwealth-wide system of disbursement accounts, a reclassification of positions and revision of the pay plan, and a new system of receipts accounting in the Department of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The only important changes in this Department relate to the transfer of the fund for research in veterinary medicine to the budget of The Pennsylvania State University and to a slight increase in salaries and expenses. It is anticipated that, as a result of the projected increase in salaries for employes in the Federal service and the rising curve of wages in industrial employments, we shall be faced with the necessity of increasing the compensation of Commonwealth employes during the next biennium. Accordingly, we have made an allowance of between seven per cent and eight per cent in those departments whose activities are not to be curtailed.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

There is no change here except for the allowance for salaries mentioned above.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

As reported in my economic message to the Legislature, we expect to make an extensive reorganization of the Department of Commerce and the State Planning Board. Because of a shift in emphasis, we are able to provide what we consider to be a much stronger program without increasing the total budgetary appropriation to these agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

The total request for this Department is lower, by $438,000, than the appropriation for the preceding biennium, which is explained by the termination of the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the rehabilitation of the Presque Isle Peninsula and by a reduction of $500,000 in the appropriation for the Philadelphia Independence Hall. These savings are offset to a certain extent by an increase of $500,000 in the appropriation for the Point Park, in Pittsburgh, which will be needed if the second bridge is built across the Allegheny River. Approximately the same allowance is made for a revised pay plan as for the other departments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The request for the Department of Health is substantially larger, occasioned for the most part by existing legislation. $5,432,000 is needed to compensate those counties which have elected or are about to elect to adopt the new County Health Unit System. Another item, of $600,000, is for the Chronic Diseases Program. The care and treatment of alcoholics now calls for expenditures at about the rate of $900,000 per biennium, the $500,000

appropriated for the preceding biennium being sufficient only because the program started late. An increase of $1,200,000 is needed for the clean streams program to carry out the legislation calling for State payments to localities for sewage treatment plants.

Partially offsetting these increases are a decrease of $590,000 in school health examinations, and $1,710,000 in the operation of the tuberculosis sanatoria.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

There is no change here except for the allowance for salaries mentioned above.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

At the time the correctional institutions were transferred to the Department of Justice, no appropriation was made for the administration of the Bureau of Correction. An item of $278,000 is accordingly included to correct this deficiency. There are no changes in the Department of Justice proper or in the correctional institutions except for the anticipated increase in personnel costs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

At the present time the Commonwealth sends a number of rehabilitation cases to hospitals and training centers located in other states. As you know, a new rehabilitation center is building at Johnstown, which will be financed partly by Federal and partly by State funds. An increase of $1,300,000 is needed so that the State may contribute its share to this program and enable us to rehabilitate our patients within the Commonwealth.

An increase in occupational disease compensation is made necessary by the action of the General Assembly in 1953, which provided that persons suffering from silicosis before 1953 would receive their total compensation from the State. This cost will rise from $1,025,000 to $3,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

There is no change here except for the allowance for salaries mentioned above.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The only important increase in the request for this Department relates to the sealing of abandoned coal mines. A $1,000,000 increase is requested for this purpose. A great deal more money than the $2,500,000 requested could be spent usefully for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

An increase of $319,000 is requested to replace worn-out automotive equipment. During the preceding biennium replacements were kept almost at a standstill, with the result that we now need approximately $1,261,000 to bring our fleet to its 1953 condition. The $850,000 requested will obviously not do this, but will suffice to keep the fleet in its 1955 condition.

An increase of $72,000 is requested for the inspection of construction projects of The General State Authority, made necessary by expanded activity of that agency. Likewise, an increase from $17,834,000 to $23,000,000 is requested for rentals of buildings erected or to be erected by The General State Authority.

$1,090,000 is asked for the extension of the Capitol Park, which has already been agreed upon.

The recurring and non-recurring items under the caption of "Capitol Service" may be reduced from $2,820,000 to $2,436,000. This total consists of $1,356,000 of recurring maintenance charges and $1,080,000 for non-recurring projects. This figure of $1,080,000 is itemized as follows:

Flashings	$ 100,000
Painting South Office and Parole Board buildings	40,000
Plumbing and sewers in Museum Building	25,000
Plumbing and sewers, Publications Building	20,000
Other buildings, parking lot repairs	25,000
Fire alarm renovations	50,000
Re-grading Capitol Park	25,000
Expenses incidental to completion of Capitol Park Buildings	30,000
Capitol lighting system	25,000
Exterior renovations on temporary buildings	40,000
Refrigeration plant for air-conditioning, Main Capitol	400,000
Repairs on Soldiers' & Sailors' Bridge (the Commonwealth's liability for these repairs is yet to be determined by the courts)	250,000
All buildings, roof repairs	50,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The heaviest increase in the Commonwealth budget, amounting to $106,000,000, occurs in the field of education. As you know, previous actions by the General Assembly have mandated most of these increases and leave me no option but to include them in my budget. The larger items making up this increase are listed below:

Activity	Increase
Salaries of County Superintendents and Assistants	$ 693,000
Bus Transportation of Pupils	5,359,000
Vocational Education	672,000
Support of Public School Districts	78,840,000
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	200,000
Payments to Public School Building Authority	3,628,000
Payments to Municipal Authorities	3,010,000
State Teachers Colleges	2,135,000
Pennsylvania State University	4,694,000
State-aided universities (academic program)	4,359,000
Medical schools	2,754,000

Contributions to the School Employes' Retirement Board Contingent Reserve Account will be increased by $8,927,000, but the Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 will be decreased by $10,440,000. Also, the State contribution to increased retirement allowances is reduced by $900,000 because of the death of superannuated teachers. This last-named item, will continue to decrease.

Few state governments in the United States contribute relatively less to higher education than does Pennsylvania. This fact has been established by making comparisons on a per capita income basis, on a basis of total state appropriations for other governmental purposes, on a basis of total income by the people of the state, and in other ways. It would seem that we should now attempt to bring Pennsylvania a little closer to the standard established by comparable industrial states. In particular, the

shortage of school teachers calls for an increase in the total appropriation to state teachers colleges from $13,365,000 to $15,500,000.

Also, we should grant a minimum increase to The Pennsylvania State University of $4,694,000. There are a number of worthy new projects to be provided for in this increase, but the principal consideration is that the salaries of the professors at our state-supported and state-aided universities are the lowest of those of all industrial states with which we can properly be compared.

The three state-aided universities, instead of putting their requests on a basis of special pleading, have agreed this year to compute their needs according to a formula, and to present a united request to the General Assembly. Since the Commonwealth would be compelled to erect another state university or to maintain a large branch of the existing State University if it were not for the existence of three large private universities, it seems to me that we should support their efforts more generously than we have in the past. On the basis of a formula which is unanimously agreed upon by the three universities involved, we are asking for the increases named below:

University of Pennsylvania	$1,432,000
University of Pittsburgh	1,417,000
Temple University	1,411,000

These figures are for academic programs only. Comments on assistance to medical schools appear below. Comparison with appropriations for the preceding biennium will reveal that, of these increases, Temple University, which levies the smallest tuition charges, has the highest percentage of increase. The University of Pittsburgh, which occupies a middle position in this respect, also occupies a middle position with respect to a percentage of increase. The University of Pennsylvania, which charges the highest rate of tuition, receives the lowest percentage of increase.

It is generally recognized that physicians are in insufficient supply in the United States. Within our state there are six medical schools—one in Pittsburgh and five in Philadelphia. The officers of these institutions have likewise agreed upon a formula for a request, which they will support unitedly before the General Assembly. We are requesting that these schools receive $2,000 per student educated during the year preceding this grant, with a pro rata allowance to the three universities which grant senatorial scholarships. I believe that we should recognize financially the senatorial scholarships; otherwise the medical schools which are not associated with the university will, in fact, receive an inequitably larger figure.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

There is no change here except for the allowance for salaries mentioned above.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

My request for $9,939,000 for the Department of Revenue is substantially less than the $16,254,000 appropriated for the preceding biennium. As you know, the decrease is attributable to the lapsing of the sales tax.

This decrease is partially offset by a request for an additional $1,053,000 for the Bureau of Corporation Taxes, which we anticipate will be recovered many times over by the employment of additional field examiners, in a vigorous enforcement of the laws levying these taxes.

These budget requests are predicated on existing governmental programs; as the General Assembly levies new taxes and authorizes additional programs, it must make the pertinent appropriations at the time of enactment.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

There is a slight decrease in the funds necessary for the Department of State, occasioned by current requirements in the Employes' Retirement System, which is placed in this Department for administrative purposes. A figure of $2,651,000 for interest has been submitted to the General Assembly as a deficiency appropriation, which makes it unnecessary to include this item in the 1955-1957 budget.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

The decrease in the request for the State Police is brought about by a changed allocation of costs from the Motor License Fund. In the preceding biennium this Fund bore seventy per cent of the cost of the State Police, but the proportion is now changed to seventy-four per cent. This percentage is established by actual hours and days devoted by the Police to patrolling the highways.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

Appropriations for this Department must be substantially increased so that we may change what is essentially a custodial program in our mental hospitals to a program of rehabilitation and restoration to society. Such a program calls for nurses and psychiatrists in a much higher proportion to patients than presently exists.

The increase needed for this humanitarian and overdue program is really double the figure I am requesting. We shall not be able to procure, immediately and in full measure, the personnel necessary to staff our institutions for the biennial period. We shall not be completely under way with a new program until approximately June, 1956.

It is anticipated that appropriations for the Department of Welfare will be still higher in the 1957-1959 biennium; but it is also our expectation that expenditures for this Department will sharply decline after that period because of the discharge of rehabilitated persons from the hospitals.

In this connection, we wish to discontinue the practice of making separate appropriations for mental hospitals and institutions for feeble-minded and epileptics and to lump these appropriations under a program to be known as Mental Rehabilitation. The increase requested for this consolidated program is $29,959,000. This consolidation of funds will make it possible to make transfers from feeble-minded institutions to mental hospitals, and vice versa, in response to the physical transfer of the patients themselves. The line to be drawn between a mental defective and a person who is mentally diseased is not a sure and distinct one; and we should give budgetary recognition to a flexible approach to the treatment of individual cases.

An increase is also requested for private hospitals which treat those who are medically indigent. Representatives of leading hospitals have agreed, along with the Secretary

of Welfare and my office, to recommend that all hospitals should not be treated alike. Those who give a higher standard of service should have that higher standard recognized in the form of augmented grants. We therefore propose that hospitals which are not accredited by the National Joint Committee on the subject be allowed $7.00 per indigent patient day, those that are provisionally accredited, $8.00 per day, and those that are fully accredited, $9.00 per day. If this graduated principle is not adhered to, the appropriation for aid to private hospitals would nevertheless need to be increased from $16,772,000 to approximately $18,800,000 because of increased volume. The recommendation of $24,000,000 therefore represents an increase of $5,000,000 to accommodate the graded system of hospital aid.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

There is no change here except for the allowance for salaries mentioned above.

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The figure of $985,000 for this agency is slightly below the $1,028,000 which was appropriated in the preceding biennium. $985,000 is the amount requested by the Council.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

There is no change here. The amount recommended is the amount requested by the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

We are recommending a slight decrease in the amount for salaries and expenses in this Department because of improved procedures.

As you know, it is most difficult to make estimates concerning the needs of this Department for an entire biennium. The figure I am recommending, $136,470,000, is based upon our expectation that economic conditions will be slightly better than in 1954, although not so good as in 1953. It may be noted in passing that the recent deficiency appropriation for this Department, if added to the 1953 appropriation, almost exactly equals the recommendation made by this Department for the 1953-1955 budget. I am inclined therefore to place confidence in the computations made by the Public Assistance staff.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

The slight increase in the request for this Commission is attributed to several small projects, including the Daniel Boone Homestead, the Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley, Old Economy, Drake Well Memorial, and Ephrata Cloisters.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. LEADER, Governor.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1953-1955 AND 1955-1957

	1953-1955	1955-1957
FUNDS AVAILABLE:		
General Fund (Does not Include Federal Funds or Receipts for Special Purposes) as shown on Financial Statement page 4	$ 1,029,393,207.83	$ 762,560,456.00
Additional Revenue Needed for General Fund	.....	474,904,474.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	$ 1,029,393,207.83	$ 1,237,464,930.00
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 50 to 60).		
Motor License Fund	$ 502,154,073.88	$ 494,165,656.00
Additional Revenue Needed for Motor License Fund	.....	95,075,992.00
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND	$ 502,154,073.88	$ 589,241,648.00
Fish Fund	4,844,790.37	4,955,202.37
Game Fund	9,305,569.43	9,364,605.43
Banking Department Fund	2,446,407.99	2,320,404.99
Milk Control Fund	1,023,615.89	966,963.84
State Farm Products Show Fund	502,273.07	465,078.07
TOTAL—OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 520,276,730.63	$ 607,313,902.70
GRAND TOTAL—ALL OPERATING FUNDS	$ 1,549,669,938.46	$ 1,844,778,832.70
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:		
General Fund (Does not Include Federal Funds or Receipts for Specific Purposes) as shown on Financial Statement on Page 4	$*1,055,210,790.16	$ 1,237,464,930.00
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 50 to 60).		
Motor License Fund	$ 470,926,917.88	$ 589,241,648.00
Fish Fund	3,706,448.00	4,546,224.00
Game Fund	8,330,764.00	9,056,439.00
Banking Department Fund	2,121,253.00	1,950,022.00
Milk Control Fund	878,652.05	933,500.00
State Farm Products Show Fund	379,895.00	390,903.00
TOTAL—OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 486,343,929.93	$ 606,118,736.00
TOTAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH	$ 1,541,554,720.09	$ 1,843,583,666.00
ESTIMATED BALANCES END OF BIENNIUM:		
General Fund Deficit as shown on Financial Statement page 4	$ 74,732,533.00	.....
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 50 to 60).		
Motor License Fund	$ 31,227,156.00	.....
Fish Fund	1,138,342.37	$ 408,978.37
Game Fund	974,805.43	308,166.43
Banking Department Fund	325,154.99	370,382.99
Milk Control Fund	144,963.84	33,463.84
State Farm Products Show Fund	122,378.07	74,175.07
TOTAL	$ † 40,799,732.30	$ 1,195,166.70

* For comparative purposes the total appropriations including deficiencies applicable to 1953-1955 biennium are shown here. To arrive at General Fund Estimated Deficit May 31, 1955 of $74,732,533.00 use "Total Net Appropriation Liabilities 1953-1955" $1,104,125,740.83 as shown on Financial Statement page 4.

† Indicate Deduction.

SECTION ONE

GENERAL FUND

Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1953-1955 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1955-1957 Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
GENERAL FUND

1953-1955 BIENNIUM			
ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE			
Cash Balance (Including Investments) June 1, 1953 ...			$ 90,253,207.83
Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Biennium:			
Taxes		$ 792,742,400.00	
Liquor Store Profits		85,500,000.00	
Licenses, Fees, Institutional and Miscellaneous		60,597,600.00	938,840,000.00
Transfer of Surplus Funds to General Fund:			
From Banking Fund			300,000.00
Total Estimated Funds Available (before Receipts for Special Purposes)			$ 1,029,393,207.83
Actual and Estimated Receipts Available for Special Purposes			157,190,330.88
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1953-1955			$ 1,186,583,538.71
APPROPRIATIONS			
1953 Regular Session (Includes Allocations By Governor for Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes)	$* 1,014,908,728.16		
Additional 1953 Appropriation—Act 2-A 1955 Session ...	25,000.00		
Recommended Deficiences Applicable to 1953-1955 Appropriations	40,277,062.00	$ 1,055,210,790.16	
Less—Actual and Estimated Lapses (1953-1955 Appropriations)		18,551,738.00	
Net Liabilities (1953-1955 Appropriations)		$ 1,036,659,052.16	
Unexpended Balances (Liabilities) June 1, 1953 on Account of Appropriations Made for Prior Bienniums ..	$ 89,104,124.96		
Additional and Deficiency Appropriations for 1951-1953 Biennium Passed after June 1, 1953	12,241,983.79	$ 101,346,108.75	
Less—Actual and Estimated Lapses on Appropriations for Bienniums prior to 1953-1955		33,879,420.08	
Net Liabilities (Appropriations for Prior Bienniums)		$ 67,466,688.67	
Total Net Appropriation Liabilities—1953-1955 (Before Receipts for Special Purposes)		$ 1,104,125,740.83	
Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes		157,190,330.88	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES			$ 1,261,316,071.71
ESTIMATED DEFICIT—MAY 31, 1955			$ 74,732,533.00
1955-1957 BIENNIUM			
Estimated Deficit June 1, 1955			$ 74,732,533.00
Estimated General Fund Revenues			837,292,989.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND			$ 762,560,456.00
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS 1955-1957			1,237,464,930.00
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS IN BUDGET			$ 474,904,474.00

* Act 6-A, 1955 Session reduced 1953 Appropriation for Support of Public Schools by $10,000,000. In Section 2 of the Act the General Assembly declared its intention to restore the appropriation by subsequent legislation. Accordingly, the amount shown for 1953 Appropriations has not been reduced.

GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1955

Department and Appropriation	Detail	Departmental Total
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS		
Salaries and Expenses	$ 125,000.00	**$ 125,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY		
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 325,000.00	**$ 325,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents and Supervisors of Special Education	$ 27,973.00	
Transportation	1,171,413.00	
School Retirement Fund		
Contingent Reserve Account	967,004.00	
Annuity Reserve Account #2	7,537,457.00	
Payment to Municipal Authorities	11,711,000.00	**$ 21,414,847.00**
DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
State Employes Retirement		
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	$ 2,650,655.00	**$ 2,650,655.00**
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	$ 15,644,000.00	**$ 15,644,000.00**
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION	$ 35,000.00	**$ 35,000.00**
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT		
Supreme Court		
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	$ 7,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	9,800.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Criers and Tipstaves	6,600.00	
Fees of Prothonotaries—All Districts	1,000.00	
Procedural Rules Committee	2,500.00	
Board of Law Examiners	6,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses—State Reporter	5,760.00	
Superior Court		
Expenses of Judges	4,900.00	
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	7,500.00	
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	1,500.00	
Common Pleas Court		
Expenses of Traveling Judges	30,000.00	**$ 82,560.00**
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		**$ 40,277,062.00**

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1953-1955 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions under Governor's Supervision					
Departmental					
Governor's Office	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00	$ 990,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00
Department of Agriculture	3,300,000.00	3,850,000.00	4,316,000.00	4,761,700.00	5,192,000.00
Department of Banking	118,000.00	135,000.00	186,000.00	187,800.00	202,700.00
Department of Commerce	1,175,000.00	1,425,000.00	1,488,500.00	1,296,000.00	1,296,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters	3,460,000.00	3,796,000.00	7,218,200.00	7,157,465.00	8,121,100.00
Department of Health	4,948,500.00	6,565,000.00	7,809,000.00	9,314,950.00	12,022,300.00
Insurance Department	930,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,445,000.00	1,542,000.00	1,700,000.00
Department of Justice	875,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,472,000.00	1,369,000.00	1,718,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry	4,879,000.00	6,298,300.00	6,645,000.00	6,908,000.00	8,510,000.00
Department of Military Affairs	3,250,000.00	4,888,556.00	5,193,000.00	3,870,000.00	4,080,000.00
Department of Mines	2,090,000.00	2,768,000.00	2,453,000.00	2,906,400.00	4,006,000.00
Department of Property and Supplies	5,411,500.00	7,861,624.94	8,541,000.00	8,660,200.00	9,159,400.00
Department of Public Instruction	3,044,440.00	3,172,000.00	4,830,100.00	5,444,350.00	5,837,600.00
Public Utility Commission	2,580,000.00	3,466,000.00	3,649,000.00	3,420,000.00	3,620,000.00
Department of Revenue	4,517,000.00	5,050,000.00	6,388,000.00	16,253,950.00	9,939,350.00
Department of State	653,000.00	710,000.00	1,284,500.00	1,083,000.00	1,025,000.00
Pennsylvania State Police	5,000,000.00	5,800,000.00	6,330,000.00	6,906,000.00	6,515,860.00
Department of Welfare	1,380,000.00	1,616,610.00	2,033,910.00	2,647,500.00	4,424,415.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	780,200.00	3,488,870.00	1,569,085.00	1,661,030.00	1,836,030.00
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	1,260,000.00	1,472,000.00	1,595,000.00	1,853,000.00	1,920,000.00
Milk Control Commission	400,000.00	450,000.00	504,750.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	727,000.00	753,600.00	786,500.00	853,000.00	914,000.00
Total Departmental	$ 51,270,140.00	$ 66,516,560.94	$ 76,540,295.00	$ 89,385,345.00	$ 93,989,755.00
Institutional					
Department of Health	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,838,000.00	$ 18,710,000.00	$ 17,000,000.00
Department of Justice	#	#	#	19,463,000.00	20,778,600.00
Department of Military Affairs	344,000.00	379,000.00	425,000.00	472,500.00	480,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	10,005,306.00	10,110,000.00	13,435,500.00	15,770,500.00	18,150,000.00
Department of Welfare	78,855,600.00	91,870,000.00	109,993,000.00	125,931,000.00	161,226,000.00
Total Institutional	$ 97,504,906.00	$ 113,009,000.00	$ 136,691,500.00	$ 180,347,000.00	$ 217,634,600.00
Total Functions under Governor's Supervision—EXECUTIVE	$ 148,775,046.00	$ 179,525,560.94	$ 213,231,795.00	$ 269,732,345.00	$ 311,624,355.00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Functions Independent of the Governor					
Lieutenant Governor's Office	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00	$ 45,500.00	$ 46,250.00
Department of the Auditor General	2,020,000.00	2,140,750.00	2,317,000.00	2,437,300.00	2,491,300.00
Treasury Department	1,220,540.00	2,042,064.00	1,726,234.00	2,759,719.00	1,898,954.00
Department of Internal Affairs	1,225,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,336,000.00	1,908,644.00
Total Functions Independent of the Governor	$ 4,495,540.00	$ 5,548,314.00	$ 5,423,484.00	$ 6,578,519.00	$ 6,345,148.00
TOTAL—Executive Department	$ 153,270,586.00	$ 185,073,874.94	$ 218,655,279.00	$ 276,310,864.00	$ 317,969,503.00

Penal Institutions under Department of Welfare this period.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1953-1955 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS—(Continued)					
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 871,385.00	$ 900,925.00	**$ 900,925.00**
House of Representatives	1,718,000.00	1,890,555.00	2,060,250.00	2,085,847.50	**2,095,890.00**
Legislative Journal	6,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	**4,500.00**
Legislative Reference Bureau	132,000.00	161,000.00	170,000.00	193,500.00	**193,500.00**
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	324,300.00	348,300.00	334,300.00	367,800.00	**461,800.00**
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	650,000.00	770,120.00	1,128,000.00	900,000.00	**900,000.00**
TOTAL—Legislative Department	$ 3,493,575.00	$ 4,064,507.50	$ 4,568,435.00	$ 4,452,572.50	**$ 4,556,615.00**
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 842,346.79	$ 852,757.00	**$ 863,162.00**
Superior Court	436,136.00	444,385.00	481,435.00	486,840.00	**504,000.00**
Court of Common Pleas	3,783,000.00	3,885,000.00	4,373,925.00	4,742,000.00	**4,744,000.00**
Orphans' Court	725,000.00	725,000.00	794,700.00	883,000.00	**885,000.00**
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	265,000.00	265,000.00	355,670.00	393,000.00	**393,000.00**
County Court of Allegheny County	145,000.00	145,000.00	162,400.00	169,000.00	**169,000.00**
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	24,000.00	24,000.00	26,835.00	28,000.00	**28,000.00**
Miscellaneous	121,000.00	164,300.00	178,000.00	178,000.00	**167,000.00**
State Reporter	36,500.00	45,640.00	.....	.....	.....
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	100,000.00	192,530.00	72,000.00	300,000.00	**300,000.00**
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 6,325,532.00	$ 6,617,080.00	$ 7,287,311.79	$ 8,032,597.00	**$ 8,053,162.00**
GRAND TOTAL—General Governmental Operations	$ 163,089,693.00	$ 195,755,462.44	$ 230,511,025.79	$ 288,796,033.50	**$ 330,579,280.00**
REFUNDS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department	$ 822,000.00	$ 593,000.00	$ 594,000.00	$ 850,000.00	**$ 1,376,500.00**
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ †71,140,202.50	$ ‡67,576,686.66	**$#69,645,020.00**
Total	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ 71,140,202.50	$ 67,576,686.66	**$ 69,645,020.00**
SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Agriculture	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,420,000.00	$ 2,255,000.00	$ 2,648,000.00	**$ 2,355,400.00**
Department of Commerce	1,000,000.00	15,750,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....
Departments of Forests and Waters	238,500.00	254,000.00	410,000.00	366,000.00	**366,000.00**
Department of Health	7,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	10,229,823.00	12,240,000.00	**18,306,837.00**
Department of Labor and Industry	750,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,025,000.00	**3,000,000.00**

† Includes $1,141,500.00 allocated by Governor for interest on Tax Anticipation Notes.
‡ Includes $1,657,916.66 allocated by Governor for interest on Tax Anticipation Notes.
# Includes $2,000,000.00 which may be allocated by Governor for interest on Tax Anticipation Notes.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1953-1955 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommneded by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS—(Continued)					
Department of Military Affairs	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 2,140,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00	$ 1,350,000.00	**$1,350,000.00**
Department of Public Instruction	227,582,400.00	284,443,500.00	398,268,791.00	486,530,069.00	**599,474,752.00**
Public Utility Commission	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	**35,000.00**
Department of State	3,911,239.00	4,642,608.00	6,915,847.00	12,128,009.00	**12,082,496.00**
Department of Welfare	14,348,602.82	17,607,933.00	20,629,029.56	21,711,025.00	**29,535,000.00**
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	246,600.00	245,600.00	255,600.00	205,600.00	**205,600.00**
GRAND TOTAL—Subsidies	$ 258,467,341.82	$ 335,278,641.00	$ 442,189,090.56	$ 538,238,703.00	**$ 666,711,085.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Forests and Waters	$ 9,200,000.00	$ 17,565,000.00	$ 7,415,000.00	$ 7,140,000.00	**$ 5,738,045.00**
Department of Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Highways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Military Affairs	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Property and Supplies	8,739,761.09	137,400.00	1,932,750.00	1,543,240.00	**1,430,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL—Construction and Land Purchase	$ 17,947,761.09	$ 17,702,400.00	$ 9,347,750.00	$ 8,683,240.00	**$ 7,168,045.00**
TOTAL—Except Public Assistance, Civil Defense and General State Authority	$ 452,318,238.41	$ 566,085,176.03	$ 753,782,068.85	$ 904,144,663.16	**$1,075,479,930.00**
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	$ 146,490,000.00	$ 196,100,000.00	$ 133,514,500.00	$ 122,179,000.00	**$ 138,000,000.00**
CIVIL DEFENSE	.....	.....	4,045,000.00	1,028,000.00	**985,000.00**
PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS	.....	3,750,000.00	11,694,000.00	17,834,127.00	**23,000,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	$ 598,808,238.41	$ 765,935,176.03	$ 903,035,568.85	$1,045,185,790.16	**$1,237,464,930.00**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 490,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 654,000.00	$ 990,000.00	**$ 1,080,000.00**
Portrait of the Governor	†1,500.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Surveys and Studies—State Government and Agencies	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	48,000.00	.....	.....
Contracts for Systems Installation	.....	.....	.....	.....	**160,000.00**
Reorganization of Administrative Agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	**260,000.00**
Expenses of Reorganization Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	**150,000.00**
TOTAL—Governor's Office	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00	$ 990,000.00	**$ 1,650,000.00**

† Governors Martin and Bell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Contingent Expenses	$ 29,250.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 47,500.00	$ 45,500.00	**$ 45,500.00**
Lieutenant-Governor's Portrait	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	**750.00**
TOTAL — Lieutenant-Governor's Office	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00	$ 45,500.00	**$ 46,250.00**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,120,000.00	$ 2,295,000.00	$ 2,416,000.00	**$ 2,474,000.00**
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Portrait of the Auditor General	.....	750.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	**1,000.00**
Board of Arbitration of Claims	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	15,300.00	**15,300.00**
TOTAL—Department of the Auditor General	$ 2,020,000.00	$ 2,140,750.00	$ 2,317,000.00	$ 2,437,300.00	**$ 2,491,300.00**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Administration					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,190,400.00	$ 1,350,000.00	$ 1,383,000.00	$ 1,520,000.00
Portrait of the State Treasurer	.....	750.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Salaries and Expenses	95,000.00	120,000.00	135,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,694.00	98,179.00	76,414.00
Expense—Printing Veterans' Compensation Bonds	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	600,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
State Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	.....
Total	$ 1,220,540.00	$ 2,042,064.00	$ 1,726,234.00	$ 2,759,719.00	$ 1,898,954.00
REFUNDS					
Overpayments by Retired County Officers	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Inheritance Taxes—Resident	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	700,000.00
Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fees of Examining Boards	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Notary Public Fees	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00
Moneys Subject to Escheat	125,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	475,000.00	400,000.00
Overpayments into State Treasury	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Institutional Payments	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00
Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cigarette Tax and Permits	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	250.00
Documentary Tax Stamps	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	.....
Motor Law Fines	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Public Assistance Moneys	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Oleomargarine License Fees	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal Property Tax	25,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	500.00	250.00
Realty Transfer Tax	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	100,000.00
Refunding Sales and Use Tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000.00
Total Refunds	$ 822,000.00	$ 593,000.00	$ 594,000.00	$ 850,000.00	$ 1,376,500.00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommneded by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
World War I Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Interest . World War I Veterans Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund	$ 6,178,942.50	$ 5,613,942.50	$ 5,048,942.50	$ 5,043,750.00	.....
Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Interest ..... Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Sinking Fund	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00	4,265,020.00	**$ 4,155,020.00**
World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Interest . World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund	.....	†6,766,730.09	60,730,000.00	56,610,000.00	**63,490,000.00**
Tax Anticipation Notes—Interest (Allocation by Governor)	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,657,916.66	**2,000,000.00**
Total	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ 71,140,202.50	$ 67,576,686.66	**$ 69,645,020.00**
TOTAL—Treasury Department	$ 14,033,982.50	$ 19,390,736.59	$ 73,460,436.50	$ 71,186,405.66	**$ 72,920,474.00**

† Original appropriation was $7,500,000.00. Appropriation reduced in the amount of $733,269.91 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,650,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00	$ 4,761,700.00	**$ 5,192,000.00**
Soil Conservation Board ...	.....	200,000.00			
Total	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,850,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00	$ 4,761,700.00	**$ 5,192,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	**$ 100,000.00**
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,918,000.00	**1,918,000.00**
Poultry Disease Laboratory at National Agricultural College	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Research in Diseases of Livestock and Poultry	25,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	**184,600.00**
Control of Stem Rust	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Propagation of Nut Trees ..	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Survey—Oak Wilt Disease .	.....	.....	50,000.00	125,000.00	**122,800.00**
Research—Veterinary Medicine	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	.....
Total	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,420,000.00	$ 2,255,000.00	$ 2,648,000.00	**$ 2,355,400.00**
TOTAL—Department of Agriculture	$ 5,125,000.00	$ 6,270,000.00	$ 6,571,000.00	$ 7,409,700.00	**$ 7,547,400.00**

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00	$ 187,800.00	**$ 202,700.00**
TOTAL—Department of Banking	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00	$ 187,800.00	**$ 202,700.00**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 950,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,232,000.00	$ 996,000.00	**$ 1,096,000.00**
State Planning Board	200,000.00	225,000.00	256,500.00	300,000.00	**200,000.00**
State Board of Housing	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,175,000.00	$ 1,425,000.00	$ 1,488,500.00	$ 1,296,000.00	**$ 1,296,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Planning Board—Housing	.....	15,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Local Governments	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL—Department of Commerce	$ 2,175,000.00	$ 17,175,000.00	$ 1,688,500.00	$ 1,296,000.00	**$ 1,296,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,955,500.00	$ 6,270,965.00	**$ 6,949,900.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	85,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Forest Fires	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	**250,000.00**
Washington Crossing Park Commission	140,000.00	165,000.00	180,000.00	173,000.00	**209,000.00**
Valley Forge Park Commission	150,000.00	182,000.00	231,200.00	226,000.00	**263,000.00**
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	110,000.00	130,000.00	142,000.00	139,000.00	**255,000.00**
Navigation Commission for Delaware River	90,000.00	94,000.00	101,500.00	99,500.00	**135,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS—(Continued)					
Navigation Commission—Delaware River Deficiency	.....	.....	$ 13,000.00	.....	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Committee to Study Water Resources of Delaware River Basin, Including Incodel Plan	.....	.....	350,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School	$ 65,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushy Run Battlefield	.....	$ 25,000.00	25,000.00	$ 24,000.00	**$ 34,200.00**
Expenses of Official Guests	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Chief Hydraulic Engineer Delaware River	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25,000.00**
Total	$ 3,460,000.00	$ 3,796,000.00	$ 7,218,200.00	$ 7,157,465.00	**$ 8,121,100.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	$ 224,500.00	$ 238,000.00	$ 394,000.00	$ 350,000.00	**$ 350,000.00**
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	**16,000.00**
Total	$ 238,500.00	$ 254,000.00	$ 410,000.00	$ 366,000.00	**$ 366,000.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Flood Control Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000.00	**$ 1,000,000.00**
Delaware Canal Bridges	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....
Desilting the Schuylkill River	.....	$ †17,000,000.00	$ 1,065,000.00	600,000.00	**600,000.00**
Flood Control and Park Improvements	$ ‡9,000,000.00	.....	2,350,000.00	1,000,000.00	**1,100,000.00**
Delaware Division—Pennsylvania Canal	200,000.00	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Acquire Two Tracts—Somerset and Bedford Counties	.....	170,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work — McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Independence Mall—Purchase and Demolition of Properties	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	**1,000,000.00**
Point Park—Pittsburgh—Demolition and Development.	.....	.....	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	**1,000,000.00**
Rehabilitation of Presque Isle Peninsula	.....	.....	500,000.00	2,500,000.00	.....
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Purchase Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	**26,000.00**
Valley Forge Park Commission—Purchase Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12,045.00**
Port Development—Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1,000,000.00**
Total	$ 9,200,000.00	$ 17,565,000.00	$ 7,415,000.00	$ 7,140,000.00	**$ 5,738,045.00**
TOTAL—Department of Forests and Waters	$ 12,898,500.00	$ 21,615,000.00	$ 15,043,200.00	$ 14,663,465.00	**$ 14,225,145.00**

† Includes $5,000,000.00 Available Prior to June 1, 1949.
‡ Original appropriation was $10,000,000.00. Appropriation reduced in the amount of $1,000,000.00 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 5,950,000.00	$ 7,184,000.00	$ 8,200,000.00	**$ 9,900,000.00**
Nutrition Study—State College	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....
Cancer Research	250,000.00	250,000.00	254,000.00	258,600.00	**265,100.00**
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	240,000.00	240,000.00	246,000.00	256,350.00	**257,200.00**
Rabies Vaccine	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Care and Treatment of Alcoholics	.....	.....	.....	500,000.00	**900,000.00**
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Chronic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	**600,000.00**
Total	$ 4,948,500.00	$ 6,565,000.00	$ 7,809,000.00	$ 9,314,950.00	**$ 12,022,300.00**
Institutional					
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,738,000.00	$ 18,710,000.00	**$ 17,000,000.00**
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital—Deficiency	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
SUBSIDIES					
School Health Examinations	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 6,446,000.00	$ 9,840,000.00	**$ 9,249,900.00**
School Health Examinations—Deficiency	.....	.....	3,433,823.00	.....	.....
Cancer Research Laboratory, Fox Chase, Philadelphia	.....	200,000.00	350,000.00	400,000.00	**425,000.00**
Clean Streams Program	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	**3,200,000.00**
County Health Departments	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5,431,937.00**
Total	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,600,000.00	$ 10,229,823.00	$ 12,240,000.00	**$ 18,306,837.00**
TOTAL—Department of Health	$ 20,248,500.00	$ 23,815,000.00	$ 30,876,823.00	$ 40,264,950.00	**$ 47,329,137.00**

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00	$ 1,542,000.00	**$ 1,700,000.00**
TOTAL—Insurance Department	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00	$ 1,542,000.00	**$ 1,700,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,211,000.00	**$ 1,907,644.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	25,000.00	.....	.....	**125,000.00**	.....
Portrait of Secretary	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of Internal Affairs	$ 1,225,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,336,000.00	**$ 1,908,644.00**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,369,000.00	**$ 1,440,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Correction	.....	.....	.....	.....	**278,000.00**
Institutional Maintenance					
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon State Industrial Home for Women Eastern State Penitentiary Western State Penitentiary Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill State Penitentiary—Rockview State Penitentiary—Graterford	†	†	†	$ 19,463,000.00	**$ 20,778,600.00**
Total—Penal and Correctional	.....	.....	.....	$ 19,463,000.00	**$ 20,778,600.00**
TOTAL—Department of Justice	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 20,832,000.00	**$ 22,496,600.00**

† Appropriations made to Department of Welfare these periods.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,400,000.00	$ 3,660,000.00	$ 4,575,000.00	$ 5,110,000.00	**$ 5,400,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	65,000.00	271,700.00	99,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Employment Service	214,000.00	466,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Second Injury Account	100,000.00	100,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	**35,000.00**
Rehabilitation	800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,500,000.00	**2,800,000.00**
Rehabilitation—Deficiency	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	40,000.00	223,000.00	**255,000.00**
State Agency Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund—Deficiency	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Professional Fees for Compensation Examinations	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	**20,000.00**
Total General Governmental Operations	$ 4,879,000.00	$ 6,298,300.00	$ 6,645,000.00	$ 6,908,000.00	**$ 8,510,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$ 700,000.00	**$ 3,000,000.00**
Occupational Disease Compensation—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**325,000.00**	.....
TOTAL—Department of Labor and Industry	$ 5,629,000.00	$ 7,448,300.00	$ 8,295,000.00	$ 7,933,000.00	**$ 11,510,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,188,556.00	$ 4,689,000.00	$ 3,370,000.00	**$ 3,580,000.00**
Moral Claims	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Veterans' Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	**500,000.00**
Total	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,888,556.00	$ 5,193,000.00	$ 3,870,000.00	**$ 4,080,000.00**
Institutional					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 275,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 472,500.00	**$ 480,000.00**
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie—Deficiency	69,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total General Governmental Operations	$ 3,594,000.00	$ 5,267,556.00	$ 5,618,000.00	$ 4,342,500.00	**$ 4,560,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
State Veterans' Commission					
Administration and Assistance	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 1,310,000.00	**$ 1,310,000.00**
Education of Veterans' Orphans	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	**40,000.00**
Indiantown Camp for Children	.....	@600,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,540.000.00	$ 2,140,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00	$ 1,350,000.00	**$ 1,350,000.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Land for Armory Board, Philadelphia—Additional	$ 8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Department of Military Affairs	$ 5,142,000.00	$ 7,407,556.00	$ 6,958,000.00	$ 5,692,500.00	**$ 5,910,000.00**

@ Available Prior to June 1, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,194,000.00	$ 1,226,000.00	$ 1,201,400.00	**$ 1,300,000.00**
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	105,000.00	**105,000.00**
Care of Injured Mine Workers	75,000.00	87,000.00	97,000.00	100,000.00	**101,000.00**
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	**2,500,000.00**
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines—Deficiency	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL—Department of Mines	$ 2,090,000.00	$ 2,768,000.00	$ 2,453,000.00	$ 2,906,400.00	**$ 4,006,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,175,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00	$ 5,155,000.00	**$ 5,450,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	68,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capitol Building Service and Repairs	1,000,000.00	2,517,124.00	2,639,000.00	2,820,000.00	**2,436,000.00**
Automotive Supplies and Equipment	960,000.00	1,154,790.00	875,000.00	531,000.00	**850,000.00**
Miscellaneous Purchasing Fund	.....	310,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	14,500.00	31,000.00	46,000.00	45,200.00	**47,400.00**
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency	14,000.00	7,275.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Manual and Capitol News Clip Sheet	50,000.00	95,000.00	88,000.00	109,000.00	**103,000.00**
Pennsylvania Manual—Deficiency	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Microfilming State Records	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Compromised Claims of Architects or Engineers	.....	44,349.94	.....	.....	.....
Distribution of Surplus Commodities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**273,000.00**
Total under Governor	$ 5,411,500.00	$ 7,861,624.94	$ 8,541,000.00	$ 8,660,200.00	**$ 9,159,400.00**
Departmental—Independent of Governor					
General Expenses and Printing—Legislative and Judicial	$ 500,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	**$ 1,200,000.00**
General Expenses and Printing—Legislative and Judicial—Deficiency	250,000.00	312,650.00	.....	.....	.....
Total—Independent of Governor	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	**$ 1,200,000.00**
TOTAL—General Governmental Operations	$ 6,161,500.00	$ 8,824,274.94	$ 9,741,000.00	$ 9,860,200.00	**$ 10,359,400.00**
General State Authority—Rentals	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00	$ 17,834,127.00	**$ 23,000,000.00**
TOTAL	.....	3,750,000.00	11,694,000.00	17,834,127.00	**$ 23,000,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS—(Continued)					
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Brandywine Battlefield Park	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acquire Land Adjoining Daniel Boone Homestead	.....	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Acquire Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	5,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Land	.....	.....	$ 2,800.00	.....	.....
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Land	.....	.....	140,000.00	.....	.....
Purchase Property—Eastern Approach of Soldiers' and Memorial Bridge	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of Office Building and Warehouse, North Cameron Street, Harrisburg—Additional	520,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Welfare	@8,155,061.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitate Water Lines and Sewer Connections—Capitol Park Extension	.....	.....	100,000.00	$ 200,000.00	.....
Inspection of Construction Projects—General State Authority	.....	.....	400,000.00	268,000.00	**$ 340,000.00**
State Farm Products Show Commission—Land	.....	.....	.....	75,000.00	.....
Matching Federal Funds for Armory Construction	.....	.....	.....	394,000.00	.....
Capitol Park Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1,090,000.00**
TEACHERS' COLLEGES					
Bloomsburg State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
California State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Cheyney State Teachers' College—Land	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	
Clarion State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	19,700.00	.....	
Clarion State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	130,000.00	.....
East Stroudsburg State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	55,000.00	.....
Edinboro State Teachers' College—Land	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	
Edinboro State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	32,000.00	.....
Indiana State Teachers' College—Land	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	
Lock Haven State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	54,740.00	.....
Mansfield State Teachers' College—Land	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Millersville State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	.....
Shippensburg State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	6,750.00	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State Teachers' College—Land	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00	.....
West Chester State Teachers' College—Land	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....

@ Act 55-A and 56-A, 1947 appropriated $25,290,000.00. Appropriations reduced in the amount of $17,134,938.91 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS—(Continued)					
INSTITUTIONS					
Hazleton State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	$ 11,500.00	.....	.....
Philipsburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents — Huntingdon—Utilities	.....	.....	150,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Training School —Morganza—Utilities	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	21,000.00	.....	.....
Norristown State Hospital—Utilities	.....	.....	425,000.00	.....	.....
Somerset State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	55,000.00	.....
Somerset State Hospital — Utilities	.....	.....	600,000.00	.....	.....
Warren State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	16,000.00	.....	.....
Woodville State Hospital—Land	14,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 8,739,761.09	$ 137,400.00	$ 1,932,750.00	$ 1,543,240.00	$ 1,430,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Property and Supplies	$ 14,901,261.09	$ 12,711,674.94	$ 23,367,750.00	$ 29,237,567.00	$ 34,789,400.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00	$ 1,535,000.00	$ 1,530,000.00
Payment of Claims	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total General Governmental Operations	$ 890,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00	$ 1,535,000.00	$ 1,530,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Department of Public Assistance					
Assistance	$ 135,000,000.00	$ 160,000,000.00	$ 132,100,000.00	$ 105,000,000.00	$ 136,470,000.00
Assistance—Deficiency	10,600,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....	15,644,000.00	.....
Assistance—Additional	.....	†25,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Subsidies	$ 145,600,000.00	$ 195,000,000.00	$ 132,100,000.00	$ 120,644,000.00	$ 136,470,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Public Assistance	$ 146,490,000.00	$ 196,100,000.00	$ 133,514,500.00	$ 122,179,000.00	$ 138,000,000.00

†Act 84-A, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 805,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00	$ 1,500,000.00	**$ 1,640,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Library—Salaries and Expenses	269,500.00	300,000.00	390,500.00	456,500.00	**503,000.00**
Junior Historians	.....	16,000.00	17,200.00	18,500.00	**24,000.00**
Examining Boards—Salaries and Expenses	700,000.00	800,000.00	981,000.00	1,060,000.00	**1,116,000.00**
Examining Boards—Deficiency	20,940.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses	161,000.00	175,000.00	202,600.00	229,000.00	**235,000.00**
Conducting Auditory Examinations of Pupils	20,000.00	20,000.00	26,200.00	21,650.00	**54,000.00**
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	150,000.00	150,000.00	157,300.00	105,000.00	**100,000.00**
Licensing Private Trade Schools	25,000.00				
Licensing Business Schools	15,000.00	200,000.00	212,000.00	191,800.00	**158,000.00**
Licensing Correspondence Schools	15,000.00				
Licensing Private Schools	25,000.00				
Farm and Home Safety Education	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,300.00	27,500.00	**29,000.00**
Revising the School Curricula	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Examinations for High School Diplomas	66,000.00	66,000.00	79,000.00	85,000.00	**103,000.00**
Public School Building Authority	100,000.00	@	@	@	**@**
Books for Partially Sighted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	**30,000.00**
Accreditment of Veterans' Training Facilities	70,000.00	150,000.00	157,500.00	156,800.00	**86,000.00**
School Employes Retirement Board	300,000.00	460,000.00	462,000.00	551,000.00	**620,000.00**
School Lunch Program	90,000.00	100,000.00	149,000.00	136,600.00	**205,000.00**
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers	.....	.....	150,000.00	311,200.00	**305,000.00**
School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	60,000.00	68,800.00	**13,900.00**
Public Service Institute	.....	.....	124,000.00	179,000.00	**290,000.00**
Public Service Institute—Deficiency	.....	.....	19,000.00	.....	.....
Administration of Solicitation Fees Act	.....	.....	20,000.00	21,400.00	**25,700.00**
Day Care Training Centers	.....	.....	50,000.00	209,600.00	**200,000.00**
Total	$ 3,044,440.00	$ 3,652,000.00	$ 4,830,100.00	$ 5,444,350.00	**$ 5,837,600.00**
Institutional					
State Teachers' Colleges	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00	$ 11,600,000.00	$ 13,365,000.00	**$ 15,500,000.00**
State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency	517,281.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	1,800,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Oral School	240,000.00	280,000.00	316,500.00	347,500.00	**410,000.00**
State Oral School—Deficiency	20,933.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	610,000.00	730,000.00	881,000.00	1,304,000.00	**1,395,000.00**
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Deficiency	17,092.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	300,000.00	400,000.00	618,000.00	754,000.00	**845,000.00**

@ See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School — Installation of Heating System	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 10,005,306.00	$ 10,110,000.00	$ 13,435,500.00	$ 15,770,500.00	$ 18,150,000.00
Total General Governmental Operations	$ 13,049,746.00	$ 13,762,000.00	$ 18,265,600.00	$ 21,214,850.00	$ 23,987,600.00
SUBSIDIES					
Public Schools					
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	$ 1,629,000.00	$ 1,769,000.00	$ 2,239,000.00	$ 2,681,000.00	$ 3,401,500.00
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education—Deficiency	.....	26,500.00	.....	**27,973.00**	.....
Expenses of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	263,000.00	265,000.00	274,400.00	274,400.00	**297,000.00**
Expenses of County Boards	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	**52,800.00**
Expenses of County Boards—Deficiency	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Transportation	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00	20,500,000.00	23,230,814.00	**29,761,000.00**
Transportation—Deficiency	359,000.00	1,066,320.00	.....	**1,171,413.00**	.....
Vocational Education	2,300,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,865,000.00	2,628,000.00	**3,300,000.00**
Miscellaneous Subsidies	$ 360,200.00	$ 428,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 638,291.00	$ **683,000.00**
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	26,000.00	.....	**164,799.00**	.....	.....
Support of Public Schools	173,000,000.00	203,000,000.00	286,700,000.00	‡ 338,000,000.00	**426,840,000.00**
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	.....	3,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	**600,000.00**
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	500,000.00	**270,000.00**	.....	.....	.....
Annual Payments — Public School Building Authority	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	3,000,000.00	**6,628,000.00**
Annual Payments—Municipalities	.....	.....	400,000.00	4,250,000.00	**18,971,000.00**
Annual Payments to Municipal Authority—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**11,711,000.00**	.....
Total Public School Subsidies	$ 192,240,000.00	$ 230,227,620.00	$ 315,149,999.00	$ 388,065,691.00	$ **490,534,300.00**
Education of Deaf and Blind					
Per Capita Payments to Schools for Blind and Deaf	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,727,500.00	$ 3,275,000.00	$ 3,733,000.00	$ **3,950,000.00**
Retirement of School Employes					
Contingent Reserve Account	$ 4,480,000.00	$ 7,638,884.00	$ 18,403,846.00	$ 22,571,143.00	$ **32,465,000.00**
Contingent Reserve Account—Deficiency	.....	.....	5,111,086.00	**967,004.00**	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	8,811,400.00	15,861,116.00	15,731,141.00	18,455,409.00	**15,552,000.00**
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,747,719.00	**7,537,457.00**	.....

‡ Original Appropriation was $348,000,000.00. Act 6-A, 1955 Session reduced Appropriation to $338,000,000.00.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Former Teachers' Account ..	$ 195,000.00	$ 340,000.00	$ 310,000.00	$ 250,000.00	185,000.00
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,100,000.00
Total Retirement of School Employes	$ 13,486,400.00	$ 26,640,000.00	$ 44,303,792.00	$ 52,781,013.00	$ 50,302,000.00
Universities and Colleges					
Pennsylvania State University					
Maintenance	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 17,105,000.00	$ 20,089,000.00	
School of Mineral Industries					
School of Mineral Industries—50%	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	
Research—Slate Industry	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Research — Mineral Industries	40,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	
School of Agriculture—Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	$ 25,194,000.00
Livestock Industries	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	
Burning Gob Pile	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	
Petroleum Industries	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	66,000.00	
Animal and Poultry Disease Laboratory	.....	.....	137,500.00	.....	
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Buildings	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
University of Pennsylvania					
Maintenance	2,675,000.00	3,025,960.00	4,107,450.00	3,564,300.00	4,996,000.00
School of Medicine	400,000.00	448,000.00	492,000.00	1,563,660.00 565,000.00	2,120,575.00 835,000.00
School of Veterinary Medicine	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
University Museum					
University of Pittsburgh					
Maintenance	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00	2,692,000.00	4,109,000.00
School of Medicine				1,213,000.00	1,571,440.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,875,000.00	3,200,000.00
Washington and Jefferson ..	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln University	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00	380,000.00	480,000.00
Women's Medical College ..	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00	566,470.00	724,000.00
Jefferson Medical College ..	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,987,800.00	2,696,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,572,000.00
Temple University					
Maintenance	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	1,887,000.00	2,264,400.00	3,675,000.00
Medical School			1,375,000.00	1,581,250.00	2,132,037.00
Total Universities and Colleges	$ 18,592,500.00	$ 23,422,880.00	$ 34,557,950.00	$ 40,902,880.00	$ 53,405,052.00
Other Educational Institutions					
Philadelphia Museum	$ 41,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art ..	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00	139,150.00	160,000.00
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00	55,055.00	65,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	91,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	135,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
Other Educational Institutions (Continued)					
National Agricultural College	$ 48,000.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 62,000.00	$ 68,200.00	**$ 80,000.00**
Johnson Industrial School ..	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00	65,340.00	**70,000.00**
Franklin Institute	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,000.00	**125,000.00**
Berean Training School	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,900.00	47,190.00	**55,000.00**
Williamson Trade School ...	.....	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	**48,400.00**
Philadelphia Textile Institute	80,000.00	.....	126,500.00	139,150.00	**160,000.00**
Total Other Educational Institutions	$ 663,500.00	$ 835,500.00	$ 827,050.00	$ 841,485.00	**$ 1,083,400.00**
Other Subsidies					
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 206,000.00	**$ 200,000.00**
Aid to Free Public Libraries —Deficiency	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Total Other Subsidies	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$ 206,000.00	**$ 200,000.00**
Total Subsidies	$ 227,582,400.00	$ 283,963,500.00	$ 398,268,791.00	$ 486,530,069.00	**$ 599,474,752.00**
TOTAL—Department of Public Instruction	$ 240,632,146.00	$ 297,725,500.00	$ 416,534,391.00	$ 507,744,919.00	**$ 623,462,352.00**

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,580,000.00	$ 3,466,000.00	$ 3,649,000.00	$ 3,420,000.00	**$ 3,620,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Grade Crossing Protection ..	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00	**$ 35,000.00**
TOTAL—Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission	$ 2,605,000.00	$ 3,491,000.00	$ 3,684,000.00	$ 3,455,000.00	**$ 3,655,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,834,000.00	$ 16,100,000.00	**$ 9,540,000.00**
State Athletic Commission	122,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00	153,950.00	**149,350.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	35,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00	.....	.....
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	.....	.....	365,000.00	#	**250,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of Revenue	$ 4,517,000.00	$ 5,050,000.00	$ 6,388,000.00	$ 16,253,950.00	**$ 9,939,350.00**

Included in Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses this period.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 410,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 576,000.00	$ 610,000.00	**$ 610,000.00**
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	30,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	**35,000.00**
State Employes' Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses	183,000.00	225,000.00	255,500.00	293,000.00	**350,000.00**
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	.....	.....	383,000.00	150,000.00	**30,000.00**
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employes' Retirement System	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 653,000.00	$ 710,000.00	$ 1,284,500.00	$ 1,083,000.00	**$ 1,025,000.00**
SUBSIDIES (Retirement of State Employes)					
Retired State Employes—Pensions and Gratuities	$ 9,670.00	$ 6,430.00	$ 4,840.00	$ 4,000.00	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	1,381,678.00	1,380,946.00	1,619,160.00	2,598,596.00	**$ 3,969,122.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,459,047.00	4,987,418.00	**8,063,374.00**
Contingent Reserve Account-Deficiency	.....	.....	160,000.00	.....	.....
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00	1,837,340.00	.....
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**2,650,655.00**	.....
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid from State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 3,911,239.00	$ 4,642,608.00	$ 6,915,847.00	$ 12,128,009.00	**$ 12,082,496.00**
TOTAL—Department of State	$ 4,564,239.00	$ 5,352,608.00	$ 8,200,347.00	$ 13,211,009.00	**$ 13,107,496.00**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ †5,000,000.00	$ †5,800,000.00	$ †6,330,000.00	$ †6,906,000.00	**$ †6,515,860.00**
TOTAL Pennsylvania State Police	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,800,000.00	$ 6,330,000.00	$ 6,906,000.00	**$ 6,515,860.00**

† See Motor License Fund for additional appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,122,000.00	$ 1,617,500.00	**$ 2,650,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	120,000.00	.....	.....
Council for the Blind	310,000.00	425,000.00	435,000.00	550,000.00	**1,537,640.00**
Rehabilitation of the Blind .	110,000.00	150,000.00	233,300.00	325,000.00	
Employment Fund for Blind	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	60,000.00	78,610.00	78,610.00	110,000.00	**236,775.00**
Treatment of Drug Addicts .	.....	.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	.....
Total—Departmental	$ 1,380,000.00	$ 1,616,610.00	$ 2,033,910.00	$ 2,647,500.00	**$ 4,424,415.00**
Institutional Maintenance					
Ashland State Hospital .... Blossburg State Hospital ... Coaldale State Hospital ... Connellsville State Hospital Hazleton State Hospital .... Locust Mountain State Hospital ..... Nanticoke State Hospital . Philipsburg State Hospital . Scranton State Hospital ..... Shamokin State Hospital .	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ 10,045,000.00	$ 13,790,000.00	**$ 15,400,000.00**
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—Deficiency	928,300.00	.....	400,000.00	.....	.....
Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals	$ 7,428,300.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ 10,445,000.00	$ 13,790,000.00	**$ 15,400,000.00**
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon ..... Pennsylvania Training School State Industrial Home for Women ..... Eastern State Penitentiary Western State Penitentiary Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	$ 12,000,000.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00	$ #1,622,000.00	‡
Penal and Correctional Institutions—Deficiency	1,178,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Penal and Correctional	$ 13,178,500.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00	$ 1,622,000.00	‡

This appropriation is for Pennsylvania Training School. Appropriations for other institutions made to Department of Justice this period.

‡ See footnote, page 24.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS (Continued)					
Institutional Maintenance (Continued)					
Allentown State Hospital .. Danville State Hospital .... Farview State Hospital .... Harrisburg State Hospital .. Norristown State Hospital .. Philadelphia State Hospital Torrance State Hospital .... Warren State Hospital ..... Wernersville State Hospital . Embreeville State Hospital .. Hollidaysburg State Hospital Mayview State Hospital ... Somerset State Hospital .... Woodville State Hospital ... Clarks Summit State Hospital Retreat State Hospital ..... Dixmont State Hospital .... Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions ..... Deportation Expenses ..... Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	$ 44,000,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00	$ 91,975,000.00	‡
State Mental Hospitals—Deficiency	4,983,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Mental Hospitals .	$ 48,983,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00	$ 91,975,000.00	‡
Laurelton State Village .... Pennhurst State School .... Polk State School ..... Selinsgrove State School ... Patients in Private Institutions	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00	$ 18,544,000.00	‡
Institutions for Defectives—Deficiency	965,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Institutions for Defectives	$ 9,265,800.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00	$ 18,544,000.00	‡
Institutions for Mental Rehabilitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$‡142,100,000.00**
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$ 3,726,000.00**
Total—Institutional Maintenance	$ 78,855,600.00	$ 91,870,000.00	$ 109,993,000.00	$ 125,931,000.00	**$ 161,226,000.00**
Total General Governmental Operations	$ 80,235,600.00	$ 93,486,610.00	$ 112,026,910.00	$ 128,578,500.00	**$ 165,650,415.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Glen Mills School	$ 435,000.00	$ 473,908.00	$ 495,000.00	$ 545,000.00	**$ 605,000.00**
Sleighton Farms School ...	380,327.82	420,000.00	521,904.56	575,000.00	**610,000.00**
C. Dudley Saul Clinic—Philadelphia	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwyn Training School	702,000.00	831,600.00	945,000.00	1,020,000.00	**1,270,000.00**
Elwyn Training Shool—Defiiency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

‡ Recommendation of lump sum appropriation in the amount of $142,100,000.00 for mental hospitals, institutions for defectives, and Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
SUBSIDIES—(Continued)					
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided†	$ 12,262,000.00	$ 14,365,600.00	$ 15,993,200.00	$ 16,772,400.00	$ 24,000,000.00
Homes—State Aided†	519,275.00	576,825.00	623,925.00	648,625.00	750,000.00
Nurses Training	.....	500,000.00	1,300,000.00	2,150,000.00	2,300,000.00
Nurses Training—Deficiency	.....	440,000.00	750,000.00	.....	.....
Total Subsidies	$ 14,348,602.82	$ 17,607,933.00	$ 20,629,029.56	$ 21,711,025.00	$ 29,535,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Welfare	$ 94,584,202.82	$ 111,094,543.00	$ 132,655,939.56	$ 150,289,525.00	$ 195,185,415.00
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED					
Abington Memorial Hospital	$ 108,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 134,000.00	$ 134,000.00	
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	50,000.00	55,000.00	58,000.00	55,000.00	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	254,000.00	288,000.00	302,000.00	302,000.00	
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	46,000.00	53,000.00	60,000.00	68,000.00	
Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown	200,000.00	232,000.00	260,000.00	312,000.00	
Altoona Hospital, Altoona	86,000.00	100,000.00	114,000.00	140,000.00	
American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	10,000.00	11,600.00	12,000.00	9,000.00	
American Oncologic Hospital, Phila.	24,000.00	28,000.00	30,600.00	40,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Armstrong County Hospital	18,000.00	19,000.00	22,000.00	34,000.00	
Barnes, Simon H. Memorial Hospital	9,000.00	9,500.00	10,800.00	9,600.00	
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,600.00	24,000.00	
Bedford Community Hospital	.....	.....	6,000.00	8,000.00	
Belvedere General Hospital, Pittsburgh	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,400.00	7,000.00	
Berwick Hospital	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	26,000.00	
Black, F. W. Memorial Hospital, Lewistown	12,000.00	13,800.00	16,000.00	15,000.00	
Blair, J. C. Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon	40,000.00	48,000.00	60,000.00	66,000.00	
Bloomsburg Hospital	46,000.00	52,000.00	56,400.00	58,000.00	
Braddock General Hospital	56,000.00	62,000.00	67,600.00	70,000.00	
Bradford Hospital	42,000.00	49,000.00	58,000.00	68,000.00	
Brookville Hospital	22,000.00	24,000.00	27,000.00	36,000.00	
Brownsville General Hospital	38,000.00	38,000.00	40,000.00	22,000.00	
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr	90,000.00	102,000.00	110,000.00	120,000.00	
Butler County Memorial Hospital	44,000.00	54,000.00	62,600.00	70,000.00	
Canonsburg General Hospital	22,500.00	23,000.00	25,000.00	14,000.00	
Carbondale General Hospital Association	35,000.00	42,000.00	46,000.00	54,000.00	
Carlisle Hospital	38,000.00	44,000.00	49,600.00	51,600.00	
Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,000.00	43,000.00	
Chambersburg Hospital	28,000.00	32,600.00	48,000.00	52,000.00	
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	35,000.00	40,000.00	43,000.00	35,000.00	
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	80,000.00	92,000.00	102,000.00	108,000.00	

† See Detail on pages following.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
SUBSIDIES—(Continued)					
Chester Hospital, City of Chester	$ 120,000.00	$ 136,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 156,000.00	
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	36,500.00	42,000.00	46,000.00	47,600.00	
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	36,000.00	38,000.00	42,000.00	56,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	130,000.00	148,000.00	162,000.00	162,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	137,000.00	156,000.00	166,000.00	170,000.00	
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	54,000.00	64,000.00	70,000.00	.....	
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	50,600.00	59,000.00	62,600.00	58,000.00	
Clearfield Hospital	60,000.00	66,000.00	72,000.00	75,000.00	
Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital Coatesville	.....	7,500.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	
Coatesville Hospital	58,000.00	66,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	16,000.00	18,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	22,000.00	28,000.00	40,000.00	42,000.00	
Community Hospital, Kane	11,000.00	12,000.00	13,600.00	10,600.00	
Community General Hospital, Reading	90,000.00	102,000.00	112,000.00	106,000.00	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	154,000.00	172,000.00	188,000.00	192,000.00	
Corry Hospital Association	12,600.00	13,000.00	14,600.00	18,000.00	
Crozier, J. Lewis Hospital, Chester	7,500.00	11,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Delaware County Hospital	26,000.00	28,600.00	30,000.00	32,000.00	
Devitt's Camp Inc. for Treatment of Tuberculosis	.....	.....	5,000.00	14,000.00	
Eagleville Sanatorium	174,000.00	196,000.00	212,000.00	240,000.00	
Easton Hospital	94,000.00	106,000.00	115,000.00	116,000.00	
Einstein Medical Center—Northern Division Philadelphia (Former Jewish Hospital)	.....	.....	.....	80,000.00	
Einstein Medical Center—Southern Division Philadelphia (Former Mount Sinai Hospital)	.....	.....	.....	190,000.00	
Einstein Medical Center—Eastern Division Philadelphia (Former Northern Liberties Hospital)	.....	.....	.....	42,000.00	
Elizabeth Steel Magee, Pittsburgh	152,000.00	175,000.00	194,000.00	212,000.00	
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	19,100.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	
Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City	13,600.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	
Elm Terrace Hospital, Lansdale	6,400.00	6,400.00	7,600.00	.....	
Ephrata Community Hospital	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	
Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	186,000.00	
Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg	.....	5,000.00	8,000.00	10,600.00	
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburg	32,000.00	38,000.00	42,000.00	48,000.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommneded by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Frankfort Hospital, Philadelphia	$ 87,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 108,000.00	$ 60,000.00	
Franklin City Hospital	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,800.00	33,000.00	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia	38,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Frick, Henry Clay Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	22,000.00	26,000.00	31,600.00	32,000.00	
Fulton County Medical Centre	.....	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00	
Geisinger, Geo. F. Memorial Hospital Danville	82,000.00	95,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
General Hospital of Monroe County	30,000.00	36,000.00	42,000.00	52,000.00	
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	250,000.00	295,000.00	318,000.00	312,000.00	
Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital Lehighton	.....	.....	6,000.00	7,000.00	
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	76,000.00	88,000.00	94,000.00	96,000.00	
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	20,000.00	23,400.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	
Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg	25,000.00	29,000.00	36,000.00	37,000.00	
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	9,000.00	10,400.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	
Grove City Hospital	4,000.00	5,600.00	9,000.00	8,000.00	
Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia	284,000.00	336,000.00	380,000.00	420,000.00	
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	68,000.00	76,000.00	84,000.00	96,000.00	
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	152,000.00	178,000.00	190,000.00	188,000.00	
Hanover General Hospital, Hanover	22,400.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	29,000.00	
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	154,000.00	180,000.00	214,000.00	240,000.00	
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	87,000.00	102,000.00	152,000.00	164,000.00	
Homestead Hospital	58,000.00	68,000.00	74,000.00	76,000.00	
Indiana Hospital	66,000.00	74,000.00	80,000.00	82,000.00	
Jamison Memorial Hospital Association, New Castle	26,000.00	31,600.00	36,000.00	45,000.00	
Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	416,000.00	484,000.00	530,000.00	580,000.00	
Jefferson Hospital (Barton Clinic—T B)	20,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	36,000.00	
Jersey Shore Hospital	8,000.00	9,600.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	
Kane Summit Hospital Association	7,500.00	8,000.00	8,600.00	7,500.00	
Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society, Rossmere	71,500.00	82,000.00	88,600.00	94,000.00	
Lancaster General Hospital	108,000.00	125,000.00	145,000.00	148,000.00	
Lancaster Heart Association	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	
Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital Association	4,000.00	4,500.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	60,000.00	68,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00	
Latrobe Hospital	36,000.00	44,000.00	56,000.00	64,000.00	
Lee Homeopathic Hospital, Johnstown	32,000.00	36,000.00	40,000.00	42,000.00	
Lewistown Hospital	86,000.00	98,000.00	108,000.00	112,000.00	
Lock Haven Hospital	54,000.00	64,000.00	74,000.00	70,000.00	
Lying-In Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	88,000.00	96,000.00	102,000.00	94,000.00	
Maple Avenue Hospital, DuBois	23,000.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	30,000.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	$ 45,000.00	$ 50,800.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 49,600.00	
McKeesport Hospital	120,000.00	138,000.00	152,000.00	120,000.00	
Meadville City Hospital	38,000.00	45,000.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City	15,000.00	16,800.00	18,000.00	12,000.00	
Memorial Hospital of Chester County	39,000.00	43,000.00	47,000.00	56,000.00	
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia	48,000.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	
Memorial Hospital of Pottstown	20,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	26,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	46,000.00	54,000.00	62,000.00	74,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	108,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Mercy-Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	166,000.00	180,000.00	190,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	124,000.00	137,000.00	148,000.00	158,000.00	
Meyersdale Community Hospital	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely	40,000.00	45,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	
Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Pottsville	40,000.00	48,000.00	66,000.00	66,000.00	
Miner's Hospital of Northern Cambria	68,000.00	78,800.00	88,000.00	88,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	114,000.00	135,000.00	148,000.00	176,000.00	
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	58,000.00	68,000.00	77,000.00	86,000.00	
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	164,000.00	184,000.00	198,000.00	#	
Muncy Valley Hospital	.....	.....	4,000.00	4,500.00	
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Spring	39,600.00	45,000.00	49,600.00	48,000.00	
Northern Liberties Hospital	28,000.00	32,400.00	36,000.00	#	
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	42,000.00	49,000.00	52,000.00	51,400.00	
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	26,400.00	30,600.00	36,000.00	56,000.00	
North Penn Hospital, Lansdale	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	
Oakburne Colony Hospital	64,000.00	74,000.00	82,000.00	110,000.00	
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	28,600.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	31,000.00	
Oil City Hospital	$ 32,000.00	$ 38,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 54,000.00	
Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia (48th & Spruce Sts.)	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	
Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia (20th & Susquehanna Sts.)	.....	.....	60,000.00	22,000.00	
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	190,000.00	218,000.00	236,000.00	228,000.00	
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	64,000.00	67,600.00	70,000.00	68,000.00	
Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia (Contributors)	256,000.00	292,000.00	316,000.00	334,000.00	
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Hospital	10,000.00	12,000.00	13,600.00	.....	
Phoenixville Hospital	24,000.00	28,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	98,000.00	116,000.00	132,000.00	160,000.00	
Pittston Hospital Association	75,000.00	80,000,00	88,000.00	90,000.00	
Port Allegany Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	
Potter County Memorial Hospital, Coudersport	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,600.00	10,600.00	
Pottstown Hospital	34,000.00	39,000.00	42,800.00	48,000.00	

See Einstein Medical Center.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED—Continued					
Pottsville Hospital	$ 120,000.00	$ 138,000.00	$ 148,000.00	$ 166,000.00	
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	82,000.00	98,000.00	120,000.00	160,000.00	
Providence Hospital	18,800.00	22,000.00	27,000.00	32,000.00	
Quakertown Hospital Association	14,600.00	17,000.00	22,000.00	23,200.00	
Reading Hospital	160,000.00	184,000.00	200,000.00	204,000.00	
Renovo Hospital	12,800.00	14,800.00	18,000.00	19,600.00	
Rochester General Hospital	42,000.00	62,000.00	64,800.00	65,000.00	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Phila.	114,000.00	134,000.00	146,000.00	170,000.00	
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia.	92,000.00	102,000.00	120,000.00	140,000.00	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	224,000.00	260,000.00	278,000.00	290,000.00	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	69,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	92,000.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale	35,000.00	42,000.00	47,600.00	54,000.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading	.....	60,000.00	90,000.00	98,000.00	
Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem	144,000.00	168,000.00	184,000.00	184,000.00	
Saint Luke's and Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia	126,000.00	146,000.00	150,000.00	120,000.00	**The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals**
Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	134,000.00	156,000.00	186,000.00	192,000.00	
Sewickley Hospital	30,000.00	32,600.00	36,800.00	36,000.00	
Shady Side Hospital	117,000.00	136,000.00	145,000.00	135,000.00	
Sharon General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	82,000.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, Wellsboro	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Somerset Community Hospital	28,400.00	34,000.00	35,000.00	36,000.00	
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	96,000.00	114,000.00	134,000.00	148,000.00	
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	48,000.00	55,600.00	60,000.00	54,000.00	
Stetson Hospital, Phila	18,600.00	22,600.00	24,600.00	18,000.00	
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	24,000.00	26,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	
Sunbury Community Hospital	49,000.00	56,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	
Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor	47,600.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	64,000.00	
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	29,000.00	32,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia	230,000.00	275,000.00	400,000.00	480,000.00	
Titusville Hospital	11,600.00	13,600.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	
Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh	120,000.00	138,000.00	152,000.00	168,000.00	
Tyler Memorial Hospital, Meshoppen	.....	4,000.00	5,600.00	8,000.00	
Uniontown Hospital	100,000.00	116,000.00	122,000.00	120,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital	376,000.00	428,000.00	448,000.00	464,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital	232,000.00	264,000.00	276,000.00	268,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania—Episcopal Hospital	.....	150,000.00	180,000.00	†	
Warne, Lemos B., Hospital and Clinic, Inc., Pottsville.	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	
Warner, Annie M., Hospital, Gettysburg	14,000.00	16,800.00	26,000.00	24,600.00	

† See Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED—Continued					
Warren General Hospital	$ 42,000.00	$ 49,000.00	$ 52,000.00	$ 48,000.00	
Washington Hospital	66,000.00	77,000.00	86,000.00	88,000.00	
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	10,000.00	11,600.00	13,000.00	18,000.00	
Waynesboro Hospital	22,000.00	26,000.00	29,600.00	26,000.00	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pgh.	206,000.00	246,000.00	266,000.00	260,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	79,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	90,000.00	
West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	84,000.00	94,000.00	102,000.00	96,000.00	
West Side Osteopathic Hospital of York, Pennsylvania	.....	.....	4,000.00	2,000.00	
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital	230,000.00	274,000.00	306,000.00	320,000.00	
Williamsport Hospital	142,000.00	166,000.00	184,000.00	196,000.00	
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	134,000.00	156,000.00	170,000.00	172,000.00	
Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	95,000.00	110,000.00	.....	.....	
Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	92,000.00	106,000.00	116,000.00	96,000.00	
Women's Hospital, Pittsburgh	$ 12,800.00	$ 15,600.00	$ 22,000.00	$ 28,000.00	
Women's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	100,000.00	118,000.00	126,000.00	110,000.00	
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	68,000.00	76,600.00	84,000.00	89,600.00	
York Hospital	142,000.00	168,000.00	187,000.00	190,000.00	
Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children	30,000.00	36,000.00	40,000.00	56,000.00	
TOTAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED	$ 12,262,000.00	$ 14,365,600.00	$ 15,993,200.00	$ 16,772,400.00	$ 24,000,000.00
HOMES—STATE AIDED					
Aged, Colored, Women's Home, Williamsport	$ 825.00	$ 825.00	$ 825.00	$ 825.00	
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	
Almira Home, New Castle	7,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	5,600.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Benevolent Home Association for Children, Pottsville	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,000.00	
Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	13,800.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00	
Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	58,000.00	64,000.00	68,000.00	68,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	24,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	
Children's Home of Bradford	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	4,200.00	
Children's Home of Easton	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	9,000.00	
Children's Home of York	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	6,800.00	
Children's Home of Bethlehem and Allentown	6,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	
Children's Home, Harrisburg	16,000.00	17,600.00	18,500.00	19,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Children's Home of Reading	$ 1,400.00	$ 1,600.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	
Christian Home of Johnstown	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Colored Children's Bureau, Philadelphia	10,500.00	12,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	
Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	2,400.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	
Curtis Home for Girls, Pittsburgh	5,600.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	6,600.00	
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	
Florence Crittendon Home, Erie	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Florence Crittendon Home, Philadelphia	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,200.00	
Florence Crittendon Home, Williamsport	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Friend's Home for Children, Secane, Delaware County	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,000.00	
Friendship House, Scranton	9,500.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	
George Jr. Republic of Western Pennsylvania	18,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	5,600.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,500.00	
Home for Aged Infirm Women, Easton	6,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	
Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	
Home for Veterans of G.A.R. and Wives, Philadelphia	16,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	4,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	21,000.00	23,000.00	26,000.00	27,000.00	
Ladies G.A.R. Home, Swissvale	23,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
Margaret Henry Children's Home, New Castle	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	.....	
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged	6,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	4,000.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	20,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00	26,500.00	
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	3,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Penna. Memorial Home, Brookville	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	
Penna. Association for Blind, Harrisburg	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	
Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,000.00	30,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	$ 14,000.00	$ 14,000.00	$ 14,600.00	$ 16,000.00	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless ..	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie ..	10,500.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Seaman's Church Institute, Phila.	16,800.00	18,600.00	21,000.00	22,000.00	**The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total**
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	7,500.00	8,500.00	9,500.00	12,000.00	
Termon Avenue Home for Children, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	
Tilden Home for Aged Couples, Phila.	2,000.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia	4,500.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	9,400.00	11,500.00	13,500.00	14,000.00	
Williamsport Home	10,500.00	11,500.00	12,000.00	12,600.00	
York County Blind Center ..	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Zoar Home for Mothers, Babies, and Convalescents of Allison Park, Allegheny County	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	
TOTAL HOMES—STATE AIDED	$ 519,275.00	$ 576,825.00	$ 623,925.00	$ 648,625.00	**$ 750,000.00**

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
State Civil Service Commission	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	**$ 100,000.00**
General State Authority—Advancement	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00	40,430.00	**40,430.00**
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	**6,000.00**
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Commission on Delaware Basin (Incodel)	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**60,000.00**
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	**60,000.00**
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,600.00	**1,600.00**
Public School Building Authority—Administration	†	600,000.00	650,000.00	800,000.00	**856,000.00**
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	**32,000.00**
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	9,385.00	.....	.....
Delaware River Joint Commission	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Tax Equalization Board	500,000.00	550,000.00	500,000.00	526,000.00	**650,000.00**
Commission for Observance of 175th Anniversary-Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Paoli Memorial Association	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Total	$ 780,200.00	$ 3,488,870.00	$ 1,569,085.00	$ 1,661,030.00	**$ 1,836,030.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Port of Philadelphia	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	**$ 200,000.00**
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	**600.00**
Harrisburg Fire Companies	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Jr. Republic Association-Buildings	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 246,600.00	$ 245,600.00	$ 255,600.00	$ 205,600.00	**$ 205,600.00**
TOTAL—Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 1,026,800.00	$ 3,734,470.00	$ 1,824,685.00	$ 1,866,630.00	**$ 2,041,630.00**

† Appropriation made to Public Instruction this period. See page 19.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,595,000.00	$ 1,853,000.00	**$ 1,920,000.00**

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,028,000.00	**$ 985,000.00**
Reserve for Civil Defense ..	.....	.....	2,845,000.00	.....	**.... .....**
TOTAL—State Council of Civil Defense	.....	.....	$ 4,045,000.00	$ 1,028,000.00	**$ 985,000.00**

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION ‡

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 300,000.00	**$ 300,000.00**

‡ Supported also by Milk Control Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 390,500.00				
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of Historical Sites		$ 620,000.00	$ 706,500.00	$ 798,000.00	$ 774,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	155,000.00				
	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Preserving Historical Documents	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Improvements	50,000.00	40,000.00	.....	30,000.00	40,000.00
Ephrata Cloisters—Maintenance	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	25,000.00	10,000.00
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Warriors Run	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	47,100.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	$ 727,000.00	$ 753,600.00	$ 786,500.00	$ 853,000.00	$ 914,000.00

SENATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries					
Fifty Senators and Extra Compensation to President Pro Tempore	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	132,000.00	180,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00
Officers and Employess—Additional	15,000.00	134,882.50	.....	.....	.....
Returning Officers	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	5,280.00	.....	.....	.....
Two Clerks to President of Senate	.....	.....	12,000.00	13,050.00	13,050.00
Secretary to President	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	8,075.00
Secretary of the Senate	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	19,575.00	19,575.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,312.50	16,312.50
Library Clerk	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,830.00	7,830.00
Secretary to Librarian	4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	6,475.00	6,475.00
Librarian	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	14,137.50	14,137.50
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

SENATE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries—Continued					
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	.....	.....	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,525.00	$ 6,525.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	$ 4,400.00	$ 5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	8,075.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	4,200.00	4,725.00	4,500.00	.....	.....
Janitor	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,310.00	4,310.00
Two Watchmen	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	10,475.00	10,475.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	7,830.00	7,830.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,567.50	4,567.50
Custodians—Senate Chamber	11,200.00	12,320.00	13,800.00	15,042.50	15,042.50
Messenger in Senate Library	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50	4,567.50
Chief Custodian	5,400.00	5,940.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	8,075.00
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	4,800.00	5,600.00	6,090.00	6,090.00
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,400.00	9,800.00	9,800.00
Messenger to Secretary	.....	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50	4,567.50
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	5,600.00	6,090.00	6,090.00
Chief Sergeant At Arms	.....	.....	7,200.00	8,250.00	8,250.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	7,830.00	7,830.00
Assistant to Secretary	.....	.....	.....	7,175.00	7,175.00
Assistant Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	9,625.00	9,625.00
Total Salaries	$ 424,600.00	$ 622,707.50	$ 552,460.00	$ 584,500.00	$ 584,500.00
Mileage					
Fifty Senators	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00
Fifty Senators—Additional	.....	8,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Mileage	$ 22,700.00	$ 30,700.00	$ 25,200.00	$ 22,700.00	$ 22,700.00
Postage					
Fifty Senators	$ 7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk	150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Lieutenant-Governor	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Total Postage	$ 12,300.00	$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00
Contingent Expenses					
Office of Secretary—Recess	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Secretary—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President Pro Tempore—Recess	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00

SENATE (Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Contingent Expenses (Continued)					
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months Ending Nov. 30, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00
Chief Clerk—Additional	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Majority Whip—Additional	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	1,000.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....
Chairman of Majority Caucus—Recess	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Chairman of Majority Caucus—Session	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 43,600.00	$ 69,750.00	$ 55,350.00	$ 57,350.00	$ 57,350.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Incidental Expenses	$ 10,000.00	$ 11,000.00	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expense Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators	120,000.00	120,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 159,575.00	$ 162,075.00	$ 233,575.00	$ 231,575.00	$ 231,575.00
TOTAL—Senate	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 871,385.00	$ 900,925.00	$ 900,925.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries					
Members and Speaker's Extra Compensation	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 631,000.00	**$ 631,000.00**
Payment of Salaries of Deceased Members to Legal Representatives—Additional	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	158,000.00	202,000.00	237,000.00	237,000.00	**237,000.00**
Officers and Employes—Session—Additional	45,000.00	130,145.00	.....	.....	.....
Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	**13,000.00**
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	19,575.00	**19,800.00**
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00	10,875.00	**11,000.00**
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,875.00	**7,000.00**
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Secretary to Chief Clerk	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Clerk to Speaker	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,525.00	**6,600.00**
Secretary to Speaker	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Superintendent of Storerooms	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Two Watchmen	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	10,475.00	**10,600.00**
Chief Custodian	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00	5,237.50	**5,300.00**
Amendment Clerk	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Four Custodians	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	19,140.00	**19,360.00**
Clerk to Secretary	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,525.00	**6,600.00**
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	13,750.00	**14,000.00**
Secretary of House	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	16,312.50	**16,500.00**
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Messenger to Chief Clerk	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50	**4,620.00**
Secretary to Secretary	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00	**8,200.00**
Supply Clerk	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,567.50	**4,620.00**
Compiling Clerk	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,437.50	**9,500.00**
Finance Clerk	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00	8,875.00	**9,000.00**
Library Clerk	.....	.....	6,400.00	6,960.00	**7,040.00**
Total Salaries	$ 974,000.00	$ 1,128,905.00	$ 1,071,200.00	$ 1,095,297.50	**$ 1,098,140.00**
Mileage					
Members	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	**$ 85,000.00**
Members—Additional	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	**4,000.00**
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Total Mileage	$ 92,000.00	$ 107,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 92,000.00	**$ 92,000.00**
Postage					
Members	$ 31,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	**$ 150.00**
Legislative Journal	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	**12,500.00**
Legislative Journal—Additional	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Postage	$ 42,350.00	$ 12,650.00	$ 12,650.00	$ 12,650.00	**$ 12,650.00**
Contingent Expenses					
Speaker—Recess	$ 4,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	**$ 5,000.00**
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Speaker—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS (Continued)					
Contingent Expenses (Continued)					
Office of Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955	$ 19,000.00	$ 19,000.00	$ 19,000.00	$ 19,000.00	$ 19,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954 1956 .	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948 and 1950—Additional	1,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Additional .	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional .	750.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency .	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 54,100.00	$ 77,250.00	$ 68,350.00	$ 69,850.00	$ 69,850.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Incidental Expenses	$ 20,000.00	$ 22,500.00	$ 26,000.00	$ 26,000.00	$ 26,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	2,500.00	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation Committee ...	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives ..	500,000.00	500,000.00	748,800.00	748,800.00	756,000.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 555,550.00	$ 564,750.00	$ 816,050.00	$ 816,050.00	$ 823,250.00
TOTAL—House of Representatives	$ 1,718,000.00	$ 1,890,555.00	$ 2,060,250.00	$ 2,085,847.50	$ 2,095,890.00

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Proof Reading	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	**$ 4,500.00**
Indexing the Legislative Journal	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Legislative Journal	$ 6,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	**$ 4,500.00**

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 130,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 193,500.00	**$ 193,500.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Additional	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Lgeislative Reference Bureau	$ 132,000.00	$ 161,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 193,500.00	**$ 193,500.00**

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Senate and House of Representatives	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	**$ 800.00**
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Expenses of Electoral College	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	**1,000.00**
Joint State Government Commission	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	**425,000.00**
Joint State Government Commission—Deficiency	.....	50,000.00	.....	35,000.00	.....
Local Government Commission	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Inaugural Committee	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Attending Conference of National Association of Legislative Service Agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3,000.00**
TOTAL—Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 324,300.00	$ 348,300.00	$ 334,300.00	$ 367,800.00	**$ 461,800.00**

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS					
Supreme Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 323,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 342,835.00	$ 351,000.00	**$ 351,000.00**
Salary of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	381.79	.....	.....
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	50,400.00	**56,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	65,200.00	65,200.00	74,950.00	67,455.00	**79,300.00**
Salaries and Expenses Eastern District—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**7,000.00**	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	13,100.00	14,600.00	17,100.00	15,390.00	**14,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District—Deficiency	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	35,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	39,600.00	**49,400.00**
Salaries and Expenses Western District—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**9,800.00**	.....
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	**6,600.00**
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency	2,000.00	750.00	1,190.00	**1,000.00**	.....
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers and Expenses	98,096.00	118,825.00	150,000.00	145,662.00	**154,262.00**
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	7,100.00	.....	**6,600.00**	.....
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,500.00	**25,000.00**
Procedural Rules Committee—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**2,500.00**	.....
Portrait of Chief Justice	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	54,000.00	**60,000.00**
Board of Law Examiners—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**6,000.00**	.....
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	54,640.00	51,840.00	**57,600.00**
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**5,760.00**	.....
Total Supreme Court	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 842,346.79	$ 852,757.00	**$ 863,162.00**
Superior Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 295,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 314,835.00	$ 323,000.00	**$ 323,000.00**
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	44,100.00	**49,000.00**
Expenses of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**4,900.00**	.....
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	80,136.00	85,385.00	102,600.00	92,340.00	**115,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**7,500.00**	.....
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,500.00	**17,000.00**
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**1,500.00**	.....
Total Superior Court	$ 436,136.00	$ 444,385.00	$ 481,435.00	$ 486,840.00	**$ 504,000.00**

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS (Continued)					
Court of Common Pleas					
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,663,000.00	$ 3,755,000.00	$ 4,172,925.00	$ 4,551,000.00	$ 4,553,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	71,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses of Traveling Judges	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	130,000.00
Expenses of Traveling Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Payments of Mileage in Divided Judicial Districts	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Total Court of Common Pleas	$ 3,783,000.00	$ 3,885,000.00	$ 4,373,925.00	$ 4,742,000.00	$ 4,744,000.00
Orphan's Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 725,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 793,000.00	$ 883,000.00	$ 885,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,700.00	.....	.....
Municipal Court of Philadelphia—Salaries of Judges	$ 265,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 355,670.00	$ 393,000.00	$ 393,000.00
County Court of Allegheny					
Salaries of Judges	$ 145,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 162,000.00	$ 169,000.00	$ 169,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County—Salary of Judge	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 26,835.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Salaries of Retired Judges	$ 50,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 70,000.00
Salaries of Retired Judges—Deficiency	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of Associate Judges	60,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Salaries of Associate Judges—Deficiency	.....	16,300.00	.....	.....	.....
Mileage of Associate Judges	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total—Miscellaneous	$ 121,000.00	$ 164,300.00	$ 178,000.00	$ 178,000.00	$ 167,000.00
State Reporter					
Salary of State Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and General Expenses	16,900.00	20,640.00	.....	.....	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 36,500.00	$ 45,640.00	†	†	†
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 6,225,532.00	$ 6,424,550.00	$ 7,215,311.79	$ 7,732,597.00	$ 7,753,162.00

† See Supreme Court this period.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
Bonus	$ 2,862,411.98	$ 4,614,637.59	$ 7,600,000.00	**$ 4,500,000.00**
Tax on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	119,175,979.76	128,021,962.58	128,371,500.00	**137,663,000.00**
Tax on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Stock Transfers	34,565,987.62	49,391,927.83	43,890,100.00	**42,705,100.00**
Penalties and Interest on Taxes and Bonus	808,776.54	648,389.90	504,000.00	**456,000.00**
Other Taxes	408,015,079.80	539,182,008.03	612,376,800.00	**516,604,500.00**
Licenses and Fees	11,618,355.76	12,626,722.21	13,053,305.00	**13,600,959.00**
Fines and Penalties	1,577,859.64	2,164,674.72	2,443,925.00	**2,431,370.00**
Miscellaneous Revenue	8,275,501.91	12,917,514.59	16,223,540.00	**17,459,710.00**
Institutional Reimbursements	20,310,538.02	24,793,034.04	28,876,830.00	**28,872,350.00**
Liquor Store Profits	80,000,000.00	87,600,000.00	85,500,000.00	**73,000,000.00**
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$ 687,210,491.03	$ 861,960,871.49	$ 938,840,000.00	**$ 837,292,989.00**
Reimbursement of Advancements to:				
General State Authority	$ 2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Fund	513,080.83	.....	.....	.....
Toll Bridge Fund	12,507.26	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation of Surplus Funds From:				
Manufacturing Fund	1,150,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....
Banking Fund	500,000.00	500,000.00	$ 300,000.00	.....
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS EXCLUDING SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 691,386,079.12	$ 863,460,871.49	$ 939,140,000.00	**$ 837,292,989.00**
Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	$ 154,499,709.38	$ 156,353,669.28	$ 157,190,330.88	†
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	$ 845,885,788.50	$1,019,814,540.77	$1,096,330,330.88	**$ 837,292,989.00**

† Since these receipts are not available for appropriation, and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
BONUS				
Bonus—Domestic	$ 998,080.40	$ 1,780,265.43	$ 1,700,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00
Bonus—Foreign	1,864,331.58	2,834,372.16	5,900,000.00	2,500,000.00
Total Bonus	$ 2,862,411.98	$ 4,614,637.59	$ 7,600,000.00	$ 4,500,000.00
TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS				
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic	$ 73,824,070.22	$ 79,985,734.06	$ 82,000,000.00	$ 89,000,000.00
Capital Stock Taxes—Foreign	30,275,661.76	34,666,635.48	35,750,000.00	38,000,000.00
Tax on Shares—Trust Companies	3,576,707.57	3,073,932.10	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tax on Shares—State Banks	643,761.66	485,677.26	499,000.00	500,000.00
Tax on Shares—National Banks	7,371,824.32	6,648,859.15	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Tax on Stock—Building and Loan Associations	1,025.54	700.88	1,500.00	.....
Loans Tax—Corporation—Domestic	2,981,627.72	2,820,006.66	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Foreign	286,020.82	285,893.70	300,000.00	300,000.00
Loans Tax—Cities, Boroughs and Townships	116,924.73	7,497.57	10,000.00	.....
Loans Tax—Counties	11,488.31	.....	.....	.....
Loans Tax—School Districts	49,543.83	1,885.57	4,000.00	1,000.00
Loans Tax—County Institution Districts	701.36	.....	.....	.....
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	10,438.10	13,206.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations	26,183.82	31,934.15	45,000.00	100,000.00
Total Taxes on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	$ 119,175,979.76	$ 128,021,962.58	$ 128,371,500.00	$ 137,663,000.00
TAXES ON INCOME, RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS, AND STOCK TRANSFERS				
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission	$ 12,040,308.27	$ 13,826,959.43	$ 15,000,000.00	$ 15,000,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Trucks and Buses	.....	4,850,277.08	1,000,000.00	.....
Gross Receipts Tax—Private Bankers	11,965.04	12,532.64	.....	.....
Gross Receipts Tax—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits	119,399.55	136,845.48	125,000.00	80,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Casualty	601,434.58	1,325,830.71	.....	.....
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Marine	14,947.03	8,896.84	.....	.....
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Fire	494,063.01	648,706.07	.....	.....
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Excess Reinsurance	100,206.58	121,293.97	.....	.....
2% Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic Companies	.....	4,068,206.42	.....	.....
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Life	18,599,381.33	20,592,148.06	22,550,000.00	22,500,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Casualty	1,408,527.85	2,882,043.73	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Marine	39,738.37	48,974.07	70,000.00	.....
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Fire	173,353.78	167,094.09	130,000.00	130,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Insurance Brokers	17,657.72	49,044.71	45,000.00	75,000.00
Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies	536,525.36	263,373.68	70,000.00	70,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamp Tax	407,891.26	389,624.15	400,000.00	350,000.00
Miscellaneous	587.89	76.70	100.00	100.00
Total Taxes on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Stock Transfers	$ 34,565,987.62	$ 49,391,927.83	$ 43,890,100.00	$ 42,705,100.00
PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES AND BONUS	$ 808,776.54	$ 648,389.90	$ 504,000.00	$ 456,000.00
TOTAL REGULAR CORPORATION TAXES..	$ 157,413,155.90	$ 182,676,917.90	$ 180,365,600.00	$ 185,324,100.00
OTHER TAXES				
Cigarette Tax	$ 86,139,395.45	$ 89,367,295.44	$ 87,750,000.00	$ 87,750,000.00
Corporate Net Income Tax	154,867,136.18	269,773,526.62	225,400,000.00	220,400,000.00
Corporation Income Tax	.....	1,386,506.53	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission Business	8,789,318.87	10,305,009.39	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST—(Continued)				
Liquor Tax	$ 36,733,666.27	$ 42,843,318.70	$ 42,200,000.00	**$ 41,000,000.00**
Soft Drinks Tax	27,393,442.42	.....	.....	.....
Tax on Legal Documents	884,593.26	896,403.21	900,000.00	**900,000.00**
Malt Beverage Tax	46,278,032.66	45,862,759.97	45,000,000.00	**45,000,000.00**
Realty Transfer Tax	.....	18,513,324.41	31,300,000.00	**31,300,000.00**
Miscellaneous Taxes (Including Delinquent Repealed Taxes)	47,827.35	696,906.95	31,700.00	**20,100,000.00**
Penalties and Interest on Other Taxes	283,425.02	252,679.47	200,500.00	**400,000.00**
1% Sales and Use Tax	.....	.....	100,000,000.00	.....
Inheritance Taxes				
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	48,178,701.51	61,249,071.59	64,060,100.00	**55,000,000.00**
Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance Tax	356,378.52	383,349.17	393,200.00	**393,200.00**
Direct Inheritance Tax	4,945.23	31,440.28	20,000.00	**20,000.00**
Collateral Inheritance Tax	245,856.61	286,125.45	3,841,300.00	**3,841,300.00**
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer Direct, and Collateral Inheritance Taxes and Estate Tax	*2,187,639.55	*2,665,709.15	*2,720,000.00	***3,500,000.00**
Total Inheritance Taxes	$ 46,598,242.32	$ 59,284,277.34	$ 65,594,600.00	**$ 55,754,500.00**
Total Other Taxes	$ 408,015,079.80	$ 539,182,008.03	$ 612,376,800.00	**$ 516,604,500.00**
TOTAL BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 565,428,235.70	$ 721,858,925.93	$ 792,742,400.00	**$ 701,928,600.00**
LICENSES AND FEES				
Governor's Office—Notary Public Commission Fees	$ 270,875.00	$ 256,450.00	$ 270,875.00	**$ 250,000.00**
Auditor General's Department—Miscellaneous Fees	450.00	300.00	500.00	**300.00**
Department of Agriculture				
Oleomargarine Licenses	87,178.00	113,228.00	120,900.00	**104,900.00**
Feeding Stuffs Licenses and Analysis Fees	116,932.00	119,283.00	121,550.00	**119,850.00**
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	91,350.00	106,100.00	102,600.00	**111,550.00**
Fertilizer Licenses	41,755.00	45,685.00	43,920.00	**47,800.00**
Farm Product Inspection Fees	75,656.90	84,461.19	76,500.00	**74,000.00**
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	31,900.00	18,875.00	21,700.00	**17,300.00**
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	10,792.00	10,685.00	11,140.00	**11,450.00**
Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees	3,370.00	3,355.00	3,460.00	**3,730.00**
Egg Opening Licenses	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	**1,800.00**
Seed Testing and Certification	3,231.89	22,282.50	22,820.00	**21,770.00**
Egg Laying Contest Fees	4,760.00	3,760.00	3,240.00	**5,940.00**
Bakery Licenses	45,950.00	44,785.00	46,935.00	**47,300.00**
Ice Cream Licenses	47,870.00	54,240.00	51,570.00	**61,390.00**
Egg Inspection Licenses	198.00	222.00	225.00	**220.00**
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	19,935.00	19,984.00	20,220.00	**19,800.00**
Farm Produce Dealers Licenses	2,555.00	2,335.00	2,100.00	**2,200.00**
Rendering Plant Licenses	1,030.00	1,450.00	1,520.00	**17,290.00**
Abattoir Licenses	47,550.00	48,030.00	48,390.00	**52,000.00**
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	**1,360.00**
Automatic Milk Dispensing Machines Licenses	.....	2,900.00	5,000.00	**9,940.00**
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	40.00	20.00	20.00	**1,100.00**
Department of Banking				
Investment Licenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	**100.00**
Security Dealers' Application Fees	10,090.00	11,510.00	11,000.00	**11,400.00**
Security Dealers' Registration Fees	38,960.00	65,670.00	64,000.00	**64,000.00**
Security Salesmen Application Fees	16,040.00	16,260.00	16,000.00	**16,000.00**
Security Salesmen Registration Fees	60,490.00	93,480.00	92,000.00	**94,000.00**
Certified Copy Fees	22.75	81.50	120.00	**30.00**
Investment Advisers Application Fees	1,510.00	1,390.00	1,300.00	**1,400.00**
Investment Advisers Registration Fees	5,740.00	8,150.00	8,000.00	**8,200.00**
Investment Solicitors Application Fees	610.00	570.00	500.00	**600.00**
Investment Solicitors Registration Fees	1,190.00	1,620.00	1,500.00	**1,500.00**
Duplicate Registration Certificates	1,090.00	1,560.00	1,000.00	**700.00**
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	20,000.00	**19,170.00**

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
LICENSES AND FEES—(Continued)				
Department of Forests and Waters				
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	$ 25,292.14	$ 13,626.14	$ 27,000.00	$ 27,000.00
Dams and Encroachment Fees	22,367.02	40,233.74	26,600.00	15,000.00
Navigation Commission Filing Fees	302.50	525.50	600.00	600.00
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Health				
Vital Statistics Fees	408,072.63	519,875.76	520,000.00	525,000.00
Bathing Place Licenses	770.00	770.00	700.00	1,200.00
Approved Inspectors Certificate and Registration Fees	5,400.00	5,445.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
State Board of Undertakers' Fees	85,080.00	74,928.00	73,000.00	76,000.00
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	49,845.00	48,475.00	47,000.00	45,000.00
Restaurant Licenses	18,677.06	17,980.60	18,000.00	18,000.00
Application Fees—Biochemical and Biological Laboratory Act	.....	2,950.00	4,000.00	.....
Insurance Department				
Agents' Licenses	553,036.88	705,800.52	701,580.00	721,680.00
Brokers' Licenses	283,886.39	281,175.80	323,000.00	381,185.00
Examination Fees and Expenses	503,812.01	590,358.51	586,000.00	658,940.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	102,382.29	202,562.44	196,000.00	120,000.00
Filing of Statements and Charter Fees	39,469.03	39,204.89	36,500.00	42,500.00
Company, Association and Exchange Licenses	9,536.00	10,960.77	10,000.00	12,918.00
Public Adjusters' Licenses	5,577.07	6,106.30	5,800.00	6,150.00
Certified Copies and Certificate Fees	24,977.90	28,912.10	28,500.00	27,567.00
Service of Process Fees	610.00	588.00	600.00	550.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	17,443.80	21,199.77	24,000.00	37,294.00
Department of Internal Affairs				
Land Office Fees	2,911.25	3,556.50	2,600.00	2,800.00
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	56,542.05	37,309.30	40,000.00	40,000.00
Weighmasters' Licenses	34,295.00	32,197.50	32,440.00	30,000.00
Miscellaneous Fees	70.35	65.00	.....	.....
Department of Justice				
Attorney and Litigation Fees	3,998.81	5,746.94	1,500.00	1,500.00
Board of Pardon Fees	20,668.31	33,586.35	42,000.00	37,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry				
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	216,610.00	219,020.00	222,000.00	285,000.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	351,758.48	360,877.34	364,400.00	425,000.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	202,958.50	201,767.50	204,000.00	244,000.00
Employment Agents' Licenses	73,600.00	75,630.00	73,200.00	100,000.00
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	38,016.00	35,249.00	36,000.00	45,000.00
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	16,285.00	16,375.00	18,000.00	15,000.00
Approval of Building Plan Fees	93,689.00	78,473.00	72,000.00	105,000.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	21,480.00	21,862.50	21,600.00	31,000.00
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	29,000.00	27,075.00	25,200.00	32,000.00
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	20,700.00	19,700.00	21,600.00	23,000.00
Employment Agents Registration Fees	1,011.00	2,030.00	2,000.00	3,200.00
Liquified Petroleum Gas Registration Fees	.....	.....	.....	57,000.00
Department of Mines				
Examination and Certificate Fees	16,624.50	10,495.00	15,200.00	10,000.00
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	5,955.00	2,127.50	5,900.00	4,000.00
Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees	5,600.00	4,487.00	4,500.00	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Department of Public Instruction				
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees	96,531.25	99,065.50	96,000.00	100,000.00
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	77,910.00	89,703.00	90,000.00	102,000.00
State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees	47,618.00	52,552.00	51,000.00	53,500.00
State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees	27,306.00	27,385.00	27,000.00	28,000.00
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees	11,462.00	16,907.00	15,000.00	21,000.00
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board Fees	2,530.00	2,610.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses Fees	207,136.00	236,129.00	230,000.00	242,000.00
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	9,076.00	9,880.00	9,000.00	10,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
LICENSES AND FEES—(Continued)				
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants Fees	$ 62,634.00	$ 59,152.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 55,000.00
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	23,917.00	15,343.00	17,250.00	22,000.00
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers' Fees	56,822.10	85,195.00	70,000.00	105,000.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees	165,617.00	180,880.00	170,000.00	185,000.00
Barber Registration and Examination Fees	106,823.00	99,798.00	100,000.00	99,000.00
Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees	312,750.10	299,700.00	300,000.00	302,000.00
Motion Picture Examination Fees	354,704.00	383,479.25	385,000.00	310,000.00
State Library and Museum Fees	28.80	37.20	100.00	.....
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	100.00	80.00	60.00	70.00
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	7,226.00	7,036.00	32,700.00	38,500.00
Licensing Private Schools (Trade)	159,092.50	100,070.00	100,400.00	50,000.00
Fees for Licensing Business Schools	10,565.00	10,020.00	9,375.00	9,250.00
Fees for Licensing Correspondence Schools	3,080.00	2,570.00	2,660.00	4,000.00
Fees for Licensing Private Schools	22,220.00	16,255.00	16,525.00	16,000.00
Solicitation Fees	.....	11,200.00	9,000.00	8,720.00
Chiropractic Examination and Registration Fees	.....	7,740.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Fees for Licensing Driver Training	.....	.....	.....	6,475.00
Miscellaneous Fees	28,800.00	30,676.36	.....	.....
Public Utility Commission				
Filing and Copy Fees	50,474.06	43,780.10	45,000.00	43,000.00
Testing Fees	25,108.00	24,158.00	24,000.00	25,000.00
Special Assessment Fees	119,694.80	87,530.29	124,900.00	57,000.00
General Assessment Fees	2,357,479.81	2,610,743.75	2,949,000.00	3,205,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	41,980.00	34,310.00	40,000.00	30,000.00
Dog Licenses	1,880,326.90	2,056,249.00	2,100,000.00	2,100,000.00
Cigarette Permit Fees	222,984.00	221,260.50	215,000.00	225,000.00
Certificate and Copy Fees	6,952.50	7,041.68	6,000.00	6,000.00
Bond Filing Fees	1,350.00	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Department of State				
Commission and Filing Fees	652,483.43	683,792.12	665,000.00	665,000.00
Recorders of Deeds Fees	28,456.00	33,317.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Department of Welfare				
Solicitation Fees	12,580.00	1,730.00	.....	.....
Maternity Hospital Licenses	90.00	45.00	60.00	60.00
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	11,430.00	12,420.00	12,300.00	9,810.00
Infant Boarding House Licenses	1,165.00	1,045.00	800.00	780.00
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	1,320.00	2,730.00	4,800.00	4,950.00
Commercial Boarding Houses for Aged	.....	1,275.00	1,000.00	2,870.00
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 11,618,355.76	$ 12,626,722.21	$ 13,053,305.00	$ 13,600,959.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Department of Agriculture				
General Food Fines	$ 11,790.00	$ 13,010.00	$ 13,000.00	$ 9,220.00
Feeding Stuffs Fines	675.00	3,050.00	2,100.00	1,600.00
Carbonated Beverage Fines	2,635.00	2,000.00	3,750.00	3,010.00
Sausage Fines	9,070.00	13,990.00	16,750.00	11,740.00
Milk Fines	75.00	25.00	75.00	300.00
Milk Container Fines	.....	4.75	.....	.....
Egg Fines	515.00	1,195.00	1,200.00	1,500.00
Fertilizer Fines	725.00	900.00	575.00	1,000.00
Butter Fines	550.00	1,700.00	1,650.00	820.00
Meat Hygiene Fines	1,210.00	1,685.00	525.00	2,460.00
Oleomargarine Fines	1,500.00	2,810.00	1,350.00	1,820.00
Plant Pest Act Fines	210.00	.....	170.00	.....

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
FINES AND PENALTIES—(Continued)				
Bakery Act Fines	$ 775.00	$ 525.00	$ 550.00	$ 700.00
Cold Storage Fines	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Potato Fines	2,775.00	9,022.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Pennsylvania Seed Act Fines	.....	.....	.....	65.00
Miscellaneous Fines	4,279.75	6,140.00	6,075.00	7,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Miscellaneous Fines—Commissioners of Navigation	35.00	51.00	.....	.....
Department of Health				
Milk Supply Fines	380.00	220.00	125.00	125.00
Miscellaneous Fines	1,562.50	1,339.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Insurance Department				
Miscellaneous Fines	1,980.25	5,341.63	4,000.00	4,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry				
Female Labor Law Fines	190.00	345.00	480.00	50.00
Minor Labor Law Fines	545.00	945.00	960.00	500.00
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	435.00	160.00	240.00	100.00
Factory Act Fines	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Bedding and Upholstery Fines	550.00	750.00	240.00	2,000.00
Boiler Inspection Fines	130.00	645.00	480.00	300.00
Elevator Inspection Fines	425.50	790.00	600.00	400.00
General Department Act Fines	125.00	.....	.....	100.00
Miscellaneous Fines	150.00	143.50	120.00	800.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Court-Martial Fines	9,963.93	3,738.63	4,000.00	4,000.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Motion Picture Law Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional Licensing Fines	4,007.50	3,505.50	3,000.00	2,000.00
Public Utility Commission				
Violation of Order Fines	14,346.25	19,034.25	11,600.00	14,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Dog Law Fines	40,348.50	61,231.97	60,000.00	53,360.00
Registered Container Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sabbath Breaking Fines	270.00	172.00	210.00	200.00
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	425.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
Boxing and Wrestling Fines	2,482.95	1,895.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Motor Law Fines	1,451,653.51	2,004,378.64	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
Cigarette Fines	11,044.00	3,462.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Fines	.....	319.85	.....	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 1,577,859.64	$ 2,164,674.72	$ 2,443,925.00	$ 2,431,370.00
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Department of the Auditor General				
Allocation of Audit Costs	$ 347,893.01	$ 382,193.10	$ 550,000.00	$ 518,400.00
Treasury Department				
Interest on Deposits	790,585.33	430,425.40	450,000.00	500,000.00
Allocation of Treasury Costs	255,258.93	323,562.77	300,000.00	350,000.00
Interest on Investments	1,337,269.73	1,699,847.52	1,700,000.00	1,500,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities	39,847.69	25,574.42	55,000.00	20,000.00
Miscellaneous	*14,289.36	8,683.88	20,000.00	20,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Department of Agriculture				
Sale of Surplus Products	$ 27,302.24	$ 24,125.31	$ 25,465.00	$ 24,200.00
Recovered Damages—Dog Law	244.85	579.40	140.00	500.00
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Banking				
Miscellaneous	16,595.00	23,065.00	15,000.00	20,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Sale of Wood Products	7,496.56	13,885.59	40,000.00	.....
Stumpage	52,504.76	333,256.37	360,000.00	$ 180,000.00
Minerals	628,224.57	1,210,615.67	7,146,000.00	10,000,000.00
Camp Leases	84,374.16	105,248.20	104,800.00	112,000.00
Water Leases	23,453.26	23,631.45	26,600.00	24,000.00
Rights-of-Way	50,567.32	100,014.46	154,000.00	64,000.00
Housing Rents	450,496.33	193,123.76	134,300.00	156,000.00
Ground Rents	86,841.00	1,885,604.99	1,850,000.00	800,000.00
Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires	47,255.07	37,634.68	26,000.00	36,000.00
Sale of Seedlings	222,767.58	248,482.05	136,000.00	200,000.00
Rental of Telephone Lines	1,783.43	1,639.82	2,000.00	1,600.00
Pymatuning Revenue	32,825.42	.....	.....	.....
Concession Leases	45,914.79	105,118.23	112,000.00	136,000.00
Miscellaneous	36,991.97	82,772.73	79,000.00	72,000.00
Recovered Damages	1,318.40	1,919.27	1,000.00	1,000.00
Desilting Schuylkill River Project	19,428.89	68,559.78	27,600.00	28,000.00
Dam and Enroachment Fees	.....	.....	.....	32,000.00
Limited Power Permits	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
Department of Health				
Borough Refunds	1,114.45	1,202.95	1,000.00	900.00
Vital Statistics Transcripts—Federal Government	26,071.77	13,846.70	21,000.00	950.00
Miscellaneous	16,907.88	16,485.72	15,000.00	14,000.00
Department of Justice				
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Labor and Industry				
Miscellaneous	4.86	10.50	70.00	100.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Sale of Surplus Products	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	94.00	100.00	100.00
Department of Mines				
Miscellaneous	148.63	98.20	110.00	110.00
Department of Property and Supplies				
Sale of Publications	30,037.06	28,530.75	25,000.00	30,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	171,064.81	154,668.18	150,000.00	100,000.00
Sale of Documents and Waste Paper	6,450.29	6,572.13	10,000.00	2,400.00
Rental of State Property	30,585.05	30,092.09	25,870.00	28,000.00
Mileage of State Automobiles	193,405.73	202,299.04	185,200.00	186,670.00
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	7,143.55	1,400.00	2,000.00	.....
Allocation of Property Costs	378,705.14	435,808.64	435,800.00	347,420.00
Sale of State Property	33,871.00	2,677,607.09	.....	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	86,245.05	110,287.57	83,300.00	109,850.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Miscellaneous	572.20	917.96	1,000.00	1,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Escheats	2,040,806.85	1,374,924.94	1,350,675.00	1,300,000.00
Reimbursement for Tax Liens	489.97	1,349.10	1,000.00	1,000.00
Waterway Obstruction Rents	1,852.88	361.12	500.00	500.00
Boxing and Wrestling Forfeitures	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Escheat Acts—1937	500,235.11	333,541.84	400,000.00	400,000.00
Miscellaneous	38,663.05	38.12	100.00	100.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Department of State				
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 87.60	$ 3.07	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Police				
Reimbursement for Lost Property	1,266.10	941.40	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Miscellaneous	5.00	5.40	10.00	10.00
Department of Commerce				
Miscellaneous Revenue	244.48	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission				
Miscellaneous Revenue	81.00	119.05	100.00	100.00
Miscellaneous				
Conscience Money	1,536.38	647.85	200.00	200.00
Refunds of Expenditures not credited to Appropriations	111,955.09	196,097.33	200,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 8,275,501.91	$ 12,917,514.59	$ 16,223,540.00	$ 17,459,710.00
INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS				
School for Vocational Education	$ 434.81	$ 290.69	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,326,215.61	3,368,230.16	$ 3,891,035.00	$ 4,081,000.00
Mental Hospitals	6,861,634.53	8,883,795.57	10,333,819.00	10,329,000.00
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	679,981.16	949,038.78	1,315,745.00	1,176,000.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions	10,216,584.06	11,351,365.25	13,156,270.00	13,053,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	56.40	.....	150.00	150.00
County and State-Aided Institutions	53,090.53	51,205.22	44,200.00	44,200.00
Federal Reimbursements (Soldiers' and Sailors' Home)	172,540.92	189,108.37	135,611.00	189,000.00
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS	$ 20,310,538.02	$ 24,793,034.04	$ 28,876,830.00	$ 28,872,350.00
LIQUOR STORE PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 80,000,000.00	$ 87,600,000.00	$ 85,500,000.00	$ 73,000,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$ 687,210,491.03	$ 861,960,871.49	$ 938,840,000.00	$ 837,292,989.00
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS				
Federal Government				
Vocational Education Fund	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 3,040,416.50	$ 2,922,736.00	
Federal Rehabilitation Fund (Welfare)	392,807.04	441,372.06	369,380.21	
Other				
Motor License Fund—Pennsylvania State Police	13,640,000.00	14,250,000.00	15,727,500.00	
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)	165,610.12	.....	.....	
TOTAL	$ 17,323,938.61	$ 17,731,788.56	$ 19,019,616.21	†
RECEIPTS				
Federal Government				
National Forest Revenue Allotment	$ 37,292.06	$ 57,365.91	$ 94,528.02	
Pennsylvania State College	365,980.76	348,919.33	350,000.00	
Headquarters Administration Aid to Dependent Children Old Age Assistance Blind Pensions Administration—Old Age and Aid to Dependent Children	101,436,218.14	100,603,967.12	99,712,000.00	

† Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—(Continued)				
Flood Control Payments	$ 14,833.70	$ 20,787.03	$ 21,505.25	
Allotment for Forest Protection	321,874.68	508,211.84	400,000.00	
Allotment for Forest Nurseries	17,764.40	29,497.34	20,105.00	
Grants—Airport Program	2,321,104.46	1,944,294.93	2,686,824.24	
Airport Project—Harrisburg Airport Federal Contributions	87,696.98	176,270.87	300,000.00	
School Lunch Program	5,413,683.64	6,055,810.00	5,865,720.00	
Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities	389,956.62	262,831.30	293,400.00	
Allotment for Potomac River Watershed	986.54	.....	.....	
Hospital Survey	.....	21,386.73	6,418.09	
School Facilities Survey	.....	175,222.00	56,100.00	
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	177,243.00	358,657.00	287,056.00	
Civil Defense	.....	178,940.96	1,500,000.00	
School Milk Program	.....	.....	2,313,701.00	
State Cooperation in Marketing Service	.....	.....	7,000.00	
Miscellaneous				
Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance—Federal Share	6,975,320.38	7,842,327.25	6,720,000.00	
State Teachers Colleges	10,908,569.13	9,252,233.43	8,999,195.00	
Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance Premiums payable to Police Retirement System	6,439,375.39	8,188,438.10	5,000,000.00	
Boy Scouts Contributions for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	19,655.96	.....	.....	
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	97,423.45	54,429.35	70,000.00	
Liquidation Balances—G.S.A.	1.34	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania State Oral School	25.00	25.00	50.00	
Weightmasters Licenses for Distribution	34,295.00	32,197.50	32,430.00	
Annuity for Right-of-Way	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Pennsylvania State Police Training School Fees	2,040.00	1,200.00	2,640.00	
Rentals of State Armories	590,330.70	445,406.58	564,176.20	
Reimbursements—Civil Service Commission	626,868.38	681,903.79	629,167.71	
Disilting Schuylkill River and Maintenance	2,533.80	.....	.....	
Wm. F. Reinold Trust Fund for Tubercular Patients	6,750.00	7,550.00	6,100.00	
Rentals—Property and Supplies	110,639.13	100,657.05	67,287.60	
Reimbursements for Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	213,464.87	135,033.56	167,099.47	
Area College Tuition	57,846.93	.....	.....	
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	159,958.25	42,485.00	57,355.00	
Reimbursements—Microfilming State Records	10,553.18	24,849.40	86,233.86	
School of Mineral Industries (State College) 50% Contributions	35,000.00	.....	.....	
Donation by A. Atwater Kent, Jr., for Purchase of Antique Museum Items	1,000.00	20,150.00	8,250.00	
Revising the School Curricula	2,816.25	6,531.45	6,604.65	
Matching Contributions—Burning Gob Piles	11,250.00	.....	.....	
Cash Security Deposits—Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act	265,418.65	592,435.94	723,604.02	
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	69,401.52	100,000.00	
Day Care Training Center	.....	.....	24,000.00	
Antique Donations—Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith	.....	.....	1,853.25	
Safe Driving Courses in Schools	.....	.....	210,000.00	
Costs for Examination of Accounts of Authorities	.....	16,289.54	18,055.00	
Rentals from State Warehouse	.....	344,785.68	402,990.00	
Political Sub-Divisions—Civil Defense	.....	1,388.22	296,295.31	
White House Conference on Education	.....	.....	42,970.00	
TOTAL SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 154,499,709.38	$ 156,353,669.28	$ 157,190,330.88	†

† Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

SECTION TWO

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget; Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1949-1953 compared with Estimates for 1953-1957; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

1953 - 1955 BIENNIUM		
Cash Balance (Including Investments), June 1, 1953		$ 56,501,495.16
Actual and Eestimated Revenue (Including $58,500,000.00 Federal Aid for 1953-1955)		445,652,578.72
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND		$ 502,154,073.88
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS		
Appropriations to Departments other than Highways	$ 11,575,941.69	
Appropriations to Department of Highways	36,000,000.00	
Liabilities, June 1, 1953 on Account of Specific Appropriations to Departments other than Highways (Less Actual Lapses of $67,249.09 to March 31, 1955)	169,470.49	
Liabilities, June 1, 1953 on Account of Specific Appropriations to Department of Highways	13,780,713.71	
Allocation to Department of Highways—General Operations	375,000,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue	15,796,149.00	
Allocations to Department of Revenue for 1951-1953 Commitments (less lapse of $487,117.45)	782,142.99	
Allocation to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue	1,095,000.00	
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police	15,727,500.00	
Allocation to Department of Public Instruction for Safe Driving Courses in Schools	1,000,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS		$ 470,926,917.88
1955-1957 BIENNIUM		
Estimated Cash Balance, June 1, 1955		$ 31,227,156.00
Estimated Revenue (Including Federal Aid) for 1955-1957		462,938,500.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1955-1957		$ 494,165,656.00
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED		
Appropriations to Departments other than Highways	$ 5,331,508.00	
Appropriations to Department of Highways	60,300,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Highways—General Operations	486,000,000.00	
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police	18,545,140.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue	16,895,000.00	
Allocations to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue	1,170,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Public Instruction for Safe Driving Courses in Schools	1,000,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM, 1955-1957		$ 589,241,648.00
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED		$ 95,075,992.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements—Road Bonds	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 4,040,000.00	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent ...	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,875.00	10,000.00	.....
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	**$ 10,000.00**
Expense—Printing Road Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Treasury Department	$ 10,247,413.00	$ 9,786,579.79	$ 4,520,741.67	$ 4,070,000.00	**$ 10,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES					
Highway Purchasing Expenses	$ 68,125.00	$ 120,020.00	$ 126,000.00	$ 156,387.00	**$ 153,000.00**
Construction of Office Building for Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Highway Safety	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000.00	.....
Total Department of Property and Supplies	$ 68,125.00	$ 120,020.00	$ 126,000.00	$ 3,156,387.00	**$ 153,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION					
Education—Highway Safety ...	.....	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	**$ 25,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY					
Township of Second Class	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 36,000,000.00	**$ 60,000,000.00**
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00			
Construction of Roadside Rests	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	**300,000.00**
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Department of Highways	$ 21,075,000.00	$ 21,500,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 36,000,000.00	**$ 60,300,000.00**
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission—Salaries and Ex- and Expenses	$ @661,864.65	$ @836,356.32	$ @875,000.00	#	.....
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS					
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission—Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	$ @700,840.69	**$ @913,720.00**
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
State Employes' Retirement Board†					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 510,221.00	$ 969,311.00	**$ 1,129,543.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00	2,604,403.00	**3,050,245.00**
State Police Retirement System	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Total Department of State	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00	$ 3,623,714.00	**$ 4,229,788.00**

@Moneys derived from tax on liquid fuels sold for use in aircraft. (Act 19-A, 1947)
#Transferred to Department of Military Affairs.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Allocation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS—(Continued)					
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS					
Highway Planning Commission	.....	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION					
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway ..	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRITIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS	$ 33,472,113.65	$ 34,002,308.11	$ 37,707,313.67	$ 47,575,941.69	$ 65,631,508.00
ALLOCATIONS					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees	$ 220,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Refunding Highway Maintenance and Construction Contributions	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (State's Share)	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use	.....	400,000.00	500,000.00	820,000.00	900,000.00
Total Treasury Department..	$ 258,000.00	$ 685,000.00	$ 785,000.00	$ 1,095,000.00	$ 1,170,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION					
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools	.....	.....	$ 210,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE					
Appropriation to General Fund	$ †10,000,000.00	$ †13,640,000.00	$ †14,250,000.00	$ †15,727,500.00	$ †18,545,140.00
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of the Bureau of Safety	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 13,600,000.00	$ 15,796,149.00	$ 16,895,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	$ 266,188,202.00	$ 317,000,000.00	$ 323,000,000.00	$ 375,000,000.00	$ 486,000,000.00
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS ..	$ 285,016,185.00	$ 341,987,500.00	$ 351,845,000.00	$ 408,618,649.00	$ 523,610,140.00
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS	$ 318,488,298.65	$ 375,989,808.11	$ 389,552,313.67	$ 456,194,590.69	$ 589,241,648.00

† See General Fund for additional appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1949-1953 Compared With Estimates for 1953-1957

EXPENDED FOR	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	**Estimated 1955-1957**
	1949-1951	1951-1953		
CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION				
State Highways	$ 87,505,884.62	$ 93,843,297.31	$ 115,835,544.00	**$ 161,360,000.00**
Rural Highways	42,188,693.00	42,720,995.22	42,843,649.00	**49,475,000.00**
State Highways in Cities	33,619,972.87	18,348,103.86	18,998,273.00	**21,975,000.00**
Roads in Boroughs	17,604,050.98	19,223,105.24	21,684,742.00	**24,375,000.00**
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	.....	3,850,090.55	10,277,517.00	**14,000,000.00**
Right-of-way	18,750,724.06	28,428,233.55	28,906,465.00	**37,500,000.00**
Reconstruction of Roads	.....	.....	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Total Construction	$ 199,669,325.53	$ 206,413,825.73	$ 238,596,190.00	**$ 308,735,000.00**
RESURFACING	$ 13,367,851.82	$ 17,278,771.64	$ 23,127,258.00	**$ 28,750,000.00**
MAINTENANCE				
State Highways	$ 27,050,764.82	$ 29,847,332.35	$ 30,162,017.00	**$ 40,000,000.00**
Rural Highways	24,009,909.05	26,638,649.69	28,021,432.00	**38,625,000.00**
State Highways in Cities	1,495,228.60	1,541,887.20	2,128,085.00	**2,500,000.00**
Roads in Boroughs	3,305,093.80	3,556,070.65	3,895,215.00	**5,625,000.00**
Flood Repairs	366,802.36	400,465.27	613,773.00	**750,000.00**
Total Maintenance	$ 56,227,798.63	$ 61,984,405.16	$ 64,820,522.00	**$ 87,500,000.00**
SPECIAL WORK	$ 3,057,303.58	$ 4,509,257.08	$ 6,367,716.00	**$ 7,625,000.00**
ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	28,764,619.24	32,917,358.17	38,503,286.00	**49,390,000.00**
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORES	*4,006,378.33	*2,599,518.14	*4,431,880.00	***5,625,000.00**
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED	5,835,414.90	5,045,492.15	8,016,908.00	**9,625,000.00**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 302,915,935.37	$ 325,549,591.79	$ 375,000,000.00	**$ 486,000,000.00**

*Indicates deduction. The total maintenance and operation costs of plant, equipment, and stores are distributed to and included in the various functions for which the equipment and stores are used.

Note: These figures do not include payments from appropriations in specific amounts.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 189,294,789.55	$ 211,743,569.72	$ 236,898,000.00	$ 240,000,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	1,211.54	715.61	1,000.00	400.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	3,081.04	8,886.68	10,000.00	3,000.00
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 189,299,082.13	$ 211,753,172.01	$ 236,909,000.00	$ 240,003,400.00
FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Fuels Use Tax	$ 989,611.25	$ 1,767,074.65	$ 2,200,000.00	$ 2,400,000.00
Fuels Use Tax Penalties	3,053.07	6,488.58	5,000.00	8,000.00
Fuels Use Tax Interest	2,162.55	3,614.09	2,000.00	5,000.00
Filing Fees	3,790.00	1,220.00	2,000.00	100.00
TOTAL FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 998,616.87	$ 1,778,397.32	$ 2,209,000.00	$ 2,413,100.00
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Gross Receipts Tax	$ 26,394.42	$ 320.15	$ 1,000.00	$ 300.00
Gross Receipts Tax Penalties	24.24	132.30	200.00	.....
Gross Receipts Tax Interest	.12	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 26,418.78	$ 452.45	$ 1,200.00	$ 300.00
TOTAL TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 190,324,117.78	$ 213,532,021.78	$ 239,119,200.00	$ 242,416,800.00
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES				
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses	$ 49,997,615.13	$ 54,347,982.08	$ 57,092,778.72	$ 58,000,000.00
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	35,876,438.61	41,682,759.65	40,600,300.00	39,000,000.00
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	2,667,336.65	2,966,042.41	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Tractor Licenses	282,327.48	308,613.56	300,000.00	300,000.00
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	4,579,594.23	5,728,612.50	5,900,000.00	5,500,000.00
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	189,690.03	185,799.76	200,000.00	170,000.00
Manufacturers', Jobbers', and Dealers' Licenses	845,932.00	902,778.75	800,000.00	900,000.00
Operators' Licenses	9,131,844.40	10,651,931.82	† 11,625,000.00	† 11,600,000.00
Certificates of Title Fees	6,412,773.01	6,531,843.37	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Transferring Registration Fees	2,781,564.74	2,942,323.49	3,200,000.00	3,000,000.00
Duplicate Registration Card Fees	37,503.47	41,492.32	35,000.00	40,000.00
Certified Copies of Records Fees	2,096.25	2,077.30	2,000.00	3,000.00
Testing Fees	11,730.00	8,815.00	7,500.00	10,000.00
Uncollectable Check Fees	29,232.00	34,229.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Returned Checks Collected	157,700.15	184,219.69	150,000.00	130,000.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	27,460.24	29,352.68	30,000.00	50,000.00
Dealers Temporary Registration Plates	163,643.25	257,285.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Deduct Returned Checks	* 160,874.97	* 197,255.39	* 150,000.00	* 150,000.00
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 113,033,606.67	$ 126,608,902.99	$ 128,522,578.72	$ 127,383,000.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Liquid Fuels Tax Fines	$ 325.00	$ 351.65	.....	.....
Aeronautics Fines	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	.....	700.00	.....	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 375.00	$ 1,051.65	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Interest on Deposits—Motor License Fund	$ 390,482.81	$ 255,786.35	$ 100,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Interest on Deposits—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	16,427.33	18,374.53	10,000.00	15,000.00
Interest on Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	2,278.63	3,985.56	46,000.00	40,000.00

* Indicates deduction.

† This item includes revenue from extra $2.00 fee for learner's permits—available for Safe Driving Courses (Act 499—1951). $1,000,000.00 of these funds have been allocated for this purpose in the Biennium.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Premium on Sale of Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	$ 892.38	$ 23,457.55	.....	.....
Interest on Overdue Accounts	111.59	219.03	.....	.....
Highway Encroachment Permits	1,034,152.70	1,273,423.89	$ 1,500,000.00	**1,400,000.00**
Highway Bridges Income	35,731.22	29,531.92	40,000.00	**40,000.00**
Rentals of State Equipment	3,518.23	5,917.60	5,000.00	**2,000.00**
Rentals of State Property	96,072.28	113,278.10	75,600.00	**175,600.00**
Sale of Maps and Plans	59,499.71	68,143.77	80,000.00	**114,000.00**
Contract Deposit Forfeitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds	.....	600.00	.....	.....
Certified Copies	37.05	73.20	200.00	**100.00**
Sale of Unserviceable Property	177,178.00	251,113.04	150,000.00	**150,000.00**
Sale of Registration Lists	53,438.33	73,356.74	60,000.00	**70,000.00**
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations or Allocations	$ 11,264.68	$ 9,644.36	$ 15,000.00	**$ 30,000.00**
Miscellaneous Revenue	154,318.42	112,004.73	100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Sale of Inspection Stickers	640,763.50	693,315.60	900,000.00	**1,200,000.00**
Sale of Real Estate	5,651.00	16,503.00	.....	.....
Interest on Investments	599,199.27	607,350.87	700,000.00	**700,000.00**
Premium on Sale of Securities	17,530.91	.....	.....	.....
Penalties on Interest on Deposit	12.85	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 3,298,560.89	$ 3,556.079.84	$ 3,781,800.00	**$ 4,236,700.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid (Regular)	$ 41,145,285.72	$ 39,054,727.31	$ 58,500,000.00	**$ 70,000,000.00**
Highway Construction Contributions	7,304,282.40	10,067,828.50	14,827,000.00	**18,000,000.00**
Highway Maintenance Contributions	16,439.82	2,382.50	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 48,466,007.94	$ 49,124,938.31	$ 73,329,000.00	**$ 88,002,000.00**
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 355,122,668.28	$ 392,822,994.57	$ 444,752,578.72	**$ 462,038,500.00**
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 836,356.32	$ 880,682.01	$ 900,000.00	**$ 900,000.00**
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools	.....	210,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	$ 355,959,024.60	$ 393,913,676.58	$ 445,652,578.72	**$ 462,938,500.00**
REVENUE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS				
General Fund				
Unexpended Balance from State Police Allocation of Previous Biennium	$ 224,743.19	$ 1,374,814.62	$ 417,628.15	.....

SECTION THREE

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances, and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from the Operating Special Funds; and the Specific Appropriations Recommended from all other Special Funds.

FISH FUND

	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55	$ 1,314,700.37	$ 1,138,342.37
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Fishing Licenses	$ 2,588,818.60	$ 2,666,807.06	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 3,100,000.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses	117,119.00	128,270.21	100,000.00	130,000.00
Special Eel Licenses	53.00	31.00	50.00	50.00
Motor Boat Licenses	97,946.75	120,834.25	100,000.00	130,000.00
Tourist Fishing Licenses	30,650.45	38,758.95	40,000.00	40,000.00
Lake Erie Licenses	6,261.00	7,651.00	6,500.00	6,000.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	3,990.00	5,155.00	5,000.00	6,800.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 2,844,838.80	$ 2,967,507.47	$ 3,251,550.00	$ 3,412,850.00
Fines and Penalties				
Fish Law Fines	$ 71,656.00	$ 50,871.75	$ 70,000.00	$ 59,000.00
Motor Boat Fines	5,210.00	5,190.25	6,500.00	3,700.00
Total Fines and Penalties	$ 76,866.00	$ 56,062.00	$ 76,500.00	$ 62,700.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 18,211.83	$ 21,954.98	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00
Sale of Publications	14,819.00	21,916.65	20,000.00	27,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	1,292.40	457.53	500.00	500.00
Contributions for Restocking Streams	49,225.00	38,300.00	36,500.00	46,550.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	111.69	380.50	1,040.00	760.00
Interest on Securities	2,588.75	3,215.59	3,000.00	.....
Federal Aid-Excise Tax on Fishing Tackle	.....	60,392.25	125,000.00	250,000.00
Sale of Confiscated Property	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 86,248.67	$ 146,617.50	$ 202,040.00	$ 341,310.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,007,953.47	$ 3,170,186.97	$ 3,530,090.00	$ 3,816,860.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 4,124,318.44	$ 4,740,120.52	$ 4,844,790.37	$ 4,955,202.37
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Fish Commissioners				
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 2,406,452.44	$ 3,260,494.70	$ 3,492,700.00	$ 4,282,298.00
Department of Revenue				
Collecting Fishing Licenses, Fees and Fines	116,875.45	105,798.45	135,000.00	145,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	7,497.00	14,338.00	21,063.00	$ 32,023.00
Contingent Reserve Account	23,560.00	44,789.00	57,685.00	86,753.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	.....	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 3,425,420.15	$ 3,706,448.00	$ 4,546,224.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 1,460,933.55	$ 1,205,700.37	$ 1,138,342.37	$ 408,978.37
Investments	109,000.00	109,000.00	.....	.....

GAME FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
	1949-1951	1951-1953		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16	$ 1,501,294.43	$ 974,805.43
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Hunting Licenses	$ 5,070,484.48	$ 4,996,490.71	$ 4,830,000.00	$ 5,140,000.00
Non-Resident Hunting Licenses	1,003,275.72	1,207,984.34	1,100,000.00	1,218,300.00
Commission Deductions	*257,321.35	*71,520.35	*100,000.00	*100,000.00
Special Game Permits	35,274.00	36,350.00	36,000.00	38,400.00
Special Deer Licenses	.....	469,820.43	400,000.00	.....
Special Archery Licenses	.....	27,962.00	24,000.00	44,000.00
Non-Resident Trapping Licenses	475.00	1,350.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 5,852,187.85	$ 6,668,437.13	$ 6,291,000.00	$ 6,341,800.00
Fines and Penalties				
Game Law Fines	$ 335,845.62	$ 308,232.26	$ 280,000.00	$ 300,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 25,952.61	$ 18,796.95	$ 20,500.00	$ 10,000.00
Sale of Publications	70,916.03	84,205.17	80,000.00	80,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	4,350.36	6,892.72	1,000.00	4,000.00
Sale of Skins and Guns	22,108.03	17,534.16	14,000.00	10,000.00
Sale of Non-Usable Property	507.25	35.00	1,000.00	.....
Rental of State Property	91,344.15	55,923.27	50,000.00	64,000.00
Contributions by Federal Government	1,210,171.21	956,874.84	842,000.00	900,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	141,876.48	128,029.41	219,775.00	660,000.00
Interest on Securities	2,208.75	2,593.54	5,000.00	20,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 1,569,434.87	$ 1,270,885.06	$ 1,233,275.00	$ 1,748,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 7,757,468.34	$ 8,247,554.45	$ 7,804,275.00	$ 8,389,800.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 9,257,963.49	$ 9,831,487.61	$ 9,305,569.43	$ 9,364,605.43
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Game Commissioners Salaries and General Expenses	$ 7,515,282.91	$ 8,026,857.62	$ 7,936,420.00	$ 8,619,300.00
Department of Revenue Collecting Hunting Licenses, Fees and Fines	90,688.42	169,068.56	200,000.00	200,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	18,743.00	32,630.00	52,451.00	62,882.00
Contingent Reserve Account	49,311.00	101,637.00	141,143.00	173,507.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	5.00	.....	750.00	750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 8,330,193.18	$ 8,330,764.00	$ 9,056,439.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 1,490,933.16	$ 1,501,294.43	$ 974,805.43	$ 308,166.43
Investments	93,000.00	.....	.....	.....

* Indicates deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
	1949-1951	1951-1953		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16	$ 507,187.99	$ 325,154.99
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Examination Fees	$ 779,728.03	$ 825,688.78	$ 925,000.00	$ 950,000.00
Overhead Assessment Fees	448,734.00	491,387.41	529,700.00	529,700.00
Money Lenders Licenses	131,000.00	144,700.00	154,500.00	154,500.00
Liquidation Fees	40,378.16	9,414.54	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous Fees	2,013.54	1,239.04	2,000.00	2,000.00
Pawnbrokers Licenses	21,200.00	21,300.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	80,700.00	83,500.00	64,000.00	80,000.00
Installment Sellers License Fees	102,130.00	106,860.00	104,000.00	104,000.00
Sales Finance Companies License Fees	122,700.00	131,800.00	120,000.00	140,000.00
Collector-Repossessor License Fees	3,300.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 1,731,883.73	$ 1,819,389.77	$ 1,928,200.00	$ 1,987,200.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Sale of Publications	$ 65.25	$ 77.00	$ 20.00	$ 50.00
Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities	7,536.90	1,904.88	3,000.00	.....
Interest on Deposits	5,729.43	8,816.84	8,000.00	8,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	469.46	2,846.50	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	35.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 13,836.04	$ 13,645.22	$ 11,020.00	$ 8,050.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,745,719.77	$ 1,833,034.99	$ 1,939,220.00	$ 1,995.250.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,684,495.26	$ 2,584,344.15	$ 2,446,407.99	$ 2,320,404.99
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Department of Banking Salaries and General Expenses—Examination of Bank and Building and Loan Association	$ 1,393,164.10	$ 1,527,144.16	$ 1,748,654.00	$ 1,855,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
Appropriation to General Fund (Surplus)	500,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00	.....
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	12,079.00	12,113.00	19,824.00	25,619.00
Contingent Reserve Account	27,943.00	37,899.00	52,775.00	69,403.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,933,186.10	$ 2,077,156.16	$ 2,121,253.00	$ 1,950,022.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 689,309.16	$ 507,187.99	$ 325,154.99	$ 370,382.99
Investments	62,000.00	.....	.....	.....

MILK CONTROL FUND

	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 84,842.89	$ 144,963.84
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees	$ 255,920.00	$ 253,878.00	$ 612,148.00	$ 506,975.00
Fines and Penalties	3,990.00	3,175.00	6,600.00	5,000.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	41,885.16	17,237.52	20,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	338.48	40.48	25.00	25.00
Appropriation from General Fund	450,000.00	504,750.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 752,133.64	$ 779,081.00	$ 938,773.00	$ 822,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 850,668.99	$ 851,626.22	$ 1,023,615.89	$ 966,963.84
EXPENDITURES				
Milk Control Board—Salaries and Expenses	$ 736,165.61	$ 749,305.81	$ 857,152.05	$ 922,000.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	41,885.16	17,237.52	20,000.00	10,000.00
Treasury Department—Refunds	73.00	240.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 778,123.77	$ 766,783.33	$ 878,652.05	$ 933,500.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 72,545.22	$ 84,842.89	$ 144,963.84	$ 33,463.84

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

	Actual 1949-1951	Actual 1951-1953	Actual and Estimated 1953-1955	Estimated 1955-1957
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33	$ 133,123.07	$ 122,378.07
RECEIPTS				
Fees				
Exhibit Fees—Competitive	$ 11,157.50	$ 11,874.00	$ 12,600.00	$ 12,600.00
Exhibit Fees—Commercial	176,481.74	178,677.20	179,000.00	180,000.00
Exhibit Fees—State Agencies	17,625.06	9,527.22	9,600.00	9,000.00
Total Fees	$ 205,264.30	$ 200,078.42	$ 201,200.00	$ 201,600.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Concession Revenue	$ 42,146.89	$ 56,731.88	$ 68,250.00	$ 50,000.00
Service Charges	11,318.47	13,165.36	17,000.00	14,000.00
Rentals	74,385.50	68,598.50	73,500.00	68,000.00
Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds	72.50	89.77	100.00	100.00
Sale of Exhibits—Commission	4,220.04	4,237.86	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,851.75	1,879.51	1,950.00	2,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	.....	786.62	150.00	.....
Interest on Securities and Deposits	1,395.75	1.649.63	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 135,390.90	$ 147,139.13	$ 167,950.00	$ 141,100.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 340,655.20	$ 347,217.55	$ 369,150.00	$ 342,700.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 468,237.07	$ 491,304.88	$ 502,273.07	$ 465,078.07
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Agriculture				
Salaries, Expenses and Premiums of the State Farm Show and Alterations to Building Interior	$ 324,149.74	$ 358,179.81	$ 379,795.00	$ 390,803.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	2.00	100.00	100.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 324,149.74	$ 358,181.81	$ 379,895.00	$ 390,903.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 88,087.33	$ 133,123.07	$ 122,378.07	$ 74,175.07
Investments	56,000.00	.....	.....	.....

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND					
Treasury Department Replacement Checks	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	**$ 5,000.00**
State Employes' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	23,448.00	18,118.00	22,990.00	37,996.00	**54,730.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	39,777.00	41,093.00	72,352.00	101,869.00	**147,480.00**
TOTAL STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND	$ 65,725.00	$ 64,211.00	$ 100,342.00	$ 144,865.00	**$ 207,210.00**
TOLL BRIDGE FUND					
Treasury Department Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,454,000.00	$ 1,524,300.00	**$ 1,493,500.00**
Loan and Transfer Agent	.....	.....	1,670.00	1,670.00	**1,670.00**
TOTAL TOLL BRIDGE FUND	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,455,670.00	$ 1,525,970.00	**$ 1,495,170.00**
MANUFACTURING FUND					
State Employes' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 6,194.00	$ 5,206.00	$ 5,686.00	$ 8,673.00	**$ 12,227.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	10,848.00	12,054.00	18,088.00	22,092.00	**32,966.00**
Appropriation to General Fund (Surplus)	.....	1,150,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL MANUFACTURING FUND	$ 17,042.00	$ 1,167,260.00	$ 1,023,774.00	$ 30,765.00	**$ 45,193.00**
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND					
State Employes' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	.....	$ 5,932.00	$ 413.00	.....
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	$ 17,533.00	18,949.00	1,227.00	.....
TOTAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND	.....	$ 17,533.00	$ 24,881.00	$ 1,640.00	.....
STATE STORES FUND					
Treasury Department Replacement Checks	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	**$ 5,000.00**
Refunding Distillers Licenses	1,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
State Employes' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	272,752.00	220,335.00	248,930.00	421,673.00	**536,242.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	464,871.00	502,975.00	781,226.00	1,134.057.00	**1,447,045.00**
TOTAL STATE STORES FUND	$ 748,623.00	$ 738,310.00	$ 1,042,656.00	$ 1,565,730.00	**$ 1,988,287.00**

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1955-1957
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955	
WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND					
Treasury Dedpartment					
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund	.....	.....	6,000,000.00	$ 8,500,000.00	.....
Department of Military Affairs					
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	350,000.00	41,000.00	**$ 37,980.00**
TOTAL WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND	.....	.....	$ 6,450,000.00	$ 8,541,000.00	**$ 37,980.00**
OTHER FUNDS					
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks					
Liquor License Fund	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	**$ 2,500.00**
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	**10,000.00**
Flood Control Fund	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**2,500.00**
School Employes' Retirement Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	**5,000.00**
State Employes' Retirement Fund	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
State School Fund	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	**500.00**

SECTION FOUR

THE SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	June 1, 1953 to Nov. 30, 1954
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Motor License Fund Appropriations (Road Bonds) ..	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 3,879,844.69
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 3,879,844.69
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Investments	$ 1,149,108.45	$ 1,223,144.82	$ 310,039.97	$ 13,715.62
Interest on Deposits	4,442.66	467.93	.....	.....
Premiums on Sale of Securities	35,667.98	41,376.09	†575,615.45	†6,600.00
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 1,189,219.09	$ 1,264,988.84	$ †265,575.48	$ 7,115.62
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 11,395,632.09	$ 11,010,568.63	$ 4,228,291.19	$ 3,886,960.31
EXPENDITURES				
Road Bonds Matured	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 30,688,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
Interest on Road Bonds	3,918,800.00	3,457,961.19	1,093,860.82	160,000.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	110,115.32	9,900.32	.....	859.47
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,028,915.32	$ 9,467,861.51	$ 31,781,860.82	$ 4,160,859.47
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 5,366,716.77	$ 1,542,707.12	$ *27,553,569.63	$ *273,899.16
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 21,059,365.16	$ 26,426,081.93	$ 27,968,789.05	$ 415,219.42
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 317,081.93	$ 260,239.05	$ 65,219.42	$ 41,320.26
Investments	26,109,000.00	27,708,550.00	350,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 26,426,081.93	$ 27,968,789.05	$ 415,219.42	$ 141,320.26

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
† Indicates Deduction.

WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	June 1, 1953 to Nov. 30, 1954
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	$ 6,178,942.50	$ 5,613,942.50	$ 5,048,942.50	$ 2,603,125.00
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	$ 613,943.16	$ 425,625.93	$ 209,014.51	$ 5,700.89
Premium on Sale of Securities	84,171.89	81,429.69	†162,063.75	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 6,877,057.55	$ 6,120,998.12	$ 5,095,893.26	$ 2,608,825.89
EXPENDITURES				
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00
Interest on World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	1,878,750.00	1,313,750.00	748,750.00	203,125.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	.....	132.56
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,878,750.00	$ 10,313,750.00	$ 9,748,750.00	$ 2,703,257.56
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *4,001,692.45	$ *4,192,751.88	$ *4,652,856.74	$ *94,431.67
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 13,123,178.13	$ 9,121,485.68	$ 4,928,733.80	$ 275,877.06
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 27,485.68	$ 34,733.80	$ 125,877.06	$ 81,445.39
Investments	9,094,000.00	4,894,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 9,121,485.68	$ 4,928,733.80	$ 275,877.06	$ 181,445.39

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
† Indicates Deduction.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	June 1, 1953 to Nov. 30, 1954
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	$ 5,812,500.00	$ 4,375,000.00	$ 4,361,260.00	$ 3,962,740.00
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Securities	$ 47,500.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 430,348.36	$ 343,609.90
Premium on Sale of Securities	.....	.....	140.51	2,187.50
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 5,860,000.00	$ 4,670,000.00	$ 4,791,748.87	$ 4,308,537.40
EXPENDITURES				
Public Buildings Construction Bonds Matured	.....	.....	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 4,004,375.00
Interest on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	$ 1,031,000.00	$ 1,375,000.00	1,361,260.00	962,740.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	54,988.05	53,819.05	11,934.35	7,623.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,085,988.05	$ 1,428,819.05	$ 3,373,194.35	$ 4,974,738.67
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 4,774,011.95	$ 3,241,180.95	$ 1,418,554.52	$ *666,201.27
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	$ 4,774,011.95	$ 8,015,192.90	$ 9,433,747.42
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 74,011.95	$ 15,192.90	$ 187,441.17	$ 17,546.15
Investments	4,700,000.00	8,000,000.00	9,246,306.25	8,750,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 4,774,011.95	$ 8,015,192.90	$ 9,433,747.42	$ 8,767,546.15

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

TOLL BRIDGE SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	June 1, 1953 to Nov. 30, 1954
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Toll Bridge Fund Appropriations	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,454,000.00	$ 1,497,075.00
EXPENDITURES				
Toll Bridge Bonds Matured	.....	$ 850,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 1,400,000.00
Interest-Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	135,575.00	154,000.00	97,075.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,454,000.00	$ 1,497,075.00

WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	June 1, 1953 to Nov. 30, 1954
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	$ 66,730,000.00	$ 35,433,750.00
EXPENDITURES				
World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	.....	.....	$ 54,000,000.00	$ 27,000,000.00
Interest-World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	12,730,000.00	8,433,750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	$ 66,730,000.00	$ 35,433,750.00

SINKING FUNDS—GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS

(SERIES "K")

JUNE 1, 1955 TO MAY 31, 1957

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
October 1, 1955	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 302,720.00	$ 1,802,720.00
April 1, 1956	.....	288,540.00	288,540.00
October 1, 1956	1,500,000.00	288,960.00	1,788,960.00
April 1, 1957	.....	274,800.00	274,800.00
TOTAL	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,155,020.00	$ 4,155,020.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS

(SERIES "M" AND "N")

JUNE 1, 1955 TO MAY 31, 1957

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
August 15, 1955 Series "N"	.....	$ 471,250.00	$ 471,250.00
September 1, 1955 Series "M"	.....	2,002,500.00	2,002,500.00
February 15, 1956 Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1956 Series "M"	$ 27,000,000.00	2,002,500.00	29,002,500.00
August 15, 1956 Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
September 1, 1956 Series "M"	.....	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
February 15, 1957 Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1957 Series "M"	27,000,000.00	1,800,000.00	28,800,000.00
TOTAL	$ 54,000,000.00	$ 9,490,000.00	$ 63,490,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS—GENERAL FUND

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
Public Buildings Construction Bonds	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,155,020.00	$ 4,155,020.00
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	54,000,000.00	9,490,000.00	63,490,000.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$ 57,000,000.00	$ 10,645,020.00	$ 67,645,020.00

SINKING FUNDS—TOLL BRIDGE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR TOLL BRIDGE BONDS

(SERIES "L")

JUNE 1, 1955 TO MAY 31, 1957

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
October 1, 1955	$ 700,000.00	$ 27,225.00	$ 727,225.00
April 1, 1956	.....	23,375.00	23,375.00
October 1, 1956	700,000.00	23,375.00	723,375.00
April 1, 1957	.....	19,525.00	19,525.00
TOTAL	$ 1,400,000.00	$ 93,500.00	$ 1,493,500.00

RECAPITULATION OF ALL SINKING FUNDS REQUIREMENTS

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
Public Buildings Construction Bonds	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,155,020.00	$ 4,155,020.00
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	54,000,000.00	9,490,000.00	63,490,000.00
Toll Bridge Bonds	1,400,000.00	93,500.00	1,493,500.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$ 58,400,000.00	$ 10,738,520.00	$ 69,138,520.00

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BONDED DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH
FEBRUARY 28, 1955

DATE OF LOAN	PAMPHLET LAW REFERENCE	SERIES	AMOUNT	RATE OF INTEREST	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING FEBRUARY 28, 1955	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS							
October 1, 1947	455—1947	Series "K"	$ 50,000,000.00	1.375%	1952-1976 (1)		$ 44,000,000.00
TOLL BRIDGE BONDS							
October 4, 1949	711—1949	Series "L"	$ 8,500,000.00	1.10 %	1950-1961 (2)		$ 4,950,000.00
WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS							
February 16, 1950	1451—1949	Series "M"	$ 375,000,000.00	1.50 %	1952-1965 (3)	$ 267,000,000.00	
August 8, 1950	1451—1949	Series "N"	65,000,000.00	1.45 %	1966-1967 (4)	65,000,000.00	
TOTAL WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING							$ 332,000,000.00
NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED (5)							141,320.26
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT FEBRUARY 28, 1955							$ 381,091,320.26
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS FEBRUARY 28, 1955							
Sinking Fund						$ 142,132.76	
Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund						8,871,296.15	$ 9,013,428.91
NET PUBLIC DEBT FEBRUARY 28, 1955							$ 372,077,891.35

(1) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $2,000,000.00 each October 1, beginning in 1952.
(2) Serial bonds due at various dates.
(3) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $27,000,000.00 per year 1952 to 1964 and $24,000,000.00 in 1965.
(4) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $32,500,000.00 per year 1966 and 1967.
(5) Details in Office of State Treasurer.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE 17TH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1955 TO MAY 31, 1957

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OF 1955

By GEORGE M. LEADER, Governor

Presenting Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1954. Included in this Supplement are statements of the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

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Classified Operating Expenditures

By Departments and Appropriations—1947 to 1954

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Governor's Office	$ 239,192.65	$ 268,480.39	$ 290,078.36	$ 415,368.12	$ 397,324.06
Lieutenant Governor's Office	13,337.01	10,129.09	21,003.71	20,532.20	17,712.80
Department of the Auditor General	B1,840,133.87	B4,719,048.52	B6,429,718.78	B4,693,577.12	5,327,509.96
Treasury Department	A5,972,028.68	A12,078,134.91	A33,688,205.10	A39,588,956.05	A30,722,863.07
Department of Agriculture	2,257,588.09	2,432,708.10	2,559,283.23	3,026,530.07	3,386,965.19
Department of Banking	68,022.36	64,730.97	83,583.86	93,590.72	92,974.87
Department of Commerce	B3,681,104.73	B8,674,397.41	B3,193,187.33	B2,685,471.23	1,755,553.82
Department of Forests and Waters	B18,449,040.17	B13,531,775.02	B6,070,348.06	B9,153,702.99	B9,577,136.70
Department of Health	B14,397,672.11	B14,428,041.67	B13,919,253.68	B14,719,239.73	18,563,735.43
Insurance Department	534,420.03	603,437.74	660,319.68	723,238.47	781,458.71
Department of Internal Affairs	B655,171.05	B648,435.39	B712,619.78	B735,905.09	B676,451.41
Department of Justice	516,081.45	634,085.69	635,105.07	598,259.65	9,042,505.37
Department of Labor and Industry	3,079,890.54	2,932,676.33	3,248,297.26	3,737,402.57	3,946,941.12
Department of Military Affairs	3,936,742.28	3,188,948.85	2,316,554.00	2,399,210.23	B5,925,633.99
Department of Mines	1,373,979.08	1,237,660.91	B1,293,832.47	B1,149,367.38	1,147,161.49
Department of Property and Supplies	15,662,625.38	6,394,128.63	4,951,389.02	5,737,098.87	5,728,483.89
Department of Public Instruction	B151,300,793.76	B158,069,217.16	B200,600,059.58	B220,300,854.81	B256,563,302.17
Public Utility Commission	1,401,332.07	1,460,185.99	1,505,723.63	1,575,792.60	1,659,230.26
Department of Revenue	2,576,892.31	B2,452,052.25	B2,688,433.81	B3,223,247.45	B4,714,522.40
Department of State	3,143,257.30	2,198,487.53	4,605,865.89	2,990,492.40	5,331,520.91
Pennsylvania State Police	8,363,754.44	9,156,978.30	9,797,741.74	11,567,036.82	11,321,543.77
Department of Welfare	50,556,622.76	56,243,191.84	65,050,582.15	65,898,000.88	66,857,503.87
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	2,260,027.66	269,171.28	266,065.38	300,170.91	183,940.17
Post-War Planning Commission	104,933.93	190,045.25	20,803.89	8,573.33	5,000.00
State Civil Service Commission	311,651.56	313,676.26	334,404.13	356,234.57	353,371.83
State Tax Equalization Board	219,462.06	254,470.00	252,467.30	234,144.82	252,771.84
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	699,336.84	746,189.86	832,216.18	785,942.14	874,584.34
Public School Building Authority—Administration	319,258.58	210,000.00	520,741.42	200,000.00	500,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	460,506.46	B375,901.73	B402,138.43	B413,208.98	B416,839.92
Milk Control Commission	275,000.00	175,000.00	250,000.00	254,750.00	240,000.00
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	178,779.94	B1,114,647.30	B1,525,107.08
General State Authority—Rentals	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49	6,352,055.60	8,055,429.96
Total Executive Department Without Public Assistance	$ 295,140,747.79	$ 305,497,952.63	$ 370,549,546.35	$ 405,052,603.10	$ 455,945,080.40
Department of Public Assistance	$ 161,044,991.77	$ 141,174,491.33	$ 117,734,351.13	$ 111,681,959.48	$ 106,276,485.26
Total Executive Department	$ 456,185,739.56	$ 446,672,443.96	$ 488,283,897.48	$ 516,734,562.58	$ 562,221,565.66
A Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements (Included Above)	$ 5,065,096.25	$ 11,020,096.25	$ 32,350,096.25	$ 37,790,106.25	$ 28,966,260.00
B Expenditures from "Receipts for Special Purposes" Included Above—See Departments concerned for Detail	$ 5,361,426.86	$ 7,914,526.34	$ 10,617,435.01	$ 8,425,572.29	$ 10,741,214.07
PAYMENTS FROM GENERAL FUND (Not Included Above)					
Loan to State Stores Fund	$ 10,000,000.00	.....	$ 15,000,000.00	.....	$ 15,000,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased	$ 286,482.19	$ 240,444.25	.....	.....	.....

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	$ 201,143.19	$ 467,329.74	$ 430,824.61	$ 481,520.55	$ 359,197.62
House of Representatives	429,007.61	1,110,678.17	894,897.37	1,250,514.91	807,700.28
Legislative Journal	4,384.00	.....	1,952.00	.....	2,320.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	58,135.02	85,465.71	82,955.64	94,556.67	81,811.31
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	152,945.14	189,643.19	136,674.20	175,288.98	169,579.98
Total Legislative Department	$ 845,614.96	$ 1,853,116.81	$ 1,547,303.82	$ 2,001,881.11	$ 1,420,609.19
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 349,322.22	$ 348,675.82	$ 405,918.65	$ 411,250.69	$ 418,140.59
Superior Court	215,698.65	224,699.04	234,850.67	232,672.72	238,560.05
Common Pleas Court	1,937,623.65	1,912,634.12	2,080,044.38	2,220,923.41	2,388,067.48
Orphans' Court	360,660.68	354,470.63	375,652.13	417,347.87	436,692.93
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	132,500.00	129,499.92	145,539.07	194,858.96	193,294.84
County Court of Allegheny County	71,300.02	65,499.92	78,206.95	84,112.59	82,307.83
Juvenile Court, Allegheny County	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,833.38	14,000.00	14,000.00
State Reporter	22,593.83	19,878.91	@619.52	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	57,415.94	54,934.68	67,397.51	60,468.14	59,090.99
Total Judicial Department	$ 3,159,114.99	$ 3,122,293.04	$ 3,401,062.26	$ 3,635,634.38	$ 3,830,154.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 460,190,469.51	$ 451,647,853.81	$ 493,232,263.56	$ 522,372,078.07	$ 567,472,329.56

@ 1951-1953 and subsequent appropriations made to Supreme Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
BY DEPARTMENTS					
Treasury Department	$ 5,151,237.36	$ 5,200,528.27	$ 4,582,505.71	$ 606,054.92	$ 2,554,639.60
Department of Agriculture	170,772.06	153,377.68	176,729.16	181,450.65	197,165.38
Department of Banking	1,201,565.07	691,599.03	1,231,328.67	795,815.49	1,155,258.19
Department of Highways	152,924,467.52	172,379,547.00	165,373,251.64	186,203,355.82	192,057,858.80
Department of Military Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,644.95
Department of Property and Supplies	47,097.34	56,224.73	55,684.16	55,845.19	58,272.06
Department of Public Instruction	11,945.56	12,389.04	10,932.08	18,648.71	407,936.69
Department of Revenue	4,984,867.35	5,715,558.61	6,250,211.77	6,797,878.75	7,580,474.60
Department of State	811,742.50	811,742.50	1,602,076.75	801,901.25	1,984,327.50
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	1,108,638.10	1,297,814.34	1,484,322.46	1,776,172.24	1,698,755.90
Pennsylvania Game Commission	3,565,648.76	3,949,634.15	4,094,420.43	3,932,437.19	3,650,518.98
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	98,493.00	115,594.46	*14,351.18	.....	.....
Milk Control Commission	374,389.10	403,661.67	392,892.94	373,650.39	403,076.46
Legislative Commissions	.....	.....	.....	*249.49	.....
Department of Commerce	262,087.51	344,879.55	303,758.85	459,546.25	.....
Pennsylvania State Police	4,000,000.00	9,640,000.00	9,000,000.00	5,250,000.00	10,000,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	298.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44	$ 207,252,507.36	$ 222,278,929.11
BY FUNDS					
Motor License Fund	$A168,124,423.34	$A194,097,502.49	$A186,899,930.55	$A199,938,605.62	$A214,851,253.91
State Farm Products Show Fund	170,772.06	153,377.68	176,729.16	181,452.65	197,165.38
Banking Department Fund	1,221,576.07	711,610.03	1,256,334.67	820,821.49	1,191,557.69
Game Fund	3,645,247.52	4,028,782.81	4,248,617.01	4,081,576.17	3,825,103.49
Fish Fund	1,176,826.54	1,377,558.35	1,569,204.11	1,856,216.04	1,810,544.79
Milk Control Fun	374,404.10	403,719.67	392,947.94	373,835.39	403,303.85
Total	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44	$ 207,252,507.36	$ 222,278,929.11

* Indicates Deduction.

A Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements (Included Above)	$ 4,947,373.23	$ 4,798,206.56	$ 4,333,866.67	$ 160,000.00	$ 2,060,000.00
PAYMENTS FROM OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (Not Included Above)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased: Motor License Fund	$ 149,273.53	$ 239,329.58	.....	.....	.....

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

ALL OPERATING FUNDS (C)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
Salaries	$ 80,318,061.43	$ 87,994,759.20	$ 97,514,443.01	$ 101,601,729.84	$ 115,292,400.03
Wages	35,425,436.01	39,036,914.80	40,832,254.44	41,451,479.02	42,688,297.07
Fees	8,716,545.77	9,334,630.65	8,139,898.58	9,304,833.11	12,215,585.11
Printing, Binding and Stationery	2,527,273.37	2,262,657.72	2,805,989.55	2,855,538.68	2,932,264.35
Food and Forage	11,264,869.15	12,253,264.55	13,971,500.59	13,446,193.78	12,432,334.01
Materials and Supplies	23,941,836.69	22,674,997.70	25,664,944.19	28,840,115.78	29,727,724.30
Traveling Expenses	5,198,870.70	5,742,277.92	5,823,615.29	6,044,500.55	6,248,301.58
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	3,686,917.23	4,302,772.94	4,840,859.92	4,552,915.38	4,426,176.56
Freight, Express and Cartage	162,281.99	159,306.21	143,259.18	181,156.43	196,144.01
Postage	1,377,088.28	1,449 718.08	1,275,404.16	1,484,952.49	1,209,623.10
Telephone and Telegraph	813,427.74	908,327.80	1,057,973.38	1,137,939.10	1,396,861.60
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	678,073.72	386,519.96	277,834.00	526,585.62	456,277.62
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	4,445,606.48	4,805,582.00	4,913,520.67	5,299,668.56	5,579,541.18
Contracted Repairs	9,636,192.23	7,637,261.34	9,159,796.63	7,293,164.87	5,750,359.88
Rent of Real Estate	1,499,364.22	1,603,374.41	1,752,248.51	1,800,174.69	1,949,856.15
Rent of Equipment	4,281,932.95	4,847,288.37	4,214,323.17	3,870,335.09	4,394,802.15
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	711,244.70	841,641.94	729,850.06	1,285,720.63	925,056.08
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	527,311.86	873,260.26	865,658.40	1,342,079.09	1,114,177.48
Motor Vehicles	1,317,670.11	1,337.759.23	1,021,819.85	975,839.32	1,798,360.25
Live Stock	102,222.83	55,146.52	99,049.47	77,627.23	70,018.38
Equipment and Machinery	4,466,666.28	4,565,200.76	3,447,494.43	3,427,052.38	4,729,204.73
Land	8,107,185.42	982,500.85	528,589.39	2,082,593.13	491,453.16
Contracted Building and Construction	83,786,428.92	90,876.315.25	69,107,655.24	80,023,798.51	87,364,465.86
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	#178,299,819.44	#191,774,419.14	#234,110,859.65	#259,788,017.66	#300,515,553.08
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	148,302,143.87	127,034,000.68	103,308,806.54	98,322,321.45	93,070,965.65
General State Authority Rentals	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49	6,352,055.60	8,055,429.96
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	10,178,754.21	16,037,430.99	37,371,029.78	38,960,006.89	31,908,163.15
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	396,956.54	670,721.86	635,617.43	1,014,091.19	1,289,307.90
Advance Requisitions	7,162.09	7,840.09	*16,756.85	16,021.31	*2,149.15
Stores Increase	*520,473.45	144,783.14	1,283,682.62	*926,005.27	894,632.56
Undistributed	668,440.55	685,689.16	640,879.01	2,011,255.51	634,118,07
Institution District Credits	*167,480.77	*217,524.24	*166,816.78	*323,922.19	*244,047.19
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES	$#630,628,719.14	$#642,605,404.84	$#678,526,027.00	$#724,119,835.43	$#779,511,258.67

* Indicates deduction.

\# To prevent duplication, adjustments have been made in the subsidies and total expenditures accounts above to cover appropriations between funds.

(C) OPERATING FUNDS:

General Fund.
Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
Salaries	$ 67,592,591.35	$ 74,057,173.43	$ 81,834,879.12	$ 84,859,265.91	$ 96,596,429.28
Wages	7,442,943.28	8,002,332.58	8,630,953.87	9,365,809.81	9,498,657.59
Fees	6,819,916.97	6,549,452.03	5,291,092.39	6,821,158.07	9,495,577.14
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,779,721.96	1,421,301.30	1,877,279.08	1,877,300.88	1,836,166.93
Food and Forage	10,883,782.40	11,770,107.27	13,420,918.76	12,894,175.68	11,945,960.66
Materials and Supplies	7,336,121.63	7,840,262.75	8,572,509.82	8,623,427.45	8,474,607.84
Traveling Expenses	3,372,485.56	3,633,570.81	3,821,216.18	3,983,275.47	4,135,298.80
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,114,201.90	1,182,113.10	1,222,080.63	1,279,003.59	1,180,761.78
Freight, Express and Cartage	89,511.65	93,288.70	82,065.99	110,381.51	124,314.98
Postage	731,430.83	782,970.40	632,395.37	758,702.36	618,555.98
Telephone and Telegraph	646,125.52	720,138.30	733,873.92	793,407.67	1,026,282.78
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	608,802.06	315,273.75	215,077.98	371,799.45	240,908.86
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	4,164,325.33	4,481,778.30	4,581,047.12	4,931,477.72	5,161,101.79
Contracted Repairs	1,470,055.13	1,060,616.94	1,274,881.49	1,193,533.86	2,240,053.06
Rent of Real Estate	1,174,781.28	1,229,648.70	1,343,766.22	1,447,918.80	1,594,332.73
Rent of Equipment	631.414.02	701,059.93	687,986.03	508,779.37	1,029,562.12
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	420,069.19	415,555.16	407,756.21	842,077.28	517,316.87
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	420,907.15	751,641.13	744,448.27	1,222,729.79	966,649.98
Motor Vehicles	679,349.22	646,639.18	340,472.22	604,102.57	567,359.40
Live Stock	53,929.27	55,146.52	99,049.47	77,613.38	70,018.38
Equipment and Machinery	2,995,287.74	2,899,403.91	2,291,620.16	2,149,694.07	2,263,300.71
Land	8,025,882.35	902,670.05	490,483.06	1,898,355.23	376,845.91
Contracted Building and Construction	18,453,151.02	11,018,455.98	2,704,315.34	2,651,419.72	5,239,372.87
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	159,115,994.68	170,473,954.56	210,333,636.98	228,325,790.43	269,251,751.06
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	148,302,143.87	127,034,000.68	103,308,806.54	98,322,321.45	93,070,965.65
General State Authority Rentals	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49	6,352,055.60	8,055,429.96
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	5,187,723.85	11,172,650.55	32,970,314.58	38,732,961.49	29,780,988.04
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	232,732.30	279,294.09	407,605.27	595,940.61	831,204.12
Advance Requisitions	*6,286.91	7,840.09	*16,756.85	16,270.80	*2,149.15
Stores Increase	*520,473.45	144,783.14	1,283,682.62	*926,005.27	894,632.56
Undistributed	668,440.55	685,689.16	640,879.01	2,011,255.51	634,118.07
Institutional District Credits	*167,480.77	*217,524.24	*166,816.78	*323,922.19	*244,047.19
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	$ 460;190,469.51	$ 451,647,853.81	$ 493,232,263.56	$ 522,372,078.07	$ 567,472,329.56

* Indicates Deduction.

Note—Appropriations from Motor License Fund (subsidies) to General Fund included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:

State Police	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 9,640,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 5,250,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (B)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952	June 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954
Salaries	$ 12,725,470.08	$ 13,937,585.77	$ 15,679,563.89	$ 16,742,463.93	$ 18,695,970.75
Wages	27,982,492.73	31,034,582.22	32,201,300.57	32,085,669.21	33,189,639.48
Fees	1,896,628.80	2,785,178.62	2,848,806.19	2,483,675.04	2,720,007.97
Printing, Binding and Stationery	747,551.41	841,356.42	928,710.47	978,237.80	1,096,097.42
Food and Forage	381,086.75	483,157.28	550,581.83	552,018.10	486,373.35
Materials and Supplies	16,605,715.06	14,834,734.95	17,092,434.37	20,216,688.33	21,253,116.46
Traveling Expenses	1,826,385.14	2,108,707.11	2,002,399.11	2,061,225.08	2,113,002.78
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	2,572,715.33	3,120,659.84	3,618,779.29	3,273,911.79	3,245,414.78
Freight, Express and Cartage	72,770.34	66,017.51	61,193.19	70,774.92	71,829.03
Postage	645,657.45	666,747.68	643,008.79	726,250.13	591,067.12
Telephone and Telegraph	167,302.22	188,189.50	324,099.46	344,531.43	370,578.82
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	69,271.66	71,246.21	62,756.02	154,786.17	215,368.76
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	281,281.15	323,803.70	332,473.55	368,190.84	418,439.39
Contracted Repairs	8,166,137.10	6,576,644.40	7,884,915.14	6,099,631.01	3,510,306.82
Rent of Real Estate	324,582.94	373,725.71	408,482.29	352,255.89	355,523.42
Rent of Equipment	3,650,518.93	4,146 228.44	3,526,337.14	3,361,555.72	3,365,240.03
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	291,175.51	426,086.78	322,093.85	443,643.35	407,739.21
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	106,404.71	121,619.13	121,210.13	119,349.30	147,527.50
Motor Vehicles	638,320.89	691,120.05	681,347.63	371,736.75	1,231,000.85
Livestock	48,293.56	.....	.....	13.85	.....
Equipment and Machinery	1,471,378.54	1,665,796.85	1,155,874.27	1,277,358.31	2,465,904.02
Land	81,303.07	79,830.80	38,106.33	184,237.90	114,607.25
Contracted Building and Construction	65,333,277.90	79,857,859.27	66,403,339.90	77,372,378.79	82,125,092.99
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	23,458,824.76	31,115,464.58	33,027,222.67	36,966,977.23	41,503,802.02
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	4,991,030.36	4,864,780.44	4,400,715.20	227,045.40	2,127,175.11
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	164,224.24	391,427.77	228,012.16	418,150.58	458,103.78
Advance Requisitions	13,449.00	.....	.....	*249.49	.....
TOTAL OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44	$ 207,252,507.36	$ 222,278,929.11

*Indicates deduction.

Note—Appropriations from General Fund (subsidies) included in above object breakdown of salaries ahd expenses as follows:					
Milk Control Fund	$ 275,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 254,750.00	$ 240,000.00

(B) OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS:

Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT				
Governor's Office	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 704,698.98	$ 380,570.69
Lieutenant Governor's Office	28,083.36	26,793.79	38,201.14	17,444.85
Department of the Auditor General	4,670,802.82	6,576,404.24	11,099,262.21	5,306,389.91
Treasury Department	13,762,967.72	18,101,283.55	73,326,156.74	30,589,896.63
Department of Agriculture	4,435,928.58	4,753,059.55	5,673,195.64	3,096,906.30
Department of Banking	111,840.91	133,013.67	178,915.50	90,019.09
Department of Commerce	3,921,200.63	14,035,645.62	3,767,339.96	442,500.39
Department of Forests and Waters	12,954,316.28	21,458,063.42	12,456,658.61	4,538,459.74
Department of Health	19,871,255.90	23,486,752.15	30,694,931.14	14,580,178.74
Insurance Department	928,070.68	1,147,533.97	1,392,450.92	755,538.99
Department of Internal Affairs	1,255,096.46	1,357,976.31	1,353,217.51	637,200.61
Department of Justice	874,990.67	1,199,968.88	1,319,533.24	8,901,528.98
Department of Labor and Industry	5,107,355.86	6,015,944.25	7,263,386.18	3,582,111.01
Department of Military Affairs	5,037,494.61	6,885,664.76	5,304,499.71	4,859,880.02
Department of Mines	2,001,126.92	2,587,548.06	2,375,358.64	1,113,165.41
Department of Property and Supplies	14,553,009.39	8,077,324.64	9,512,925.51	3,890,188.66
Department of Public Instruction	255,076,750.36	314,232,071.95	431,243,973.64	236,819,914.97
Public Utility Commission	2,567,598.20	2,846,480.68	3,056,978.24	1,630,847.03
Department of Revenue	4,399,478.16	5,023,489.78	5,998,688.96	4,498,189.96
Department of State	4,515,367.81	5,340,903.30	7,754,661.13	5,155,916.09
Pennsylvania State Police	14,895,715.06	18,852,833.74	20,334,588.36	10,229,713.05
Department of Welfare	94,179,173.11	109,265,207.22	131,794,952.77	59,005,459.20
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	351,613.20	2,478,460.42	548,535.77	162,381.19
State Civil Service Commission	548,215.45	624,457.95	687,857.38	351,278.34
State Tax Equalization Board	255,854.19	473,379.77	484,884.89	244,051.74
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	1,260,000.00	1,469,720.88	1,595,000.00	873,548.48
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	600,000.00	650,000.00	500,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	722,384.44	754,204.35	760,058.25	371,410.26
Milk Control Commission	400,000.00	450,000.00	504,750.00	240,000.00
State Council of Defense	.....	a	1,910,377.50	908,156.82
General State Authority—Rentals	.....	2,160,597.92	9,911,954.67	7,518,130.60
Total Executive Department without Public Assistance	$469,123,775.98	$580,928,002.84	$783,697,993.19	$411,285,977.75
Department of Public Assistance	$231,852,506.60	$303,332,235.07	$229,214,729.18	$104,877,775.05
Total Executive Department	$700,976,282.58	$884,260,237.91	$1,012,912,722.37	$516,163,752.80
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Senate	$ 612,996.75	$ 853,065.63	$ 807,755.00	$ 233,790.34
House of Representatives	1,646,619.46	1,873,881.71	1,983,631.41	520,268.25
Legislative Journal	6,380.00	4,384.00	1,952.00	2,320.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	303,491.25	334,247.53	317,755.41	165,244.25
Legislative Reference Bureau	128,053.46	159,480.64	169,474.79	73,479.14
Total Legislative Department	$2,697,540.92	$3,225,059.53	$3,280,568.61	$995,101.98
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Supreme Court	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,524.18	$ 817,150.74	$ 414,727.01
Superior Court	429,450.61	440,409.09	468,029.07	238,038.27
Common Pleas Court	3,652,112.08	3,850,265.55	4,345,206.34	2,343,818.43
Orphans' Court	711,689.29	715,131.31	794,269.75	435,423.18
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	254,796.03	261,999.92	340,398.03	193,294.84
County Court of Allegheny County	142,434.50	137,119.48	162,387.41	81,920.42
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	23,801.11	24,000.00	26,833.38	14,000.00
State Reporter	36,498.83	43,092.26	‡	‡
Miscellaneous	99,541.01	118,641.02	116,071.55	59,090.99
Total Judicial Department	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,182.81	$ 7,070,346.27	$ 3,780,313.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 709,707,445.14	$ 893,774,480.25	$1,023,263,637.25	$ 520,939,167.92

a Included with Department of Military Affairs this Period.
‡ Included with Supreme Court this Period.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

		APPLICABLE TO			
		Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
	(Applicable to Prior Premiums)				
During—1947-1949		$ 680,509,578.33	$ 451,227.53		
1949-1951	($20,643,644.60)	27,092,422.32	864,102,256.40		
1951-1953	($ 5,658.113.55)	1,772,423.28	27,533,165.66	$ 980,640,639.14	
1953-1954	($ 1,889,311.66)	333,021.21	1,687,830.66	42,622,998.11	$ 520,939,167.92
AVAILABLE FUNDS					
State Appropriation—Regular Session		$ 595,252,831.32	$ 719,529,273.44	$ 891,511,785.06	$1,014,750,811.50
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1953 Session				12,267,483.79	
State Appropriation—Additional 1953 Session				6,300.00	
Appropriation Adjustment—Act 84A, 1949 Session		*18,134,938.91	24,266.730.09		
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1951 Session			16,169,845.00		
State Appropriation—Additional 1951 Session			369,327.50		
State Appropriation—Available Prior—1949 Session			5,600,000.00		
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1949		21,093,096.00			
State Appropriation—Additional 1949 Session		597,250.00			
Balances on "Receipts for Special Purposes" Transferred from Prior Periods		1,876,384.85	3,387,301.20	5,814,044.81	5,010,960.24
Credits—1947-49—Federal		88,922,069.01			
—Other		34,560,659.96			
Credits—1949-51—Federal		47,557.37	114,055,406.10		
—Other		240,351.00	42,743,810.07		
Credits—1951-53—Federal			*1,037,931.78	115,261,882.70	
—Other			55,627.34	42,071,433.97	
Credits—1953-54—Federal				*71,826.57	60,997,743.59
—Other				131,485.94	24,456,999.83
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS		$ 724,455,260.60	$ 925,139,388.96	$1,066,992,589.70	$1,105,216,515.16
BALANCES					
State Appropriations Lapsed		$ 10,929,399.91	$ 19,358,610.13	$ 28,152,001.34	$ 3,274.68
State Appropriations to Continue		431,114.35	6,192,253.77	10,565,990.87	578,655,849.50
Receipts for Special Purposes (Balances Transferred)		3,387,301.20	5,814,044.81	5,010,960.24	5,618,223.06

*Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

ALL OPERATING FUNDS (C)

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
Salaries	$ 142,412,230.85	$ 167,653,224.80	$ 199,136,358.01	$ 113,459,937.83
Wages	67,159,217.93	72,255,830.93	81,066,258.38	41,825,544.94
Fees	12,566,726.43	15,742,692.65	20,682,213.35	8,149,262.82
Printing, Binding and Stationery	4,161,644.34	5,569,824.58	5,700,052.28	1,613,559.75
Food and Forage	23,208,135.73	23,936,605.53	27,012,939.56	11,470,038.27
Materials and Supplies	48,383,735.31	46,334,638.87	54,430,062.77	28,095,690.56
Traveling Expenses	9,394,104.63	10,980,799.37	11,760,456.32	5,810,052.73
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	5,226,529.85	8,029,138.03	9,351,455.00	4,225,562.03
Freight, Express and Cartage	378,062.50	328,237.69	321,727.35	182,746.39
Postage	2,156,837.52	2,837,905.35	2,748,786.33	1,179,081.85
Telephone and Telegraph	1,398,272.99	1,681,577.89	2,334,980.40	1,183,891.77
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	790,103.24	1,089,523.39	890,632.43	294,195.89
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	8,251,385.00	9,297,795.80	10,207,630.14	5,145,287.90
Contracted Repairs	12,549,110.26	17,147,061.87	17,119,694.71	4,301,344.48
Rent of Real Estate	2,610,784.21	3,112,297.60	3,507,008.93	1,917,002.96
Rent of Equipment	9,152,671.76	8,845,954.74	8,244,880.02	4,071,572.57
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	1,207,022.64	1,529,128.09	1,685,988.61	863,111.94
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	901,940.76	1,602,543.01	1,548,956.45	709,431.72
Motor Vehicles	2,485,820.48	2,588,562.76	2,007,928.72	1,532,176.15
Live Stock	139,047.35	156,174.82	182,160.04	63,329.32
Equipment and Machinery	10,009,699.59	8,339,405.48	6,602,435.64	3,590,381.60
Land	4,270,855.18	449,009.90	937,039.72	169,972.75
Contracted Building and Construction	133,664,173.74	162,039,433.48	147,811,535.14	82,876,520.13
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	#289,090,624.49	#391,624,601.16	#506,588,338.69	#263,665,936.80
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	210,122,772.51	259,691,491.61	201,467,174.91	91,889,995.10
General State Authority Rentals	.....	2,160,597.92	9,911,954.67	7,513,130.60
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	21,881,251.80	26,212,880.92	76,332,998.78	31,903,001.80
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	796,994.28	2,437,763.98	2,019,391.89	891,615.90
Advance Requisitions	366,815.00	11,007.92	2,710.67	103,255.67
Stores Increase	1,770,542.15	*144,174.60	411,168.95	1,137,283.08
Undistributed	1,424,144.00	1,413,839.74	1,247,304.17	606,484.45
Institution District Credits	*364,787.29	*419,783.49	*477,525.69	*192,975.28
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES	$#1,027,566,469.23	$#1,254,535,591.79	$#1,412,794,697.34	$# 720,247,424.47

* Indicates deduction.

#To prevent duplication, adjustments have been made in the subsidies and total expenditures accounts above to cover appropriations between funds.

(C) OPERATING FUNDS:

General Fund.
Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
Salaries	$ 118,514,585.06	$ 141,022,301.05	$ 166,740,074.02	$ 94,765,454.85
Wages	15,214,102.44	13,238,902.65	16,798,525.22	8,690,904.65
Fees	10,342,919.18	11,040,844.18	15,356,604.77	5,460,215.79
Printing, Binding and Stationery	2,999,093.42	3,927,928.09	3,704,006.93	893,723.69
Food and Forage	22,471,069.65	23,069,797.14	25,924,144.99	10,996,473.50
Materials and Supplies	13,940,266.31	14,850,785.56	17,138,860.99	6,955,933.65
Traveling Expenses	6,097,606.74	7,048,113.77	7,708,952.37	3,732,005.63
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,891,934.99	2,335,147.24	2,459,349.37	984,836.58
Freight, Express and Cartage	178,672.65	189,400.77	189,681.28	111,139.75
Postage	1,098,256.40	1,522,957.12	1,379,122.23	591,419.85
Telephone and Telegraph	1,110,983.53	1,324,016.03	1,666,959.88	816,115.87
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	646,178.70	949,169.81	619,377.78	146,244.46
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	7,689,015.73	8,691,770.64	9,506,242.30	4,730,682.51
Contracted Repairs	2,155,930.19	2,395,943.53	3,152,498.27	793,656.19
Rent of Real Estate	2,027,259.98	2,414,389.77	2,746,191.07	1,561,679.94
Rent of Equipment	1,491,941.56	1,052,831.02	1,358,952.18	710,523.38
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	597,848.21	811,310.48	918,806.86	459,000.44
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	675,850.75	1,368,754.20	1,240,663.51	641,072.46
Motor Vehicles	1,151,089.31	1,252,031.62	961,109.24	304,334.62
Live Stock	139,047.35	107,881.26	182,146.19	63,329.32
Equipment and Machinery	4,944,852.79	5,177,994.54	4,072,586.57	1,279,280.32
Land	4,151,001.66	280,287.89	721,605.67	56,585.50
Contracted Building and Construction	6,863,259.34	17,403,153.56	5,888,618.01	755,418.31
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	257,670,535.99	351,346,483.14	447,187,252.54	244,172,674.23
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	210,122,772.51	259,691,491.61	201,467,174.91	91,889,995.10
General State Authority Rentals	.....	2,160,597.92	9,911,954.67	7,513,130.60
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	11,750,422.02	16,357,070.12	71,705,238.18	29,775,826.69
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	594,696.82	1,902,089.97	1,373,229.15	433,512.12
Advance Requisitions	346,353.00	*8,846.08	2,760.67	103,205.67
Stores Increase	1,770,542.15	*144,174.60	411,168.95	1,137,283.08
Undistributed	1,424,144.00	1,413,839.74	1,247,304.17	606,484.45
Institutional District Credits	*364,787.29	*419,783.49	*477,525.69	*192,975.28
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	$ 709,707,445.14	$ 893,774,480.25	$1,023,263,637.25	$ 520,939,167.92

*Indicates Deduction

Note—Appropriations from Motor License Fund (subsidies) to General Fund included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:

State Police	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 14,250,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (B)

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
Salaries	$ 23,897,645.79	$ 26,630,923.75	$ 32,396,283.99	$ 18,694,482.98
Wages	51,945,115.49	59,016,928.28	64,267,733.16	33,134,640.29
Fees	2,223,807.25	4,701,848.47	5,325,608.58	2,689,047.03
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,162,550.92	1,641,896.49	1,996,045.35	719,836.06
Food and Forage	737,066.08	866,808.39	1,088,794.57	473,564.77
Materials and Supplies	34,443,469.00	31,483,853.31	37,291,201.78	21,139,756.91
Traveling Expenses	3,296,497.89	3,932,685.60	4,051,503.95	2,078,047.10
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	3,334,594.86	5,693,990.79	6,892,105.63	3,240,725.45
Freight, Express and Cartage	199,389.85	138,836.92	132,046.07	71,606.64
Postage	1,058,581.12	1,314,948.23	1,369,664.10	587,662.00
Telephone and Telegraph	287,289.46	357,561.86	668,020.52	367,775.90
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	143,924.54	140,353.58	271,254.65	147,951.43
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	562,369.27	606,025.16	701,387.84	414,605.39
Contracted Repairs	10,393,180.07	14,751,118.34	13,967,196.44	3,507,688.29
Rent of Real Estate	583,524.23	697,907.83	760,817.86	355,323.02
Rent of Equipment	7,660,730.20	7,793,123.72	6,885,927.84	3,361,049.19
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	609,174.43	717,817.61	767,181.75	404,111.50
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	226,090.01	233,788.81	308,292.94	68,359.26
Motor Vehicles	1,334,731.17	1,336,531.14	1,046,819.48	1,227,841.53
Live Stock	.....	48,293.56	13.85	.....
Equipment and Machinery	5,064,846.80	3,161,410.94	2,529,849.07	2,311,101.28
Land	119,853.52	168,722.01	215,434.05	113,387.25
Contracted Building and Construction	126,800,914.40	144,636,279.92	141,922,917.13	82,121,101.82
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	41,820,088.50	54,368,118.02	74,155,836.15	29,733,262.57
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	10,130,829.78	9,855,810.80	4,627,760.60	2,127,175.11
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	202,297.46	535,674.01	646,162.74	458,103.78
Advance Requisitions	20,462.00	19,854.00	*50.00	50.00
Total	$ 328,259,024.09	$ 374,851,111.54	$ 404,285,810.09	$ 209,548,256.55

* Indicates deduction.

Note—Appropriations from General Fund (subsidies) included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:				
Milk Control Fund	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 240,000.00

(B) OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS:

Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

GENERAL FUND
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 329,836.92	$ 391,168.55	$ 482,838.46	$ 309,944.01
Wages	2,168.35	2,272.70	7,673.33	6,459.20
Fees	420.00	375.00	817.00	238.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	36,842.82	49,140.85	46,198.29	22,927.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	25,522.31	31,724.72	33,980.61	22,989.39
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,510.03	20,223.44	20,391.97	9,567.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,113.29	6,520.41	3,574.41	4,578.90
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	13,171.49	11,792.35	10,542.13	3,866.35
Total	$ 436,585.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 606,016.20	$ 380,570.69
PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR	$ 1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Surveys and Studies—State Government and Agencies	.....	.....	$ 87,019.69	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	11,663.09	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 704,698.98	$ 380,570.69
During—1947-1949	$ 426,129.32	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	11,955.89	$ 495,717.15	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	17,500.87	$ 687,945.61	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	16,753.37	$ 380,570.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 490,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 654,000.00	$ 990,000.00
Portrait of the Governor	#1,500.00	.....	750.00	.....
Surveys and Studies—State Government and Agencies	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	48,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00	$ 990,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 53,414.79	$ 36,781.98	$ 97,301.02	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	750.00	$ 609,429.31

#Governors Martin and Bell.

GENERAL FUND

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES	$ 27,333.36	$ 26,793.79	$ 37,451.14	$ 17,444.85
PORTRAIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 28,083.36	$ 26,793.79	$ 38,201.14	$ 17,444.85
During—1947-1949	$ 27,808.33	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	275.03	$ 23,191.07	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	3,602.72	$ 37,933.19	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	267.95	$ 17,444.85
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 29,250.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 47,500.00	$ 45,500.00
Portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00	$ 45,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,916.64	$ 6,706.21	$ 10,048.86	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 28,055.15

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 1,694,465.42	$ 1,487,195.98	$ 1,746,450.69	$ 950,119.13
Fees	.....	2,260.30	5,465.52	753.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	36,712.71	16,892.40	14,686.55	5,067.19
Transportation, Communication and Information	215,766.40	207,237.43	199,216.86	105,052.51
Maintenance Services and Expenses	30,670.48	33,597.79	39,222.85	18,570.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	22,384.99	53,661.60	12,512.46	5,917.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 1,800,845.50	$ 2,017,554.93	$ 1,085,480.22
During—1947-1949	$ 1,972,347.45	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	27,652.55	$ 1,755,721.75	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	45,123.75	$ 1,997,011.83	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	20,543.10	$ 1,085,480.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,120,000.00	$ 2,295,000.00	$ 2,416,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 319,154.50	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 277,445.07	$ 1,330,519.78

EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES— AUDITING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 417,696.48	$ 371,320.12	$ 445,509.23	$ 233,564.50
Fees	.....	796.13	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,847.37	4,964.26	6,172.93	1,463.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	61,430.36	89,702.09	115,205.89	56,507.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,552.67	4,905.90	6,245.68	3,368.16
Construction, Equipment and Land	14,563.12	13,657.91	331.87	1,605.63
Total	$ #507,090.00	$ #485,346.41	$ #573,465.60	$ #296,509.38

EXPENDED FOR—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 500.00
Portrait of the Auditor General	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	15,000.00	14,691.30	16,867.29	9,334.19
Fees of County Officers	846.50	66.50	3.50	7.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 16,846.50	$ 16,507.80	$ 17,870.79	$ 10,591.19
During—1947-1949	$ 16,567.16	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	279.34	$ 16,477.81	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	29.99	$ 17,293.84	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	576.95	$ 10,591.19
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Portrait of Auditor General	.....	750.00	.....	1,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	15,300.00
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,750.00	$ 22,000.00	$ 21,300.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,153.50	$ 4,242.20	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4,129.21	$ 10,708.81

Not Included in Totals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 30,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	348,919.33	174,719.55
Federal Aid—National Forests	46,930.91	37,292.06	57,365.91	48,727.43
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	13,843.89	6,504.73	29,116.00	10,247.60
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	2,197,200.76	4,329,273.39	8,536,801.92	3,920,441.24
Auditing Expenses—Police Retirement Systems	.....	.....	71,633.33	46,182.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,653,956.32	$ 4,759,050.94	$ 9,063,836.49	$ 4,210,318.50
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	.....	.....	$ 8,328.97	.....
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	555,165.67	$ 2,302,634.62	4,412,736.62	$ 3,992,739.47
Total Balances from Prior Periods	$ 565,165.67	$ 2,302,634.62	$ 4,421,065.59	$ 3,992,739.47
RECEIPTS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State University	365,980.76	365,980.76	348,919.33	174,719.55
Federal Aid—National Forests	46,930.91	37,292.06	57,365.91	48,727.43
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	13,843.89	14,833.70	20,787.03	10,247.60
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	3,944,669.71	6,439,375.39	8,116,804.77	4,341,789.37
Auditing Expenses—Police Retirement Systems	.....	.....	71,633.33	46,182.68
Total Receipts	$ 4,391,425.27	$ 6,877,481.91	$ 8,635,510.37	$ 4,631,666.63
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 4,956,590.94	$ 9,180,116.53	$ 13,056,575.96	$ 8,624,406.10
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	$ 2,653,956.32	$ 4,759,050.94	$ 9,063,836.49	$ 4,210,318.50
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	.....	$ 8,328.97	.....	.....
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	$ 2,302,634.62	4,412,736.62	$ 3,992,739.47	$ 4,414,087.60

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 903,515.48	$ 814,795.11	$ 1,073,630.24	$ 595,476.19
Wages	.....	522.75	.....	.....
Fees	150.00	250.00	181.00	10.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	44,513.40	84,652.04	55,030.30	5,587.94
Transportation, Communication and Information	31,177.88	35,816.69	33,791.33	13,678.41
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	27,710.91	42,344.29	45,249.58	25,507.84
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,932.33	60,255.45	66,718.28	3,017.31
Total	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,038,636.33	$ 1,274,600.73	$ 643,277.69
PORTRAIT OF STATE TREASURER	.....	$ 750.00	.....	$ 750.00
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	$ 5,368.17	$ 8,043.42	$ 8,092.94	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,030,368.17	$ 1,047,429.75	$ 1,282,693.67	$ 644,027.69
During—1947-1949	$ 1,013,236.51	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	17,131.66	$ 994,927.65	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	52,502.10	$ 1,213,446.14	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	69,247.53	$ 644,027.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,190,400.00	$ 1,350,000.00	$ 1,383,000.00
Portrait of State Treasurer	.....	750.00	.....	1,000.00
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,035,000.00	$ 1,201,150.00	$ 1,360,000.00	$ 1,394,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,631.83	$ 153,720.25	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 77,306.33	$ 749,972.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 980,102.05	$ 766,324.03	$ 996,802.03	$ 479,749.78
Materials, Supplies and Printing	38,157.82	69,242.73	39,653.34	1,999.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	247,051.73	312,746.57	266,902.10	86,894.11
Maintenance Services and Expenses	27,982.43	39,467.69	49,613.05	25,195.53
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,705.97	25,233.65	14,396.93	140.23
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	1,174.20	.....	.....
Total	$ †1,295,000.00	$ †1,214,188.87	$ †1,367,367.45	$ † 593,978.90
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE INSURANCE FUND	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000.00

* Indicates deduction.
† Not included in totals.

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 89,145.47	$ 97,309.45	$ 115,199.55	$ 59,523.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,913.53	2,752.92	2,172.18	695.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,429.54	2,417.08	2,634.12	748.67
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,426.75	1,713.64	1,946.21	1,376.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,987.70	1,547.54	4,308.85	1,383.08
Total	$ 97,902.99	$ 105,740.63	$ 126,260.91	$ 63,727.19
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State University Experimental Farm Funds	$ 24,690.00	$ 21,435.00	$ 25,190.00	$ 16,070.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	19,635.96	19,538.04	4,248.74
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	1,141,500.00	656,250.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War I Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,178,942.50	5,613,942.50	5,048,942.50	2,562,500.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00	2,146,260.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	6,096,250.00	60,730,000.00	24,257,500.00
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	313,080.83	.....	.....
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	12,507.26	.....	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,444.00	48,107.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	.....	.....	40,302.52	9,249.04
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	152.91	272.39	314.87	.....
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	263.44	380.52	277.56	1,117.70
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident	97,669.60	186,355.36	174,639.15	91,601.42
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident	2,793.45	2,648.66	4,626.76	424.31
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	2,411.00	2,499.50	4,999.50	1,701.50
Refunding Notary Public Fees	2,500.00	4,000.00	3,450.00	550.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	124,998.36	224,301.03	195,324.98	59,447.43
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	783.35	1,069.41	4,835.78	749.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	49,887.27	42,027.14	39,779.37	13,081.12
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	3,006.82	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	954.95	46.28	.25	.....
Refunding Motor Law Fines	1,408.00	957.50	920.00	105.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	14.00	21.00	25.00	12.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	13,015.10	8,231.35	12,653.95	3,340.90
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees	280,007.16	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Personal Property Tax	3,698.65	77.48	177.93	15.80
Refunding Realty Transfer Tax	.....	.....	.....	9,810.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,732,599.55	$ 17,053,853.80	$ 72,043,463.07	$ 29,945,868.94
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 12,716,882.82	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($2.50)	15,716.73	$ 17,022,385.05	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	31,468.75	$ 71,979,744.16	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	63,718.91	$ 29,945,868.94

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 95,000.00	$ 120,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 145,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State University Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	1,750,000.00	1,500,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War I Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,178,942.50	5,613,942.50	5,048,942.50	5,043,750.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	6,766,730.09#	60,730,000.00	56,610,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00	4,265,020.00
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	600,000.00	.....	.....
Credit—1949-1951—Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	313,080.83	.....	.....
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	12,507.26	.....	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,694.00	98,179.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Expenses—Printing Bonds	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Resident	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Non-Resident	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding Notary Public Fees	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	125,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	475,000.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Refunding Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Refunding Motor Law Fines	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Personal Property Tax	25,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	500.00
Refunding Realty Transfer Tax	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 12,998,982.50	$ 18,515,174.68	$ 72,850,436.50	$ 68,634,489.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 266,382.95	$ 1,461,320.88	$ 646,259.44	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	160,713.99	$ 38,688,620.06

Original Appropriation $7,500,000.00—Reduced by Act 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,729,972.87	$ 2,026,208.10	$ 2,277,782.00	$ 1,314,992.49
Wages	379,275.56	390,362.39	423,871.38	220,545.31
Fees	182,286.48	224,767.49	263,074.65	103,842.17
Materials, Supplies and Printing	210,817.41	171,818.02	228,122.42	67,472.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	349,015.95	379,912.37	426,296.05	195,367.61
Maintenance Services and Expenses	124,547.39	169,619.01	157,682.83	40,723.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	23,890.69	21,005.60	24,203.43	2,413.87
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	141,738.76	147,522.09	194,833.58	77,677.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,141,545.11	$ 3,531,215.07	$ 3,995,866.34	$ 2,023,035.44
During—1947-1949	$ 3,071,341.91	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	70,203.20	$ 3,439,263.47	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	91,951.60	$ 3,863,306.34	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	132,560.00	$ 2,023,035.44
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,650,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00	$ 4,761,700.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 158,454.89	$ 118,784.93	$ 306,709.57	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	13,424.09	$ 2,738,664.56
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD—				
Salaries	.....	$ 12,444.57	.....	.....
Wages	.....	86.79	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	889.01	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	8,921.65	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	42.44	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	91.87	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 22,476.33	‡	‡
PROPAGATION OF NUT TREES—				
Wages	.....	$ 10,232.74	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	2,911.75	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	29.75	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 13,174.24	.....	.....
SURVEY—OAK WILT DISEASE—				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,143.77
Wages	.....	.....	$ 10,509.86	16,769.07
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	862.02	1,016.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	6,085.72	3,119.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	34.11	88.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	1,162.72	173.25
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	7,142.84	7,000.00
Total	.....	.....	$ 25,797.27	$ 31,310.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 35,650.57	$ 25,797.27	$ 31,310.59
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 34,619.43	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,031.14	$ 27,008.97	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	*1,211.70	$ 31,310.59

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Soil Conservation Board	.....	$ 200,000.00	‡	‡
Propagation of Nut Trees	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Survey—Oak Wilt Disease	.....	.....	$ 50,000.00	$ 125,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 215,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 125,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 179,349.43	$ 24,202.73	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 93,689.41

‡ Included in appropriation for Salaries and Expenses these periods.
* Indicates Deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—				
ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 50,000.00
ANIMAL INDEMNITIES—				
Salaries	$ 8,702.27	.....	$ 119,243.00	$ 107,843.08
Wages	156,239.31	$ 13,556.12	15,249.14	3,149.40
Fees	114,633.30	403,648.05	693,721.60	402,742.85
Materials, Supplies and Printing	24,523.78	69,424.41	105,669.54	46,412.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	24,091.13	3,677.50	10,801.80	12,157.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	410.88	95.36	666.80	577.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,204.42	2,369.77	10,300.23	117.07
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	847,515.20	552,186.55	510,921.42	174,264.66
Total	$ 1,178,320.29	$ 1,044,957.76	$ 1,466,573.53	$ 747,264.92
RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	$ 16,063.18	$ 18,433.07	$ 64,562.17	$ 43,605.70
CONTROL OF STEM RUST				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	$ 22,803.08	$ 20,396.33	$ 7,239.65
REARCH—VETERINARY MEDICINE				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	$ 194,450.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,294,383.47	$ 1,186,193.91	$ 1,651,532.03	$ 1,042,560.27
During—1947-1949	$ 1,224,673.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	$ 69,709.99	$ 1,076,500.10	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	109,693.81	$ 1,492,821.44	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	158,710.59	$ 1,042,560.27
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,918,000.00
Research into Diseases of Livestock and Poultry	25,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00
Control of Stem Rust	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Poultry Disease Laboratory at National Agricultural College	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
Research—Veterinary Medicine	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,405,000.00	$ 2,205,000.00	$ 2,523,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 530,616.53	$ 1,218,806.09	$ 546,936.71	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	6,531.26	$ 1,480,439.73

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION—				
Salaries	$ 98,672.54	$ 116,923.97	$ 136,676.46	$ 73,180.43
Wages	1,628.78	2,402.16	4,452.79	643.06
Fees	100.00	305.40	214.50	115.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,400.21	3,377.72	4,065.56	1,633.09
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,765.85	5,081.83	5,226.14	1,788.75
Maintenance Services and Expenses	338.93	1,537.37	27,586.70	12,653.18
Equipment	1,934.60	3,385.22	693.35	5.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67	$ 178,915.50	$ 90,019.09
During—1947-1949	$ 110,886.39	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	954.52	$ 131,798.81	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,214.86	$ 175,959.72	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	2,955.78	$ 90,019.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00	$ 187,800.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6,159.09	$ 1,986.33	$ 7,084.50	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 97,780.91

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 233,378.92	$ 316,029.91	$ 367,168.21	$ 195,151.59
Wages	29,091.02	19,284.49	20,778.46	9,120.54
Fees	1,000.00	4,597.20	1,110.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	113,407.69	200,295.55	150,564.06	19,605.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	529,308.56	597,028.71	510,793.96	54,575.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,014.22	14,625.72	19,487.71	5,133.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,290.80	30,674.26	40,012.42	2,327.65
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,709.17	10,054.79	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES—	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,590.63	$ 1,109,914.82	$ 285,914.04
During—1947-1949	$ 908,441.24	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	40,759.14	$ 1,079,242.29	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	113,348.34	$ 941,851.18	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	168,063.64	$ 285,914.04
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 950,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,232,000.00	$ 996,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 799.62	$ 7,409.37	$ 65,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	57,085.18	$ 710,085.96

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD				
Salaries	$ 110,893.18	$ 161,085.74	$ 168,382.12	$ 125,522.96
Wages	3,773.71	5,705.90	5,971.99	7,229.98
Fees	4,539.78	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	44,736.51	16,246.07	12,845.36	672.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,694.27	16,531.39	15,873.12	20,218.14
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,517.52	1,936.52	1,209.72	2,942.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,927.81	2,458.78	2,120.45	.....
Subsidies	14,290.83	9,945.21	23,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 199,373.61	$ 218,909.61	$ 231,902.76	$ 156,586.35
During—1947-1949	$ 179,269.27	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	20,104.34	$ 209,293.64	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	9,615.97	$ 224,466.96	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	7,435.80	$ 156,586.35
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board	$ 200,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 256,500.00	$ 300,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 626.39	$ 6,090.39	$ 20,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	4,597.24	$ 143,413.65
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD—HOUSING				
Salaries	.....	$ 262,650.59	.....	.....
Wages	.....	15,836.84	.....	.....
Fees	.....	70,264.80	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	3,362.51	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	127,810.80	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	6,852.21	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	1,732.51	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	9,297,775.35	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 9,786,285.61	.....	.....
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 6,708.88	.....
Fees	.....	.....	88,012.39	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	125.61	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 9,786,285.61	$ 94,846.88	.....
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 6,903,235.61	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,833,315.87	$ 48,875.23	.....
1953-1954	.....	1,049,734.13	45,971.65	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board—Housing	.....	$ 15,000,000.00	.....	.....
Aid to Local Governments	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	.....
BALANCE—				
To Continue	.....	$ 5,213,714.39	$ 105,153.12	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION †	$ 952,033.19	$ 382,840.54	.....	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 159,817.70	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($822,902.21)	757,042.27	$ 67,273.05	.....	.....
1951-1953 ($ 65,617.20)	35,173.22	275,719.09	.....	.....
1953-1954 ($ 1,999.81)	.....	39,848.40	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 972,033.19	$ 382,840.54	.....	.....
(Original Appropriation)	(1,000,000.00)	(750,000.00)	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....

† See also allocation from Motor License Fund for "Salaries and Expenses."

Act 430 (1953) transferred the Aeronautics Commission and the unexpended balances of any appropriation made to the Department of Commerce for the Aeronautics Commission to the Department of Military Affairs effective August 26, 1953. For subsequent expenditures and balances see Department of Military Affairs.

EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE BOARD OF HOUSING				
Salaries	$ 15,726.00	.....	.....	.....
Fees	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	642.68	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	660.80	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	95.89	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 17,135.37	.....	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 16,505.01	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	630.36	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 7,864.63	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL GRANTS—AIRPORT PROGRAM	$ 1,384,691.43	$ 2,321,104.46	$ 1,944,294.93	.....
FEDERAL AIRPORT PROJECT	$ 418,766.65	$ 133,914.77	$ 386,380.57	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,803,458.08	$ 2,455,019.23	$ 2,330,675.50	‡
During—1947-1949	$ 1,803,458.08	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 2,455,019.23	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 2,330,675.50	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Period	.....	$ 8,840.76	$ 137,622.97	.....
Credits—1947-1949	$ 1,812,298.84	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	2,583,801.44	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 2,218,565.80	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,812,298.84	$ 2,592,642.20	$ 2,356,188.77	‡
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	$ 8,840.76	$ 137,622.97	$ 25,513.27	.....

‡ These Accounts Transferred to Department of Military Affairs by Act 93A-1953 Session.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,445,333.75	$ 2,207,265.74	$ 2,508,797.85	$ 1,306,884.28
Wages	653,134.78	163,208.69	1,996,947.58	1,250,431.25
Fees	4,227.72	1,655.83	8,028.89	21,663.47
Materials, Supplies and Printing	155,371.76	153,463.20	409,235.43	114,796.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	246,883.05	323,923.20	456,580.99	209,178.21
Maintenance Services and Expenses	142,769.62	129,447.01	298,422.92	125,819.61
Construction, Equipment and Land	37,111.48	20,798.35	220,375.63	22,198.80
Total	$ 2,684,832.16	$ 2,999,762.02	$ 5,898,389.29	$ 3,050,971.91
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FEDERAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 220,079.76	$ 238,000.00	$ 386,651.94	$ 137,246.69
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FLOOD LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 13,104.27	$ 12,442.62	$ 11,713.74	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,918,016.19	$ 3,250,204.64	$ 6,296,754.97	$ 3,188,218.60
During—1947-1949	$ 2,907,042.52	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	10,973.67	$ 3,201,180.93	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	49,023.71	$ 5,858,187.93	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	438,567.04	$ 3,188,218.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,955,500.00	$ 6,270,965.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	85,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of Official Guests	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	224,500.00	238,000.00	394,000.00	350,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,923,500.00	$ 3,254,000.00	$ 6,365,500.00	$ 6,661,965.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,483.81	$ 3,795.36	$ 66,540.81	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	2,204.22	$ 3,473,746.40

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES				
Wages	$ 151,232.12	$ 126,326.34	$ 175,524.87	$ 171,367.97
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,776.54	11,513.25	12,405.09	10,879.27
Maintenance Services and Expenses	9,601.87	7,971.74	12,066.64	17,698.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 177,610.53	$ 145,811.33	$ 199,996.60	$ 199,945.34
During—1947-1949	$ 134,545.21	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	43,065.32	$ 106,784.83	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	39,026.50	$ 200,000.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	*3.40	$ 199,945.34
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Control of Forest Fires	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 22,389.47	$ 54,188.67	$ 3.40	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 54.66
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—REPAIRS	$ 200,000.00	$ 95,000.00	.....	.....
DYKES ALONG DARBY CREEK—MAINTENANCE	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
REHABILITATION OF PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA	.....	.....	$ 459,683.23	.....
POINT PARK—PITTSBURGH	.....	.....	$ 838,079.95	.....
PHILADELPHIA INDEPENDENCE MALL	.....	.....	$ 1,197,344.24	.....
COMMITTEE TO STUDY WATER RESOURCES OF DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, INCLUDING INCODEL PLAN				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 17,312.50	.....
Wages	.....	.....	1,157.36	.....
Fees	.....	.....	303,134.62	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	2,059.17	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	845.12	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	159.63	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 324,668.40	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 220,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 2,819,775.82	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 117,982.12	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($33,382.69)	102,017.88	$ 92,056.44	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	2,943.56	$ 1,475,142.82	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,344,633.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation of Presque Isle Peninsula	.....	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00
Philadelphia Independence Mall	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Point Park—Pittsburgh	.....	.....	1,500,000.00	500,000.00
Committee to Study Water Resources of Delaware River Basin, Including Incodel Plan	.....	.....	350,000.00	.....
Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs	200,000.00	$ 95,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 220,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 4,500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 40,316.77	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	1,489,907.41	$ 4,500,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 14,835.00	$ 15,577.00	$ 17,635.47	$ 5,553.87
Wages	80,181.05	104,593.94	116,774.91	61,969.36
Fees	6,001.97	1,818.50	300.00	430.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	20,334.70	20,084.10	15,171.57	2,293.00
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,688.71	6,017.42	6,852.54	2,710.50
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,710.17	9,088.33	16,518.37	9,486.42
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,957.21	4,481.04	4,528.82	27.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 139,708.81	$ 161,660.33	$ 177,781.68	$ 82,470.87
During—1947-1949	$ 117,249.74	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	22,459.07	$ 152,231.33	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	9,429.00	$ 166,257.24	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	11,524.44	$ 82,470.87
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Washington Crossing Park Commission	$ 140,000.00	$ 165,000.00	$ 180,000.00	$ 173,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 291.19	$ 3,339.67	$ 877.30	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	1,341.02	$ 90,529.13
EXPENDED FOR—				
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 29,898.00	$ 33,932.00	$ 42,337.75	$ 17,558.00
Wages	93,698.93	104,851.16	126,867.61	66,188.62
Fees	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,214.69	13,159.83	14,759.10	7,526.53
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,270.25	7,231.85	9,090.37	4,482.47
Maintenance Services and Expenses	9,979.13	19,699.56	12,542.60	6,096.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,939.00	3,114.37	12,204.73	675.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 150,000.00	$ 181,988.77	$ 218,302.16	$ 102,527.67
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 148,409.94	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($7.40)	1,590.06	$ 176,749.36	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	5,239.41	$ 208,287.24	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	10,014.92	$ 102,527.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Valley Forge Park Commission	$ 150,000.00	$ 182,000.00	$ 231,200.00	$ 226,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 11.23	$ 12,897.84	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 123,472.33

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 7,493.00	$ 7,920.00	$ 8,662.50	$ 4,684.50
Wages	85,752.49	95,839.60	118,818.48	56,473.53
Fees	.....	42.47	3.51	596.49
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,592.44	7,657.03	4,377.08	2,204.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,814.40	4,921.27	5,600.60	2,780.51
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,858.92	7,628.41	3,682.07	1,954.41
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,488.75	5,716.75	850.76	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 110,000.00	$ 129,725.53	$ 141,995.00	$ 68,693.90
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 107,426.73	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	2,573.27	$ 120,565.51	.....	.....
1951-1953	($12,013.04)	9,160.02	$ 139,073.87	.....
1953-1954	($ 570.81)	.....	2,921.13	$ 68,693.90
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 142,000.00	$ 139,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 274.47	$ 5.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 70,306.10

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER				
Salaries	$ 32,736.25	$ 36,067.50	$ 41,436.75	$ 22,654.00
Wages	22,081.72	22,647.12	26,264.85	14,003.44
Fees	172.00	60.00	268.25	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,617.62	8,203.80	10,342.17	3,360.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,730.37	1,682.71	2,008.33	1,054.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	16,187.74	13,322.09	21,433.23	6,101.49
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	11,960.27	12,686.13	9.87
Total	$ 81,525.70	$ 93,943.49	$ 114,439.71	$ 47,184.18
NAVIGATION COMMISSION—REMOVAL OF WRECKS	.....	.....	$ 1,850.00	.....
DELAWARE CANAL BRIDGES	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,042.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 81,525.70	$ 93,943.49	$ 116,289.71	$ 54,226.89
During—1947-1949	$ 78,010.85	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	3,514.85	$ 92,987.42	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	956.07	$ 103,349.70	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	12,940.01	$ 54,226.89
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	$ 90,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 101,500.00	$ 99,500.00
Navigation Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	13,000.00	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
Delaware Canal Bridges	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 90,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 134,500.00	$ 139,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 8,474.30	$ 56.51	$ 18,210.29	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 85,273.11
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 4,883.32	.....	.....	.....
Fees	4,270.04	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,331.95	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	51.70	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	414.26	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	73.20	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,024.47	.....	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 12,004.47	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	20.00	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Nautical School	$ 65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 52,975.53	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
DESILTING SCHUYLKILL RIVER				
Salaries	.....	$ 192,163.98	.....	.....
Wages	.....	201,828.06	.....	.....
Fees	.....	183,885.19	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	20,207.24	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	41,387.01	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	738,075.86	$ 181,419.34	$ 61,399.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	15,363,129.78	44,695.26	82,123.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	‡	$ 16,740,677.12	$ 226,114.60	$ 143,523.46
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 451,083.70	.....	.....
1949-1951	($184,752.89)	14,875,692.05	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,297,736.75	$ 4,500.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	116,164.62	221,614.60	$ 143,523.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Desilting Schuylkill River	.....	$ †17,000,000.00	$ 1,065,000.00	$ 600,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 838,885.40	.....
To Continue	.....	$ 259,322.88	.....	$ 456,476.54
EXPENDED FOR—				
STREAM CLEARANCE, CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL				
Salaries	$ 100,334.74	.....	$.....	$.....
Wages	3,954,691.36	.....	143,649.48	90,558.06
Fees	394,177.46	.....	9,190.31	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	808,539.72	.....	27,487.76	7,897.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	185,931.64	.....	15,744.96	6,834.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	708,092.21	.....	277,703.89	68,746.12
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,481,632.29	.....	1,383,452.28	940.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,633,399.42	.....	$ 1,857,228.68	$ 174,976.60
During—1947-1949	$ 2,442,639.23	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	4,726,158.63	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953	1,159,071.08	.....	$ 518,117.81	.....
1953-1954	305,530.48	.....	1,339,110.87	$ 174,976.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control	$ #9,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work	.....	.....	$ 2,350,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 366,600.58	.....	$ 492,771.32	$ 825,023.40

† $5,000,000.00 of this amount was appropriated and available prior to May 31, 1949.
‡ $5,000,000.00 Appropriation to Public Buildings Construction Fund, $4,999,999.70 spent.
# This appropriation was originally $10,000,000.00—Reduced by Act 84A, 1949 session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF RICKETT'S GLEN STATE PARK PAYMENT INTO FLOOD CONTROL FUND ...	.....	.....	.....	$ 250,000.00
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($516,152.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($495,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($250,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	$ 250,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Flood Control Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 750,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PORTS—IMPROVEMENTS				
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($39,182.32)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($ 586.22)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($10,699.91)	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND—POST WAR				
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($6,818,323.83)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($3,068,598.31)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($ 973,661.14)	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD				
Salaries	.....	$ 4,111.50	$ 5,094.75	$ 2,755.50
Wages	.....	11,466.83	13,360.30	5,962.79
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,766.05	1,883.13	754.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	729.42	746.70	310.69
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	1,322.08	1,868.29	918.06
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,531.84	661.97	.....
Total	.....	$ 21,927.72	$ 23,615.14	$ 10,701.54
ACQUIRE TWO TRACTS—SOMERSET AND BEDFORD COUNTIES	.....	$ 132,286.55	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 154,214.27	$ 23,615.14	$ 10,701.54
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 153,555.50	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	658.77	$ 22,887.75	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	727.39	$ 10,701.54
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bushy Run Battlefield	.....	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Acquire Two Tracts—Somerset and Bedford Counties ..	.....	170,000.00	.....	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work—McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 495,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 24,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 40,785.73	$ 1,384.86	.....
To Continue	.....	300,000.00	.....	$ 13,298.46

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL FOREST AND FLOOD PURPOSES PAID FROM PRIVATE AND FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 508,230.11	$ 350,183.04	$ 280,495.64	$ 250,062.81
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	3,801.05	.....	.....	368.00
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	.....	568.15	20.27	211.58
Boy Scouts Contribution for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	.....	19,655.96	.....	.....
Darby Creek Flood Prevention	.....	.....	.....	73.75
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	.....	.....	.....	49.98
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	134,430.79	98,288.34	12,408.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 512,031.16	$ 504,837.94	$ 378,804.25	$ 263,174.87
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 176,400.54	$ 139,478.32	$ 111,169.96	$ 338,886.16
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	5,220.00	9,546.95	27,311.35	56,808.69
Delaware County for Dyke	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darby Creek Flood Prevention	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98
Contribution for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	.....	800.00	231.85	211.58
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	.....	2,143.00	3,129.54	3,129.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	45,000.00	70,527.46	14,724.12
Total Balances from Prior Periods	$ 181,744.27	$ 197,092.00	$ 212,493.89	$ 413,883.82
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 471,307.89	$ 321,874.68	$ 508,211.84	$ 181,635.26
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	8,128.00	17,764.40	29,497.34	9,935.00
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	800.00	.....	.....	.....
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	2,143.00	986.54	.....	.....
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	45,000.00	159,958.25	42,485.00	37,045.00
Boy Scouts Contribution for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	.....	19,655.96	.....	.....
Total Receipts	$ 527,378.89	$ 520,239.83	$ 580,194.18	$ 228,615.26
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 709,123.16	$ 717,331.83	$ 792,688.07	$ 642,499.08
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	$ 512,031.16	$ 504,837.94	$ 378,804.25	$ 263,174.87
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 139,478.32	$ 111,169.96	$ 338,886.16	$ 270,458.61
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	9,546.95	27,311.35	56,808.69	66,375.69
Darby Creek Flood Prevention	73.75	73.75	73.75	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	49.98	49.98	49.98	.....
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	800.00	231.85	211.58	.....
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	2,143.00	3,129.54	3,129.54	3,129.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	45,000.00	70,527.46	14,724.12	39,360.37

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 3,164,142.54	$ 3,683,852.41	$ 5,003,116.96	$ 2,855,704.34
Wages	32,334.21	78,054.49	54,885.94	25,522.30
Fees	450,313.09	675,503.09	716,725.53	315,271.16
Materials, Supplies and Printing	122,416.15	245,990.24	324,115.47	157,835.55
Transportation, Communication and Information	399,650.31	546,144.90	721,564.30	326,368.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	145,961.49	258,028.83	315,949.99	154,651.41
Equipment	34,879.10	136,259.00	47,640.58	36,198.47
Subsidies, Indemnities and other Items	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,349,696.89	$ 5,623,832.96	$ 7,183,998.77	$ 3,921,551.69
During—1947-1949	$ 4,115,169.06	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	234,527.83	$ 5,398,785.60	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	225,047.36	$ 7,080,843.02	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	103,155.75	$ 3,921,551.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 5,950,000.00	$ 7,184,000.00	$ 8,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 303.11	$ 326,167.04	$ 1.23	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,278,448.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS				
Salaries	$ 420,446.67	$ 425,957.96	$ 456,602.52	$ 253,242.24
Wages	156,449.01	39,196.43	45,492.96	12,943.48
Fees	6,219,773.25	5,803,805.70	9,098,204.23	2,433,112.87
Materials, Supplies and Printing	33,140.51	35,767.48	48,253.43	21,552.08
Transportation, Communication and Information	33,144.56	78,736.90	69,766.28	43,917.53
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,493.49	4,207.10	4,866.71	2,044.51
Equipment	5,595.36	12,328.26	220.92	1,008.02
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,870,042.85	$ 6,399,999.83	$ 9,723,407.05	$ 2,767,820.73
During—1947-1949	$ 5,377,333.32	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,492,709.53	$ 6,392,240.50	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	7,759.33	$ 6,443,034.29	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	3,280,372.76	$ 2,767,820.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Health Examinations	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 6,446,000.00	$ 9,840,000.00
School Health Examinations—Deficiency	.....	.....	3,433,823.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 9,879,823.00	$ 9,840,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 129,957.15	$ .17	$ 156,415.95	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,072,179.27

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
NUTRITION STUDY—STATE COLLEGE				
Salaries	$ 46,753.96	$ 66,105.67	$ 65,634.74	.....
Wages	26,012.19	35,115.30	32,118.57	.....
Fees	2,128.00	2,362.00	2,020.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,933.60	10,967.69	13,296.51	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,538.39	6,772.55	3,858.94	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	687.17	3,256.24	5,761.63	.....
Equipment	8,946.69	420.55	2,309.61	.....
Total	$ 100,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 125,000.00	.....
CANCER RESEARCH LABORATORY—FOX CHASE, PHILADELPHIA	.....	$ 199,999.98	$ 350,000.00	$ 139,294.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 100,000.00	$ 324,999.98	$ 475,000.00	$ 139,294.27
During—1947-1949	$ 80,409.95	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	19,590.05	$ 302,743.60	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	22,256.38	$ 400,358.15	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	74,641.85	$ 139,294.27
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cancer Research Laboratory—Fox Chase, Philadelphia	.....	$ 200,000.00	$ 350,000.00	$ 400,000.00
Nutrition Study—State College	$ 100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	100,000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 475,000.00	$ 400,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ .02	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 260,705.73
EXPENDED FOR—				
RHEUMATIC FEVER TREATMENT				
Salaries	$ 9,771.10	$ 40,618.15	$ 44,587.85	$ 24,978.50
Wages	25,691.65	29,445.38	29,526.82	16,559.51
Fees	128,858.34	155,126.86	146,588.91	75,444.64
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,658.91	877.06	333.70	273.30
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,333.47	6,357.51	12,532.66	1,228.75
Maintenance Services and Expenses	58.62	135.03	279.88	121.61
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,590.37	2,221.20	272.04	417.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 179,962.46	$ 234,781.19	$ 234,121.86	$ 119,023.63
During—1947-1949	$ 168,001.20	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	11,961.26	$ 223,552.45	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	11,228.74	$ 233,508.14	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	613.72	$ 119,023.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	$ 240,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 246,000.00	$ 256,350.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 60,037.54	$ 5,218.81	$ 11,878.14	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 137,326.37

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CANCER RESEARCH				
Salaries	$ 41,871.11	$ 41,800.05	$ 44,911.88	$ 26,916.40
Wages	4,210.15	8,108.23	6,629.12	2,459.27
Fees	30,413.47	156,648.26	149,421.21	81,556.95
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,923.43	5,374.86	4,154.39	2,040.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,230.97	11,764.58	24,841.07	3,160.69
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,376.94	303.62	2,408.70	1,076.95
Construction, Equipment and Land	25,273.70	17,201.67	2,727.34	94.52
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 128,299.77	$ 241,201.27	$ 235,093.71	$ 117,305.20
During—1947-1949	$ 100,616.20	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	27,683.57	$ 229,466.57	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	11,734.70	$ 225,282.65	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	9,811.06	$ 117,305.20
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cancer Research	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 254,000.00	$ 258,600.00
Lapsed	$ 121,700.23	$ 8,798.73	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 18,906.29	$ 141,294.80
EXPENDED FOR—				
RABIES VACCINE				
Materials and Supplies	$ 47.31	.....	.....	.....
CARE AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 13,875.22
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	515.00
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	2,004.30
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	.....	88.07
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	1,440.57
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 17,948.16
CEREBRAL PALSY—ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL				
Fees	.....	.....	.....	$ 44,529.44
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	925.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	445.64
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	288.82
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 46,189.61
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	.....	$ 64,137.77
During—1947-1949	$ 47.31	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 64,137.77
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rabies Vaccine	$ 8,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Care and Treatment of Alcoholics	.....	.....	.....	$ 500,000.00
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher Hospital	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,500.00	.....	.....	$ 600,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 8,452.69	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 535,862.23

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
Salaries	$ 2,610,297.28	$ 3,866,937.32	$ 5,178,525.19	$ 3,375,276.64
Wages	1,187,781.98	1,666,534.43	2,523,902.20	1,250,943.36
Fees	795,343.74	1,096,904.48	931,165.22	542,549.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,785,936.29	3,009,230.57	3,207,750.15	1,633,718.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	96,138.04	129,538.53	147,466.24	71,822.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	556,946.77	630,604.10	734,897.56	518,921.23
Construction, Equipment and Land	208,883.67	250,250.57	114,293.44	53,152.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,241,327.77	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,838,000.00	$ 7,446,384.61
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
During—1947-1949	$ 7,798,843.65	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($179.60)	442,484.12	$ 10,192,525.38	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	457,474.62	$ 12,663,582.55	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	174,417.45	$ 7,446,384.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Tuberculosis Clinics	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,738,000.00	$ 18,710,000.00
Sanatoria—Deficiency	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,838,000.00	$ 18,710,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 58,672.23	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 11,263,615.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILAND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
Mont Alto Sanatorium	$ 2,758,036.78	$ 3,159,806.64	$ 3,594,840.60	$ 2,030,023.91
Cresson Sanatorium	1,939,429.89	2,749,484.63	3,434,374.25	1,825,066.60
Hamburg Sanatorium	1,752,567.38	2,176,230.19	2,878,123.45	1,556,238.95
Philadelphia Tuberculosis Sanatorium—(Lankenau)	.....	.....	70,004.74	436,898.42
Hospital for Crippled Children	766,014.66	1,125,930.27	1,266,968.17	727,761.98
Tuberculosis Control	1,025,279.06	1,438,548.27	1,593,688.79	870,394.75
Total	$ 8,241,327.77	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,838,000.00	$ 7,446,384.61
EXPENDED FOR—				
MONT ALTO SANATORIUM				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 729,011.58
Wages	.....	.....	.....	490,653.73
Fees	.....	.....	.....	23,289.88
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	584,399.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	15,654.90
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	156,964.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	.....	30,049.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,030,023.91
During—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,030,023.91
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Mont Alto Sanatorium	.....	.....	.....	$ ‡2,315,469.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 285,445.09

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children and Tuberculosis Clinics.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CRESSON SANATORIUM				
Salaries				$ 938,327.40
Wages				382,496.45
Fees				18,807.98
Materials, Supplies and Printing				415,366.64
Transportation, Communication and Information				9,551.81
Maintenance Services and Expenses				56,467.90
Construction, Equipment and Land				4,048.42
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 1,825,066.60
During—1953-54				$ 1,825,066.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cresson Sanatorium Maintenance				$ 1,838,688.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed				
To Continue				$ 13,621.40
EXPENDED FOR—				
HAMBURG SANATORIUM				
Salaries				$ 823,486.43
Wages				203,332.58
Fees				10,982.55
Materials, Supplies and Printing				438,449.98
Transportation, Communication and Information				8,463.78
Maintenance Services and Expenses				62,351.29
Construction, Equipment and Land				9,172.34
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 1,556,238.95
During—1953-54				$ 1,556,238.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Hamburg Sanatorium Maintenance				$ ‡1,642,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed				
To Continue				$ 86,261.05
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILADELPHIA TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—(LANKENAU)				
Salaries				$ 121,899.67
Wages				99,629.45
Fees				7,739.01
Materials, Supplies and Printing				67,709.90
Transportation, Communication and Information				2,111.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses				132,438.18
Construction, Equipment and Land				5,370.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 436,898.42
During—1953-54				$ 436,898.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia Tuberculosis Sanatorium — (Lankenau) Maintenance				$ ‡723,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed				
To Continue				$ 286,601.58

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children and Tuberculosis Clinics.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN				
Salaries				$ 490,869.22
Wages				55,488.72
Fees				12,630.32
Materials, Supplies and Printing				107,040.02
Transportation, Communication and Information				4,511.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses				54,637.22
Construction, Equipment and Land				2,584.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 727,761.98
During—1953-1954				$ 727,761.98
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Hospital for Crippled Children Maintenance				$ ‡752,813.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed				
To Continue				$ 25,051.02
EXPENDED FOR—				
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL				
Salaries				$ 271,682.34
Wages				19,342.43
Fees				469,099.91
Materials, Supplies and Printing				20,752.62
Transportation, Communication and Information				31,528.82
Maintenance Services and Expenses				56,061.84
Construction, Equipment and Land				1,926.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 870,394.75
During—1953-1954				$ 870,394.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Tuberculosis Control Maintenance				$ ‡922,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed				
To Continue				$ 51,605.25

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children and Tuberculosis Clinics.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—SANATORIA HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
Mont Alto Sanatorium				$ 2,315,469.00
Cresson Sanatorium				1,838,688.00
Hamburg Sanatorium				1,642,500.00
Philadelphia Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Lankenau)				723,500.00
Hospital for Crippled Children				752,813.00
Tuberculosis Control				922,000.00
Local Health Departments				50,000.00
Reserve				10,465,030.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				$ 18,710,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION				
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($3,845,326.80)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($851,073.73)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($ 340,544.10)	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Clean Streams Program	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,000,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
WM. F. REINOLD TRUST FUND				
Expenses of Tubercular Patients	$ 1,878.85	$ 11,936.92	$ 5,309.75	$ 4,660.84
During—1947-1949	$ 1,878.85	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 11,936.92	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 5,309.75	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,660.84
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Transferred from Prior Period	.....	$ 6,011.69	$ 824.77	$ 3,065.02
Credits—1947-1949	$ 7,890.54	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	6,750.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	7,550.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	4,100.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,890.54	$ 12,761.69	$ 8,374.77	$ 7,165.02
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	$ 6,011.69	$ 824.77	$ 3,065.02	$ 2,504.18

GENERAL FUND

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 676,588.91	$ 820,648.08	$ 1,006,658.41	$ 579,759.17
Fees	9,129.30	15,357.25	26,155.07	12,263.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	32,100.45	47,875.64	45,278.52	6,994.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	144,479.52	199,462.20	230,253.47	119,437.49
Maintenance Services and Expenses	52,953.47	50,168.85	73,574.72	36,365.88
Equipment	12,819.03	14,021.95	5,530.73	718.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 928,070.68	$ 1,147,533.97	$ 1,392,450.92	$ 755,538.99
During—1947-1949	$ 920,719.93	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	7,350.75	$ 1,130,507.02	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	17,026.95	$ 1,366,531.20	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	25,919.72	$ 755,538.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00	$ 1,542,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,929.32	$ 52,466.03	$ 52,549.08	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 786,461.01

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 770,886.12	$ 834,183.68	$ 901,985.53	$ 466,288.15
Wages	42,729.23	40,549.76	47,874.61	21,596.15
Fees	82,615.69	72,410.50	67,315.00	22,557.74
Materials, Supplies and Printing	122,327.28	135,202.34	104,543.21	18,927.82
Transportation, Communication and Information	157,544.07	172,238.87	165,472.25	78,269.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,455.60	20,524.94	20,282.55	9,241.99
Equipment	26,038.47	47,991.22	12,619.36	4,319.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,222,596.46	$ 1,323,101.31	$ 1,320,092.51	$ 621,200.61
During—1947-1949	$ 1,142,408.17	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	70,402.97	$ 1,198,328.47	.....	.....
1951-1953	9,785.32	124,772.84	$ 1,280,841.71	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	39,250.80	$ 621,200.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,211,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,225,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,211,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,403.54	$ 8,898.69	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 11,907.49	$ 589,799.39

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHMASTERS LICENSE FEES	$ 32,500.00	$ 34,875.00	$ 33,125.00	$ 16,000.00
During—1947-1949	32,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 34,875.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 33,125.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 16,000.00
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Periods	$ 16,002.50	$ 17,255.00	$ 16,675.00	$ 15,747.50
Credits—1947-1949	33,752.50	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	34,295.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	32,197.50	14,885.00
Credits—	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 49,755.00	$ 51,550.00	$ 48,872.50	$ 30,632.50
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 17,255.00	$ 16,675.00	$ 15,747.50	$ 14,632.50

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 662,602.51	$ 741,902.22	$ 828,051.99	$ 466.834.96
Wages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees	124,268.55	352,704.41	359,857.24	73,592.31
Materials, Supplies and Printing	25,284.80	29,095.01	42,917.41	22,640.36
Transportation, Communication and Information	45,696.01	50,325.43	52,780.92	22,008.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,082.94	11,923.21	14,779.69	3,213.64
Equipment	13,055.86	14,018.60	21,145.99	6,866.92
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 874,990.67	$ 1,199,968.88	$ 1,319,533.24	$ 595.156.39
During—1947-1949	$ 869,984.54	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	5,006.13	$ 1,145,161.01	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	54,807.87	$ 1,178,556.85	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	140,976.39	$ 595.156.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,369,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,369,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 9.33	$ 31.12	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 152,466.76	$ 773,843.61
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS—HUNTINGDON				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 652,802.74
Wages	.....	.....	.....	7,505.55
Fees	.....	.....	.....	2,473.54
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	106,285.87
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	3,016.40
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	29,265.88
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	.....	5,348.13
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	26,924.45
Stores	.....	.....	.....	83,570.09
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	.....	$ 920,192.65
During—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 920,192.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon	†	†	†	$ ‡2,167,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,246,807.35

† These Appropriations made to Department of Welfare.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a statement on Page 114.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNCY				
Salaries				$ 252,989.07
Wages				59,786.58
Fees				2,123.05
Materials, Supplies and Printing				65,319.04
Transportation, Communication and Information				6,835.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses				38,878.13
Construction, Equipment and Land				2,694.32
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				11,993.86
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts				
Advance Requisitions				3,176.46
Stores				20,436.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 464,232.61
During—1953-1954				$ 464,232.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	†	†	†	$ ‡1,106,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 641,767.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries				$ 1,244,247.44
Wages				102,515.76
Fees				7,223.53
Materials, Supplies and Printing				664,428.81
Transportation, Communication and Information				19,125.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses				182,755.47
Construction, Equipment and Land				33,966.52
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				88,117.00
Stores				247,852.64
Advance Requisitions				3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 2,593,232.42
During—1953-1954				$ 2,593,232.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Eastern State Penitentiary	†	†	†	$ ‡2,916,900.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 323,667.58

† These appropriations made to Department of Welfare.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a statement on Page 114.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries				$ 915,796.94
Wages				125,992.47
Fees				9,669.05
Materials, Supplies and Printing				491,918.43
Transportation, Communication and Information				21,470.37
Maintenance Services and Expenses				90,872.18
Construction, Equipment and Land				32,783.21
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				50,744.91
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts				
Stores				170,340.65
Advance Requisitions				3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 1,912,588.21
During—1953-1954				$ 1,912,588.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Western State Penitentiary	†	†	†	$ ‡2,528,172.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 615,583.79
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PENITENTIARY—ROCKVIEW				
Salaries				$ 211,289.74
Wages				40,521.55
Fees				1,660.94
Materials, Supplies and Printing				15,029.84
Transportation, Communication and Information				2,239.04
Maintenance Services and Expenses				8,173.69
Construction, Equipment and Land				1,614.48
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				11,729.70
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts				
Stores				70,129.01
Advance Requisitions				3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 365,387.99
During—1953-1954				$ 365,387.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Penitentiary—Rockview	†	†	†	$ ‡2,371,828.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 2,006,440.01

† These Appropriations were made to Department of Welfare.
†† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a statement on Page 114.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WHITE HILL				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,063,982.30
Wages	.....	.....	.....	69,331.41
Fees	.....	.....	.....	6,796.72
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	211,767.09
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	13,387.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	55,029.00
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	.....	9,854.59
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	37,247.15
Stores	.....	.....	.....	169,498.25
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,639,893.71
During—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,639,893.71
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	†	†	†	$ ‡3,748,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,108,106.29
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PENITENTIARY—GRATERFORD				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 273,663.12
Wages	.....	.....	.....	18,739.00
Fees	.....	.....	.....	184.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	26,501.08
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	2,537.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	6,456.11
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	.....	911.46
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	13,881.65
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stores	.....	.....	.....	64,970.32
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	.....	$ 410,845.00
During—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 410,845.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Penitentiary—Graterford	†	†	†	$ ‡3,565,100.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,154,255.00

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1944-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,167,000.00
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	.....	.....	.....	1,106,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	2,916,900.00
Western State Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	2,528,172.00
State Penitentiary—Rockview	.....	.....	.....	2,371,828.00
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	.....	.....	.....	3,748,000.00
State Penitentiary—Graterford	.....	.....	.....	3,565,100.00
Reserve	.....	.....	.....	1,060,000.00
Total Appropriation	†	†	†	$ ‡19,463,000.00

† These Appropriations were made to Department of Welfare.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a statement on Page 114.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,771,859.22	$ 3,215,881.43	$ 3,856,680.44	$ 2,113,194.13
Wages	8,883.67	3,876.04	7,775.60	7,310.54
Fees	1,167.31	1,684.30	3,307.15	4,656.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	112,455.44	73,151.10	90,404.93	47,980.56
Transportation, Communication and Information	274,595.30	290,093.00	331,871.88	177,147.71
Maintenance Services and Expenses	269,895.16	292,817.27	349,313.25	192,859.98
Equipment	26,143.90	34,397.44	34,646.75	7,170.61
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,465,000.00	$ 3,911,900.58	$ 4,674,000.00	$ 2,550,320.33
During—1947-1949	$ 3,404,262.28	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	60,737.72	$ 3,860,249.42	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	51,651.16	$ 4,573,719.86	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	100,280.14	$ 2,550,320.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,400,000.00	$ 3,660,000.00	$ 4,575,000.00	$ 5,110,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	65,000.00	271,700.00	99,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,465,000.00	$ 3,931,700.00	$ 4,674,000.00	$ 5,110,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 19,799.42	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,559,679.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Employment Service	$ 214,000.00	$ 466,600.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 214,000.00	$ 466,600.00	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
REHABILITATION—				
Appropriation to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund ‡	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$ 600,000.00
During—1947-1949	$ 1,100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 1,500,000.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 1,650,000.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 600,000.00
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation	$ 800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00
Rehabilitation—Deficiency	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1949-1951 (Vocational Rehabilitation Fund)	165,610.12	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,265,610.12	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 165,610.12	$ 300,000.00	$ 150,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 900,000.00

‡ See Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for detail.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 541,907.90	$ 598,628.84	$ 882,108.68	$ 359,051.18
PROFESSIONAL FEES FOR COMPENSATION EXAMINATIONS	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,675.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 541,907.90	$ 598,628.84	$ 882,108.68	$ 360,726.18
During—1947-1949	$ 518,890.01	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	23,017.89	$ 563,375.85	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	35,252.99	$ 624,849.27	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	257,259.41	$ 360,726.18
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$ 700,000.00
Professional Fees for Compensation Examinations	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$ 750,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 208,092.10	$ 551,371.16	$ 200,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	567,891.32	$ 389,273.82
EXPENDED FOR—				
COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYES—SECOND INJURY	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83	$ 11,287.18	$ 9,405.42
STATE AGENCY—ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION FUND				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 32,112.93	$ 54,979.39
Fees	.....	.....	5.25	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	1,051.35	567.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	5,712.07	3,845.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	3,899.70	2,134.09
Equipment	.....	.....	3,209.02	132.23
Total	.....	.....	$ 45,990.32	$ 61,659.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83	$ 57,277.50	$ 71,064.50
During—1947-1949	$ 437.19	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	10.77	$ 5,175.22	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	239.61	$ 49,986.94	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	7,290.56	$ 71,064.50
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Compensation to Injured Employes	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	40,000.00	223,000.00
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund—Deficiency	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 171,000.00	$ 248,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 99,552.04	$ 94,585.17	$ 13,722.50	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	100,000.00	$ 176,935.50

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 475,255.29	$ 460,606.58	$ 455,774.52	$ 264,284.70
Wages	1,090,417.70	1,976,919.94	1,157,855.54	623,255.04
Fees	43,559.84	97,954.29	18,532.45	18,145.12
Materials, Supplies and Printing	447,444.98	591,621.62	330,353.16	101,662.38
Transportation, Communication and Information	163,272.00	326,474.43	165,972.87	101,884.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	782,122.16	1,033,856.65	1,381,386.22	350,879.63
Construction, Equipment and Land	304,031.01	67,251.75	110,498.25	15,136.23
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,749.90	18.75	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,307,852.88	$ 4,554,704.01	$ 3,620,373.01	$ 1,475,247.17
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 2,729,311.61	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($1,750.00)	573,541.27	$ 4,306,194.87	.....	.....
1951-1953	5,000.00	248,509.14	$ 2,746,783.67	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	$ 873,589.34	$ 1,475,247.17
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,188,556.00	$ 4,689,000.00	$ 3,370,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	305,148.14	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	4,685.25	585,645.45	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	*30.00	445,436.58	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	344,243.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,559,833.39	$ 4,774,171.45	$ 5,134,436.58	$ 3,714,243.50
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 251,980.51	$ 219,467.44	$ 1,500,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	14,063.57	$ 2,238,996.33

*Indicates deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION †	.....	$ 92,891.12	.....	.....
During—1953-1954	.....	$ 92,891.12	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 27,966.81	$ 367,159.46	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 27,966.81	$ 274,268.34	.....	.....

† See also allocation from Motor License Fund for "Salaries and Expenses."

Act 430 (1953) transferred the Aeronautics Commission and the unexpended balances of any appropriation made to the Department of Commerce for the Aeronautics Commission to the Department of Military Affairs effective August 26, 1953. For expenditures prior to August 26, 1953, and the original amounts of biennial appropriations see Department of Commerce.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 89,558.71	$ 97,128.65	$ 111,000.19	$ 62,442.17
Wages	3,255.24	2,827.64	2,501.14	1,361.03
Fees	100.00	220.00	.....	10.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,378.07	1,869.68	993.13	524.13
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,847.77	13,921.48	15,074.52	5,057.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,003.57	1,449.82	1,105.77	654.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	185.16	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,255,127.92	1,072,384.47	1,113,656.08	579,061.15
Total	$ 1,368,456.44	$ 1,189,801.74	$ 1,244,330.83	$ 649,110.46
EDUCATION OF VETERANS' ORPHANS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 9,562.42	$ 12,669.48	$ 13,235.13	$ 5,828.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,378,018.86	$ 1,202,471.22	$ 1,257,565.96	$ 654,938.46
During—1947-1949	$ 1,276,274.31	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	101,744.55	$ 1,131,243.16	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	71,228.06	$ 1,178,537.90	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	79,028.06	$ 654,938.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Veterans' Commission—Administration and Assistance	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 1,310,000.00
Education of Veterans' Orphans	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00	$ 1,350,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 161,981.14	$ 337,528.78	$ 70,681.89	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	11,752.15	$ 695,061.54
EXPENDED FOR—				
MORAL CLAIMS	.....	.....	$ 3,500.00	.....
During—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 3,500.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Moral Claims	.....	.....	$ 4,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 500.00	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION—POST WAR				
(Expenditure Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($28,727.35)	.....	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
INDIANTOWN CAMP FOR CHILDREN				
Wages	.....	$ 40,253.17	.....	.....
Fees	.....	393.00	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	127,309.61	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	28,978.47	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	3,608.61	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	15.00	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	224.10	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 200,781.96	.....	.....
VETERANS BONUS—EXPENSES—INFORMATION AND FORMS				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	$ 93,405.11	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	24,543.16	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	47,486.35	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	34,565.38	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 200,000.00	.....	.....
DISASTER RELIEF	.....	$ 106,681.59	$ 12,326.74	$ 34,695.55
PURCHASE OF LAND FOR ARMORY BOARD, PHILADELPHIA				
Fees	$ 101.75	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	21.12	.....	.....	.....
Land	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 7,622.87	.....	.....	.....
CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION				
Salaries	.....	$ 71,980.41	.....	.....
Wages	.....	8,572.62	.....	.....
Fees	.....	4,155.23	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	18,912.13	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	28,602.74	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	8,757.71	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	10,194.50	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 151,175.34	#	#
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,622.87	$ 658,638.89	$ 12,326.74	$ 34,695.55
During—1947-1949	$ 7,622.87	$ 143.83	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	621,596.45	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	36,898.61	$ 12,326.74	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 34,695.55
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Indiantown Camp for Children	.....	$ ‡600,000.00	.....	.....
Veterans Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Credit from World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund —Repayment of Advancement	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Disaster Relief	.....	†250,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
Civil Defense Commission	.....	250,000.00	#	#
Purchase of Land for Armory Board, Phila.—Additional	$ 8,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 377.13	$ 841,361.11	$ 487,673.26	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 465,304.45

‡ Appropriated and Available Prior to June 1, 1949.
† This appropriation originally $500,000.00—$250,000.00 Allocated to Civil Defense Commission.
# See State Council of Civil Defense, Page 119, these Periods.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE				
Salaries	$ 95,737.42	$ 103,509.07	$ 116,063.10	$ 70,836.49
Wages	46,680.09	57,355.54	71,341.49	39,006.54
Fees	706.19	777.70	812.60	349.07
Materials, Supplies and Printing	91,315.58	94,433.22	105,829.01	45,118.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,483.99	2,899.54	2,942.53	934.19
Maintenance Services and Expenses	39,216.17	29,228.49	26,795.29	8,399.71
Construction, Equipment and Land	900.97	4,833.82	837.96	135.24
Stores	65,959.59	83,922.14	86,112.02	31,570.23
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 344,000.00	$ 376,959.52	$ 410,734.00	$ 196,349.92
During—1947-1949	$ 337,574.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	6,425.52	$ 354,467.96	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	22,491.56	$ 390,488.55	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	20,245.45	$ 196,349.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 275,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 472,500.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie—Deficiency	69,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 344,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 472,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 2,040.48	$ 14,266.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 276,150.08

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
PURCHASE AND ERECTION OF ARMORIES				
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Bienniums	$ 53,445.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63
Credits—1947-1949	7,926.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL GRANTS—AIRPORT PROGRAM	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,496,730.40
FEDERAL AIRPORT PROJECT	.....	.....	.....	1,918.52
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	†	†	†	$ 2,498,648.92
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Period	.....	.....	.....	$ 25,513.27
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	2,499,300.34
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	†	†	†	$ 2,524,813.61
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	.....	.....	.....	$ 26,164.69

† See Department of Commerce these Periods.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 655,576.52	$ 832,396.85	$ 934,289.16	$ 496,128.60
Wages	8,971.10	18,455.60	12,997.51	4,597.64
Fees	3.50	1,034.20	554.00	3.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	16,975.13	28,012.11	19,117.88	1,535.59
Transportation, Communication and Information	108,931.92	119,564.17	118,482.35	54,695.91
Maintenance Services and Expenses	22,853.06	24,719.08	26,991.46	11,900.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,545.25	5,252.52	9,718.48	277.09
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	289.40	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 817,856.48	$ 1,029,723.93	$ 1,122,150.84	$ 569,138.63
During—1947-1949	$ 802,459.41	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	15,397.07	$ 1,003,859.17	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	25,864.76	$ 1,098,308.71	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	23,842.13	$ 569,138.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,194,000.00	$ 1,226,000.00	$ 1,201,400.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 57,143.52	$ 164,276.07	$ 92,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	11,849.16	$ 632,261.37
EXPENDED FOR—				
BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING ACT	$ 48,538.35	$ 71,571.72	$ 82,028.68	$ 44,510.33
CARE OF INJURED MINE WORKERS	$ 64,097.76	$ 80,853.62	$ 88,913.77	$ 42,970.79
SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES	$ 1,070,634.33	$ 1,405,398.79	$ 1,017,275.33	$ 456,545.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,183,270.44	$ 1,557,824.13	$ 1,188,217.78	$ 544,026.78
During—1947-1949	$ 1,072,738.29	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	110,532.15	$ 1,481,851.60	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	75,972.53	$ 1,178,063.83	
1953-1954	.....	.....	10,153.95	$ 544,026.78
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	$ 50,000.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 105,000.00
Care of Injured Mine Workers	75,000.00	87,000.00	97,000.00	100,000.00
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines—Deficiency	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,215,000.00	$ 1,574,000.00	$ 1,227,000.00	$ 1,705,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 31,729.56	$ 16,175.87	$ 32,971.32	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	5,810.90	$ 1,160,973.22

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES—MOUNTAIN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY	.....	.....	$ 64,990.02	.....
CREDITS—				
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 69,401.52	.....
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	.....	$ 4,411.50	$ 4,411.50

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,558,909.13	$ 3,056,204.19	$ 3,978,828.55	$ 2,108,354.18
Wages	143,378.97	98,105.85	168,016.11	87,961.74
Fees	43.00	87.00	150.00	44.00
Material, Supplies and Printing	148,190.93	132,272.68	76,681.16	25,014.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	248,924.55	307,259.98	358,657.75	167,344.16
Maintenance Services and Expenses	66,438.83	68,992.52	68,536.81	29,574.97
Equipment	54,149.23	30,632.40	24,119.25	1,805.95
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,220,034.64	$ 3,693,554.62	$ 4,674,989.63	$ 2,422,099.02
During—1947-1949	$ 3,157,355.27	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	62,679.37	$ 3,639,529.99	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	54,024.63	$ 4,635,647.32	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	39,342.31	$ 2,422,099.02
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,175,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00	$ 5,155,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	68,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,243,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00	$ 5,155,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 22,965.36	$ 8,531.38	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 118,010.37	$ 2,732,900.98
EXPENDED FOR—				
UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS				
Salaries	.....	$ 89,728.25	$ 28,192.66	.....
Wages	.....	27,707.12	6,871.05	.....
Fees	$ 22,074.02	61,672.80	154,271.48	6,915.64
Material, Supplies and Printing	72,613.83	132,839.21	90,045.86	43,341.06
Transportation, Communication and Information	101.42	9,318.66	276.43	89.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	449,590.29	614,392.62	779,626.16	399,811.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	258,711.07	1,084,337.95	1,180,737.43	541,862.97
Stores	61,335.68	84,186.67	73,435.82	24,411.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 864,426.31	$ 2,104,183.28	$ 2,313,456.89	$ 1,016,432.07
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 647,649.63	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($1,330.55)	216,776.68	$ 1,618,940.82	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	485,242.46	$ 1,358,743.47	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	954,713.42	$ 1,016,432.07
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Utility Service, Rentals and General Maintenance	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 2,517,124.00	$ 2,639,000.00	$ 2,820,000.00
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	344,785.68	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	16,791.66	184,708.26
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 2,517,124.00	$ 3,000,577.34	$ 3,004,708.26
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 135,573.69	$ 412,940.72	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 687,120.45	$ 1,988,276.19

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 1,349.61	$ 820.07	$ 749.65	$ 199'47
Transportation, Communication and Information	77,283.45	84,981.56	87,953.48	32,946.80
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	733,561.76	690,963.05	406,121.77	97,327.50
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,868.97	.....	.....	.....
Stores	6,782.13	8,889.54	3,178.77	1,934.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 824,845.92	$ 785,654.22	$ 498,003.67	$ 132,408.60
During—1947-1949	$ 668,345.96	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	156,499.96	$ 646,974.44	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	138,679.78	$ 442,447.32	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	55,556.35	$ 132,408.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Automotive Supplies and Equipment	$ 960,000.00	$ 1,154,790.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 531,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 135,154.08	$ 369,135.78	$ 376,996.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 398,591.40
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY				
Agriculture, Department of	$ 56,300.46	$ 21,772.89	$ 51,730.37	$ 27,346.20
Board of Parole, Pennsylvania	43,932.67	14,599.00	22,505.35	2,158.12
Commerce, Department of	1,759.40	2,338.85	.....	6,361.90
Forests and Waters, Department of	176,755.70	154,749.68	52,125.60	7,441.03
Governor's Office	4,825.00	5,374.05	4,385.25	.....
Health, Department of	85,908.27	117,801.19	44,798.00	3,955.55
Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania	2,964.15	1,600.00	3,969.00	.....
Insurance Department	800.00	6,118.90	.....	.....
Internal Affairs, Department of	.....	8,619.93	.....	.....
Justice, Department of	4,844.00	3,558.00	.....	6,673.92
Labor and Industry, Department of	33,093.55	43,071.78	23,729.66	8,793.00
Lieutenant Governor's Office	2,095.00	3,900.00	.....	.....
Military Affairs, Department of	13,085.08	15,175.90	1,299.00	.....
Mines, Department of	3,808.80	.....	2,366.64	.....
Property and Supplies, Department of	11,248.68	2,109.65	36,867.06	2,695.00
Public Assistance, Department of	2,443.70	.....	.....	.....
Public Instruction, Department of	18,434.07	17,304.06	13,382.02	3,731.89
Public Utility Commission	13,582.80	8,519.32	4,714.95	4,975.00
Revenue, Department of	725.00	1,136.34	.....	2,024.09
State, Department of	.....	3,554.80	.....	.....
Welfare, Department of	138,916.49	194,730.74	104,043.05	21,171.80
Total	$ 615,522.82	$ 626,035.08	$ 365,915.95	$ 97,327.50
PURCHASE AND OPERATION OF CARS FOR TEMPORARY FLEET				
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Operating Automotive Equipment Temporarily Assigned	$ 90,966.28	$ 99,850.48	$ 92,672.52	$ 35,081.10
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Purchase of Cars for Temporary Fleet	118,356.82	59,768.66	39,415.20	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 824,845.92	$ 785,654.22	$ 498,003.67	$ 132,408.60

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 665,032.65	$ 809,072.88	$ 1,027,851.03	$ 62,983.66
Transportation, Communication and Information	25,144.23	33,121.30	42,702.39	24,248.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	12,180,73	38.398.29	30,692.77	6,282.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	47,642.39	82,057.53	92,601.68	26,414.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 1,193,847.87	$ 119,930.00
During—1947-1949	$ 690,674.91	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	59,325.09	$ 650.622.87	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	312,027.13	$ 813,184.23	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	380,663.64	$ 119,930.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Legislative and Judicial	$ 500,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00
Legislative and Judicial—Deficiency	250,000.00	312,650.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 6,152.13	$ 1,080,070.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CONVENTION REPORTS				
Printing	$ 24,873.60	$ 28,155.39	$ 28,376.21	$ 824.40
Postage	1,084.46	700.00	1,200.00	400.00
Total	$ 25,958.06	$ 28,855.39	$ 29,576.21	$ 1,224.40
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CAPITOL NEWS AND STATE MANUAL				
Printing	$ 76,179.45	$ 86,326.52	$ 85,182.96	$ 11,133.11
Transportation and Postage	2,794.66	2,158.99	2,817.04	516.00
Total	$ 78,974.11	$ 88,485.51	$ 88,000.00	$ 11,649.11
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 104,932.17	$ 117,340.90	$ 117,576.21	$ 12,873.51
During—1947-1949	$ 88,712.25	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	16,219.92	$ 92,851.97	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	24,488.93	$ 93,059.62	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	24,516.59	$ 12,873.51
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	$ 14,500.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 45,200.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency	14,000.00	7,275.00	.....	.....
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual	50,000.00	95,000.00	88,000.00	109,000.00
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual —Deficiency	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 108,500.00	$ 133,275.00	$ 134,000.00	$ 154,200.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,567.83	$ 15,934.10	$ 16,423.79	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 141,326.49

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Brandywine Battlefield Park	$ 49,977.72			
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land		$ 1,754.25		
Indiana State Teachers College—Land		12,094.45		
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land		2,813.98		
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land		5,578.00		
West Chester State Teachers College—Land		11,507.50		
Scotland School For Veterans' Children—Land			$ 2,654.00	
Shippensburg State Teachers College—Land			6,554.50	
Clarion State Teachers College—Land			15,106.50	
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Warren State Hospital—Land			15,189.45	
Woodville State Hospital—Land	14,100.00.			
Hazleton State Hospital—Land			11,044.50	
Norristown State Hospital—Utilities			425,000.00	
Philipsburg State Hospital—Land				$ 2,999.50
Somerset State Hospital—Land				53.700.00
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND		14.943.50		
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG	520,000.00			
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land		5,000.00		
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition		5,900.00		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 584,077.72	$ 59,591.68	$ 475,548.95	$ 56,699.50
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 536,530.19			
1949-1951 ($14,932.00)	47,477.44	$ 59,585.20		
1951-1953	70.09	6.48	$ 475,489.70	
1953-1954			59.25	$ 56,699.50

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Brandywine Battlefield Park	$ 50,000.00			
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
Cheyney State Teachers College—Land		$ 40,000.00		
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land		4,000.00		
Indiana State Teachers College—Land		12,500.00		
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land		10,000.00		
Millersville State Teachers College—Land				$ 6,500.00
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land		25,000.00		
West Chester State Teachers College—Land		20,000.00		
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Land			$ 2,800.00	
Shippensburg State Teachers College—Land			6,750.00	
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Land			140,000.00	
Clarion State Teachers College—Land			19,700.00	
Bloomsburg State Teachers College—Utilities				20,000.00
California State Teachers College—Utilities				100,000.00
Clarion State Teachers College—Utilities				130,000.00
East Stroudsburg State Teachers College—Utilities				55,000.00
Edinboro State Teachers College—Utilities				32,000.00
Lock Haven State Teachers College—Utilities				54,740.00
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Utilities				150,000.00
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Warren State Hospital—Land			16,000.00	
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land			21,000.00	
Woodville State Hospital—Land	14,700.00			
Hazleton State Hospital—Land			11,500.00	
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents, Huntingdon—Utilities			150,000.00	
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza—Utilities			40,000.00	
Somerset State Hospital—Utilities			600,000.00	
Norristown State Hospital—Utilities			425,000.00	
Somerset State Hospital—Land				55,000.00
Philipsburg State Hospital—Land				3,000.00
FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
State Farm Products Show Commission—Land				75,000.00
FOR DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
Matching Federal Funds For Armory Construction				394,000.00
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND		15,000.00		
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG	520,000.00			
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land		5,000.00		
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition		5,900.00		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 584,700.00	$ 137,400.00	$ 1,432,750.00	$ 1,075,240.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 622.28	$ 47,648.07	$ 797.00	$ .50
To Continue		30,160.25	956,404.05	1,018,540.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION—WELFARE—POST WAR	$ 8,124,073.45			
MICROFILMING STATE RECORDS	80,606.18		$ 88,765.30	
INSPECTION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY			135,947.53	$ 129,745.96
COMPROMISED CLAIMS OF ARCHITECTS OR ENGINEERS		$ 44,349.94		
REHABILITATE WATER LINES AND SEWER CONNECTIONS—CAPITOL PARK EXTENSION			$ 14,789.46	
	$ 8,204,679.63	$ 44,349.94	$ 239,502.29	$ 129,745.96
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 1,208,488.97			
1949-1951 ($7,964,496.03)	6,440,675.28	$ 44,349.94		
1951-1953 ($1,136,966.84)	532,151.04		$ 186,258.85	
1953-1954 ($ 306,835.89)	23,364.34		53,243.44	$ 129,745.96
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction—Welfare	$ @8,155,061.09			
Rehabilitate Water Lines and Sewer Connections—Capitol Park Extension			$ 100,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Inspection of Construction Projects—General State Authority			400,000.00	268,000.00
Compromised Claims of Architects or Engineers		$ 44,349.94		
Microfilming State Records	100,000.00		100,000.00	
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1947-1949	14,480.00			
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1949-1951	10,553.18			
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1951-1953			24,849.40	
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1953-1954			48,273.35	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,280,094.27	$ 44,349.94	$ 673,122.75	$ 468,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 44,427.00		$ 264,052.47	
To Continue	30,987.64		169,567.99	$ 338,254.04

@ Appropriation originally $25,290,000.00—Reduced by 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Purchasing Fund—Working Capital	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($13,486.46)	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Purchasing Fund	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS‡				
Leases	.....	$ 2,160,597.92	$ 9,911,954.67	$ 7,513,130.60
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 2,007,454.14	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	153,143.78	$ 9,369,655.31	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	542,299.36	$ 7,513,130.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
General State Authority—Leases—General	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00	$ 17,834,127.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 1,589,402.08	$ 1,782,045.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 10,320,996.40

‡ For operating cost of the General State Authority, see Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIQUIDATION BALANCE—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY	$ 13.00	.....	.....	.....
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 152,254.90	$ 152,245.42	$ 152,246.76	.....
Credits—1947-1949	3.52	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	1.34	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 152,258.42	$ 152,246.76	$ 152,246.76	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 152,246.76	.....
Transferred to Next Period	$ 152,245.42	$ 152,246.76	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 1,473,313.04	$ 1,739,085.50	$ 2,127,650.24	$ 1,152,151.96
Wages	638.51	10,992.25	95,529.74	44,057.12
Fees	146,406.18	195,516.27	220,624.92	80,024.94
Materials, Supplies and Printing	14,507.92	16,173.43	19,078.19	6,922.12
Transportation, Communication and Information	149,962.64	196,313.25	240,154.38	104,045.02
Maintenance Services and Expenses	38,874.50	41,525.42	47,911.82	16,036.06
Construction, Equipment and Land	16,268.18	15,392.24	15,086.63	3,653.64
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	*8.00
Total	$ 1,839,970.97	$ 2,214,998.36	$ 2,766,035.92	$ 1,406,882.86
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS	$ 3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY AND STATE-WIDE ADMINISTRATION (except headquarters)				
Salaries	$ 15,713,729.96	$ 19,939,100.57	$ 19,957,813.19	$ 9,292,673.98
Wages	8,523.72	3,571.58	1,077.85	1,199.28
Fees	228,827.51	308,347.65	351,376.13	153,925.96
Materials, Supplies and Printing	246,684.32	367,465.25	223,532.19	91,087.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	708,941.86	875,214.75	837,793.08	351,158.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,105,479.78	1,441,993.04	1,567,733.13	785,419.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	75,842.85	176,581.67	101,359.73	14,936.58
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*65,123.09	*53,914.09	*48,682.17	*29,117.34
Total	$ 18,022,906.91	$ 23,058,360.42	$ 22,992,003.13	$ 10,661,283.47

* Indicates deduction

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
AUDITOR GENERAL—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUDITS				
Salaries	$ 417,696.48	$ 371,320.12	$ 445,509.23	$ 233,564.50
Fees	.....	796.13	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,847.37	4,964.26	6,172.93	1,463.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	61,430.36	89,702.09	115,205.89	56,507.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,552.67	4,905.90	6,245.68	3,368.16
Construction, Equipment and Land	14,563.12	13,657.91	331.87	1,605.63
Total	$ 507,090.00	$ 485,346.41	$ 573,465.60	$ 296,509.38
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries	$ 980,102.05	$ 766,324.03	$ 996,802.03	$ 479,749.78
Materials, Supplies and Printing	38,157.82	69,242.73	39,653.34	1,999.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	247,051.73	312,746.57	266,902.10	86,894.11
Maintenance Services and Expenses	27,982.43	39,467.69	49,613.05	25,195.53
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,705.97	25,233.65	14,396.93	140.23
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	1,174.20	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,295,000.00	$ 1,214,188.87	$ 1,367,367.45	$ 593,978.90
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	$ 32,708,659.77	$ 59,095,432.24	$ 23,713,232.61	$ 10,776,843.52
EMERGENCY GRANTS, BURIALS, MEDICAL PROGRAM, W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS	6,561,888.32	.....	.....	.....
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	79,107,527.05	104,328,884.51	67,128,540.99	28,780,881.93
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE	77,596,084.46	81,975,119.27	69,778,609.77	32,197,764.69
PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND	14,076,685.20	14,733,715.10	17,469,064.90	9,460,968.70
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE ADVANCEMENTS	47,664.66	77,771.31	84,014.46	57,118.27
WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM	*18.00	.....	.....	.....
RESTITUTIONS PAID TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	290.27	.....	.....	.....
SCHOOL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	85,756.99	314,751.38	193,960.22	53,024.61
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	.....	13,324,028.30	10,734,763.80	3,311,343.91
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	.....	1,119,109.64	814,746.25	575,173.00
FOSTER CARE	.....	108,825.56	310,703.38	153,586.69
AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED	.....	1,281,703.70	11,263,561.26	6,517,382.39
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES RELATIVE TO THE MORE EFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAWS	.....	.....	24,659.44	35,032.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 231,852,506.60	$ 303,332,235.07	$ 229,214,729.18	$ 104,877,775.05
During—1947-1949	$ 231,364,966.93	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	487,539.67	$ 301,731,943.43	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,600,291.64	$ 227,816,018.97	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,398,710.21	$ 104,877,775.05

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses—Headquarters Administration	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00	$ 1,535,000.00
Payment of Claims	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Auditor General—Administration Treasury Department—Administration Local Administration Administrative Expense Advancements State-Wide Administration Miscellaneous Assistance Emergency Assistance School Medical Assistance Payments to Federal Government General Assistance Aid to Dependent Children Old Age Assistance Pensions for the Blind Foster Care Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Surveys, Investigations and Studies relative to the more efficient enforcement of Public Assistance Laws	135,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	132,100,000.00	105,000,000.00
General Operations—Deficiency	10,600,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....	.....
General Operations—Additional	.....	‡25,000,000.00	.....	.....
FEDERAL CREDITS—				
1947-1949:				
Headquarters Administration	$ 965,000.00	.....	.....	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	78,053,832.51	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951:				
Headquarters Administration	*29.03	$ 1,115,000.00	.....	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	*25,568.62	100,346,815.79	.....	.....
1951-1953:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	.....	$ 1,370,000.00	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	*1,164,182.56	100,398,149.68	.....
1953-1954:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	.....	.....	$ 680,000.00
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	.....	*28,598.45	51,974,333.43
OTHER CREDITS (Restitutions and Gifts)—				
All Types—1947-1949	$ 6,381,271.74	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 6,975,320.38	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 7,842,327.25	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,834,379.07
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 231,864,506.60	$ 303,372,953.61	$ 243,096,378.48	$ 163,023,712.50
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 12,000.00	$ 40,718.54	$ 13,623,684.40	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	257,964.90	$ 58,145,937.45

*Indicates Deduction.

‡In accordance with Act 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 636,579.97	$ 742,062.44	$ 898,181.69	$ 595,630.71
Wages	54,131.01	56,828.01	62,913.25	16,439.04
Fees	440.00	3,615.20	11,290.15	410.60
Materials, Supplies and Printing	92,852.46	108,453.86	190,441.86	17,019.66
Transportation, Communication and Information	49,741.22	65,950.60	70,645.82	34,466.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	11,842.25	13,822.09	18,734.30	9,347.85
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,413.09	9,267.80	26,594.89	2,187.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,278,801.96	$ 675,501.95
During—1947-1949	$ 851,325.15	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	674.85	$ 955,016.43	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	44,983.57	$ 1,190,289.19	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	88,512.77	$ 675,501.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 805,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00	$ 1,500,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00	$ 1,500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 127,698.04	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 824,498.05
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE LIBRARY				
Salaries	$ 165,932.81	$ 172,715.75	$ 193,249.84	$ 122,883.74
Wages	16,988.86	26,015.28	18,348.26	8,494.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	17,701.53	19,621.11	52,092.05	489.17
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,610.70	3,618.60	4,322.86	1,492.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	972.98	1,067.69	874.80	346.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	63,293.12	76,961.57	113,286.95	28,685.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 382,174.76	$ 162,392.11
During—1947-1949	$ 261,558.57	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	7,941.43	$ 289,678.48	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	10,321.52	$ 350,338.65	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	31,836.11	$ 162,392.11
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Library—Salaries and Expenses	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 390,500.00	$ 456,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 8,325.24	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 294,107.89

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	$ 169,869,924.43	$ 206,499,808.40	$ 284,746,508.81	$ 162,381,898.39
AID TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED SCHOOL DISTRICTS	$ 1,232,657.80	$ 988,373.28	$ 358,410.08	$ 60,415.11
SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND SUPERVISORS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION	$ 1,444,021.08	$ 1,783,111.47	$ 2,207,114.38	$ 1,167,826.77
EXPENSES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND SUPERVISORS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION	$ 228,332.36	$ 243,897.91	$ 255,294.48	$ 122,849.86
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY BOARDS	$ 34,932.13	$ 34,515.80	$ 39,352.34	$ 17,409.00
TRANSPORTATION	$ 13,358,948.82	$ 17,166,306.81	$ 20,095,511.66	$ 11,401,864.54
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ADMINISTRATION	$ 62,798.11	#	#	#
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ANNUAL PAYMENTS	.....	$ 387,906.71	$ 499,737.70	$ 1,071,295.85
ANNUAL PAYMENTS—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES	.....	.....	$ 399,905.23	$ 3,255,877.08
MISCELLANEOUS SUBSIDIES	$ 386,200.00	$ 427,962.39	$ 600,831.37	$ 63,579.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 186,617,814.73	$ 227,531,882.77	$ 309,202,666.05	$ 179,543,015.92
During—1947-1949	$ 185,552,020.78	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,065,793.95	$ 222,689,994.94	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	4,453,981.12	$ 303,593,710.22	.....
1953-1954	.....	387,906.71	5,608,955.83	$ 179,543,015.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Support of Public Schools	$ 173,000,000.00	$ 203,000,000.00	$ 286,700,000.00	$ 348,000,000.00
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	.....	3,500,000.00	.....	.....
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	500,000.00	270,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	1,629,000.00	1,769,000.00	2,239,000.00	2,681,000.00
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents and Supervisors of Special Education—Deficiency	.....	26,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	263,000.00	265,000.00	274,400.00	274,400.00
Salaries and Expenses of County Boards	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00
Salaries and Expenses of County Boards—Deficiency	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Transportation	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00	20,500,000.00	23,230,814.00
Transportation—Deficiency	359,000.00	1,066,320.00	.....	.....
Public School Building Authority—Administration	100,000.00	#	#	#
Public School Building Authority—Annual Payments	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	3,000,000.00
Annual Payments—Municipal Authorities	.....	.....	400,000.00	4,250,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies	360,200.00	428,000.00	450,000.00	638,291.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	26,000.00	.....	164,799.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 190,040,000.00	$ 227,727,620.00	$ 312,284,999.00	$ 382,527,305.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,422,185.27	$ 83,643.94	$ 68,832.88	.....
To Continue	.....	112,093.29	3,013,500.07	$ 202,984,289.08

See Public School Building Authority, Page 119.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONDUCTING AUDITORY EXAMINATIONS OF PUPILS				
Salaries	$ 13,110.25	$ 14,022.50	$ 16,139.25	$ 5,576.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,031.06	2,575.63	2,703.46	836.57
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,217.67	1,553.43	736.03	74.00
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,639.02	147.44	5,897.50	.....
Total Expenditures	$ 20,000.00	$ 18,299.00	$ 25,476.24	$ 6,486.57
During—1947-1949	$ 19,809.72	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	190.28	$ 18,072.98	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	226.02	$ 24,052.84	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,423.40	$ 6,486.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Conducting Auditory Examinations of Pupils	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 26,200.00	$ 21,650.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 1,701.00	$ 723.76	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 15,163.43
EXPENDED FOR—				
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION				
Salaries	$ 663,864.51	$ 697,194.26	$ 716,540.27	$ 373,697.29
Wages	53,319.05	74,177.15	11,644.51	2,250.80
Fees	.....	1,250.00	539.54	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	215,830.03	162,477.61	81,962.17	9,558.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	128,025.31	136,438.52	109,873.33	49,859.44
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,898.46	2,839.24	3,143.06	1,460.92
Equipment	80,078.62	311,326.32	11,120.92	545.20
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	3,783,168.92	3,984,596.20	4,717,871.98	1,862,079.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,929,184.90	$ 5,370,299.30	$ 5,652,695.78	$ 2,299,451.15
During—1947-1949	$ 4,858,086.04	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	71,098.86	$ 5,290,756.71	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	79,542.59	$ 5,154,759.04	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	497,936.74	$ 2,299,451.15
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Vocational Education	$ 2,300,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,865,000.00	$ 2,628,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	2,843,270.66	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	54,113.48	3,071,407.97	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	60,971.96	2,935,443.43	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	53,074.02	1,254,553.65
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,197,384.14	$ 5,632,379.93	$ 5,853,517.45	$ 3,882,553.65
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 268,199.24	$ 262,080.63	$ 200,821.67	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,583,102.50
EXPENDED FOR—				
JUNIOR HISTORIANS				
Salaries	.....	$ 12,918.72	$ 13,352.61	$ 7,720.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,364.76	2,364.76	1,521.85
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,670.91	1,420.94	662.63
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	45.61	61.69	10.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 16,000.00	$ 17,200.00	$ 9,915.30
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 15,927.92	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	72.08	$ 15,939.45	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,260.55	$ 9,915.30
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Junior Historians	.....	$ 16,000.00	$ 17,200.00	$ 18,500.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 8,584.70

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS	$ 54,437.90	$ 64,130.02	$ 70,279.79	$ 43,819.66
BOOKS FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED	23,101.26	25,262.64	35,408.27	12,630.43
ACCREDITMENT OF VETERANS TRAINING FACILITIES	22,940.05	477,392.57	295,534.49	129,212.74
LICENSING BUSINESS SCHOOLS	12,785.91			
LICENSING CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	13,277.28	173,052.62	162,678.51	83,249.65
LICENSING PRIVATE SCHOOLS	19,565.36			
LICENSING PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS	24,996.45			
FARM AND HOME SAFETY EDUCATION	24,242.59	24,999.91	26,300.00	12,746.36
REVISING THE SCHOOL CURRICULA	88,000.00	152,816.25	97,911.16	8,106.64
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 283,346.80	$ 917,654.01	$ 688,112.22	$ 289,765.48
During—1947-1949	$ 264,396.86			
1949-1951	18,949.94	$ 840,514.44		
1951-1953		77,139.57	$ 659,162.50	
1953-1954			28,949.72	$ 289,765.48
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examinations for High School Diplomas	$ 66,000.00	$ 66,000.00	$ 79,000.00	$ 85,000.00
Books for Partially Sighted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00
Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities	70,000.00	150,000.00	157,500.00	156,800.00
Licensing Business Schools	15,000.00			
Licensing Correspondence Schools	15,000.00	200,000.00	212,000.00	191,800.00
Licensing Private Schools	25,000.00			
Licensing Private Trade Schools	25,000.00			
Farm and Home Safety Education	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,300.00	27,500.00
Revising the School Curricula	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Credits—1949-1951—Revising the School Curricula		2,816.25		
Credits—1951-1953—Revising the School Curricula			6,531.45	
Credits—1953-1954—Revising the School Curricula				3,586.63
Credits—1949-1951—Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities		389,956.62		
Credits—1951-1953—Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities		38,183.08	224,648.22	
Credits—1953-1954—Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities			37,452.86	118,860.27
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 381,000.00	$ 1,061,955.95	$ 883,432.53	$ 698,546.90
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 97,653.20	$ 144,301.94	$ 190,728.58	
To Continue			4,591.73	$ 408,781.42

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS—				
Salaries	$ 46,892.83	$ 62,839.06	$ 72,908.88	$ 40,773.87
Wages	33,965.47	25,456.25	1,938.14	.....
Fees	3,213.92	.....	7.50	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	385.08	438.10	442.83	350.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	63,272.17	58,581.92	35,765.21	34,649.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	210.94	187.31	580.64	305.65
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,072.45	1,964.30	31,356.77	540.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 149,012.86	$ 149,466.94	$ 142,999.97	$ 76,619.06
During—1947-1949	$ 144,895.08	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	4,117.78	$ 148,032.22	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,434.72	$ 140,868.73	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	2,131.24	$ 76,619.06
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 157,300.00	$ 105,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	64,915.77	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	1,434.68	212,030.19	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	135,033.56	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	92,113.74
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 216,350.45	$ 362,030.19	$ 292,333.56	$ 197,113.74
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 67,337.59	$ 212,563.25	$ 149,333.59	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 120,494.68
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM—				
Salaries	$ 54,535.57	$ 78,553.42	$ 87,793.62	$ 45,520.85
Wages	4,550.08	3,392.60	5,469.31	1,335.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,383.68	1,962.38	1,096.66	310.05
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,676.52	11,170.84	12,369.29	3,457.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	361.42	171.09	200.29	136.04
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,205.76	.....	9.54	5.28
Subsidies	1,501.50	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 75,214.53	$ 95,250.33	$ 106,938.71	$ 50,765.66
During—1947-1949	$ 73,759.41	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,455.12	$ 94,173.42	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,076.91	$ 105,863.84	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,074.87	$ 50,765.66
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Lunch Program	$ 90,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 149,000.00	$ 136,600.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 14,785.47	$ 4,749.67	$ 42,061.29	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 85,834.34

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGES—				
Salaries	$ 10,109,290.18	$ 11,113,545.72	$ 11,688,241.65	$ 6,269,466.65
Wages	1,840,855.93	2,223,088.50	2,456,220.07	1,305,913.33
Fees	31,245.34	36,503.83	50,478.90	11,851.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,581,607.72	3,350,382.09	3,433,435.99	1,407,389.11
Transportation, Communication and Information	184,396.07	214,721.01	228,525.91	101,504.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,753,904.28	1,738,304.62	2,016,677.58	670,001.13
Construction, Equipment and Land	737,557.29	658,486.25	592,740.29	205,153.67
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	250,336.29	226,024.57	245,513.92	129,718.88
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	10,077.00	10,950.75	6,430.00	3,499.50
Stores	163,955.74	*54,265.66	73,148.90	*9,340.90
Advance Requisitions	9,178.45	*9,174.05	.....	16,800.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 18,672,404.29	$ 19,508,567.63	$ 20,791,413.21	$ 10,111,957.00
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 17,831,478.34	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 (6,200.03)	835,141.78	$ 18,887,780.59	.....	.....
1951-1953	5,784.17	620,787.04	$ 19,813,701.88	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	977,711.33	$ 10,111,957.00
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Teachers' Colleges	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00	$ 11,600,000.00	$ 13,365,000.00
State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency	517,281.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	11,673,303.34	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	10,908,569.13	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	9,252,233.43	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	4,730,130.81
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 18,690,584.34	$ 19,508,569.13	$ 20,852,233.43	$ 18,095,130.81
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 18,180.05	$ 1.50	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 60,820.22	$ 7,983,173.81
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES				
Bloomsburg	$ 1,201,830.25	$ 1,305,531.34	$ 1,461,932.06	$ 653,845.10
California	1,263,869.51	1,344,043.02	1,276,819.04	639,649.31
Cheyney	607,252.82	651,250.87	748,889.65	385,481.39
Clarion	1,121,226.44	1,137,359.70	1,024,463.98	432,457.54
East Stroudsburg	1,317,555.32	1,458,444.31	1,422,170.78	688,551.17
Edinboro	1,217,335.97	1,154,875.26	1,076,474.69	514,634.56
Indiana	2,089,855.80	2,236,283.50	2,657,747.43	1,372,425.97
Kutztown	1,258,667.24	1,458,674.42	1,582,816.74	677,134.90
Lock Haven	1,091,080.73	1,004,353.74	986,980.39	505,149.36
Mansfield	1,270,730.42	1,282,501.44	1,399,720.42	667,765.56
Millersville	1,292,955.50	1,403,097.24	1,379,143.30	702,601.25
Shippensburg	1,090,877.08	1,157,523.74	1,271,588.37	609,468.51
Slippery Rock	1,382,895.52	1,471,938.98	1,591,238.71	778,666.22
West Chester	2,466,271.69	2,442,690.07	2,911,427.65	1,484,126.16
Total	$ 18,672,404.29	$ 19,508,567.63	$ 20,791,413.21	$ 10,111,957.00

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AREA COLLEGE CENTERS				
Salaries	$ 309,856.41	$ 12,921.31	.....	.....
Wages	616,816.44	3,543.00	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	46,126.29	226.81	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	19,038.22	160.59	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	218,292.15	9,819.38	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,749.97	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,821.51	1,113.52	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,240,700.99	$ 27,784.61	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 1,211,227.72	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	29,473.27	$ 27,784.61	.....	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	1,149,870.11	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	57,846.93	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,949,870.11	$ 157,846.93	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,709,169.12	$ 130,062.32	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
SPEECH AND HEARING REHABILITATION CENTERS				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 49,362.30	$ 102,351.34
Wages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	10,568.14	2,604.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	7,222.99	8,187.83
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	11,989.37	16,527.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	32,246.03	2,755.32
Total	.....	.....	$ 111,388.83	$ 132,426.43
DAY CARE TRAINING CENTERS				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 29,618.29	$ 71,869.84
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	965.32	1,681.38
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	1,365.39	1,832.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	56.80	99.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	89.07	7.50
Total	.....	.....	$ 32,094.87	$ 75,491.02
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 143,483.70	$ 207,917.45
During—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 127,521.98	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	15,961.72	$ 207,917.45
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers	.....	.....	$ 150,000.00	$ 311,200.00
Day Care Training Center	.....	.....	50,000.00	209,600.00
Credits—1953-1954—Day Care Training Centers	.....	.....	.....	8,159.77
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	$ 528,959.77
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 42,905.13	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	13,611.17	$ 321,042.32

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 71,532.14	$ 46,246.25
Wages	.....	.....	55,210.65	41,236.69
Fees	.....	.....	750.00	375.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	2,742.62	992.03
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	53,213.89	*1,807.42
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	5,888.90	2,215.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	336.79	2,737.18
Total	.....	.....	$ 189,674.99	$ 91,995.00
SCHOOL FACILITIES SURVEY				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 39,988.68	$ 43,777.20
Wages	.....	.....	11,629.07	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	853.94	303.60
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	10,236.37	3,337.33
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	6,419.97	67.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	1,341.31	406.17
Total	.....	.....	$ 70,469.34	$ 47,891.86
ADMINISTRATION OF SOLICITATION FEES ACT				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 12,188.46	$ 6,710.73
Wages	.....	.....	386.72	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	499.39	61.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	826.25	425.78
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	3,190.72	2,031.25
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	2,704.20	181.13
Total	.....	.....	$ 19,795.74	$ 9,410.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 279,940.07	$ 149,297.16
During—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 257,075.51	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	22,864.56	$ 149,297.16
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public Service Institute	.....	.....	$ 124,000.00	$ 179,000.00
Public Service Institute—Deficiency	.....	.....	19,000.00	.....
School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	60,000.00	68,800.00
Administration of Solicitation Fees Act	.....	.....	20,000.00	21,400.00
Credits—1951-1953—School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	175,222.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954—School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	*164,752.66	184,690.66
Credits—1951-1953—Public Service Institute	.....	.....	44,001.11	.....
Credits—1953-1954—Public Service Institute	.....	.....	7,030.64	16,756.75
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 284,501.09	$ 470,647.41
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 4,561.02	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 321,350.25

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINING BOARDS				
Salaries	$ 362,789.62	$ 402,341.26	$ 454,034.21	$ 242,944.89
Wages	130,546.48	132,474.60	132,650.89	74,350.88
Fees	25,540.93	32,170.66	43,583.92	21,331.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	50,445.86	44,262.91	41,073.99	22,985.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	128,266.44	143,417.18	150,503.08	77,974.08
Maintenance Services and Expenses	16,261.33	30,730.81	27,170.60	13,266.79
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,365.85	3,564.04	10,868.72	1,513.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 717,216.51	$ 788,961.46	$ 859,885.41	$ 454,366.88
During—1947-1949	$ 695,979.28	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	21,237.23	$ 770,809.62	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	18,151.84	$ 830,276.52	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	29,608.89	$ 454,366.88
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examining Boards	$ 700,000.00	$ 800,000.00	$ 981,000.00	$ 1,060,000.00
Examining Boards—Deficiency	20,940.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,723.49	$ 11,038.54	$ 121,114.59	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 605,633.12
EXAMINING BOARDS (BY BOARDS)				
State Board of Examiners of Architects	$ 8,153.30	$ 10,022.50	$ 8,587.61	$ 5,526.38
State Dental Council and Examining Board	24,260.11	30,939.96	30,950.13	19,756.50
State Registration Board of Professional Engineers	50,091.42	54,586.72	43,219.44	34,861.93
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	44,918.23	41,306.27	47,882.82	22,663.30
State Board of Examination for Registration of Nurses	115,667.32	121,565.07	126,405.64	58,666.57
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	10,461.58	12,567.32	14,957.41	7,342.23
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	7,269.26	8,503.22	8,627.14	4,382.98
Osteopathic Surgeons Examining Board	291.57	223.18	366.92	295.47
State Board of Pharmacy and Laboratory	38,085.82	45,393.27	49,836.02	25,834.93
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	17,930.07	24,751.90	33,938.01	17,584.35
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	3,412.20	4,946.40	5,098.60	2,589.91
Real Estate Licensing Section	30,248.70	34,922.25	47,318.24	25,812.19
State Administrative Section	38,849.52	43,916.09	49,060.68	27,218.51
Law Enforcement Section	170,556.85	187,007.51	212,180.82	114,665.49
Registration and Renewals Section	60,652.65	65,177.84	69,158.18	34,348.86
State Board of Barber Examiners	19,269.10	21,406.09	22,308.98	12,610.82
Beauty Culture Licensing	56,894.40	60,807.73	58,952.50	29,579.69
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	.....	.....	16,625.28	7,800.77
Pre-Professional Credentials and Examinations	20,204.41	20,918.14	14,410.99	2,826.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 717,216.51	$ 788,961.46	$ 859,885.41	$ 454,366.88

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF				
Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood	$ 534,825.78	$ 618,756.51	$ 711,212.57	$ 272,839.77
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	935,765.14	999,062.07	1,107,581.81	387,170.36
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	259,027.04	320,011.36	375,718.23	152,841.81
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind—Overbrook	381,334.74	464,085.48	539,734.19	202,295.21
Royer-Greaves School for Blind	52,285.21	74,680.13	88,782.40	34,866.78
Perkins Institution for Blind	595.26	.....	2,700.00	150.00
T. D. Watson School for Crippled Children	31,678.42	90,664.88	104,663.19	30,683.52
Mothers and Blind Babies	.....	4,260.00	4,320.00	.....
New York Institute for Education of Blind	.....	450.00	5,275.07	1,050.00
Readers, Aids, etc., for Blind in Public Schools	.....	313.60	1,059.04	1,853.48
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	.....	24,090.09	60,651.44	25,133.82
Nursery School for Hearing Handicapped	.....	11,112.26	14,694.18	6,536.03
Furman Clinic 7 School	.....	.....	28,639.88	19,877.00
Walter D. Matheny School	.....	.....	3,105.00	3,585.00
Iowa School for Deaf	.....	.....	.....	1,350.00
Total	$ 2,195,511.59	$ 2,607,486.38	$ 3,048,137.00	$ 1,140,232.78
AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 151,443.16	$ 80,179.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,295,511.59	$ 2,717,486.38	$ 3,199,580.16	$ 1,220,412.63
During—1947-1949	$ 1,917,513.06	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	377,998.53	$ 2,280,613.93	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	436,872.45	$ 2,656,410.38	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	543,169.78	$ 1,220,412.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Education of Blind and Deaf	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,727,500.00	$ 3,275,000.00	$ 3,733,000.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries	100,000.00	110,000.00	130,000.00	206,000.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries—Deficiency	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 2,837,500.00	$ 3,430,000.00	$ 3,939,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 304,488.41	$ 120,013.62	$ 220,419.84	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	10,000.00	$ 2,718,587.37
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF CENSORS				
Salaries	$ 119,444.44	$ 133,956.92	$ 140,593.15	$ 75,267.24
Wages	1,792.79	1,826.43	3,599.54	78.55
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,167.85	6,854.41	11,954.45	644.06
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,744.52	10,575.56	12,516.00	5,794.76
Maintenance Services and Expenses	14,422.05	20,426.86	24,269.94	14,970.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,916.83	1,359.82	1,607.49	49.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 158,488.48	$ 175,000.00	$ 194,540.57	$ 96,804.86
During—1947-1949	$ 151,813.07	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	6,675.41	$ 173,902.81	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,097.19	$ 189,477.75	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	5,062.82	$ 96,804.86
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Censors	$ 161,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 202,600.00	$ 229,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,511.52	.....	$ 8,059.43	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 132,195.14

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD—SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 225,250.51	$ 241,840.91	$ 252,494.17	$ 167,759.03
Wages	19,906.15	48,004.31	26,541.87	7,383.72
Fees	9,825.00	23,232.25	30,363.25	2,138.38
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,638.56	13,918.53	14,165.76	2,105.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,271.53	13,118.19	13,945.87	6,797.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,446.52	10,594.43	35,791.74	8,721.57
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,789.19	13,323.52	7,307.00	1,800.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 288,127.46	$ 364,032.14	$ 380,609.66	$ 196,707.25
During—1947-1949	$ 279,208.11	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	8,919.35	$ 350,671.32	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	13,360.82	$ 356,644.65	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	23,965.01	$ 196,707.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Employes' Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses	$ 300,000.00	$ 460,000.00	$ 462,000.00	$ 551,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,872.54	$ 95,967.86	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 81,390.34	$ 354,292.75
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 8,811,400.00	$ 13,576,903.91	$ 17,478,860.00	$ 10,670,827.76
Contingent Reserve Account	4,480,000.00	7,638,884.00	23,514,932.00	10,325,540.77
Former Teachers' Account	172,573.68	262,877.02	230,402.92	98,219.20
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 13,463,973.68	$ 24,278,664.93	$ 44,224,194.92	$ 22,594,587.73
During—1947-1949	$ 13,464,023.68	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	*50.00	$ 23,664,943.92	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	613,721.01	$ 35,899,350.34	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	8,324,844.58	$ 22,594,587.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 8,811,400.00	$ 15,861,116.00	$ 15,731,141.00	$ 18,455,409.00
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,747,719.00	.....
Contingent Reserve Account	4,480,000.00	7,638,884.00	18,403,846.00	22,571,143.00
Contingent Reserve Account—Deficiency	.....	.....	5,111,086.00	.....
Former Teachers' Account	195,000.00	340,000.00	310,000.00	250,000.00
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 13,486,400.00	$ 26,640,000.00	$ 44,303,792.00	$ 44,276,552.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 22,426.32	$ 2,361,335.07	$ 79,597.08	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 21,681,964.27

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF				
Salaries	$ 182,302.07	$ 178,696.80	$ 208,647.97	$ 115,003.15
Wages	8,405.91	5,326.07	16,834.49	8,628.59
Fees	2,629.69	1,320.25	1,214.69	774.33
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43,469.39	55,693.48	55,530.88	25,848.12
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,691.14	3,862.15	4,278.13	2,160.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,078.48	31,053.00	28,183.84	15,917.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,063.41	4,019.76	3,836.94	1,441.46
Stores	*1,761.06	82.46	*2,030.63	1,698.27
Advance Requisitions	53.97	*53.97	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 260,933.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 316,496.31	$ 171,672.18
During—1947-1949	$ 259,236.75	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,696.25	$ 272,391.10	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	7,608.90	$ 314,703.75	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,792.56	$ 171,672.18
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf	$ 240,000.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 316,500.00	$ 347,500.00
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf—Deficiency	20,933.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 3.69	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 175,827.82
EXPENDED FOR—				
THADDEUS STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 166,573.69	$ 205,419.80	$ 286,804.38	$ 185,690.45
Wages	45,240.01	32,407.87	71,578.49	39,117.93
Fees	3,105.28	2,739.81	3,700.28	2,102.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	97,415.82	121,264.90	161,685.12	61,287.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,701.71	4,289.83	6,258.98	3,823.50
Maintenance Services and Expenses	36,547.55	36,172.87	44,501.20	18,742.87
Construction, Equipment and Land	43,908.23	87,686.37	86,191.87	13,359.44
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	761.20	290.94	.....	.....
Stores	17,839.50	7,301.06	10,444.54	* 1,875.49
Advance Requisitions	150.00	*150.00	.....	300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 417,242.99	$ 497,423.45	$ 671,164.86	$ 322,548.97
During—1947-1949	$ 385,211.37	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	32,031.62	$ 436,082.82	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	61,340.63	$ 607,812.58	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	63,352.28	$ 322,548.97
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Installation of Heating System	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00	.....
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	300,000.00	$ 400,000.00	618,000.00	$ 754,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	117,276.25	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	97,423.45	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	54,429.35	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	21,706.27
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 417,276.25	$ 497,423.45	$ 692,429.35	$ 775,706.27
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 33.26	.....	$ 1,264.49	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	20,000.00	$ 453,157.30

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCOTLAND SCHOOL FOR VETERANS' CHILDREN#				
Salaries	$ 316,074.94	$ 364,200.59	$ 462,582.22	$ 281,967.63
Wages	29,598.75	46,421.63	53,831.96	23,217.84
Fees	4,607.44	6,922.56	6,396.42	2,916.24
Materials, Supplies and Printing	169,631.22	179,451.00	215,507.57	110,564.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,877.86	8,598.98	10,534.67	4,962.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	93,180.83	101,677.51	101,987.56	47,217.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,263.97	16,511.63	15,581.43	12,080.37
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Taxes	.....	.....	297.19	642.61
Stores	2,728.29	6,344.40	14,258.10	*3,453.51
Advance Requisition	128.41	*128.41	.....	400.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 627,091.71	$ 729,999.89	$ 880,977.12	$ 480,516.21
During—1947-1949	$ 625,994.71	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,097.00	$ 728,728.19	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,271.70	$ 867,434.05	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	13,543.07	$ 480,516.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	$ 610,000.00	$ 730,000.00	$ 881,000.00	$ 1,304,000.00
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Deficiency	17,092.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 627,092.00	$ 730,000.00	$ 881,000.00	$ 1,304,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .29	$ .11	$ 22.88	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 823,483.79

* Indicates Deduction.

\# Name changed from Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School by Acts 75, 76, 77 of the 1951 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (LAND GRANT)				
Maintenance	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 17,105,000.00	$ 7,127,411.70
School of Mineral Industries				
School of Mineral Industries (50%)	105,000.00	105,000.00	70,000.00	26,607.52
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	.....
Research—Slate Industry	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	15,191.14
Research—Mineral Industries	40,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	30,022.67
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	43,535.40
Petroleum Industries	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	22,110.16
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Livestock Industry	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Burning Gob Piles	.....	22,500.00	.....	.....
Animal and Poultry Disease Laboratory	.....	.....	137,500.00	.....
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 9,930,000.00	$ 11,043,500.00	$ 17,637,500.00	$ 7,264,878.59
During—1947-1949	$ 9,616,809.84	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	313,190.16	$ 10,386,877.26	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	656,622.74	$ 17,362,366.56	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	275,133.44	$ 7,264,878.59
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State University				
Maintenance	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 17,105,000.00	$ 20,089,000.00
School of Mineral Industries				
School of Mineral Industries (50%)	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Credits—1947-1949—School of Mineral Industries	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—School of Mineral Industries	.....	35,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953—School of Mineral Industries	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	57,500.00
Research—Slate Industry	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Research—Mineral Industries	40,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00
Burning Gob Piles	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Burning Gob Piles	.....	11,250.00	.....	.....
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Petroleum Industries	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	66,000.00
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Livestock Industry	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Animal and Poultry Disease Laboratory	.....	.....	137,500.00	.....
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 9,930,000.00	$ 11,047,250.00	$ 17,637,500.00	$ 20,500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 3.750.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 13,235.121.41

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED				
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	$ 2,675,000.00	$ 3,025,960.00	$ 4,107,450.00	$ 1,336,612.50
School of Medicine	.....	.....	.....	586,372.50
School of Veterinary Medicine	400,000.00	448,000.00	492,000.00	211,875.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00	1,009,500.00
School of Medicine	.....	.....	.....	454,875.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	1,750,000.00	2,500,000.00	1,078,125.00
Women's Medical College	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00	209,332.67
Jefferson Medical College	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,500,000.00	496,950.00
Temple University				
Maintenance	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	1,887,000.00	825,504.35
Medical School			1,375,000.00	460,364.00
Hahnemann Medical College	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00	398,370.35
Lincoln University	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00	142,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,697,500.00	$ 12,121,880.00	$ 16,920,450.00	$ 7,210,381.37
During—1947-1949	$ 7,058,221.04	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,639,278.96	$ 10,416,791.42	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	1,705,088.58	$ 14,221,640.64	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	2,698,809.36	$ 7,210,381.37
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	$ 2,675,000.00	$ 3,025,960.00	$ 4,107,450.00	$ 3,564,300.00
School of Medicine	.....	.....	.....	1,563,660.00
School of Veterinary Medicine	400,000.00	448,000.00	492,000.00	565,000.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00	2,692,000.00
School of Medicine	.....	.....	.....	1,213,000.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,875,000.00
Women's Medical College	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00	566,470.00
Jefferson Medical College	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,987,800.00
Temple University				
Maintenance	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	1,887,000.00	2,264,400.00
Medical School			1,375,000.00	1,581,250.00
Hahnemann Medical College	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,150,000.00
Lincoln University	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00	380,000.00
Washington and Jefferson	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,697,500.00	$ 12,421,880.00	$ 16,920,450.00	$ 20,402,880.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 300,000.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 13,192,498.63

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED				
Philadelphia Museum	$ 40,999.64	$ 45,825.89	$ 45,973.36	$ 6,752.97
Philadelphia Museum School of Art	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00	52,181.25
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00	.....
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	91,000.00	97,743.90	110,000.00	44,854.82
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	13,675.40
National Agricultural College	48,000.00	54,000.00	62,000.00	8,525.00
Johnson Industrial School	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00	24,502.50
Franklin Institute	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	34,875.00
Berean Training School	33,846.57	16,004.45	42,900.00	17,696.25
Williamson Trade School	.....	40,000.00	44,000.00	9,936.77
Philadelphia Textile Institute	80,000.00	.....	126,500.00	52,181.25
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 662,346.21	$ 810,074.24	$ 827,023.36	$ 265,181.21
During—1947-1949	$ 572,975.26	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	89,370.95	$ 608,138.17	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	201,936.07	$ 729,443.50	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	97,579.86	$ 265,181.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia Museum	$ 41,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Philadelphia Museum School of Art	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00	139,150.00
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00	55,055.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	91,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00
National Agricultural College	48,000.00	54,000.00	62,000.00	68,200.00
Johnson Industrial School	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00	65,340.00
Franklin Institute	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,000.00
Berean Training School	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,900.00	47,190.00
Williamson Trade School	.....	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00
Philadelphia Textile Institute	80,000.00	.....	126,500.00	139,150.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 663,500.00	$ 835,500.00	$ 827,050.00	$ 841,485.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,153.79	$ 25,425.76	$ 26.64	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 576,303.79

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	$ 9,062.99	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	4,425,046.64	$ 5,489,844.87	$ 6,419,648.60	$ 2,958,772.28
PURCHASE OF ORGAN BY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE	15,030.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,449,139.63	$ 5,489,844.87	$ 6,419,648.60	$ 2,958,772.28
CREDITS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	$ 887,830.06	$ 641,850.08	$ 565,713.85	$ 201,900.25
Credits—1947-1949	4,203,159.65	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	5,413,708.64	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	6,055,835.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	2,993,031.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,090,989.71	$ 6,055,558.72	$ 6,621,548.85	$ 3,194,931.75
BALANCES—				
Transferred	$ 641,850.08	$ 565,713.85	$ 201,900.25	$ 236,159.47

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 2,164,585.16	$ 2,424,585.40	$ 2,656,519.31	$ 1,453,604.86
Wages	.....	.....	$ 4,095.25	.....
Fees	78,983.90	80,428.90	92,656.41	42,563.87
Materials, Supplies and Printing	82,648.20	78,643.69	70,772.76	23,723.93
Transportation, Communication and Information	171,677.47	192,571.88	164,076.78	83,941.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,143.46	26,067.86	29,549.41	17,833.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	30,276.82	21,470.62	27,444.75	4,679.57
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	4,263.57	4,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,548,315.01	$ 2,823,768.35	$ 3,049,378.24	$ 1,630,,847.03
During—1947-1949	$ 2,514,565.09	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	33,749.92	$ 2,797,459.46	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	26,308.89	$ 3,024,095.01	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	25,283.23	.. 1,630,847.03
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,580,000.00	$ 3,466,000.00	$ 3,649,000.00	$ 3,420,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 31,684.99	$ 642,231.65	$ 595,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	4,621.76	$ 1,789,152.97
EXPENDED FOR—				
GRADE CROSSING PROTECTION—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 19,283.19	$ 22,712.33	$ 7,600.00	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($14,925.49)	$ 15,383.19	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953	3,900.00	$ 22,712.33	$ 4,500.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	3,100.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00
BALANCE—				
Lapsed	$ 5,716.81	$ 2,287.67	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 27,400.00	$ 35,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 3,075,117.77	$ 3,550,123.37	$ 3,848,569.82	$ 2,929,751.80
Wages	105,549.44	77,498.95	61,993.65	36,919.41
Fees	20,440.41	44,163.39	7,687.17	406,178.31
Materials, Supplies and Printing	360,312.47	323,444.52	327,821.87	192,491.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	474,481.08	703,185.12	486,400.86	337,449.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	96,395.57	102,766.88	123,663.61	196,711.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	111,106.87	34,349.64	145,443.23	86,600.52
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,243,403.61	$ 4,835,531.87	$ 5,001,580.21	$ 4,186,102.39
During—1947-1949	$ 4,109,702.71	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	133,700.90	$ 4,714,386.15	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	121,145.72	$ 4,844,574.23	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	157,005.98	$ 4,186,102.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,834,000.00	$ 16,100,000.00
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 16,289.54	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	4,810.00	$ 5,298.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,855,099.54	$ 16,105,298.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 116,596.39	$ 34,468.13	$ 751,846.64	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	101,672.69	$ 11,919,195.61

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 56,421.31	$ 61,952.06	$ 79,254.94	$ 40,420.24
Wages	4,539.25	7,280.60	6,557.52	1,389.50
Fees	30,115.00	34,439.35	22,070.00	7,565.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,249.47	1,375.66	1,040.27	310.20
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,480.82	14,967.29	17,230.70	6,109.08
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,193.00	18,491.52	17,373.54	8,237.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,060.38	1,095.85	.....
Subsidies	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 121,998.85	$ 143,566.86	$ 144,622.82	$ 64,031.92
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—GARRETT ESTATE				
Salaries	$ 19,024.00	$ 9,854.00	$ 8,250.00	.....
Fees	15,004.00	15,000.00	13,753.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10.40	3.20	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	14.49	68.64	302.82	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	22.81	40.21	25.61	.....
Total	$ 34,075.70	$ 24,966.05	$ 22,331.43	.....
COMPENSATION OF INFORMANTS IN ESCHEATS FEES	.....	.....	$ 264,606.45	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 156,074.55	$ 168,532.91	$ 431,560.70	$ 64,031.92
During—1947-1949	154,995.93	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,078.62	$ 160,353.89	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	8,179.02	$ 372,234.24	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	59,326.46	$ 64,031.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	.....	.....	$ 365,000.00	#
State Athletic Commission	$ 122,000.00	$ 150,000.00	165,000.00	$ 153,950.00
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	35,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 157,000.00	$ 180,000.00	$ 554,000.00	$ 153,950.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 925.45	$ 11,467.09	$ 20,377.18	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	102,062.12	$ 89,918.08

Included with Departmental Salaries and Expenses this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
CASH SECURITY DEPOSITS—MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT	.....	$ 19,425.00	$ 565,548.05	$ 248.055.65
CREDITS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	.....	.....	$ 245,993.65	$ 272,881.54
Credits—1949-1951	.....	$ 265,418.65	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	592,435.94	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	390,111.63
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 265,418.65	$ 838,429.59	$ 662,993.17
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	$ 245,993.65	$ 272,881.54	$ 414,937.52

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 329,109.74	$ 373,365.43	$ 430,023.77	$ 250,535.39
Wages	5,653.38	3,595.18	4,462.64	125.14
Fees	100.00	1,100.00	1,714.00	200.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	23,072.45	13,715.06	27,431.94	5,477.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,872.44	29,508.99	16,801.04	6,331.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	13,008.49	2,233.76	2,676.79	1,071.83
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,926.71	11,463.03	19,604.76	1,915.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 397,743.21	$ 434,981.45	$ 502,714.94	$ 265,657.46
During—1947-1949	$ 385,960.02	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	11,783.19	$ 434,485.12	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	496.33	$ 496.201.83	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	6,513.11	$ 265,657.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 410,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 576,000.00	$ 610,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 12,256.79	$ 18.55	$ 70,345.32	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	2,939.74	$ 344,342.54
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS				
Transportation, Communication and Information	$ 23,090.18	$ 29,999.65	$ 32,764.80	$ 15,331.09
PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 7,075.25	$ 5,056.48	$ 4,377.84	$ 725.82
EXPENSES—VOTING OF CITIZENS IN MILITARY SERVICE				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	$ 35,000.20	$ 8,981.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 30,165.43	$ 35,056.13	$ 72,142.84	$ 25,038.79

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
During—1947-1949	$ 30,165.43	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 35,056.13	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 70,403.61	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,739.23	$ 25,038.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Payments of Pension and Gratituties	9,670.00	6,430.00	4,840.00	4,000.00
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	.....	.....	383,000.00	150,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 39,670.00	$ 36,430.00	$ 437,840.00	$ 184,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 9,504.57	$ 1,373.87	$ 365,697.16	$ 3,274.18
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	155,687.03
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD— SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 135,596.05	$ 160,289.40	$ 197,762.29	$ 106,844.64
Wages	13,099.23	17,023.12	9,996.57	662.18
Fees	9,757.01	19,953.94	23,345.97	12,836.89
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,330.12	8,344.53	7,467.36	1,625.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,578.82	5,310.84	5,548.26	2,112.85
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,398.01	3,222.38	6,034.74	1,464.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,139.26	10,282.41	821.85	2,996.14
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	29.03	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 179,927.53	$ 224,426.62	$ 250,977.04	$ 128,542.84
During—1947-1949	$ 174,369.46	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	5,558.07	$ 208,490.75	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	15,935.87	$ 243,624.56	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	7,352.48	$ 128,542.84
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 183,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 255,500.00	$ 293,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,072.47	$ 573.38	$ 4,522.96	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 164,457.16
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 1,381,678.00	$ 1,380,946.00	$ 1,619,160.00	$ 1,299,298.00
Contingent Reserve Account	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,619,047.00	2,493,709.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00	918,670.00
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 3,901,569.00	$ 4,636,178.00	$ 6,911,007.00	$ 4,736,677.00

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
Expenses	$ 5,962.64	$ 10,261.10	$ 17,819.31	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,907,531.64	$ 4,646,439.10	$ 6,928,826.31	$ 4,736,677.00
During—1947-1949	$ 3,906,729.39	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	802.25	$ 4,645,569.32	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	869.78	$ 6,768,826.31	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	160,000.00	$ 4,736,677.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 1,381,678.00	$ 1,380,946.00	$ 1,619,160.00	$ 2,598,596.00
Contingent Reserve Account	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,459,047.00	4,987,418.00
Contingent Reserve Account—Deficiency	.....	.....	160,000.00	.....
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00	1,837,340.00
Municipal Employes' Retirement System	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,931,569.00	$ 4,656,178.00	$ 6,931,007.00	$ 9,473,354.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 24,037.36	$ 9,738.90	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,180.69	$ 4,736,677.00

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 9,589,915.65	$ 11,406,334.01	$ 13,341,596.01	$ 7,559,294.33
Wages	.....	21.47	.....	443.43
Fees	11,053.65	11,649.38	11,481.39	5,070.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	528,560.94	643,575.16	586,241.63	114,582.11
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,328,707.39	3,888,583.07	4,483,616.16	1,999,860.16
Maintenance Services and Expenses	898,912.07	967,326.72	1,008,590.69	307,084.88
Equipment	313,800.61	560,529.31	553,056.81	223,377.39
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Subsidies	21.56	.....	5.67	.....
Return to Motor Fund of Unused Appropriation	224,743.19	1,374,814.62	350,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 14,895,715.06	$ 18,852,833.74	$ 20,334,588.36	$ 10,229,713.05
During—1947-1949	$ 14,105,795.14	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	789,919.92	$ 16,730,812.82	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	2,122,020.92	$ 19,242,757.64	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,091,830.72	$ 10,229,713.05
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,800,000.00	$ 6,330,000.00	$ 6,906,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	†10,008,086.66	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	†13,642,040.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	†14,251,200.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	†10,001,080.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 15,008,086.66	$ 19.442,040.00	$ 20,581,200.00	$ 16,907.080.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 112,371.60	$ 589,206.26	$ 150,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	96,611.64	$ 6,677,366.95

† Allocation from the Motor License Fund. As required this money is transferred to the credit of this appropriation in the General Fund.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 585,546.83	$ 769,385.29	$ 984,218.81	$ 608,250.18
Wages	14,341.65	22,164.95	35,483.52	2,896.45
Fees	1,007.39	572.51	957.23	616.31
Materials, Supplies and Printing	24,635.58	21,769.68	32,410.36	16,977.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	79,177.05	77,185.75	121,065.92	76,115.09
Maintenance Services and Expenses	31,538.93	35,620.83	49,076.73	26,206.48
Construction, Equipment and Land	12,844.36	6,298.51	18,783.55	5,093.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 749,091.79	$ 932,997.52	$ 1,241,996.12	$ 736,156.19
During—1947-1949	$ 735,990.61	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	13,101.18	$ 932,708.51	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	289.01	$ 1,120,838.74	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	121,157.38	$ 736,156.19
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,122,000.00	$ 1,617,500.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	120,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,242,000.00	$ 1,617,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 150,908.21	$ 2.48	$ 3.88	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 881,343.81
EXPENDED FOR—				
COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 164,885.66	$ 186,994.99	$ 213,931.82	$ 129,348.04
Wages	2,972.69	3,676.76	8,458.43	.....
Fees	111,179.22	77,393.59	96,460.14	54,435.56
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,666.89	5,692.92	2,377.71	820.93
Transportation, Communication and Information	26,664.14	29,776.57	44,830.63	21,818.87
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,221.26	2,735.90	14,830.86	10,614.97
Construction, Equipment and Land	410.14	10,757.80	10,926.38	354.67
Total	$ 310,000.00	$ 317,028.53	$ 391,815.97	$ 217,393.04
REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND	$ 474,277.57	$ 537,750.86	$ 622,551.38	$ 338,578.40
EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT	$ 44,118.20	$ 68,808.25	$ 98,612.11	$ 52,948.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 828,395.77	$ 953,587.64	$ 1,112,979.46	$ 608,919.65
During—1947-1949	$ 812,653.33	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	15,742.44	$ 903,222.44	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	50,365.20	$ 1,047,672.26	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	65,307.20	$ 608,919.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Council for the Blind	$ 310,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 550,000.00
Rehabilitation of the Blind	110,000.00	150,000.00	233,300.00	325,000.00
Employment Fund for the Blind	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
Treatment of Drug Addicts	.....	.....	45,000.00	45,000.00
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	60,000.00	78,610.00	78,610.00	110,000.00
Credits—1947-1949—Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	19,026.78	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953—Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	.....	21,386.73	.....
Credits—1953-1954—Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	.....	.....	6,418.09
Credits—1947-1949—Home Instruction for the Blind	353,350.51	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Rehabilitation of the Blind	19,041.54	373,765.50	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.				
Credits—1951-1953—Rehabilitation of the Blind	.....	27,095.74	414,276.32	.....
Credits—1953-1954—Rehabilitation of the Blind	.....	.....	23,967.02	177,225.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 871,418.83	$ 1,084,471.24	$ 1,251,540.07	$ 1,213,643.09
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 43,023.06	$ 130,883.60	$ 77,602.39	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	60,958.22	$ 604,723.44
EXPENDED FOR—				
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 390,813.04	$ 497,722.73	$ 587,695.86	$ 324,743.11
Wages	49,585.28	49,432.55	56,966.04	26,292.65
Fees	1,741.00	2,241.59	1,937.76	5,999.11
Materials, Supplies and Printing	275,176.61	293,231.91	294,929.23	140,854.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,247.57	7,647.31	7,632.13	3,558.09
Maintenance Services and Expenses	60,981.71	72,243.44	73,114.90	32,487.52
Construction, Equipment and Land	21,776.70	39,287.92	13,012.46	4,600.03
Stores	16,474.69	*12,102.87	15,537.74	*2,118.92
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 822,796.60	$ 949,704.58	$ 1,050,826.12	$ 536,616.08
During—1947-1949	$ 800,349.86	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	22,446.74	$ 918,733.74	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	30,970.84	$ 1,007,997.09	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	42,829.03	$ 536,616.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Ashland State Hospital	$ ‡721,800.00	$ ‡949,705.00	$ ‡1,008,000.00	$ ‡1,305,000.00
Ashland State Hospital—Deficiency	‡101,000.00	.....	‡43,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3.40	$ .42	$ 173.88	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 768,383.92
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 285,712.73	$ 362,660.60	$ 414,570.01	$ 247,479.72
Wages	69,107.99	78,474.49	92,668.89	38,942.04
Fees	330.00	8,395.35	10,873.98	6,529.98
Materials, Supplies and Printing	134,759.14	147,967.33	157,997.65	67,848.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,516.76	6,071.38	6,137.21	2,702.50
Maintenance Services and Expenses	36,653.55	26,767.92	29,566.68	12,840.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	21,150.99	28,035.20	15,788.93	11,135.56
Stores	6,261.83	6,076.39	*5,360.76	2,564.90
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 559,492.99	$ 664,448.66	$ 722,242.59	$ 390,343.79
During—1947-1949	$ 537,308.98	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	22,184.01	$ 640,656.56	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	23,792.10	$ 697,238.12	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	25,004.47	$ 390,343.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Blossburg State Hospital	$ ‡489,800.00	$ ‡664,450.00	$ ‡700,000.00	$ ‡935,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital—Deficiency	‡70,000.00	.....	‡25,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 307.01	$ 1.34	$ 2,757.41	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 544,656.21

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 437,635.59	$ 476,844.46	$ 576,830.98	$ 330,543.75
Wages	41,417.24	49,102.36	65,019.73	40,607.38
Fees	305.00	305.80	10,866.22	6,160.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	205,122.54	223,092.84	227,517.29	106,398.01
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,257.81	5,468.42	5,675.77	3,058.85
Maintenance Services and Expenses	39,383.56	52,531.76	55,237.76	28,836.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,879.64	45,365.53	26,659.11	8,303.53
Stores	7,538.55	*10,076.13	1,444.35	3,558.65
Advance Requisitions	.....	689.94	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 754,539.93	$ 843,324.98	$ 969,251.21	$ 527,667.59
During—1947-1949	$ 736,231.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	18,308.45	$ 794,248.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	49,076.98	$ 937,781.06	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	31,470.15	$ 527,667.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Coaldale State Hospital	$ ‡675,600.00	$ ‡843,340.00	$ ‡939,000.00	$ ‡1,205,000.00
Coaldale State Hospital—Deficiency	‡81,300.00	.....	‡31,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,360.07	$ 15.02	$ 748.79	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 677,332.41
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 290,021.94	$ 453,260.49	$ 572,987.12	$ 380,794.11
Wages	51,952.81	59,821.32	119,560.08	51,748.81
Fees	592.50	525.38	9,298.69	7,173.03
Materials, Supplies and Printing	160,695.73	190,568.45	237,734.73	129,799.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,068.76	5,530.16	7,047.56	3,568.99
Maintenance Services and Expenses	28,634.46	37,469.98	48,020.34	26,148.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,440.83	11,536.27	14,257.37	5,577.53
Stores	22,956.68	*4,076.84	10,836.87	*1,123.18
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 569,363.71	$ 754,635.21	$ 1,019,742.76	$ 603,887.24
During—1947-1949	$ 559,148.99	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	10,214.72	$ 742,102.04	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	12,533.17	$ 959,183.68	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	60,559.08	$ 603,887.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Connellsville State Hospital	$ ‡507,100.00	$ ‡754,640.00	$ ‡960,000.00	$ ‡1,385,000.00
Connellsville State Hospital—Deficiency	‡63,000.00	.....	‡60,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	736.29	$ 4.79	$ 257.24	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 781,112.76

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 506,733.12	$ 655,271.79	$ 816,676.39	$ 475,642.92
Wages	46,635.44	83,452.62	143,917.37	43,547.07
Fees	1,567.54	461.65	18,245.63	15,652.13
Materials, Supplies and Printing	325,878.02	417,129.87	467,087.06	228,106.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,354.38	7,785.86	9,941.38	5,687.36
Maintenance Services and Expenses	84,787.37	100,260.28	101,270.90	53,177.62
Construction, Equipment and Land	26,107.99	70,762.76	46,309.86	27,878.23
Stores	18,631.94	4,635.04	1,333.63	7,945.17
Advance Requisitions	.....	2.60	88.87	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,015,695.80	$ 1,339,762.47	$ 1,604,871.09	$ 857,837.39
During—1947-1949	$ 997,075.17	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	18,620.63	$ 1,319,747.75	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	20,014.72	$ 1,533,766.45	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	71,104.64	$ 857,837.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Hazleton State Hospital	$ ‡879,700.00	$ ‡1,339,765.00	$ ‡1,534,000.00	$ ‡1,880,000.00
Hazleton State Hospital—Deficiency	‡136,000.00	.....	‡71,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4.20	$ 2.53	$ 128.91	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,022,162.61
EXPENDED FOR—				
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 274,141.65	$ 319,176.38	$ 386,330.14	$ 219,264.55
Wages	25,314.10	25,926.92	37,214.04	14,825.76
Fees	457.50	955.80	1,610.83	742.53
Materials, Supplies and Printing	119,675.99	125,941.85	118,940.70	52,307.52
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,614.21	3,921.15	3,305.11	1,277.09
Maintenance Services and Expenses	37,682.80	46,434.68	37,350.74	16,958.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,349.99	10,363.16	3,545.76	611.85
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	5.28	194.72
Stores	3,964.87	971.09	1,458.36	*948.99
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 473,201.11	$ 533,691.03	$ 589,760.96	$ 305,233.38
During—1947-1949	$ 457,167.10	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	16,034.01	$ 512,619.23	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	21,071.80	$ 575,241.91	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	14,519.05	$ 305,233.38
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Locust Mountain State Hospital	$ ‡419,200.00	$ ‡533,695.00	$ ‡580,000.00	$ ‡820,000.00
Locust Mountain State Hospital—Deficiency	‡60,000.00	.....	‡10,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,998.89	$ 3.97	$ 239.04	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 514,766.62

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 412,710.46	$ 458,733.69	$ 551,414.72	$ 324,137.08
Wages	37,291.00	41,746.41	59,374.81	29,604.92
Fees	972.00	3,155.80	859.68	680.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	189,191.87	241,526.98	234,699.02	97,274.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,323.31	5,502.57	5,929.36	3,096.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	32,053.05	36,301.45	51,732.27	23,786.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,728.23	18,165.43	17,437.61	3,832.99
Stores	13,063.51	*7,336.15	7,900.43	*4,532.23
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 714,333.43	$ 797,796.18	$ 929,347.90	$ 478,079.77
During—1947-1949	$ 697,948.70	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	16,384.73	$ 767,998.55	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	29,797.63	$ 878,143.03	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	51,204.87	$ 478,079.77
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Nanticoke State Hospital	$ ‡624,400.00	$ ‡797,800.00	$ ‡880,000.00	$ ‡1,095,000.00
Nanticoke State Hospital—Deficiency	‡90,000.00	.....	‡50,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 66.57	$ 3.82	$ 652.10	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 616,920.23
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 329,007.01	$ 376,964.48	$ 471,156.04	$ 271,699.87
Wages	45,067.98	52,127.74	103,861.08	51,345.21
Fees	423.95	991.25	8,167.80	14,870.28
Materials, Supplies and Printing	216,623.52	253,325.92	258,391.15	112,220.27
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,612.47	5,616.10	6,578.58	3,601.69
Maintenance Services and Expenses	42,638.40	41,396.79	41,649.16	20,121.46
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,562.65	25,199.13	4,450.03	5,697.28
Stores	10,056.68	*3,637.60	*509.83	*2,492.08
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 659,992.66	$ 751,983.81	$ 893,744.01	$ 477,263.98
During—1947-1949	$ 632,086.50	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	27,906.16	$ 711,749.89	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	40,233.92	$ 865,956.30	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	27,787.71	$ 477,263.98
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philipsburg State Hospital	$ ‡572,600.00	$ ‡751,985.00	$ ‡880,000.00	$ ‡1,215,000.00
Philipsburg State Hospital—Deficiency	‡90,000.00	.....	‡14,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,607.34	$ 1.19	$ 255.99	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 737,736.02

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 640,622.52	$ 792,040.32	$ 1,025,140.82	$ 602,580.25
Wages	58,047.20	62,026.18	94,509.49	30,862.86
Fees	743.00	1,204.25	442.52	394.72
Materials, Supplies and Printing	487,222.37	554,833.94	659,314.90	298,028.28
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,649.33	8,445.72	9,880.19	4,637.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	75,580.32	83,756.07	100,486.54	49,525.53
Construction, Equipment and Land	18,102.42	30,874.49	21,520.31	9,692.42
Stores	15,226.10	*18,382.35	*32,593.58	31,667.59
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	57.97	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,303,193.26	$ 1,514,798.62	$ 1,878,759.16	$ 1,027,589.24
During—1947-1949	$ 1,273,709.58	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	29,483.68	$ 1,478,051.32	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	36,747.30	$ 1,815,501.05	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	63,258.11	$ 1,027,589.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Scranton State Hospital	$ ‡1,126,200.00	$ ‡1,514,800.00	$ ‡1,817,000.00	$ ‡2,235,000.00
Scranton State Hospital—Deficiency	‡177,000.00	.....	‡63,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6.74	$ 1.38	$ 1,240.84	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,207,410.76
EXPENDED FOR—				
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 308,929.71	$ 345,498.67	$ 492,343.96	$ 262,516.95
Wages	47,048.42	50,858.13	51,609.39	46,930.78
Fees	934.54	1,172.90	5,080.36	2,920.88
Materials, Supplies and Printing	127,547.16	154,473.37	170,572.86	78,986.78
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,978.67	3,721.48	4,846.08	2,731.74
Maintenance Services and Expenses	37,544.82	47,370.87	33,344.63	17,070.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,853.64	27,317.24	27,001.48	15,110.39
Stores	6,732.66	*595.39	*4,962.73	10,654.46
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 543,569.62	$ 629,817.27	$ 779,836.03	$ 437,122.70
During—1947-1949	$ 529,464.93	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	14,104.69	$ 593,132.59	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	36,684.68	$ 743,987.50	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	35,848.53	$ 437,122.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Shamokin State Hospital	$ ‡483,600.00	$ ‡629,820.00	$ ‡747,000.00	$ ‡1,025,000.00
Shamokin State Hospital—Deficiency	‡60,000.00	.....	‡33,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 30.38	$ 2.73	$ 163.97	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 587,877.30

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Ashland State Hospital	$ 822,800.00	$ 949,705.00	$ 1,051,000.00	$ 1,305,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital	559,800.00	664,450.00	725,000.00	935,000.00
Coaldale State Hospital	756,900.00	843,340.00	970,000.00	1,205,000.00
Connellsville State Hospital	570,100.00	754,640.00	1,020,000.00	1,385,000.00
Hazleton State Hospital	1,015,700.00	1,339,765.00	1,605,000.00	1,880,000.00
Locust Mountain State Hospital	479,200.00	533,695.00	590,000.00	820,000.00
Nanticoke State Hospital	714,400.00	797,800.00	930,000.00	1,095,000.00
Philipsburg State Hospital	662,600.00	751,985.00	894,000.00	1,215,000.00
Scranton State Hospital	1,303,200.00	1,514,800.00	1,880,000.00	2,235,000.00
Shamokin State Hospital	543,600.00	629,820.00	780,000.00	1,025,000.00
Reserve	.....	.....	.....	690,000.00
Total Appropriation	$ §7,428,300.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ †10,445,000.00	$ 13,790,000.00
EXPENDED FOR— PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS—HUNTINGDON				
Salaries	$ 784,943.45	$ 869,922.50	$ 1,131,711.49	.....
Wages	3,305.52	26,034.12	8,799.57	.....
Fees	6,476.21	6,871.41	6,367.02	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	292,260.86	372,326.36	429,258.01	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,938.83	7,680.57	8,393.31	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	126,349.94	134,282.25	124,119.95	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	45,396.65	79,250.77	52,607.00	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	60,214.47	65,028.69	61,440.71	.....
Stores	25,670.87	7,201.88	1,128.75	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	200.51	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,352,556.80	$ 1,568,598.55	$ 1,824,026.32	†
During—1947-1949	$ 1,310,750.21	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	41,806.59	$ 1,538,320.08	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	30,278.47	$ 1,786,923.40	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	37,102.92	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon	$ ‡1,238,000.00	$ ‡1,590,000.00	$ ‡1,828,000.00	†
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon—Deficiency	‡124,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 9,443.20	$ 21,401.45	$ 3,973.68	.....
EXPENDED FOR— PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL—MORGANZA				
Salaries	$ 493,150.78	$ 534,828.93	$ 712,687.93	$ 395,255.02
Wages	88,815.41	84,939.41	118,993.05	53,586.01
Fees	7,248.59	10,965.99	13,657.54	8,747.40
Materials Supplies and Printing	278,897.76	278,733.88	306,259.08	141,739.75
Transportation, Communication and Information	20,659.79	19,378.40	18,160.58	8,658.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	107,818.02	141,475.06	113,988.09	46,576.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	26,238.90	72,364.32	43,992.85	23,972.01
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	5,751.15	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Stores	25,181.75	*21,708.62	*13,771.60	14,176.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,048,011.00	$ 1,126,728.52	$ 1,313,967.52	$ 693,711.94

§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $928,300.00.
† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $400,000.00.

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.
† Appropriation made to Department of Justice this period.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
During—1947-1949	$ 1,032,212.99	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	15,798.01	$ 1,103,110.82	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	23,617.70	$ 1,287,755.69	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	26,211.83	$ 693,711.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	$ ‡961,000.00	$ ‡1,200,000.00	$ ‡1,315,000.00	$ 1,622,000.00
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza—Deficiency	‡87,500.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 489.00	$ 73,271.48	$ 1,032.48	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 928,288.06
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNCY				
Salaries	$ 319,262.85	$ 364,139.33	$ 419,473.80	.....
Wages	82,289.86	92,894.68	121,130.73	.....
Fees	1,623.86	1,483.50	3,246.45	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	212,001.98	183,317.79	200,004.31	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,608.15	15,090.13	15,808.72	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	61,693.48	79,332.00	85,946.55	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	36,538.73	49,406.01	40,685.43	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	18,142.91	17,104.60	16,722.41	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	1,055.76	.....	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	*77.05	.....	.....
Stores	*6,124.28	*5,426.05	*4,129.17	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 743,093.30	$ 797,264.94	$ 898,889.23	†
During—1947-1949	$ 709,889.79	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	33,203.51	$ 757,855.94	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	39,409.00	$ 873,374.35	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	25,514.88	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	$ ‡671,000.00	$ ‡845,000.00	$ ‡910,000.00	†
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy—Deficiency	‡79,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6,906.70	$ 47,735.06	$ 11,110.77	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 2,082,460.02	$ 2,383,494.08	$ 2,697,790.18	.....
Wages	68,975.37	74,711.11	166,724.39	.....
Fees	14,011.82	13,806.65	11,392.10	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,565,058.30	1,584,541.44	1,717,398.31	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	53,659.46	54,305.52	44,570.11	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	433,523.63	430,494.21	455,903.72	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	82,467.53	119,246.41	91,181.37	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	172,555.35	187,917.80	236,675.85	.....
Stores	26,092.04	30,223.55	*36,952.87	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	*1,613.76	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,498,803.52	$ 4,878,740.77	$ 5,383,069.40	†
During—1947-1949	$ 4,427,712.58	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	71,090.94	$ 4,795,209.17	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	83,531.60	$ 5,331,603.05	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	51,466.35	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Eastern State Penitentiary	$ ‡4,154,000.00	$ ‡4,945,000.00	$ ‡5,385,000.00	†
Eastern State Penitentiary—Deficiency	‡386,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 41,196.48	$ 66,259.23	$ 1,930.60	.....

* Indicates Deduction

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

† Appropriation made to Department of Justice this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 1,479,349.76	$ 1,559,344.08	$ 1,737,514.39	.....
Wages	66,271.91	94,696.25	142,367.83	.....
Fees	15,332.09	18,420.69	15,927.17	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,083,596.46	1,210,150.59	1,332,461.60	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	36,387.05	47,208.95	53,334.65	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	262,273.46	256,848.61	297,026.07	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	42,980.35	69,693.78	94,352.96	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	98,874.17	114,140.81	123,351.49	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	*167.25	.....	.....
Stores	68,268.10	8,390.59	*196,336.83	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,153,333.35	$ 3,378,727.10	$ 3,599,999.33	†
During—1947-1949	$ 3,119,844.80	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	33,488.55	$ 3,235,516.47	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	143,210.63	$ 3,581,764.54	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	18,234.79	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Western State Penitentiary	$ ‡2,845,000.00	$ ‡3,410,000.00	$ ‡3,600,000.00	†
Western State Penitentiary—Deficiency	‡310,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,666.65	$ 31,272.90	$ .67	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WHITE HILL				
Salaries	$ 1,309,250.21	$ 1,544,300.37	$ 1,925,231.55	.....
Wages	11,562.85	19,996.71	71,985.91	.....
Fees	5,921.49	10,928.25	15,204.22	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	659,105.40	762,500.80	841,427.14	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,880.25	20,396.21	24,011.92	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	150,132.36	158,613.70	158,858.76	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	39,396.97	43,513.82	78,913.01	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	90,123.30	97,687.35	75,618.60	.....
Stores	37,460.66	17,049.95	*66,386.87	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	*4.50	*1,530.93	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,318,833.49	$ 2,674,982.66	$ 3,123,333.31	†
During—1947-1949	$ 2,311,909.31	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	6,924.18	$ 2,645,562.66	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	29,420.00	$ 3,081,056.02	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	42,277.29	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	$ ‡2,131,000.00	$ ‡2,675,000.00	$ ‡3,125,000.00	†
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill—Deficiency	‡192,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,166.51	$ 17.34	$ 1,666.69	.....

* Indicates deduction.
† Appropriations made to Department of Justice this period.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon	$ 1,362,000.00	$ 1,590,000.00	$ 1,828,000.00	†
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	1,048,500.00	1,200,000.00	1,315,000.00	$ 1,622,000.00
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	750,000.00	845,000.00	910,000.00	†
Eastern State Penitentiary	4,540,000.00	4,945,000.00	5,385,000.00	†
Western State Penitentiary	3,155,000.00	3,410,000.00	3,600,000.00	†
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	2,323,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,125,000.00	†
Reserve	.....	#108,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	$C13,178,500.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00	$ 1,622,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 434,233.76	$ 473,908.00	$ 486,286.30	$ 181,890.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 434,233.76	$ 473,908.00	$ 486,286.30	$ 181,890.81
During—1947-1949	$ 371,468.05	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	62,765.71	$ 403,493.35	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	70,414.65	$ 391,473.14	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	94,813.16	$ 181,890.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
The Glen Mills School	$ 435,000.00	$ 473,908.00	$ 495,000.00	$ 545,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 766.24	.....	$ 8,713.70	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 363,109.19
EXPENDED FOR—				
SLEIGHTON FARMS SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 380,327.66	$ 420,000.00	$ 521,904.56	$ 143,750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 380,327.66	$ 420,000.00	$ 521,904.56	$ 143,750.00
During—1947-1949	$ 332,729.07	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	47,598.59	$ 367,496.15	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	52,503.85	$ 456,666.49	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	65,238.07	$ 143,750.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Sleighton Farms School	$ 380,327.82	$ 420,000.00	$ 521,904.56	$ 575,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .16	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 431,250.00

C—Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $1,178,500.00.
† Appropriations made to Department of Justice this period.
# Lapsed.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,223,040.09	$ 1,494,817.11	$ 1,749,766.24	$ 992,243.75
Wages	41,318.49	72,723.32	33,424.68	11,835.42
Fees	11,880.78	12,266.21	14,311.95	4,222.60
Materials, Supplies and Printing	853,316.37	896,675.61	1,120,164.10	465,070.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,572.96	16,820.62	18,694.89	7,847.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	223,284.06	261,969.85	323,094.04	162,003.00
Construction, Equipment and Land	53,689.52	139,726.54	46,921.88	8,321.58
Stores	66,434.34	22,681.36	118,235.03	*18,510.47
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,341.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,487,536.61	$ 2,917,680.62	$ 3,424,612.81	$ 1,635,375.07
During—1947-1949	$ 2,409,045.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	78,491.13	$ 2,742,865.43	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	174,815.19	$ 3,300,578.02	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	124,034.79	$ 1,635,375.07
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Allentown State Hospital	$ ‡2,220,400.00	$ ‡2,950,000.00	$ ‡3,425,000.00	$ ‡4,250,000.00
Allentown State Hospital—Deficiency	‡267,300.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 163.39	$ 32,319.38	$ 387.19	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,614,624.93
EXPENDED FOR—				
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 2,092,353.28	$ 2,462,684.20	$ 2,967,168.39	$ 1,742,246.86
Wages	20,963.81	8,804.22	12,697.24	5,625.61
Fees	12,161.47	21,642.57	18,975.76	11,629.06
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,063,177.93	1,063,039.55	1,230,488.21	513,870.38
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,080.76	14,271.19	16,166.75	8,736.23
Maintenance Services and Expenses	174,438.91	222,915.11	238,057.51	131,579.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	29,810.34	130,806.07	38,933.66	16,109.24
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,355.49	.....	.....	.....
Stores	80,289.93	*18,744.69	37,619.88	*33,904.31
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,489,631.92	$ 3,905,418.22	$ 4,560,107.40	$ 2,396,892.52
During—1947-1949	$ 3,443,736.46	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	45,895.46	$ 3,729,085.10	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	176,333.12	$ 4,410,261.74	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	149,845.66	$ 2,396,892.52
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Danville State Hospital	$ ‡3,136,900.00	$ ‡3,915,000.00	$ ‡4,575,000.00	$ ‡5,600,000.00
Danville State Hospital—Deficiency	‡353,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 268.08	$ 9,581.78	$ 14,892.60	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,203,107.48

* Indicates deduction

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,180,863.51	$ 1,323,858.03	$ 1,638,159.34	$ 1,052,816.49
Wages	7,348.89	9,388.78	18,639.65	16,610.91
Fees	3,482.06	7,077.68	8,481.06	2,491.77
Materials, Supplies and Printing	468,143.37	615,257.53	586,175.99	288,689.12
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,643.83	15,107.48	10,068.95	5,778.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	135,897.50	156,119.11	191,798.11	128,463.19
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,966.29	69,499.92	4,335.87	3,018.25
Stores	45,804.09	*46,933.35	57,538.54	28,987.01
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,875,149.54	$ 2,149,375.18	$ 2,515,197.51	$ 1,527,855.09
During—1947-1949	$ 1,829,866.58	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	45,282.96	$ 2,037,796.51	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	111,578.67	$ 2,430,250.46	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	84,947.05	$ 1,527,855.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Farview State Hospital	$ ‡1,712,100.00	$ ‡2,150,000.00	$ ‡2,525,000.00	$ ‡3,300,000.00
Farview State Hospital—Deficiency	‡188,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 24,950.46	$ 624.82	$ 9,802.49	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,772,144.91
EXPENDED FOR—				
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,220,104.44	$ 1,836,677.27	$ 2,220,846.29	$ 1,405,731.50
Wages	133,007.57	91,061.15	171,696.10	68,170.70
Fees	5,124.24	8,379.65	9,278.20	3,625.38
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,153,749.30	1,264,506.73	1,399,953.46	520,788.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,512.89	19,008.36	20,990.43	9,728.96
Maintenance Services and Expenses	194,343.96	219,494.33	241,162.76	111,859.30
Construction, Equipment and Land	133,888.34	114,565.06	146,580.43	25,875.89
Stores	53,769.15	38,491.62	*9,845.91	27,577.30
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,909,499.89	$ 3,592,184.17	$ 4,200,661.76	$ 2,176,357.24
During—1947-1949	$ 2,743,234.89	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	166,265.00	$ 3,367,227.36	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	224,956.81	$ 4,006,703.55	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	193,958.21	$ 2,176,357.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg State Hospital	$ ‡2,579,500.00	$ ‡3,625,000.00	$ ‡4,225,000.00	$ ‡5,200,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital—Deficiency	‡330,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .11	$ 32,815.83	$ 24,338.24	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,023,642.76

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 2,052,091.35	$ 3,069,897.33	$ 4,152,630.24	$ 2,595,608.67
Wages	306,164.26	217,750.04	260,172.86	140,903.46
Fees	17,981.93	29,942.01	47,986.29	19,897.81
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,032,012.10	2,188,975.07	2,505,189.63	1,048,905.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	31,464.13	63,909.58	58,295.38	25,675.43
Maintenance Services and Expenses	525,247.79	662,535.00	749,090.49	374,488.52
Construction, Equipment and Land	172,538.19	186,979.67	179,915.90	66,165.34
Stores	108,700.23	11.30	21,717.06	22,540.35
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,246,199.98	$ 6,420,000.00	$ 7,974,997.85	$ 4,297,185.27
During—1947-1949	$ 5,023,434.09	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	222,765.89	$ 6,070,034.05	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	349,965.95	$ 7,694,369.88	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	280,627.97	$ 4,297,185.27
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Norristown State Hospital	$ ‡4,706,200.00	$ ‡6,420,000.00	$ ‡7,975,000.00	$ ‡9,500,000.00
Norristown State Hospital—Deficiency	‡540,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .02	.....	$ 2.15	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 5,202,814.73
EXPENDED FOR—				
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,543,914.65	$ 2,045,495.81	$ 2,646,240.53	$ 1,623,267.10
Wages	27,614.52	45,950.84	146,065.34	75,194.93
Fees	14,173.45	14,404.72	19,241.68	11,468.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,172,538.26	1,279,729.95	1,696,373.56	700,863.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	27,999.04	36,458.79	40,673.08	20,865.85
Maintenance Services and Expenses	277,555.83	278,097.64	318,675.59	156,260.36
Construction, Equipment and Land	90,956.47	146,438.43	89,697.48	26,039.40
Stores	*58,290.68	*22,072.59	*33,185.57	*54,621.41
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	304.07	2,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and other Items	*12.54	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,096,449.00	$ 3,824,503.59	$ 4,924,085.76	$ 2,561,338.94
During—1947-1949	$ 3,018,991.55	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	77,457.45	$ 3,678,856.86	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	145,646.73	$ 4,713,244.08	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	210,841.68	$ 2,561,338.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Torrance State Hospital	$ ‡2,772,500.00	$ ‡3,825,000.00	$ ‡4,945,000.00	$ ‡6,300,000.00
Torrance State Hospital—Deficiency	‡325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,051.00	$ 496.41	$ 20,914.24	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,738,661.06

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,784,813.79	$ 2,163,136.89	$ 2,860,586.26	$ 1,776,401.06
Wages	40,704.82	84,408.29	178,168.82	79,875.21
Fees	12,143.96	14,030.80	14,832.16	8,557.27
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,277,270.65	1,408,020.89	1,586,159.56	736,627.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	17,487.86	21,311.85	26,168.76	8,584.53
Maintenance Services and Expenses	256,115.84	298,266.45	351,707.25	141,102.44
Construction, Equipment and Land	60,650.62	113,718.96	117,235.81	47,845.79
Stores	106,412.45	12,090.55	9,036.26	*29,835.11
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,555,599.99	$ 4,114,984.68	$ 5,143,894.88	$ 2,771,158.60
During—1947-1949	$ 3,507,685.94	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	47,914.05	$ 3,973,959.98	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	141,024.70	$ 4,972,543.22	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	171,351.66	$ 2,771,158.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Warren State Hospital	$ ‡3,183,600.00	$ ‡4,115,000.00	$ ‡5,200,000.00	$ ‡6,700,000.00
Warren State Hospital—Deficiency	‡372,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .01	$ 15.32	$ 33,672.85	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	22,432.27	$ 3,928,841.40
EXPENDED FOR—				
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,047,825.48	$ 1,375,725.86	$ 1,873,044.26	$ 1,163,095.02
Wages	80,472.08	185,032.88	153,480.52	66,301.18
Fees	3,493.34	5,933.00	8,614.00	4,387.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	952,561.87	1,034,645.22	1,012,845.76	387,635.58
Transportation, Communication and Information	17,979.71	20,072.23	27,053.87	13,400.74
Maintenance Services and Expenses	143,444.52	273,829.35	223,288.61	138,042.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	134,526.98	152,374.61	118,680.27	18,875.45
Stores	67,696.02	*108,391.37	78,286.30	25,832.71
Advance Requisitions	.....	17.50	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,448,000.00	$ 2,939,239.28	$ 3,495,293.59	$ 1,818,570.82
During—1947-1949	$ 2,383,093.97	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	64,906.03	$ 2,867,250.76	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	71,988.52	$ 3,371,412.69	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	123,880.90	$ 1,818,570.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Wernersville State Hospital	$ ‡2,170,000.00	$ ‡2,950,000.00	$ ‡3,500,000.00	$ ‡4,250,000.00
Wernersville State Hospital—Deficiency	‡278,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 10,760.72	$ 4,706.41	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,431,429.18

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 3,166,231.89	$ 4,601,488.07	$ 6,083,735.22	$ 3,470,854.28
Wages	106,111.94	83,096.02	214,910.73	171,358.82
Fees	8,472.95	14,146.42	16,341.57	7,299.38
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,753,677.02	3,006,441.39	3,364,723.68	1,427,360.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	52,953.18	59,818.22	74,353.91	41,416.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	652,191.11	634,458.10	818,576.43	443,365.94
Construction, Equipment and Land	159,092.96	166,048.65	151,315.89	48,695.88
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,393.30
Stores	*35,817.85	152,461.07	*13,022.05	32,779.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,862,913.20	$ 8,717,957.94	$ 10,710,935.38	$ 5,646,523.97
During—1947-1949	$ 6,677,577.22	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	185,335.98	$ 8,414,938.93	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	303,019.01	$ 10,354,779.54	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	356,155.84	$ 5,646,523.97
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia State Hospital	$ ‡6,336,600.00	$ ‡8,720,000.00	$ ‡10,800,000.00	$ ‡12,600,000.00
Philadelphia State Hospital—Deficiency	‡654,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 127,686.80	$ 2,042.06	$ 53,438.77	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	35,625.85	$ 6,953,476.03
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,038,105.72	$ 153,859.73	.....	.....
Wages	36,313.44	6,936.03	.....	.....
Fees	24,659.36	2,822.07	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	267,276.16	25,649.11	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	18,185.04	3,103.81	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	97,867.74	7,874.61	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	50,567.47	917.64	.....	.....
Stores	13,841.29	*3,462.83	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,546,816.22	$ 197,700.17	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 1,501,631.97	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	45,184.25	$ 197,700.17	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Western State Psychiatric Hospital	$ ‡1,405,700.00	$ ‡500,000.00	.....	.....
Western State Psychiatric Hospital—Deficiency	‡163,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 21,883.78	$ 302,299.83	.....	.....

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLAKELY STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 6,097.42	.....	.....	.....
Wages	85.42	.....	.....	.....
Fees	38.80	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,749.61	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	127.60	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	775.50	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	*6.59	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,867.76	.....	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 11,867.76	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Blakely State Hospital	$ ‡12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 132.24	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 784,784.56	$ 1,063,160.10	$ 1,458,675.42	$ 949,810.25
Wages	7,905.99	37,050.60	63,485.85	16,483.92
Fees	12,206.73	10,045.15	12,168.55	8,374.26
Materials, Supplies and Printing	534,241.20	497,011.07	560,074.87	253,856.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	20,049.91	17,824.65	20,533.51	10,535.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	130,501.16	183,942.37	238,081.97	114,424.05
Construction, Equipment and Land	67,712.17	92,999.21	72,911.54	14,977.44
Stores	14,099.24	*4,466.62	51,936.94	*13,064.71
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Billing	*722.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES—	$ 1,570,778.96	$ 1,897,566.53	$ 2,477,868.65	$ 1,356,397.00
During—1947-1949	$ 1,521,553.30	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	49,225.66	$ 1,791,565.14	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	106,001.39	$ 2,376,932.62	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	100,936.03	$ 1,356,397.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Clarks Summit State Hospital	$ ‡1,465,400.00	$ ‡1,900,000.00	$ ‡2,525,000.00	$ ‡3,300,000.00
Clarks Summit State Hospital—Deficiency	‡118,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 12,621.04	$ 2,433.47	$ 28,765.26	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	18,366.09	$ 1,943,603.00

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 237,198.17	$ 355,068.26	$ 1,005,774.10	$ 689,894.18
Wages	17,028.95	11,577.46	64,717.25	27,846.09
Fees	8,178.42	10,362.90	7,457.40	6,779.04
Materials, Supplies and Printing	129,041.82	225,121.20	319,522.59	177,859.38
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,564.01	9,781.28	27,513.25	15,024.61
Maintenance Services and Expenses	78,341.61	101,382.13	177,662.39	109,685.91
Construction, Equipment and Land	41,696.83	28,551.06	55,320.91	17,752.76
Stores	4,884.59	15,356.12	51,568.45	28,076.96
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
County Billing	*22,405.43	*23,720.19	*6,859.66	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 499,528.97	$ 733,480.22	$ 1,702,676.68	$ 1,073,918.93
During—1947-1949	$ 483,132.16	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	16,396.81	$ 695,462.57	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	38,017.65	$ 1,624,150.85	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	78,525.83	$ 1,073,918.93
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Embreeville State Hospital	$ ‡453,000.00	$ ‡800,000.00	$ ‡1,715,000.00	$ ‡2,300,000.00
Embreeville State Hospital—Deficiency	‡56,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 9,471.03	$ 66,519.78	$ 7,393.99	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	4,929.33	$ 1,226,081.07
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 195,377.03	$ 261,824.83	$ 446,991.44	$ 410,271.91
Wages	16,909.31	20,802.29	89,565.12	35,779.39
Fees	1,875.15	1,726.90	4,647.06	1,388.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	119,041.85	162,817.53	227,295.22	130,010.11
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,399.81	4,924.97	7,942.13	4,790.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	48,074.63	84,060.89	107,435.24	65,701.41
Construction, Equipment and Land	35,920.81	65,351.55	85,998.73	12,195.61
Stores	35,149.07	*10,913.63	64,304.28	23,371.17
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
County Billing	*3,573.74	*15,595.33	*31,847.53	*7,352.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 454,173.92	$ 575,000.00	$ 1,002,331.69	$ 677,156.70
During—1947-1949	$ 442,990.24	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	11,183.68	$ 512,870.27	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	62,129.73	$ 959,853.27	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	42,478.42	$ 677,156.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Hollidaysburg State Hospital	$ ‡417,300.00	$ ‡575,000.00	$ ‡1,025,000.00	$ ‡2,000,000.00
Hollidaysburg State Hospital—Deficiency	‡51,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 14,126.08	.....	$ 16,722.19	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	5,946.12	$ 1,322,843.30

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 2,050,282.56	$ 2,388,805.17	$ 2,811,913.28	$ 1,784,481.16
Wages	540,209.67	664,536.39	882,516.58	534,369.86
Fees	37,665.70	55,928.35	65,162.37	29,894.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,655,928.22	1,605,404.82	1,884,504.74	748,509.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	30,792.95	41,439.19	46,485.56	21,669.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	157,946.23	177,640.89	237,668.81	144,455.62
Construction, Equipment and Land	114,302.10	157,175.02	101,652.06	21,333.97
Stores	48,085.95	*4,014.62	*35,657.32	11,132.17
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
County Billings	*160,423.30	*157,119.17	*180,869.98	*70,561.42
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,474,790.08	$ 4,929,796.04	$ 5,813,376.10	$ 3,229,284.96
During—1947-1949	$ 4,358,854.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	115,935.60	$ 4,756,911.44	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	172,884.60	$ 5,640,821.94	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	172,554.16	$ 3,229,284.96
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Mayview State Hospital	$ ‡4,076,000.00	$ ‡4,935,000.00	$ ‡5,850,000.00	$ ‡7,400,000.00
Mayview State Hospital—Deficiency	‡402,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,209.92	$ 5,203.96	$ 28,550.94	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	8,072.96	$ 4,170,715.04
EXPENDED FOR—				
RANSOM STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 7,076.19	.....	.....	.....
Wages	97.43	.....	.....	.....
Fees	159.00	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,025.65	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	229.00	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,353.69	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	*100.97	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,839.99	.....	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 11,839.99	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Ransom State Hospital	$ ‡12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 160.01	.....	.....	.....

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 747,634.85	$ 906,990.91	$ 1,251,238.62	$ 745,410.28
Wages	28,720.27	27,438.72	36,824.19	14,387.87
Fees	3,876.88	4,361.32	6,308.33	2,622.33
Materials, Supplies and Printing	558,956.42	611,097.01	660,146.92	276,501.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,603.58	16,960.00	19,894.28	8,330.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	148,107.95	196,292.59	198,084.59	101,544.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	58,918.07	64,541.46	55,059.28	13,573.36
Stores	*747.94	944.18	26,888.17	7,374.33
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,560,070.08	$ 1,828,626.19	$ 2,254,444.38	$ 1,170,744.69
During—1947-1949	$ 1,498,905.61	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	61,164.47	$ 1,752,942.50	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	75,683.69	$ 2,184,892.77	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	69,551.61	$ 1,170,744.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Retreat State Hospital	$ ‡1,409,700.00	$ ‡1,865,000.00	$ ‡2,275,000.00	$ ‡2,800,000.00
Retreat State Hospital—Deficiency	‡206,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 55,629.92	$ 36,373.81	$ 20,555.62	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,629,255.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 226,418.95	$ 316,370.52	$ 545,987.22	$ 409,798.58
Wages	24,778.26	33,755.67	20,982.37	2,095.31
Fees	4,512.10	15,909.50	6,687.18	6,232.95
Materials, Supplies and Printing	263,620.07	253,294.50	331,886.77	159,608.18
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,462.16	10,225.63	13,532.47	8,131.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,790.21	28,624.10	49,099.86	36,615.78
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,852.39	44,317.58	24,381.33	5,299.22
Stores	28,656.14	*9,590.62	26,784.46	17,677.60
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
County Billings	*46,700.33	*55,985.73	*70,698.16	*39,673.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 540,389.95	$ 636,921.15	$ 948,643.50	$ 606,285.31
During—1947-1959	$ 523,388.80	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	17,001.15	$ 608,639.54	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	28,281.61	$ 916,409.78	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	32,233.72	$ 606,285.31
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Somerset State Hospital	$ ‡500,500.00	$ ‡663,000.00	$ ‡975,000.00	$ ‡1,750,000.00
Somerset State Hospital—Deficiency	‡62,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 22,110.05	$ 26,078.85	$ 26,356.50	.....
To Countine	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,143,714.69

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	679,965.45	$ 834,739.35	$ 1,010,101.01	$ 600,018.11
Wages	45,598.31	51,491.86	49,981.81	22,321.25
Fees	2,419.68	4,336.45	4,315.36	1,500.83
Materials, Supplies and Printing	568,623.88	498,963.89	542,526.44	228,557.98
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,039.60	9,932.84	11,273.29	5,065.90
Maintenance Services and Expenses	194,821.08	203,101.94	176,416.73	64,379.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	46,546.79	84,674.47	42,667.11	7,849.87
Stores	22,041.22	*116,667.95	*23,852.53	*18,598.24
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	4,683.86	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,569,056.01	$ 1,575,256.71	$ 1,813,429.22	$ 912,095.37
During—1947-1949	$ 1,527,081.94	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	41,974.07	$ 1,478,618.49	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	96,638.22	$ 1,737,709.60	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	75,719.62	$ 912,095.37
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Dixmont State Hospital	$ ‡1,483,000.00	$ ‡1,610,000.00	$ ‡1,850,000.00	$ ‡2,300,000.00
Dixmont State Hospital—Deficiency	‡144,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 57,943.99	$ 34,743.29	$ 30,098.66	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	6,472.12	$ 1,387,904.63
EXPENDED FOR—				
WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,767,243.33	$ 2,190,252.39	$ 2,801,974.08	$ 1,703,744.86
Wages	353,393.74	460,032.21	720,824.16	401,836.58
Fees	7,467.41	11,477.99	14,318.43	13,216.51
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,476,554.86	1,356,305.45	1,678,899.62	672,656.55
Transportation, Communication and Information	25,193.93	30,991.29	40,034.02	22,918.92
Maintenance Services and Expenses	387,049.43	394,716.18	432,664.26	188,354.65
Construction, Equipment and Land	94,320.80	89,150.56	63,175.86	17,704.85
Stores	136,104.19	*11,202.11	48,042.41	*46,530.29
Advance Requisitions	*52,004.72	.....	.....	2,000.00
County Billings	*130,962.49	*152,844.02	*187,250.36	*75,387.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,064,360.48	$ 4,368,879.94	$ 5,612,682.48	$ 2,900,514.80
During—1947-1949	$ 3,977,588.13	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	86,772.35	$ 4,252,787.49	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	116,092.45	$ 5,488,064.64	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	124,617.84	$ 2,900,514.80
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Woodville State Hospital	$ ‡3,622,600.00	$ ‡4,425,000.00	$ ‡5,625,000.00	$ ‡6,600,000.00
Woodville State Hospital—Deficiency	‡443,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,239.52	$ 56,120.06	$ 12,317.52	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,699,485.20

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies	$ 263,055.12	$ 319,427.00	$ 477,216.75	$ 201,176.25
DEPORTATION EXPENSES—				
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	$ 5,606.05	$ 7,531.47	$ 8,060.43
EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—				
Salaries	.....	$ 16,751.00	$ 44,103.69	$ 38,424.25
Wages	.....	17.70	911.08	.....
Fees	.....	77.00	133.41	605.67
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	8.70	844.02	681.61
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	23.47	1,425.31	2,322.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	100.00	8,871.38	8,223.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	264.55	342.15	1,391.80
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	3,761.56	1,881.63	.....
Total	.....	$ 21,003.98	$ 58,512.67	$ 51,649.01
ESTABLISHMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS	.....	$ 216,225.09	$ 618,657.00	$ 247,830.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 263,055.12	$ 562,262.12	$ 1,161,917.89	$ 508,716.10
During—1947-1949	$ 216,112.75	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	46,942.37	$ 460,444.14	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	101,817.98	$ 1,047,220.99	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	114,696.90	$ 508,716.10
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions	$ ‡325,000.00	$ ‡390,000.00	$ ‡500,000.00	$ ‡750,000.00
Deportation Expenses	.....	‡10,000.00	‡10,000.00	‡20,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute—Preliminary Expenses	.....	‡27,000.00	‡60,000.00	‡150,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	‡50,000.00	‡260,000.00	‡300,000.00
Credits—1949-1951—Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	177,243.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953—Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	358,657.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954—Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	.....	177,376.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 325,000.00	$ 654,243.00	$ 1,188,657.00	$ 1,397,376.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 61,944.88	$ 91,980.88	$ 26,739.11	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 888,659.90

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED MENTAL HOSPITALS				
Allentown State Hospital	$ 2,487,700.00	$ 2,950,000.00	$ 3,425,000.00	$ 4,250,000.00
Danville State Hospital	3,489,900.00	3,915,000.00	4,575,000.00	5,600,000.00
Farview State Hospital	1,900,100.00	2,150,000.00	2,525,000.00	3,300,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital	2,909,500.00	3,625,000.00	4,225,000.00	5,200,000.00
Norristown State Hospital	5,246,200.00	6,420,000.00	7,975,000.00	9,500,000.00
Torrance State Hospital	3,097,500.00	3,825,000.00	4,945,000.00	6,300,000.00
Warren State Hospital	3,555,600.00	4,115,000.00	5,200,000.00	6,700,000.00
Wernersville State Hospital	2,448,000.00	2,950,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,250,000.00
Philadelphia State Hospital	6,990,600.00	8,720,000.00	10,800,000.00	12,600,000.00
Western State Psychiatric Hospital	1,568,700.00	500,000.00	.....	.....
Blakely State Hospital	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Clarks Summit State Hospital	1,583,400.00	1,900,000.00	2,525,000.00	3,300,000.00
Embreeville State Hospital	509,000.00	800,000.00	1,715,000.00	2,300,000.00
Hollidaysburg State Hospital	468,300.00	575,000.00	1,025,000.00	2,000,000.00
Mayview State Hospital	4,478,000.00	4,935,000.00	5,850,000.00	7,400,000.00
Ransom State Hospital	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Retreat State Hospital	1,615,700.00	1,865,000.00	2,275,000.00	2,800,000.00
Somerset State Hospital	562,500.00	663,000.00	975,000.00	1,750,000.00
Woodville State Hospital	4,065,600.00	4,425,000.00	5,625,000.00	6,600,000.00
Dixmont State Hospital	1,627,000.00	1,610,000.00	1,850,000.00	2,300,000.00
Deportation Expenses	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute	.....	27,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	50,000.00	260,000.00	300,000.00
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions	325,000.00	390,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00
Reserve	#30,700.00	#657,000.00	.....	4,605,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	$ §48,983,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00	$ 91,975,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 1,222,217.63	$ 1,545,839.69	$ 2,037,677.60	$ 1,334.447.46
Wages	13,534.80	25,178.67	58,488.67	29,990.67
Fees	14,382.73	18,510.53	21,059.29	15,302.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,016,956.94	1,314,369.75	1,603,584.75	855,931.99
Transportation, Communication and Information	19,953.34	26,917.45	33,658.29	18,522.41
Maintenance Services and Expenses	318,261.23	494,587.58	550,217.91	336,601.05
Construction, Equipment and Land	49,479.26	277,845.27	217,311.60	111,920.53
Stores	235,526.97	*167,625.91	21,591.10	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	31,261.74	.....	84,257.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,890,312.90	$ 3,566,884.77	$ 4,543,589.21	$ 2,789,474.55
During—1947-1949	$ 2,846,500.79	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	43,812.11	$ 3,342,551.20	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	224,333.57	$ 4,444,099.62	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	99,489.59	$ 2,789,474.55
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennhurst State School	$ ‡2,586,300.00	$ ‡3,575,000.00	$ ‡4,550,000.00	$ ‡6,050,000.00
Pennhurst State School—Deficiency	‡305,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 987.10	$ 8,115.23	$ 6,410.79	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,260,525.45

§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $4,983,000.

Lapsed.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE				
Salaries	$ 625,577.45	$ 843,560.10	$ 1,065,642.07	$ 703,722.58
Wages	70,089.02	25,846.16	48,297.88	24,948.58
Fees	3,322.49	4,177.37	6,343.10	3,443.45
Materials, Supplies and Printing	367,383.05	361,987.35	406,998.79	190,358.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,717.48	13,445.48	15,443.71	10,280.28
Maintenance Services and Expenses	127,848.39	121,330.55	143,308.24	72,816.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	48,388.11	113,599.63	23,655.53	21,306.08
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	100.00	60.50	32.50	72.50
Stores	12,938.33	*332.88	15,216.21	18,716.31
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,268,364.32	$ 1,483,674.26	$ 1,724,938.03	$ 1,046,165.09
During—1947-1949	$ 1,217,081.22	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	51,283.10	$ 1,400,971.50	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	82,702.76	$ 1,688,475.10	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	36,462.93	$ 1,046,165.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Laurelton State Village	$ ‡1,147,600.00	$ ‡1,487,000.00	$ ‡1,725,000.00	$ ‡2,380,000.00
Laurelton State Village—Deficiency	‡136,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	15,235.68	$ 3,325.74	$ 61.97	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,333,834.91
EXPENDED FOR—				
POLK STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 1,514,334.02	$ 2,038,722.01	$ 2,807,781.84	$ 1,701,816.74
Wages	8,049.15	13,329.40	43,403.03	20,411.18
Fees	13,767.61	22,571.19	50,592.60	26,332.43
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,521,157.53	1,725,328.96	1,998,161.16	894,550.04
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,778.95	19,978.27	30,880.43	13,542.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	236,178.96	273,951.37	302,367.20	133,867.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	71,067.53	66,347.28	131,819.17	27,430.06
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	15.00	.....	2.00	.....
Stores	122,622.44	*10,842.01	*70,007.43	48,437.54
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,503,971.19	$ 4,149,386.47	$ 5,295,000.00	$ 2,867,387.59
During—1947-1949	$ 3,422,915.42	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	81,055.77	$ 3,950,265.91	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	199,120.56	$ 5,202,737.82	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	92,262.18	$ 2,867,387.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Polk State School	$ ‡3,133,400.00	$ ‡4,150,000.00	$ ‡5,295,000.00	$ ‡6,670,000.00
Polk State School—Deficiency	‡375,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,428.81	$ 613.53	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,802,612.41

* Indicates Deduction.
‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs prestented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 728,574.58	$ 873,082.89	$ 1,037,504.69	$ 658,915.61
Wages	33,410.62	28,621.56	43,294.20	40,987.91
Fees	7,799.28	9,049.17	11,710.09	3,998.98
Materials, Supplies and Printing	452,918.55	466,227.20	525,734.72	226,110.37
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,080.03	13,545.00	13,377,12	6,842.85
Maintenance Services and Expenses	158,574.94	172,158.27	172,570.76	89,355.22
Construction, Equipment and Land	39,778.24	70,786.91	33,593.23	22,188.75
Stores	48,194.01	6,887.79	10,736.31	44,492.01
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,482,330.25	$ 1,640,358.79	$ 1,848,521.12	$ 1,093,391.70
During—1947-1949	$ 1,420,847.38	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	61,482.87	$ 1,575,471.92	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	64,886.87	$ 1,799,634.40	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	48,886.72	$ 1,093,391.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Selinsgrove State School	$ ‡1,332,700.00	$ ‡1,650,000.00	$ ‡1,850,000.00	$ ‡2,460,000.00
Selinsgrove State School—Deficiency	‡149,800.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	169.75	$ 9,641.21	$ 1,478.88	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,366,608.30
EXPENDED FOR—				
PATIENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 94,822.30	$ 103,634.85	$ 120,764.67	$ 74,226.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 94,822.30	$ 103,634.85	$ 120,764.67	$ 74,226.75
During—1947-1949	$ 90,531.30	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	$ 4,291.00	$ 98,938.05	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	4,696.80	$ 114,889.72	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	5,874.95	$ 74,226.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Patients in Private Institutions	$ ‡100,000.00	$ ‡110,000.00	$ ‡125,000.00	$ ‡200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,177.70	$ 6,365.15	$ 4,235.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 125,773.25
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTIC INSTITUTIONS				
Pennhurst State School	$ 2,891,300.00	$ 3,575,000.00	$ 4,550,000.00	$ 6,050,000.00
Laurelton State Village	1,283,600.00	1,487,000.00	1,725,000.00	2,380,000.00
Polk State School	3,508,400.00	4,150,000.00	5,295,000.00	6,670,000.00
Selinsgrove State School	1,482,500.00	1,650,000.00	1,850,000.00	2,460,000.00
Patients in Private Institutions	100,000.00	110,000.00	125,000.00	200,000.00
Reserve	.....	#268,000.00	.....	784,000.00
Total Appropriation	$ †9,265,800.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00	$ 18,544,000.00

*Indicates Deduction.
‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.
†Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $965,800.00.
#Lapsed.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 945,000.00	$ 372,307.65
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 945,000.00	$ 372,307.65
During—1947-1949	$ 561,105.91	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	140,894.09	$ 727,650.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	103,950.00	$ 780,321.20	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	164,678.80	$ 372,307.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Elwyn Training School	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 945,000.00	$ 1,020,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 647,692.35
EXPENDED FOR—				
C. DUDLEY SAUL CLINIC—				
Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
During 1947-1949	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
C. Dudley Saul Clinic	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 12,178,857.58	$ 14,137,381.52	$ 15,042,120.51	$ 4,688,752.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,178,857.58	$ 14,137,381.52	$ 15.042,120.51	$ 4,688,752.26
During—1947-1949	$ 10,078,631.28	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	2,100,226.30	$ 11,659,937.35	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	2,477,444.17	$ 11,975,905.29	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	3,066,215.22	$ 4,688,752.26
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided	$ 12,262,000.00	$ 14,365,600.00	$ 15,993,200.00	$ 16,772,400.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 83,142.42	$ 228,218.48	$ 941,502.30	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	9,577.19	$ 12,083,647.74

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOMES—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 504,091.92	$ 549,737.90	$ 543,497.58	$ 184,388.16
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 504,091.92	$ 549,737.90	$ 543,497.58	$ 184,388.16
During—1947-1949	$ 410,156.73	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	93,935.19	$ 452,626.72	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	97,111.18	$ 432,994.24	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	110,503.34	$ 184,388.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Homes—State-Aided	$ 519,275.00	$ 576,825.00	$ 623,925.00	$ 648,625.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 15,183.08	$ 27,087.10	$ 72,200.89	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	8,226.53	$ 464,236.84
EXPENDED FOR—				
NURSES TRAINING—STATE-AIDED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	$ 930,217.40	$ 2,049,530.74	$ 616,924.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 930,217.40	$ 2,049,530.74	$ 616,924.32
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 499,627.65	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	430,589.75	$ 1,299,727.20	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	749,803.54	$ 616,924.32
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Nurses Training	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 2,150,000.00
Nurses Training—Deficiency	.....	440,000.00	750,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 9,782.60	$ 469.26	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,533,075.68

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL AID FOR REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND	$ 43,855.43	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	$ 19,941.82	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	23,913.61	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM OPERATING COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MENTAL HOSPITALS

		Allentown State Hospital	Danville State Hospital	Farview State Hospital	Harrisburg State Hospital	Norristown State Hospital	Philadelphia State Hospital	Torrance State Hospital	Warren State Hospital	Wernersville State Hospital
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .93	$ .91	$ 1.24	$ .82	$ .78	$ .85	$ .85	$ .94	$ .83
	Patient Days Service	709,724	878,964	390,064	889,574	1,601,445	2,185,842	899,107	939,096	680,589
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.95	$ .99	$ 1.39	$ .85	$ .80	$ .90	$ .85	$ .98	$ .93
	Patient Days Service	711,638	873,824	389,942	892,589	1,600,120	2,252,924	917,293	927,940	680,148
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.04	$ 1.03	$ 1.47	$ .91	$ .87	$ .95	$ .89	$ 1.09	$ 1.01
	Patient Days Service	717,429	885,798	394,601	892,194	1,590,263	2,229,092	934,038	929,780	678,838
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.30	$ 1.44	$ 1.94	$ 1.21	$ 1.18	$ 1.21	$ 1.29	$ 1.43	$ 1.32
	Patient Days Service	729,939	880,269	402,824	890,086	1,553,112	2,205,978	937,480	939,376	672,640
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.52	$ 1.84	$ 2.08	$ 1.42	$ 1.49	$ 1.44	$ 1.49	$ 1.68	$ 1.53
	Patient Days Service	732,145	876,085	420,050	894,236	1,580,953	2,193,349	944,861	969,830	680,798
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.80	$ 1.96	$ 2.13	$ 1.59	$ 1.66	$ 1.62	$ 1.64	$ 1.80	$ 1.85
	Patient Days Service	736,888	876,253	436,622	825,061	1,597,516	2,197,496	968,635	993,886	684,156
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.75	$ 1.95	$ 2.15	$ 1.72	$ 1.76	$ 1.77	$ 1.72	$ 1.89	$ 1.95
	Patient Days Service	754,782	894,260	450,460	896,837	1,622,741	2,219,049	1,006,014	1,014,196	687,381
1950-1951	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.92	$ 2.17	$ 2.26	$ 2.17	$ 1.99	$ 1.97	$ 1.84	$ 1.96	$ 2.20
	Patient Days Service	755,065	908,156	468,848	839,212	1,651,161	2,258,305	1,037,755	1,042,888	680,974
1951-1952	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.12	$ 2.46	$ 2.59	$ 2.19	$ 2.29	$ 2.27	$ 2.19	$ 2.26	$ 2.33
	Patient Days Service	762,404	905,615	465,302	929,045	1,679,481	2,310,989	1,060,726	1,078,643	691,837
1952-1953	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.14	$ 2.46	$ 2.67	$ 2.18	$ 2.35	$ 2.25	$ 2.27	$ 2.34	$ 2.43
	Patient Days Service	776,549	912,394	465,069	937,230	1,665,407	2,352,687	1,102,600	1,101,808	699,116
1953-1954	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.27	$ 2.69	$ 3.10	$ 2.43	$ 2.66	$ 2.50	$ 2.41	$ 2.56	$ 2.71
	Patient Days Service	769,093	946,755	480,687	952,754	1,683,944	2,363,894	1,142,701	1,131,883	691,835

MENTAL HOSPITALS—Continued

	Embreeville State Hospital	Hollidaysburg State Hospital	Mayview State Hospital	Somerset State Hospital	Woodville State Hospital	Clarks Summit State Hospital	Western State Psychiatric Hospital	Retreat State Hospital	Dixmont State Hospital	Total Days Service
1943-1944 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ .98	$ .68	$ .96	$ .78	$ 1.10	.....	$ 7.99	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	121,968	129,402	1,103,719	170,435	922,861	.....	38,739	.....	.....	11,661,529
1944-1945 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 1.17	$ .73	$ 1.04	$ .95	$ 1.14	.....	$ 8.57	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	114,902	127,240	1,101,001	167,452	916,449	.....	43,654	.....	.....	11,717,116
1945-1946 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 1.38	$ .73	$ 1.18	$ .91	$ 1.29	$ 1.53	$ 9.76	$ 1.30	$ 1.44	.....
Patient Days Service	98,510	132,747	1,092,449	167,520	894,938	376,153	44,466	399,473	231,053	12,689,342
1946-1947 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 1.84	$ 1.15	$ 1.57	$ 1.23	$ 1.70	$ 1.64	$ 14.15	$ 1.53	$ 1.92	.....
Patient Days Service	91,392	132,872	1,096,406	166,490	890,912	387,941	42,295	408,873	357,804	12,786,689
1947-1948 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 2.04	$ 1.41	$ 1.84	$ 1.42	$ 2.05	$ 1.50	$ 16.68	$ 1.78	$ 2.06	.....
Patient Days Service	99,656	132,677	1,103,250	163,609	905,841	474,545	41,638	406,660	358,621	12,978,804
1948-1949 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 2.09	$ 1.46	$ 2.04	$ 1.56	$ 2.20	$ 1.56	$ 15.94	$ 1.93	$ 2.04	.....
Patient Days Service	115,078	134,052	1,124,240	159,958	921,508	491,543	44,107	401,888	358,807	13,067,694
1949-1950 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 2.14	$ 1.67	$ 2.07	$ 1.47	$ 2.14	$ 1.64	.....	$ 1.97	$ 2.07	.....
Patient Days Service	117,444	138,604	1,132,160	155,197	948,436	507,759	.....	407,918	356,466	13,309,704
1950-1951 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 3.06	$ 1.90	$ 2.09	$ 1.70	$ 2,32	$ 1.82	.....	$ 2.34	I 2.30	.....
Patient Days Service	119,164	141,408	1,150,792	163,357	973,942	512,476	.....	401,652	345,832	13,450,987
1951-1952 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 5.06	$ 2.47	$ 2.41	$ 2.29	$ 2.73	$ 2.20	.....	$ 2.85	$ 2.57	.....
Patient Days Service	138,123	142,790	1,164,754	175,747	985,227	517,435	.....	395,789	339,550	13,743,457
1952-1953 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 4.01	$ 3.43	$ 2.51	$ 2.89	$ 2.80	$ 2.37	.....	$ 2.63	$ 2.64	.....
Patient Days Service	227,912	145,486	1,168,820	173,586	1,006,510	518,591	.....	450,530	336,349	13,995,644
1953-1954 Per Capita										
Per Diem Costs ...	$ 3.97	$ 4.11	$ 2.83	$ 3.78	$ 2.96	$ 2.73	.....	$ 2.93	$ 2.96	.....
Patient Days Service	278,617	166,849	1,193,988	167,605	1,044,256	525,065	.....	415,914	329,869	14,285,709

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM OPERATING COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS

	Ashland State Hospital	Blossburg State Hospital	Coaldale State Hospital	Connellsville State Hospital	Hazleton State Hospital	Locust Mountain State Hospital	Nanticoke State Hospital	Philipsburg State Hospital	Scranton State Hospital	Shamokin State Hospital	Total Days Service
1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.68	$ 4.90	$ 4.01	$ 5.14	$ 4.41	$ 4.31	$ 4.49	$ 4.20	$ 4.04	$ 4.56	.....
Patient Days Service	42,624	25,849	44,864	26,288	55,713	26,696	35,588	38,190	74,246	29,964	400,022
1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.52	$ 5.34	$ 4.95	$ 4.92	$ 4.95	$ 4.78	$ 5.71	$ 4.23	$ 4.19	$ 4.91	.....
Patient Days Service	44,560	26,384	39,731	25,730	56,649	27,562	29,492	39,962	79,971	30,281	400,322
1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.91	$ 5.78	$ 5.00	$ 5.22	$ 5.36	$ 5.05	$ 5.46	$ 4.56	$ 4.40	$ 5.60	.....
Patient Days Service	45,476	26,078	42,122	26,830	59,079	27,464	34,159	41,757	86,155	28,411	417,531
1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 6.07	$ 6.88	$ 6.70	$ 5.71	$ 6.26	$ 6.18	$ 7.03	$ 5.39	$ 5.67	$ 7.80	.....
Patient Days Service	50,739	29,018	45,713	33,695	63,113	29,432	40,068	46,575	89,953	29,308	457,614
1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 8.10	$ 8.14	$ 8.07	$ 6.95	$ 7.47	$ 7.85	$ 9.35	$ 6.52	$ 6.62	$ 8.69	.....
Patient Days Service	45,247	30,506	44,039	35,007	59,336	26,974	34,969	45,375	91,194	29,588	442,235
1948-1949 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 9.07	$ 9.41	$ 9.42	$ 8.39	$ 6.15	$ 9.50	$ 15.86	$ 7.51	$ 7.53	$ 10.51	.....
Patient Days Service	46,831	30,168	39,271	34,908	60,026	26,465	22,397	46,275	90,677	25,873	422,891
1949-1950 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 8.91	$ 10.38	$ 8.77	$ 9.79	$ 10.52	$ 9.93	$ 9.78	$ 7.64	$ 8.09	$ 11.99	.....
Patient Days Service	50,034	29,257	42,938	35,841	59,787	25,558	38,994	45,102	88,029	23,540	439,080
1950-1951 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 9.45	$ 12.10	$ 9.38	$ 9.37	$ 10.66	$ 10.56	$ 10.90	$ 8.11	$ 8.73	$ 10.43	.....
Patient Days Service	49,456	26,971	44,316	42,304	59,135	25,360	36,739	46,729	89,215	30,753	450,978
1951-1952 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 11.80	$ 14.53	$ 10.91	$ 11.80	$ 13.05	$ 12.41	$ 13.09	$ 9.26	$ 11.05	$ 13.09	.....
Patient Days Service	44,898	25,019	43,680	41,440	61,321	23,569	36,111	47,350	85,214	29,128	437,730
1952-1953 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 11.82	$ 13.34	$ 10.98	$ 11.69	$ 12.35	$ 12.23	$ 13.84	$ 10.08	$ 11.14	$ 12.94	.....
Patient Days Service	42,620	26,118	42,658	43,257	61,176	23,897	31,484	44,856	82,132	29,092	427,290
1953-1954 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 12.69	$ 15.37	$ 12.45	$ 13.66	$ 13.87	$ 14.59	$ 15.42	$ 11.63	$ 13.22	$ 16.48	.....
Patient Days Service	44,571	25,127	42,049	46,637	62,761	22,274	31,643	43,336	78,829	26,596	423,823

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS‡

		Eastern State Penitentiary	Western State Penitentiary	Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents	Pennsylvania Industrial School White Hill	Pennsylvania Training School Morganza	State Industrial Home for Women	State Penitentiary Graterford	State Penitentiary Rockview	Total Days Service
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.45	$ 1.51	$ 1.72	$ 1.92	$ 1.75	$ 1.62	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	975,769	696,595	282,534	370,561	225,366	119,574	.....	.....	2,670,399
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.53	$ 1.78	$ 1.71	$ 2.09	$ 2.23	$ 1.69	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	953,128	624,529	327,618	354,292	200,114	127,164	.....	.....	2,586,845
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.61	$ 1.92	$ 2.04	$ 1.88	$ 2.39	$ 1.80	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	952,599	599,094	262,297	435,933	211,064	129,639	.....	.....	2,590,626
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.86	$ 2.01	$ 2.13	$ 2.29	$ 3.05	$ 2.43	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	988,663	644,895	266,130	430,865	168,061	125,800	.....	.....	2,624,414
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.99	$ 2.13	$ 2.22	$ 2.30	$ 3.50	$ 2.56	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,065,731	678,337	272,626	478,796	147,366	127,422	.....	.....	2,770,278
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.08	$ 2.26	$ 2.25	$ 2.21	$ 3.81	$ 2.97	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,094,465	701,999	304,007	497,223	130,205	125,865	.....	.....	2,853,764
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.11	$ 2.24	$ 2.24	$ 2.34	$ 3.97	$ 3.09	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,113,910	708,489	313,020	531,294	126,432	118,926	.....	.....	2,912,071
1950-1951	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.19	$ 2.33	$ 2.40	$ 2.66	$ 4.54	$ 3.63	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,095,955	706,310	310,984	517,512	120,711	105,858	.....	.....	2,857,330
1951-1952	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.54	$ 2.58	$ 2.82	$ 3.76	$ 5.45	$ 3.84	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,057,092	693,135	298,055	409,144	115,835	107,327	.....	.....	2,680,588
1952-1953	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.60	$ 2.71	$ 3.10	$ 3.96	$ 4.97	$ 4.03	.....	.....	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,031,108	689,810	294,926	385,789	130,691	111,504	.....	.....	2,643,828
1953-1954	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 3.12	$ 3.57	$ 3.42	$ 4.12	$ 6.73	$ 4.61	$ 2.85	$ 4.52	.....
	Inmate Days Service	817,551	532,226	286,841	412,116	103,379	108,823	217,677	94,906	2,573,519

‡ All Penal and Correctional Institutions, except Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, were put under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice effective June 1, 1953. In January 1954 the State Penitentiary at Graterford and the State Penitentiary at Rockview, which were formerly branches of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries respectively, were set up as separate institutions.

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM OPERATING COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

INSTITUTIONS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS

		Laurelton State Village	Pennhurst State School	Polk State School	Selinsgrove State School	Total Days Service
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .98	$ .81	$ .73	$ 1.00	.....
	Patient Days Service	337,619	835,882	1,148,175	317,486	2,639,162
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.05	$ .89	$ .81	$ 1.12	.....
	Patient Days Service	333,908	826,287	1,156,069	318,973	2,635,237
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.13	$ 1.01	$ .87	$ 1.17	.....
	Patient Days Service	330,837	829,316	1,149,705	322,770	2,632,628
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.48	$ 1.32	$ 1.12	$ 1.57	.....
	Patient Days Service	330,419	849,815	1,139,216	329,636	2,649,086
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.66	$ 1.44	$ 1.37	$ 1.94	.....
	Patient Days Service	338,554	898,689	1,156,485	339,801	2,733,529
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.93	$ 1.29	$ 1.64	$ 2.15	.....
	Patient Days Service	329,318	918,047	99,259	348,967	1,695,591
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.96	$ 1.70	$ 1.58	$ 2.11	.....
	Patient Days Service	329,646	954,956	1,160,544	355.037	2,800,183
1950-1951	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.11	$ 1.76	$ 1.87	$ 2.20	.....
	Patient Days Service	336,674	1,031,541	1,186,646	353,705	2,908,566
1951-1952	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.37	$ 1.86	$ 2.11	$ 2.59	.....
	Patient Days Service	345,041	1,111,885	1,223,227	352,453	3,032,606
1952-1953	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.46	$ 1.95	$ 2.14	$ 2.53	.....
	Patient Days Service	350,289	1,160,957	1,241,397	350,671	3,103,314
1953-1954	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.79	$ 2.20	$ 2.37	$ 3.13	.....
	Patient Days Service	366,817	1,211,751	1,249,711	357,176	3,185,455

GENERAL FUND
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 406,996.57	$ 479,442.06	$ 562,505.63	$ 294,140.35
Wages	61,266.25	63,447.00	50,079.10	18,580.00
Fees	1,260.00	275.00	350.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	28,641.57	21,016.98	19,180.76	7,694.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	26,999.60	38,705.26	36,324.20	18,864.02
Maintenance Services and Expenses	13,772.86	14,727.25	15,548.79	6,862.36
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,278.60	6,844.40	3,868.90	5,136.65
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 548,215.45	$ 624,457.95	$ 687,857.38	$ 351,278.34
During—1947-1949	$ 542,470.77	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	5,744.68	$ 619,583.14	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	4,874.81	$ 685,763.89	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	2,093.49	$ 351,278.34
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Civil Service Commission	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	490,147.68	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	58,067.77	568,800.61	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	55,657.34	626,246.45	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	61,610.93	290,646.63
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 648,215.45	$ 724,457.95	$ 787,857.38	$ 390,646.63
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 39,368.29

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 976,016.55	$ 1,100,854.80	$ 1,281,050.01	$ 685,746.06
Wages	11,569.79	8,620.18	2,523.11	1,351.59
Fees	5,079.38	10,693.90	8,327.41	5,454.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	13,228.31	18,729.57	11,515.97	8,482.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	162,049.94	199,237.58	162,716.87	99,914.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	82,324.00	96,315.40	109,108.23	59,527.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,732.03	35,269.45	19,758.40	13,072.36
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,469,720.88	$ 1,595,000.00	$ 873,548.48
During—1947-1949	$ 1,260,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 1,445,526.70	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	24,194.18	$ 1,593,964.14	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	1,035.86	$ 873,548.48
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,595,000.00	$ 1,853,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 2,279.12	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 979,451.52

GENERAL FUND

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION‡

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
AGREEMENTS WITH POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($294,979.18)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($29,377.22)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($5,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....

‡ This Commission abolished. The account is administered by State Planning Board.

GENERAL FUND

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 160,090.11	$ 340,304.07	$ 358,730.86	$ 194,377.49
Wages	6,115.27	5,161.52	3,860.57	.....
Fees	34,399.80	44,543.32	41,188.00	16,402.05
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,324.37	7,047.88	4,201.94	1,001.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	22,263.54	54,141.95	52,756.44	23,754.38
Maintenance Services and Expenses	6,537.32	16,521.14	19,788.41	7,833.39
Construction, Equipment and Land	20,582.14	5,659.89	4,358.67	682.94
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,541.64	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 255,854.19	$ 473,379.77	$ 484,884.89	$ 244,051.74
During—1947-1949	$ 244,854.57	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	10,999.62	$ 462,932.44	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	10,447.33	$ 476,164.79	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	8,720.10	$ 244,051.74
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Tax Equalization Board	$ 500,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 526,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 244,145.81	$ 76,620.23	$ 12,606.49	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	2,508.62	$ 281,948.26

GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	199,998.14	199,994.40	197,071.92	56,984.59
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	900.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	3,000.00
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	1,401.68	3,248.10	7,077.62	5,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin (Incodel)	49,978.55	49,996.77	49,985.09	25,000.00
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	2,382.96	3,000.00	4,259.43	2,220.90
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	3,451.87	9,999.99	39,759.38	15,112.13
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00	20,215.00
Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission	.....	.....	.....	854.16
Paoli Memorial Association	.....	.....	.....	594.41
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings	40,000.00	40,000.00	49,876.55	.....
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	65,751.16	.....	.....
Commission for Observance of the 175th Anniversary—Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	97,205.78	.....
General State Authority—Advancement (To be Repaid)	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 351,613.20	$ 2,478,460.42	$ 548,535.77	$ 162,381.19
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 292,834.24	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($31,219.06)	58,778.96	$ 2,439,200.92	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	39,259.50	$ 526,976.79	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	21,558.98	$ 162,381.19
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,600.00
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00	40,430.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	6,000.00
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin (Incodel)	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	9,385.00	.....
Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Paoli Memorial Association	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Delaware River Joint Commission	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....
Commission for Observance of the 175th Anniversary—Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
General State Authority—Advancement	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—General State Authority (Repayment of Advancement)	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 426,800.00	$ 4,484,470.00	$ 574,685.00	$ 440,630.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 75,186.80	$ 2,006,009.58	$ 5,175.32	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	20,973.91	$ 278,248.81

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	.....	$ 14,430.35	.....	.....
Wages	.....	1,568.08	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,245.64	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	419.37	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	1,252.71	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	342.43	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	580,741.42	$ 650,000.00	$ 500,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	#	$ 600,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 500,000.00
During—1949-1951	.....	$ 529,258.58	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	70,741.42	$ 650,000.00	$ 500,000.00
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public School Building Authority—Administration	#	$ 600,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 800,000.00
BALANCE—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 300,000.00

See Department of Public Instruction for 1947-1949 Appropriation and Expenditure.

GENERAL FUND

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 264,030.34	$ 170,732.02
Wages	.....	.....	35,253.90	24,628.49
Fees	.....	.....	8,834.57	397.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	59,648.65	30,499.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	224,731.94	108,769.01
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	45,227.08	32,114.31
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	125,106.36	1,455.26
Total	.....	‡	$ 762,832.84	$ 368,595.59
RESERVE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE	.....	.....	$ 986,072.98	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 1,748,905.82	$ 368,595.59
During—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 1,131,955.56	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	616,950.26	$ 368,595.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	‡	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,028,000.00
Reserve for Civil Defense	.....	.....	2,845,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 1,446,148.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	849,946.18	$ 659,404.41

‡ See Department of Military Affairs this period.

GENERAL FUND

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Payments to Federal Government Matching Program—Civil Defense	.....	.....	$ 1,388.22	$ 84,519.80
Payments to Political Sub-Divisions Matching Program—Civil Defense	.....	.....	$ 160,083.46	$ 455,041.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 161,471.68	$ 539,561.23
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	.....	.....	.....	$ 18,857.50
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 1,388.22	90,967.72
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	178,940.96	489,945.56
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 180,329.18	$ 599,770.78
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	.....	$ 18,857.50	$ 60,209.55

GENERAL FUND

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Appropriation to Milk Control Fund	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 240,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 240,000.00
During—1947-1949	$ 400,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 450,000.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 504,750.00	$ 240,000.00
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 300,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 60,000.00

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MARKERS AND MONUMENTS				
Salaries	$ 275,410.33	$ 328,030.06	$ 424,479.92	$ 263,138.95
Wages	53,703.25	103,231.49	60,653.78	32,169.75
Fees	3,313.41	2,758.35	6,264.50	115.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	73,860.29	66,839.11	69,396.55	12,715.08
Transportation, Communication and Information	30,718.35	36,607.94	37,496.90	16,524.49
Maintenance Services and Expenses	34,957.32	41,673.42	56,332.41	25,707.10
Construction, Equipment and Land	81,972.66	40,859.63	42,714.91	4,776.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 553,935.61	$ 620,000.00	$ 697,338.97	$ 355,146.45
During—1947-1949	$ 470,292.46	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	58,423.41	$ 605,081.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	21,093.35	14,919.00	$ 671,948.20	.....
1953-1954	4,126.39	.....	25,390.77	$ 355,146.45
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 390,500.00			
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of Historical Sites	155,000.00	$ 620,000.00	$ 706,500.00	$ 798,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5.07	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	5,559.32	.....	$ 9,161.03	$ 442,853.55

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Preservation of Battle Flags	$ 29,960.01	.....	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	7,498.93	.....	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Documents	19,997.69	.....	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	49,992.20	$ 39,993.65	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Maintenance	.....	.....	$ 29,996.99	$ 14,242.03
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	40,000.00	39,969.60	.....	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	2,177.80	.....	.....
Warriors Run	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	47,100.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley	.....	.....	13,124.33	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 167,448.83	$ 133,241.05	$ 43,121.32	$ 14,242.03
(Expenditures Applicable To Prior Bienniums)				
During—1947-1949	$ 80,388.64	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($12,219.32)	85,229.73	$ 74,491.43	.....	.....
1951-1953	1,830.46	57,447.78	$ 28,510.66	.....
1953-1954	.....	1,301.84	14,610.66	$ 14,242.03
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Preservation of Battle Flags	$ 30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Documents	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	50,000.00	$ 40,000.00	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Maintenance	.....	.....	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Warriors Run	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	47,100.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 167,500.00	$ 133,600.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 55,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 51.17	$ 36.75	$ 3.01	.....
To Continue	.....	$ 322.20	$ 36,875.67	$ 40,757.97

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PURCHASE OF ANTIQUE ITEMS FROM DONATION BY ATWATER KENT, JR.	$ 1,000.00	$ 963.30	$ 19,597.96	$ 168.53
ANTIQUE DONATIONS	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,853.25
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	.....	.....	$ 36.70	$ 588.74
Credits—1947-1949	$ 1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	$ 1,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	20,150.00	.....
Credits—1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	5,853.25
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 20,186.70	$ 6,441.99
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	$ 36.70	$ 588.74	$ 4,420.21

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Senators and Extra Compensation of President Pro Tempore	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	146,752.00	299,558.46	170,742.00	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	.....	2,814.25	6,995.00	.....
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	5,280.00	.....	.....
Two Clerks to President of Senate	.....	.....	11,625.00	4,550.00
Secretary to President	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Secretary of the Senate	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	9,675.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	8,062.50
Library Clerk	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	3,870.00
Secretary to Librarian	4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	3,175.02
Librarian	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	6,987.52
Assistant Librarian	3,150.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	.....	.....	1,125.00	2,537.50
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,975.02
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	2,620.08	3,720.00	2,790.30	.....
Janitor	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	2,130.02
Two Watchmen	7,788.74	8,800.00	9,600.00	5,175.08
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	3,870.00
Custodian of Basement	3,505.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	2,257.50
Custodians—Senate Chamber	11,200.00	12,320.00	11,300.00	5,245.04
Messenger in Senate Library	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	2,257.50
Chief Custodian	5,400.00	5,940.00	7,200.00	3,975.02
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,975.02
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,975.02
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	4,800.00	5,600.00	3,010.04
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,400.00	4,800.02
Messenger to Secretary	.....	662.50	4,200.00	2,257.50
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	5,366.82	2,310.02
Chief Sergeant at Arms	.....	.....	7,200.00	4,050.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	3,870.00
Assistant to Secretary	.....	.....	.....	3,075.02
Assistant Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	4,125.04
MILEAGE				
Senators	12,656.60	25,592.80	19,278.45	.....
Officers and Employes	59.40	1,648.60	876.73	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	1,370.70	712.60	805.00	.....
POSTAGE				
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Legislative Journal—Session	4,500.00	3,376.00	4,500.00	.....
CONTINGENT EXPENSES				
Office of Secretary—Recess	4,975.00	4,940.50	4,995.61	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	4,964.39	7,500.00	5,000.00	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....
President Pro Tempore—Recess	2,169.65	2,606.00	2,853.34	.....
President Pro Tempore—Session	3,723.09	4,639.78	3,000.00	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	5,588.94	4,228.41	1,924.19	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	3,651.99	10,151.54	3,743.24	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,336.96	4,935.68	5,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	5,800.00	4,000.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	5,500.00	4,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session	1,000.00	1,488.13	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Session	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Incidental Expenses	9,933.45	10,995.38	14,967.71	4,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	16,669.78	27,500.00	22,000.00	14,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	.....	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	655.98	370.00	431.61	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators	114,350.00	119,200.00	178,725.00	88,575.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES#	$ 612,996.75	$ 853,065.63	$ 807,755.00	$ 233,790.34
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 566,473.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	46,577.75	$ 621,895.18	.....	.....
1951-1953 ($*1,119.01)	*54.00	231,170.45	$ 682,347.72	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	125,407.28	$ 233,790.34
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SALARIES				
Senators and Extra Compensation of President Pro Tempore	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	132,000.00	180,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00
Officers and Employes—Additional	15,000.00	134,882.50	.....	.....
Returning Officers	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	5,280.00	.....	.....
Two Clerks to President of Senate	.....	.....	12,000.00	13,050.00
Secretary to President	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Secretary of the Senate	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	19,575.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,312.50
Library Clerk	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,830.00
Secretary to Librarian	4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	6,475.00
Librarian	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	14,137.50
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,525.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	4,200.00	4,725.00	4,500.00	.....
Janitor	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,310.00
Two Watchmen	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	10,475.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	7,830.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,567.50
Custodians—Senate Chamber	11,200.00	12,320.00	13,800.00	15,042.50
Messenger in Senate Library	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50
Chief Custodian	5,400.00	5,940.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	4,800.00	5,600.00	6,090.00
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,400.00	9,800.00
Messenger to Secretary	.....	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	5,600.00	6,090.00
Chief Sergeant At Arms	.....	.....	7,200.00	8,250.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	7,830.00
Assistant to Secretary	.....	.....	.....	7,175.00
Assistant Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	9,625.00
MILEAGE				
Senators	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Senators—Additional	.....	8,000.00	2,500.00	.....
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00

For expenditures by Property and Supplies for the Senate, see that Department.
* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
POSTAGE				
Senators—Session	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal—Session	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES				
Office of Secretary—Recess	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Secretary—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President Pro Tempore—Recess	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Chief Clerk—Additional	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00
Majority Whip—Additional	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	1,000.00	400.00	.....	.....
Chairman of Majority Caucus—Recess	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Chairman of Majority Caucus—Session	.....	.....	.....	500.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Incidental Expenses	$ 10,000.00	$ 11,000.00	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators	120,000.00	120,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 871,385.00	$ 900,925.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 49,778.25	$ 36,966.87	$ 375.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	63,255.00	$ 667,134.66

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Members and Extra Compensation of Speaker	$ 625,000.00	$ 622,000.00	$ 625,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	203,000.00	331,898.50	206,940.06	.....
Returning Officers—Session	7,033.00	7,977.00	5,950.00	.....
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	$9,675.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00	5,374.86
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	3,374.94
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Secretary to Chief Clerk	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	1,754.15
Clerk to Speaker	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	3,225.00
Secretary to Speaker	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,195.05	3,974.94
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Two Watchmen	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	5,174.76
Chief Custodian	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00	2,587.38
Amendment Clerk	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Four Custodians	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	9,459.60
Clerk to Secretary	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	3,225.00
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	6,749.88
Secretary of House	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	8,062.50
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,299.86	5,600.00	7,050.00	3,974.94
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Messenger to Chief Clerk	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,762.50	2,257.50
Secretary to Secretary	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	3,974.94
Supply Clerk	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	2,257.50
Compiling Clerk	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	4,687.38
Finance Clerk	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00	4,374.96
Library Clerk	.....	.....	6,400.00	3,439.86
MILEAGE				
Members	72,929.95	100,000.00	82,151.25	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	2,826.40	3,999.10	2,157.40	.....
Returning Officers—Session	1,603.50	3,000.00	1,179.40	.....
POSTAGE				
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Journal—Session	11,000.00	11,000.00	7,600.50	.....
CONTINGENT EXPENSES				
Speaker—Recess	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,668.40
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	10,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	4,500.00	8,000.00	5,500.00	3,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	6,500.00	4,000.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	5,500.00	4,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Session	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Incidental Expenses	22,500.00	31,000.00	26,000.00	.....
Appropriation Committee	18,803.10	27,500.00	21,295.25	10,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,880.36	2,983.84	.....	2,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives	487,843.29	493,263.27	739,950.00	372,095.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
TOTAL EXPENDITURES†	$ 1,646,619.46	$ 1,873,881.71	$ 1,983,631.41	$ 520,268.25
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 1,530,938.14	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($*664.35)	115,681.32	$ 1,424,668.81	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	449,229.06	$ 1,696,183.22	.....
1953-1954	.....	*16.16	$ 287,448.19	$ 520,268.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SALARIES				
Members and Extra Compensation of Speaker	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 631,000.00
Payment of Salaries of Deceased Members to Legal Representatives—Additional	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	158,000.00	202,000.00	237,000.00	237,000.00
Officers and Employes—Additional	45,000.00	130,145.00	.....	.....
Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	19,575.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00	10,875.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,875.00
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Clerk to Speaker	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,525.00
Secretary to Speaker	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Two Watchmen	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	10,475.00
Chief Custodian	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00	5,237.50
Amendment Clerk	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Four Custodians	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	19,140.00
Clerk to Secretary	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,525.00
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	13,750.00
Secretary of House	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	16,312.50
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,567.50
Secretary to Secretary	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	8,075.00
Supply Clerk	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,567.50
Compiling Clerk	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,437.50
Finance Clerk	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00	8,875.00
Library Clerk	.....	.....	6,400.00	6,960.00
MILEAGE				
Members	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Members—Additional	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
POSTAGE				
Members	31,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal—Session	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Legislative Journal—Additional	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....

* Indicates Deduction.

† For expenditures by Property and Supplies for House of Representatives, see that department.

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1955
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
CONTINGENT EXPENSES				
Speaker—Recess	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948 and 1950—Additional	1,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Additional	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	750.00	400.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Incidental Expenses	$ 20,000.00	$ 22,500.00	$ 26,000.00	$ 26,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	2,500.00	8,500.00	.....	.....
Appropriation Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives	500,000.00	500,000.00	748,800.00	748,800.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,718,000.00	$ 1,890,555.00	$ 2,060,250.00	$ 2,085,847.50
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 71,380.54	$ 16,673.29	$ 41,509.15	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	35,109.44	$ 1,565,579.25

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL				
Proof Reading	$ 4,480.00	$ 4,384.00	$ 1,952.00	$ 2,320.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	1,900.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,380.00	$ 4,384.00	$ 1,952.00	$ 2,320.00
During—1947-1949	$ 6,380.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 4,384.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 1,952.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,320.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Proof Reading	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 120.00	$ 116.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,548.00	$ 2,180.00

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 99,298.41	$ 148,655.96	$ 156,499.40	$ 70,494.09
Wages	19,794.25	4,160.73	6,193.54	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	613.98	873.14	1,005.26	524.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,429.46	2,427.65	2,435.09	828.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	242.64	259.97	306.94	137.50
Equipment	2,674.72	3,103.19	3,034.56	1,494.16
Total	$ 126,053.46	$ 159,480.64	$ 169,474.79	$ 73,479.14
PRINTING LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS	$ 2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 128,053.46	$ 159,480.64	$ 169,474.79	$ 73,479.14
During—1947-1949	$ 127,563.68	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	489.78	$ 143,110.95	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	16,369.69	$ 161,142.62	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	8,332.17	$ 73,479.14
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 130,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 193,500.00
Salaries and Expenses—Additional	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 132,000.00	$ 161,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 193,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,946.54	$ 1,519.36	$ 525.21	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 120,020.86

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association	.....	$ 127.58	.....	.....
Expenses of Electoral College	$ 547.10	.....	$ 1,000.00	.....
Joint State Government Commission	199,993.49	300,000.00	296,918.12	$ 154,000.00
Local Government Commission	14,420.73	19,972.26	19,339.25	11,000.00
Inaugural Committee	.....	13,665.64	.....	.....
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	411.38	482.07	498.04	244.25
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	38,177.56	.....	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	49,940.99	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 303,491.25	$ 334,247.55	$ 317,755.41	$ 165,244.25
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949	$ 296,438.21	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($ *168.76)	8,434.49	$ 334,322.60	.....	.....
1951-1953	*1,381.45	*75.05	$ 313,419.68	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	4,335.73	$ 165,244.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,000.00
Expenses of Electoral College	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Joint State Government Commission	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Joint State Government Commission—Deficiency	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Local Government Commission	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Inaugural Committee—Additional	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 324,300.00	$ 348,300.00	$ 334,300.00	$ 332,800.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 20,808.75	$ 11,680.03	$ 10,962.71	.....
To Continue	.....	2,372.42	$ 5,581.88	$ 167,555.75

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 320,252.39	$ 308,529.00	$ 339,050.37	$ 175,500.00
Expenses of Judges	53,922.10	47,384.43	47,350.73	20,957.85
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	65,199.56	65,200.00	74,929.91	34,796.52
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	13,099.26	15,849.82	17,099.75	10,195.10
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	34,944.94	39,962.24	40,573.98	20,670.60
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	4,370.00	5,250.00	6,690.00	3,210.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	97,718.15	125,780.19	149,997.56	75,639.34
Board of Governance	9,057.12	6,848.66	7,776.98	3,069.83
Procedural Rules Committee	24,734.66	23,749.00	21,299.61	14,604.22
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	59,970.84	60,000.00	27,169.55
Portrait of Chief Justice Maxey	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Portrait of Chief Justice Drew	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	51,631.85	28,164.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,524.18	$ 817,150.74	$ 414,727.01
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 290,669.32	$ 292,199.90	$ 307,166.95	$ 154,086.10
Expenses of Judges	47,438.81	48,465.21	48,028.41	22,120.65
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	79,356.78	85,152.02	98,263.20	50,725.45
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	11,985.70	14,591.96	14,570.51	11,106.07
Total Superior Court	$ 429,450.61	$ 440,409.09	$ 468,029.07	$ 238,038.27
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,571,490.47	$ 3,749,424.44	$ 4,216,959.01	$ 2,237,943.84
Expenses of Traveling Judges	41,271.26	48,645.52	74,989.70	76,519.76
Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	3,578.35	3,534.50	3,263.75	1,842.75
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	35,772.00	48,661.09	49,993.88	27,512.08
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 3,652,112.08	$ 3,850,265.55	$ 4,345,206.34	$ 2,343,818.43
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 711,689.29	$ 715,131.31	$ 794,269.75	$ 435,423.18
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$ 254,796.03	$ 261,999.92	$ 340,398.03	$ 193,294.84
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY	$ 142,434.50	$ 137,119.48	$ 162,387.41	$ 81,920.42
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	$ 23,801.11	$ 24,000.00	$ 26,833.38	$ 14,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 51,586.62	$ 44,177.86	$ 44,958.06	$ 23,499.84
Associate Judges' Salaries	45,065.39	71,281.06	67,929.79	33,900.00
Associate Judges' Mileage	2,889.00	3,182.10	3,183.70	1,691.15
Total Miscellaneous	$ 99,541.01	$ 118,641.02	$ 116,071.55	$ 59,090.99

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	$ 9,999.92	$ 12,500.00	.....	.....
Salary of Assistant State Reporter	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses	16,898.91	20,592.26	.....	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 36,498.83	$ 43,092.26	#	#
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,182.81	$ 7,070,346.27	$ 3,780,313.14
During—1947-1949	$ 6,025,204.48	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	8,417.16	$ 6,272,990.87	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	16,191.94	$ 7,020,504.70	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	49,841.57	$ 3,780,313.14
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 323,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 342,835.00	$ 351,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	381.79	.....
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	50,400.00
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	65,200.00	65,200.00	74,950.00	67,455.00
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	13,100.00	14,600.00	17,100.00	15,390.00
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District—Deficiency	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	35,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	39,600.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency	2,000.00	750.00	1,190.00	.....
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	98,096.00	118,825.00	159,000.00	145,662.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	7,100.00	.....	.....
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,500.00
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	54,000.00
Portrait of Chief Justice Maxey	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Portrait of Chief Justice Drew	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	54,640.00	51,840.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 842,346.79	$ 814,097.00
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 295,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 314,835.00	$ 323,000.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	44,100.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	80,136.00	85,385.00	102,600.00	92,340.00
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,500.00
Total Superior Court	$ 436,136.00	$ 444,385.00	$ 481,435.00	$ 472,940.00
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,663,000.00	$ 3,755,000.00	$ 4,172,925.00	$ 4,551,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	71,000.00	.....
Expenses of Traveling Judges	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00
Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	56,000.00
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 3,783,000.00	$ 3,885,000.00	$ 4,373,925.00	$ 4,712,000.00
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 725,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 793,000.00	$ 883,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,700.00	.....
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$ 265,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 355,670.00	$ 393,000.00

See Supreme Court This Period.

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Biennium 1953-1954
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salaries of Judges	$ 145,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 162,000.00	$ 169,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	400.00	.....
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 26,835.00	$ 28,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 50,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00
Retired Judges' Salaries—Deficiency	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Associate Judges' Salaries	60,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Associate Judges' Salaries—Deficiency	.....	16,300.00	.....	.....
Associate Judges' Mileage	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	$ 121,000.00	$ 164,300.00	$ 178,000.00	$ 178,000.00
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses	16,900.00	20,640.00	.....	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 36,500.00	$ 45,640.00	#	#
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,225,532.00	$ 6,424,550.00	$ 7,215,311.79	$ 7,650,037.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 191,910.36	$ 135,367.19	$ 110,170.22	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	34,795.30	$ 3,869,723.86

See Supreme Court, this Period.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION TWO

OPERATING FUNDS—FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 1, 1945 to MAY 31, 1953

OPERATING FUNDS

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
FUND				
General Fund	$ *546,166,915.68	$ *718,463,356.51	$ *877,637,380.68	$1,023,263,637.25
Motor License Fund	155,470,790.10	307,132,196.88	337,372,659.72	†375,245,601.76
State Farm Products Show Fund	208,111.47	392,580.06	328,700.71	353,638.58
Banking Fund	1,166,964.00	1,362,178.70	1,434,485.11	‡1,578,007.32
Fish Fund	1,796,855.33	2,255,817.15	2,774,158.17	3,247,675.98
Game Fund	4,201,087.98	5,693,765.34	7,667,997.96	8,346,716.27
Milk Control Fund	273, 352.45	381,973.39	324,953.09	764,170.18
Grand Total—Operating Funds	$ *709,284,077.01	$*1,035,681,868.03	$*1,227,540,335.44	$1,412,799,447.34

*Department of the Auditor General and Department of Treasury not included.
†Transfer of $14,250,000.00 to General Fund not included.
‡Transfer of $500,000.00 to General Fund not included.

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE				
Administrative Bureau	$ 210,417.82	$ 216,490.22	$ 250,243.42	$ 309,290.75
Budget Bureau	108,070.97	131,485.43	159,204.04	192,405.95
Personnel Bureau	39,512.54	42,861.27	48,227.93	56,047.80
Mansion	32,457.48	47,248.29	55,542.63	48,271.70
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	.....	11,663.09
Surveys & Studies—State Government Agencies	.....	.....	.....	87,019.69
Total-Governor's Office	$ 390,458.81	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 704,698.98
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 24,374.76	$ 28,083.26	$ 26,793.79	$ 38,201.14
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Executive Office	$ 132,467.84	$ 145,655.38	$ 172,133.17	$ 207,944.83
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry	304,312.12	409,305.47	467,964.11	534,191.23
Bureau of Plant Industry	227,370.08	284,015.08	327,837.81	405,488.51
Japanese Beetle Control	16,184.54	18,158.74	16,882.11	7,320.84
Bureau of Statistics	32,585.09	41,070.84	48,726.09	52,438.12
Bureau of Markets	144,532.10	189,510.25	262,166.57	361,358.02
Bureau of Animal Industry	850,067.75	1,070,197.00	1,256,083.33	1,325,498.14
Gypsy Moth Eradication	252,691.06	311,065.01	233,865.43	216,684.31
Dog Law Enforcement	420,846.58	505,511.75	556,850.23	661,817.95
Sub-Total	$ 2,381,057.16	$ 2,974,489.52	$ 3,342,508.85	$ 3,772,741.95
Egg Laying Contest	$ 34,563.13	$ 41,367.76	$ 38,710.68	$ 41,524.53
State Farm Show Commission				
General Fund	$ 62,708.93	$ 113,146.03	$ 149,995.54	$ 157,587.31
Special Fund	208,111.47	392,580.06	328,700.71	353,638.58
Sub-Total	$ 270,820.40	$ 505,726.09	$ 478,696.25	$ 511,225.89
Agricultural Exhibits	$ 92,919.50	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100.000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,523,088.30	1,178,320.29	1,044,957.76	1,466,573.53
Research into Diseases of Cattle	23,738.83	16,063.18	18,433.07	64,562.17
Soil Conservation Board	1,987.85	11,685.04	22,476.33	24,012.55
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	35,977.32	46,193.60
Total—General Fund	$ 4,120,063.70	$ 4,435,071.82	$ 4,753,059.55	$ 5,673,195.64
Total—State Farm Show Fund	$ 208,111.47	$ 392,580.06	$ 328,700.71	$ 353,638.58
Total—Department of Agriculture	$ 4,328,175.17	$ 4,827,651.88	$ 5,081,760.26	$ 6,026,834.22

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
AUDITOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT				
Salaries and Expenses				
Departmental	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,017,554.93
Board of Arbitration of Claims	.....	.....	.....	16,867.29
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Fees of County Officers	.....	.....	.....	3.50
Insurance Premiums—Police Retirement	.....	.....	.....	8,536,801.92
State College—Federal	.....	.....	.....	348,919.33
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	178,115.24
Total—Auditor General Department	.....	.....	.....	$ 11,099,262.21
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Salaries and Expenses				
Departmental	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,274,600.73
Board of Finance and Revenue	.....	.....	.....	126,260.91
Loan and Transfer Agent	.....	.....	.....	124,694.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	.....	40,302.52
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	44,968.04
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	1,113,999.91
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	.....	1,141,500.00
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	.....	18,301.08
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	.....	.....	.....	74,634,069.17
Total—Treasury Department	.....	.....	.....	$ 78,518,696.36
Total—General Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 73,326,156.74
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	5,192,091.48
Total—Fish Fund	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Total—Game Fund	.....	.....	.....	25.75
Total—Milk Fund	.....	.....	.....	392.39
Total—Treasury Department	.....	.....	.....	$ 78,518,696.36
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING				
Registration and Supervision of Security Dealers and Salesmen	$ 90,253.78	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67	$ 178,915.50
Supervision of Banks and Trust Companies	299,420.02	323,258.29	349,790.31	369,143.25
Examination of Banks and Trust Companies	470,581.49	527,827.66	559,074.88	629,214.37
Supervision of Building and Loan Associations	82,308.02	81,102.15	71,188.15	89,969.66
Examination of Building and Loan Associations	218,016.11	208,210.47	196,159.04	203,031.59
Supervision of Private Banks and Small Loan Companies	65,338.36	83,898.01	103,887.52	119,028.55
Supervision of Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Agencies	.....	97,125.12	114,363.21	117,607.90
Total—General Fund	$ 90,253.78	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67	$ 178,915.50
Total—Banking Fund	$ 1,135,664.00	$ 1,321,421.70	$ 1,394,463.11	$ 1,527,995.32
Total—Department of Banking	$ 1,225,917.78	$ 1,433,262.61	$ 1,527,476.78	$ 1,706,910.82

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Administration	$ 216,774.49	$ 289,726.80	$ 543,205.35	$ 855,654.88
Forest Protection	852,695.17	850,274.53	592,359.00	1,335,462.81
Forest Extension	255,670.40	210,487.84	240,037.70	312,675.04
Forest Management	282,866.80	218,669.35	323,668.44	729,256.33
Forest Research	100,680.56	77,281.59	231,357.20	268,903.02
Forest Recreation	438,904.12	382,122.38	333,013.98	705,515.69
Forest District Administration	459,360.47	555,740.31	683,003.84	513,297.40
Annual Fixed Charges	204,407.19	233,184.03	250,442.62	386,651.94
Insurance Forestry	23,241.15	25,004.95	38,782.86	46,674.78
Administration—Water and Power Resources	62,306.22	70,339.70	85,810.10	83,318.89
Stream Gauging and Flood Warning	39,772.55	49,797.39	98,711.36	93,244.94
Dams, Encroachment and Channel Lanes	433,637.90	128,053.60	153,397.09	401,124.27
Pymatuning Swamp Projects	92,696.07	70,623.04	27,314.52	141,452.78
Insurance Waters	.....	.....	.....	3,266.61
Annual Fixed Charges—Waters	.....	.....	.....	11,713.74
Administration—Parks and Commissions	312,265.13	230,357.21	260,171.23	444,794.57
Development and Extension	78,193.09	391,968.52	256,792.35	915,533.64
General Maintenance	274,785.47	.....	.....	949,863.59
Insurance Parks and Commissions	8,107.28	4,639.73	1,236.50	21,143.92
Capital Expenditure—Forests	458,053.77	249,199.47	166,836.70	1,841,802.78
Capital Expenditure—Waters	82,739.67	.....	65,983.66	32,675.73
Capital Expenditure—Parks and Commissions	2,247,752.72	46,786.88	250,605.84	732,257.95
Nautical School	404,974.14	12,024.47	.....	.....
Nautical School Improvements	348,768.93	.....	.....	.....
Ports Improvements	93,376.94	637,034.50	17,216.98	.....
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control	282,446.66	8,633,399.42	3,150,362.33	1,404,858.71
Land Acquisition and Construction	2,878,817.31	11,693,595.76	2,686,452.09	.....
Desilting Schuylkill River	1,776,466.04	4,813,210.10	16,289,593.42	226,114.60
Delaware Division Pennsylvania Canal	.....	200,000.00	95,000.00	.....
Total—Department of Forests and Waters	$ 12,709,760.24	$ 30,073,521.57	$ 26,841,355.16	$ 12,456,658.61
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Executive	$ 140,058.58	$ 204,471.14	$ 288,089.18	$ 400,845.68
Inspection	10,391.55	.....	.....	.....
Accounting	103,617.56	167,897.90	162,923.78	199,576.67
Supplies	119,356.12	179,936.69	254,405.94	299,561.19
Laboratory	9,895.94	7,218.64	166,616.42	261,648.37
Engineering	308,939.90	383,242.63	395,975.37	1,011,045.74
Milk Control	4,702.35	4,342.71	20,329.79	11,816.22
Vital Statistics	917,863.81	1,147,353.27	1,245,520.70	1,290,379.65
Nursing	511,261.20	566,612.84	576,657.90	612,253.92
Drug Control	90,765.92	106,741.21	135,368.75	155,261.31
Communicable Diseases	280,488.52	300,515.36	224,073.70	189,978.77
Hygiene-Restaurant and Other	79,521.44	68,566.75	647,406.41	881,939.63
Clinics	906,914.83	1,057,837.70	1,283,269.71	1,580,838.60
Child Health	35,367.87	26,038.31	23,841.89	30,286.19
Public Health Education	87,674.19	90,979.77	146,784.49	194,587.65
Mont Alto Sanatorium	1,901,348.31	2,758,036.78	3,159,986.82	3,594,840.60
Cresson Sanatorium	1,347,102.81	1,939,429.89	2,749,484.63	3,434,374.25
Hamburg Sanatorium	1,026,528.89	1,752,567.38	2,176,230.19	2,878,123.45
Tuberculosis Control	440,157.74	1,025,279.06	1,438,448.47	1,593,688.79
Philadelphia Tuberculosis Hospital	.....	.....	.....	70,004.74
State Hospital for Crippled Children	537,514.42	766,014.66	1,126,030.07	1,266,968.17
Board of Undertakers	33,180.22	37,941.97	52,388.75	63,979.18
Sub-Total	$ 8,892,652.17	$ 12,591,024.66	$ 16,273,832.96	$ 20,021,998.77
Research into Children's Nutrition	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 125,000.00
Miscellaneous	.....	47.31	.....	.....
Cancer Research	29,287.07	128,299.77	441,201.25	585,093.71
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	38,954.41	179,962.46	234,781.19	234,121.86
School Health Examinations	3,251,120.79	6,870,042.85	6,399,999.83	9,723,407.05
Institutional Construction—Post War	1,849,794.40	6,093,828.21	2,006,353.60	.....
Expenses of Tuberucular Patients (Wm. F. Reinold Trust Fund)	.....	.....	.....	5,309.75
Total—Department of Health	$ 14,161,808.84	$ 25,963,205.26	$ 25,481,168.83	$ 30,694,931.14

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS				
Motor Fund				
Construction and Reconstruction of State and State Aid Highways	$ 33,079,502.39	$ 104,332,670.64	$ 105,109,935.60	$ 113,066,402.55
Construction and Reconstrucition of Rural Highways	17,265,960.51	42,936,792.92	42,188,693.00	42,720,995.22
Right of Way	3,028,147.86	9,926,107.97	18,750,724.06	32,278,324.10
Construction and Reconstruction of State Highways in Cities	2,525,198.23	16,581,824.08	33,619,972.87	18,348,103.86
Maintenance of State and State Aid Highways	37,325,118.06	36,231,555.07	40,931,485.67	44,877,974.31
Maintenance of Rural Highways	21,673,796.45	24,134,012.22	25,509,009.11	30,436,572.13
Maintenance of State Highways in Cities	1,242,221.09	2,336,737.76	2,788,353.31	3,523,800.69
Miscellaneous Work	3,154,640.90	3,636,833.25	3,534,579.42	5,051,402.17
Administration and Miscellaneous—Indirect	14,632,191.06	22,194,918.43	28,654,145.76	32,800,042.75
Stores Plant and Equipment	5,414,185.91	3,609,054.67	1,829,036.57	2,445,974.01
Total—General Operations	.....	$ 265,920,507.01	$ 302,915,935.37	$ 325,549,591.79
Cities, Boroughs and Townships	.....	$ 19,997,600.50	$ 19,995,066.74	$ 28,262,455.60
Construction of Bridges	.....	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....
Total—Motor Fund	$ 139,340,962.46	$ 286,918,107.51	$ 324,411,002.11	$ 353,812,047.39
Total—Department of Highways	$ 139,340,962.46	$ 286,918,107.51	$ 324,411,002.11	$ 353,812,047.39
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT				
Executive Division	$ 81,838.79	$ 103,232.77	$ 137,022.88	$ 151,120.20
Auditing Statements and Reports	93,731.65	95,298.82	121,442.98	138,667.85
Accounting and Requisitions	19,815.49	22,974.80	28,163.16	34,090.15
Licensing Agents, Brokers and Adjusters	70,683.78	93,173.33	119,303.86	168,306.89
Investigating Complaints	58,332.57	83,159.54	105,009.72	125,887.51
Examining Companies, Agents and Brokers	329,242.14	429,722.26	553,194.95	658,361.31
Actuarial—Valuing Policies	65,253.54	100,507.16	83,396.42	116,017.01
Total—Department of Insurance	$ 718,897.96	$ 928,070.68	$ 1,147,533.97	$ 1,392,450.92
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS				
Administration	$ 110,478.11	$ 136,810.91	$ 128,672.79	$ 143,439.74
Land Records	60,355.33	46,939.07	73,085.63	43,388.96
Municipal Affairs	134,226.63	145,210.36	145,519.79	153,853.78
Standard Weights and Measures	201,846.41	239,952.98	309,291.77	282,947.90
Statistics	300,487.47	356,744.44	349,652.03	376,209.71
Publicity and Information	36,353.65	46,151.33	55,124.52	53,596.42
Topographic and Geologic Survey	206,252.40	250,787.37	261,754.78	266,656.00
Distribution of Weighmasters' License Fees	30,175.00	32,500.00	34,875.00	33,125.00
Total—Department of Internal Affairs	$ 1,080,175.00	$ 1,255,096.46	$ 1,357,976.31	$ 1,353,217.51
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Administration	$ 725,061.62	$ 841,905.48	$ 1,157,672.82	$ 1,269,380.44
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	26,313.01	30,517.74	39,564.73	46,312.23
Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	1,114.98	2,567.45	2,731.33	3,840.57
Total—Department of Justice	$ 752,489.61	$ 874,990.67	$ 1,199,968.88	$ 1,319,533.24

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY				
Departmental Administration	$ 193,332.19	$ 242,678.07	$ 260,382.59	$ 362,946.51
Inspection	1,041,580.71	1,259,087.53	1,361,216.42	1,640,091.64
Bureau of Industrial Standards	15,292.83	20,860.83	21,805.30	30,693.59
Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board	218,863.74	264,024.81	291,528.05	316,542.45
Industrial Board	25,303.50	28,131.01	30,977.08	45,955.04
Bureau of Industrial Relations	101,651.88	120,923.79	148,633.58	166,741.96
Bureau of Women and Children in Industry	129,083.29	142,490.50	160,545.41	229,865.84
Bureau of Rehabilitation	825,000.00	934,389.88	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00
Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Law	1,032,967.51	1,188,597.04	1,417,825.89	1,635,907.96
Bureau of Hours and Minimum Wages	9,684.35	11,585.50	11,314.38	10,375.27
Bureau of Research and Information	153,589.24	186,620.92	207,671.88	234,879.74
Sub-Total	$ 3,746,349.24	$ 4,399,389.88	$ 5,411,900.58	$ 6,324,000.00
Workmen's Compensation to Injured Employes	.....	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83	$ 11,287.18
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	$ 350,627.01	541,907.90	598,628.84	882,108.68
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	.....	46,990.32
Total—Department of Labor and Industry	$ 4,096,976.25	$ 4,941,745.74	$ 6,015,944.25	$ 7,263,386.18
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
Administration	$ 159,373.72	$ 261,994.04	$ 327,824.86	$ 356,647.68
Division Headquarters	35,107.00	122,608.34	47,572.34	5,410.08
State Arsenal	100,925.15	107,826.35	111,888.83	126,429.11
State Military Reservation	289,098.24	555,481.89	666,773.64	567,263.57
Sub-Total	584,504.11	$ 1,047,910.62	$ 1,154,059.67	$ 1,055,750.44
State Council of Defense	$ 58,274.89	.....	$ 157,747.04	.....
Riot, Insurrection, Repairs to Armories and Buildings Destroyed and Improvements at State Military Reservation	230,417.15	.....	.....	.....
National Guard	1,380,903.95	$ 2,252,649.39	$ 2,300,690.55	$ 2,564,622.57
State Armory Board				
Salaries and Expenses—Payment of Compensation to World War II Veterans	.....	.....	1,093,382.09	.....
Miscellaneous	27,434.26	7,292.87	307,319.72	15,826.74
State Veterans' Commission	885,248.91	1,378,018.86	1,202,471.22	1,257,565.96
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	264,425.31	344,000.00	376,959.52	410,734.00
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	.....	.....	92,891.12	.....
Total—Department of Military Affairs	$ 3,431,208.58	$ 5,029,871.74	$ 6,685,520.93	$ 5,304,499.71
DEPARTMENT OF MINES				
Administration	$ 113,623.48			
Inspection of Anthracite Mines	618,445.67	$ 817,856.48	$ 1,029,723.93	$ 1,122,150.84
Inspection of Bituminous				
Examination of Anthracite Mine Foreman	11,064.88			
Examination of Bituminous Mine Foreman				
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	22,127.76	48,538.35	71,571.72	82,028.68
Care of Injured Mine Workers	45,336.34	64,097.76	80,853.62	88,913.77
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	1,070,634.33	1,405,398.79	1,017,275.33
Special Reserve Account for Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines—Mountain Water Supply Company	.....	.....	.....	64,990.02
Total—Department of Mines	$ 810,598.13	$ 2,001,126.92	$ 2,587,548.06	$ 2,375,358.64

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
Operating and Capital				
Executive	$ 79,637.87	$ 73,311.51	$ 94,481.35	$ 105,352.77
Accounting	221,960.44	279,201.77	360,788.84	352,966.03
State Art Commission	17,866.94	21,303.71	32,994.80	33,251.90
Supervision of State-Owned Automobiles	315,552.21	329,401.05	275,088.04	284,321.20
Standards and Purchases	373,262.36	501,580.09	600,188.41	648,874.90
Supervision of State Printing, etc.	137,590.27	193,590.13	200,585.46	225,202.46
Engineering and Construction	171,052.87	99,041.68	33,716.28	462,266.78
Maintenance of Grounds and Buildings	2,235,940.28	2,775,011.97	4,323,574.65	4,982,973.93
Printing—Legislative and Judicial	600,000.00	750,000.00	962,650.00	1,193,847.87
Operating and Capital—Other Departments	390,771.60	636,864.96	661,974.29	381,407.62
Brandywine Battlefield Commission	.....	.....	.....	9,832.60
Sub-Total	$ 4,543,634.84	$ 5,659,306.87	$ 7,546,042.12	$ 8,680,298.06
Purchasing Fund	15,000.00	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....
Highway Purchasing Expenses	62,497.76	$ 64,411.37	$ 108,725.80	$ 108,182.97
Miscellaneous	71,917.52	185,551.82	161,690.84	132,365.67
Capital Grounds, Buildings and Memorial Bridge	333,349.94	.....	.....	.....
Public Buildings and Land Outside of Capital Group				
For Department of Military Affairs	38,014.17	11,964.23	.....	.....
For Department of Public Instruction	1,249,275.54	5,727,797.52	827,840.49	24,315.00
For Department of Welfare	4,136,256.21	15,061,985.35	1,656,485.78	451,233.95
Pennsylvania State Police Barracks and Training School	316,708.22	1,530,857.66	149,865.54	.....
Purchase of Office Building and Warehouse	.....	520,000.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	25,843.50	.....
Sub-Total	$ 5,740,254.14	$ 22,852,604.76	$ 2,660,035.31	$ 475,548.95
Monuments and Memorials	.....	$ 49,977.22	.....	.....
General State Authority Rentals	.....	.....	$ 2,160,597.92	$ 9,911,954.67
Redemption of General State Authority Bonds	$48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....
Microfilming State Records	.....	80,606.18	.....	88,765.30
Inspection of Construction Projects General State Authority	.....	.....	.....	135,947.53
Total—General Fund	$ 59,574,396.44	$ 28,828,046.85	$ 12,838,366.19	$ 19,424,880.18
Total—Motor Fund	$ 62,497.76	$ 64,411.37	$ 108,725.80	$ 108,182.97
Total—Department of Property and Supplies	$ 59,636,894.20	$ 28,892,458.22	$ 12,947,091.99	$ 19,533,063.15

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
Executive	$ 240,015.56	$ 301,502.86	$ 351,990.60	$ 454,321.94
Administration and Finance	216,614.07	275,189.75	301,957.94	438,168.17
Instruction	140,981.82	165,637.76	218,483.72	246,104.49
Teacher Education and Certificates	90,407.40	109,669.63	127,567.74	140,207.36
Sub-Total	$ 688,018.85	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,278,801.96
State Library and Museum	$ 196,000.00	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 382,174.76
Public School Subsidies				
Salaries and Expenses of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	1,488,793.26	1,707,285.57	2,061,525.18	2,501,761.20
Transportation and Closed Schools	10,019,544.56	13,358,948.82	17,166,306.81	20,095,511.66
Vocational Education	4,488,421.58	4,929,184.90	5,370,299.30	5,652,695.78
Miscellaneous Subsidies	343,914.72	386,200.00	427,962.39	600,831.37
Public School Building Authority				
Annual Payments	.....	.....	387,906.71	499,737.70
Annual Payments—Municipalities	.....	.....	.....	399,905.23
Sub-Total	$ 16,340,674.12	$ 20,381,619.29	$ 25,414,000.39	$ 29,750,442.94
Support of Public Schools	$ 124,999,906.90	$ 169,869,924.43	$ 206,499,808.40	$ 284,746,508.81
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	1,173,493.92	1,232,657.80	988,373.28	358,410.08
State Teachers Colleges	11,724,716.55	18,666,620.12	19,508,567.63	20,791,413.21
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	870,607.17	1,240,700.99	27,784.61	.....
Education—Highways Safety	9,990.72	.....	24,698.35	24,112.98
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools	.....	.....	.....	162,079.96
Examining Boards	627,318.86	717,216.51	788,961.46	859,885.41
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers	.....	.....	.....	111,388.83
Day Care Training Centers	.....	.....	.....	32,094.87
Public Service Institute	.....	.....	.....	189,674.99
School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	.....	70,469.34
Administration of Solicitation Fees Act	.....	.....	.....	19,795.74
Education of Deaf and Blind				
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind—Overbrook	$ 240,212.95	$ 381,334.74	$ 464,085.48	$ 539,734.19
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	174,739.02	259,027.04	320,011.36	375,718.23
Royer Greaves School for the Blind—King of Prussia	16,381.72	52,285.21	74,680.13	88,782.40
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	787,167.28	935,765.14	999,062.07	1,107,581.81
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf—Edgewood	351,663.78	534,825.78	618,756.51	711,212.57
Miscellaneous	.....	32,273.68	132,535.55	225,107.80
Sub-Total	$ 1,570,164.75	$ 2,195,511.59	$ 2,609,131.10	$ 3,048,137.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 79,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 151,443.16
Board of Censors	139,435.71	158,488.48	175,000.00	194,540.57
School Employes' Retirement Board	8,413,054.38	13,752,101.14	24,642,697.07	44,604,804.58
School for Deaf and Vocational Education—State-Owned	936,457.07	1,305,267.70	1,507,423.34	1,868,638.29
Universities and Colleges—State-Aided	12,100,200.00	18,627,500.00	23,165,380.00	34,557,950.00
Other Educational Institutions—State-Aided	438,897.57	662,346.21	810,074.24	827,023.36
Miscellaneous	71,840.49	452,359.66	1,099,775.23	980,727.14
Vocational Education for Defense	670,737.78	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid for Training Out of School Youth	148,315.05	9,062.99	.....	.....
Tubercular Rehabilitation	13,824.62	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid for School Lunch Program	1,267,827.80	4,500,261.17	5,585,095.20	6,419,648.60
State Public School Building Authority	.....	62,798.11	See Administrative Commissions	See Administrative Commissions
Total—General Fund	$ 182,470,491.59	$ 255,055,936.19	$ 314,232,071.95	$ 431,243,973.64
Total—Motor Fund	9,990.72	.....	$ 24,698.35	$ 186,192.94
Total—Department of Public Instruction	$ 182,480,482.31	$ 255,055,936.19	$ 314,256,770.30	$ 431,430,166.58

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION				
Salaries of Chairman and Commissioners	$ 84,030.05	$ 104,416.65	$ 139,500.00	$ 125,873.47
Laboratory Section	24,232.94	30,049.88	28,071.52	34,528.27
Law Division	133,701.42	156,983.94	178,959.50	210,006.04
Secretarial Office	520,483.81	663,347.36	725,221.42	773,021.98
Bureau of Public Convenience	632,939.16	797,463.60	839,088.19	915,807.75
Bureau of Accounts, Rates and Statistics	604,612.62	796,053.58	912,927.72	990,140.73
Sub-Total	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,548,315.01	$ 2,823,768.35	$ 3,049,378.24
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 14,925.49	$ 19,283.19	$ 22,712.33	$ 7,600.00
Total—Public Utilities Commission	$ 2,014,925.49	$ 2,567,598.20	$ 2,846,480.68	$ 3,056,978.24
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 329,046.55	$ 404,494.93	$ 620,000.00	$ 697,338.97
Miscellaneous	147,375.48	321,869.77	133,241.05	62,719.28
Total—General Fund	$ 471,770.07	$ 721,384.44	$ 753,241.05	$ 760,058.25
Total—Motor Fund	4,651.96	4,980.26	.....	.....
Total—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	$ 476,422.03	$ 726,364.70	$ 753,241.05	$ 760,058.25
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE				
General Fund				
Administration and Accounting	$ 712,171.95	$ 801,366.60	$ 1,138,044.79	$ 1,091,451.84
Collection of Corporation Taxes	797,547.70	910,405.51	975,824.88	1,323,835.26
Collection of Mercantile License Taxes, Inheritance Taxes and Dog License Fees and Fines	301,310.30	405,260.07	384,546.10	465,510.26
Institutional Collections	493,910.87	625,159.06	680,815.35	788,414.50
Collection of Malt Beverage, Documentary, Stock Transfer, and Cigarette Taxes and Delinquent Accounts	1,016,330.34	1,483,054.48	1,619,284.89	1,332,368.35
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	34,737.95	18,157.89	37,015.86	.....
Sub-Total	$ 3,356,009.11	$ 4,243,403.61	$ 4,835,531.87	$ 5,001,580.21
State Athletic Commission	$ 104,600.00	$ 121,998.85	143,566.86	144,622.82
Garrett Estate—Salaries and Expenses	33,714.63	34,075.70	24,966.05	22,331.43
Cash Security Deposits—Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act	.....	.....	.....	565,548.05
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	264,606.45
Motor Fund				
Administration and Accounting	255,216.80	302,971.29	352,397.88	437,085.44
Collection of Liquid Fuels Tax	502,675.37	585,488.57	647,195.53	706,874.36
Collection of Motor Vehicle Registration and License Fees	4,683,165.65	6,155,691.59	7,549,949.21	8,835,663.56
Operation of Division of Safety	1,088,853.26	1,444,079.02	1,764,611.97	2,492,567.26
Bureau of Financial Responsibility	.....	.....	223,023.53	551,019.26
Sub-Total	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,178.12	$ 13,023,209.88
Fish Fund				
Collection of Fishing Licenses Fees and Fines	$ 81,855.91	$ 136,910.00	$ 119,930.38	$ 113,698.90
Game Fund				
Collection of Hunting Licenses Fees and Fines	$ 51,264.03	$ 104,181.20	$ 84,661.05	$ 185,565.90
Total—General Fund	$ 3,494,323.74	$ 4,399,478.16	$ 5,004,064.78	$ 5,998,688.96
Total—Motor Fund	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,178.12	$ 13,023,209.88
Total—Fish Fund	$ 81,855.91	$ 136,910.00	$ 119,930.38	$ 113,698.90
Total—Game Fund	$ 51,264.03	$ 104,181.20	$ 84,661.05	$ 185,565.90
Total—Department of Revenue	$ 10,157,354.76	$ 13,128,799.83	$ 15,745,834.33	$ 19,321,163.64

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Administrative Bureau	$ 86,580.83	$ 99,372.13	$ 100,826.13	$ 111,852.07
Election and Legislative Bureau	34,916.66	41,043.35	64,359.29	56,047.61
Commission Bureau	16,582.36	28,951.87	29,457.22	32,100.32
Corporation Bureau	175,796.07	228,375.86	240,338.81	302,714.94
Publication of Proposed Constitutional Amendments	22,062.37	23,090.18	29,999.65	32,764.80
Pensions and Gratuities	8,587.68	7,075.25	5,056.48	4,377.84
Sub-Total	$ 344,525.97	$ 427,908.64	$ 470,037.58	$ 539,857.58
State Employes Retirement Board				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 139,389.89	$ 179,927.53	$ 224,426.62	$ 250,977.04
Annuity and Contingent Reserve Accounts	3,425,100.00	4,583,607.00	5,230,634.00	7,592,185.00
State Police Retirement System	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00
Sub-Total	$ 4,202,239.89	$ 5,609,534.53	$ 6,484,089.62	$ 9,565,962.04
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employes' Retirement System	$ 3,361.34	$ 5,962.64	$ 10,261.10	$ 17,819.31
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	34,516.77	.....	.....	35,000.20
Total—General Fund	$ 3,603,543.97	$ 4,515,367.81	$ 5,340,903.30	$ 7,754,661.13
Total—Motor Fund	$ 907,100.00	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00
Total—Banking Fund	$ 31,300.00	$ 40,757.00	$ 40,022.00	$ 50,012.00
Total—Fish Fund	$ 15,000.00	$ 24,960.00	$ 31,057.00	$ 59,127.00
Total—Game Fund	$ 27,700.00	$ 47,610.00	$ 68,054.00	$ 134,267.00
Total—Department of State	$ 4,584,643.97	$ 6,043,405.81	$ 6,964,388.30	$ 10,158,639.13
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 10,960,814.76	$ 14,670,971.87	$ 18,852,833.74	$ 20,334,588.36
Total—General Fund	$ 3,002,773.08	$ 4,895,715.06	$ 18,852,833.74	$ 20,334,588.36
Total—Motor Fund	$ 7,958,041.68	$ 9,775,256.81	A	B
Total—Pennsylvania State Police	$ 10,960,814.76	$ 14,670,971.87	$ 18,852,833.74	$ 20,334,588.36
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Executive Office	$ 291,708.49	$ 331,316.18	$ 373,532.05	$ 518,909.88
Community Work	126,379.36	176,918.12	270,108.13	222,341.04
Corrections	39,828.83	53,190.64	56,144.46	64,974.57
Institutional Management	75,243.38	88,573.66	109,610.28	137,680.95
Mental Health	67,845.89	99,093.19	123,602.60	163,542.32
Pennsylvania Committee on Hospital Facilities	36,413.50	.....	.....	.....
Homes and Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	134,547.36
Sub-Total	$ 637,419.45	$ 749,091.79	$ 932,997.52	$ 1,241,996.12
Council for the Blind	$ 281,291.22	$ 310,000.00	$ 317,028.53	$ 391,815.97
Home Instruction for the Blind	7,997.14	474,277.57	537,750.86	$ 622,551.38
Federal Aid for Rehabilitation of Blind	161,811.55	43,855.43		

A The Amount of $15,014,814.62 was Transferred to General Fund and is Shown as a General Fund Expenditure.
B The Amount of $14,250,000.00 was Transferred to General Fund and is Shown as a General Fund Expenditure.

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—CONTINUED				
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	$ 44,118.20	$ 68,808.25	$ 98,612.11
Employment Fund for the Blind	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Homes—State-Aided	$ 418,347.75	504,091.92	549,737.90	543,497.58
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State-Aided	8,589,238.86	12,178,857.58	14,137,381.52	15,042,120.51
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State-Owned	5,114,094.49	7,416,179.11	8,779,962.81	10,438,381.83
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State-Owned	10,702,362.71	13,114,631.46	14,425,042.54	16,143,285.11
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State-Aided	608,243.94	814,561.42	893,908.00	1,008,190.86
Mental Hospitals—State-Owned	34,215,328.02	48,537,707.67	55,886,832.75	69,737,157.53
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State-Owned	6,390,021.77	9,239,800.96	10,943,939.14	13,532,813.03
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State-Aided	551,891.98	752,000.00	831,600.00	945,000.00
Nurses Training—State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals	.....	.....	930,217.40	2,049,530.74
Total—Department of Welfare	$ 67,678,048.88	$ 94,179,173.11	$ 109,265,207.22	$ 131,794,952.77
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION				
Administrative	$ 89,106.70	$ 102,985.48	$ 133,285.23	$ 150,489.98
Protection	325,858.67	374,465.78	433,992.15	500,767.43
Propagation	1,166,144.70	1,380,239.81	1,574,070.42	2,096,380.65
Public Information	45,610.89	98,773.51	79,381.64	117,216.08
Addition to Fixed Capital	73,278.46	137,482.57	402,441.35	209,965.94
Total—Pennsylvania Fish Commission	$ 1,699,999.42	$ 2,093,947.15	$ 2,623,170.79	$ 3,074,820.08
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION				
Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget	$ 181,593.31	$ 192,113.10	$ 237,218.77	$ 252,104.39
Division of Propagation and Research	1,037,192.57	1,375,864.03	1,967,289.82	2,228,413.98
Bureau of Protection	1,316,680.03	1,238,395.96	1,400,361.08	1,862,092.85
Bureau of Refuges and Lands	1,181,589.97	1,768,554.87	3,010,805.59	2,707,069.78
Division of Predatory Animals	.....	419,273.45	392,548.51	382,490.10
Division of Education	316,558.00	420,274.65	375,794.55	505,533.44
Training	88,510.07	127,498.08	131,264.59	89,153.08
Total—Pennsylvania Game Commission	$ 4,122,123.95	$ 5,541,974.14	$ 7,515,282.91	$ 8,026,857.62
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund)	$ 276,252.22	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,590.63	$ 1,109,914.82
Salaries and Expenses (Motor Fund)	325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 601,252.22	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,590.63	$ 1,109,914.82
State Planning Board (General Fund)	$ 131,411.28	$ 199,373.61	$ 218,909.61	$ 231,902.76
Aeronautics Administration (Motor Fund)	284,907.70	466,499.46	606,967.06	763,305.10
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	1,698,961.88	2,735,491.27	3,620,828.07	.....
State Board of Housing	21,444.54	17,135.37	9,786,285.61	94,846.88
Federal Airport Project	.....	.....	.....	386,380.57
Federal Grants—Airport Program	.....	.....	.....	1,944,294.93
Total—General Fund	$ 2,128,069.92	$ 3,901,200.63	$ 14,818,613.92	$ 3,767,339.96
Total—Motor Fund	$ 609,907.70	$ 466,499.46	$ 606,967.06	$ 763,305.10
Total—Department of Commerce	$ 2,737,977.62	$ 4,367,700.09	$ 15,425,580.98	$ 4,530,645.06

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS				
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	$ 1,060,868.13	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,469,720.88	$ 1,595,000.00
State Civil Service Commission	329,692.28	548,215.45	624,457.95	687,857.38
Port of Philadelphia	168,780.94	199,998.14	199,994.40	197,071.92
Miscellaneous	17,700.00	151,615.06	278,466.02	351,463.85
General State Authority	10,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
Post-War Planning Commission—				
Agreements with Political Subdivisions	526,237.02	.....	.....	.....
Postwar Planning Commission (Administration)	102,636.57	.....	.....	.....
State Tax Equalization Board	.....	See Legislative Commissions	$ 473,379.77	$ 484,884.89
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	See Public Instruction	600,000.00	650,000.00
Highway Planning Commission	.....	.....	199,736.28	.....
State Council of Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	1,910,377.50
Total—General Fund	$2,215,914.94	$ 2,159,828.65	$ 5,646,019.02	$ 5,876,655.54
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	$ 199,736.28	.....
Total—Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 2,215,914.94	$ 2,159,828.65	$ 5,845,755.30	$ 5,876,655.54
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION				
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund)	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00
Salaries and Expenses—(Milk Control Fund)	260,728.79	303,705.80	282,994.93	746,540.27
Payments to Dairy Farmers (Milk Control Fund)	12,585.21	78,082.59	41,885.16	17,237.52
Refunding Milk Control Licenses and Fees (Milk Control Fund)	38.45	185.00	73.00	See Treasury
Total—General Fund	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00
Total—Milk Control Fund	$ 273,352.45	$ 381,973.39	$ 324,953.09	$ 763,777.79
Total—Milk Control Commission	$ 593,352.45	$ 781,973.39	$ 774,953.09	$ 1,268,527.79
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,394,552.16	$ 1,842,970.97	$ 2,214,998.36	$ 2,766,035.92
General Assistance	24,914,742.00	39,356,595.35	59,095,432.24	23,713,232.61
Aid to Dependent Children	49,901,702.80	79,107,527.05	104,328,884.51	67,128,540.99
Old Age Assistance	65,952,654.60	77,596,084.46	81,975,119.27	69,778,609.77
Pensions for Blind	12,460,597.20	14,076,685.20	14,733,715.10	17,469,064.90
Aid to the Disabled	.....	.....	1,281,703.70	11,263,561.26
Local Administration-State	11,626,855.08	15,708,070.84	20,129,275.41	20,083,323.62
Auditor General Administration	382,000.00	507,090.00	485,346.41	573,465.60
Treasury Administration	1,017,500.00	1,295,000.00	1,214,188.87	1,367,367.45
State Wide County Administration	2,000,351.78	2,362,482.73	2,929,085.01	2,908,679.51
Miscellaneous Assistance	.....	.....	14,944,486.19	12,162,847.55
Total—Department of Public Assistance	$ 169,650,955.62	$ 231,852,506.60	$ 303,332,235.07	$ 229,214,729.18

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Senate—Regular Session	$ 502,070.69	$ 612,996.75	$ 853,065.63	$ 807,755.00
House of Representatives—Regular Session	1,141,158.92	1,646,619.46	1,873,881.71	1,983,631.41
Legislative Journal—Regular Session	4,587.00	6,380.00	4,384.00	1,952.00
Legislative Reference Bureau—Regular Session	126,772.94	128,053.46	159,480.64	169,474.79
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions—Regular Session	284,000.85	559,345.44	334,247.55	317,755.41
Total—Regular Sessions	$ 2,058,590.40	$ 2,953,395.11	$ 3,225,059.53	$ 3,280,568.61
Total—General Fund	$ 2,010,863.66	$ 2,953,395.11	$ 3,225,059.53	$ 3,280,568.61
Total—Motor Fund	47,726.74	.....	.....	.....
Total—Legislative Department	$ 2,058,590.40	$ 2,953,395.11	$ 3,225,059.53	$ 3,280,568.61
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Supreme Court	$ 602,937.11	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,524.18	$ 817,150.74
Superior Court	370,517.33	429,450.61	440,409.09	468,029.07
Court of Common Pleas	3,090,347.03	3,652,112.08	3,850,265.55	4,345,206.34
Orphans' Court	616,633.34	711,689.29	715,131.31	794,269.75
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	215,378.01	254,796.03	261,999.92	340,398.03
County Courts of Allegheny County	140,996.40	166,235.61	161,119.48	162,387.41
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	.....	.....	.....	26,833.38
Miscellaneous	73,272.45	99,541.01	118,641.02	116,071.55
State Reporter	33,690.95	36,498.83	43,092.26	.....
Total—Judicial Department	$ 5,143,772.62	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,182.81	$ 7,070,346.27

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

JUNE 1, 1947 TO MAY 31, 1954

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
1943-1945 APPROPRIATIONS				
Replacement Checks	$ 1,674.30			
1945-1947 ALLOCATIONS				
Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division ($7,552,000.00)	$ 406,526.56			
1945-1947 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class ($8,500,000.00)	3,199,962.42	$ 3,107.08	$ 65.52	$ 546.52
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($8,500,000.00)	3,216,061.49	417.40		
Highway Purchasing Expenses (Deficiency)	*2.24			
Education-Highway Safety ($25,000.00)	917.56			
Joint State Government Commission-Highway Program ($50,000.00)	16,476.23		*249.49	
Construction of Roadside Rests	26,621.33	14,306.49	24,364.46	23,128.07
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River	118,820.09	227,591.68	1,359,465.26	88,184.23
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)	1,427.80			
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway	4,651.96			
Total	$ 6,991,463.20	$ 245,422.65	$ 1,383,645.69	$ 111,858.82
1947-1949 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations	$ 265,920,507.01			
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($220,000.00)	148,460.79			
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)	4,852.43			
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State ($28,000.00)	26,043.16			
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($8,569,983.00)	8,090,062.55	$ 398,167.92		
Pennsylvania State Police ($10,000,000.00)	10,000,000.00			
1947-1949 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($10,000,000.00)	6,231,808.42	3,764,714.08	$ 968.38	$ 923.12
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($10,206,413.00)	10,206,413.00			
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	30,000.00			
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($10,000,000.00)	6,210,410.73	3,788,048.33	727.44	
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River ($1,000,000.00)		626,019.10	373,980.90	
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($68,125.00)	64,121.63	289.74		
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($486,220.00)	486,220.00			
Contingent Reserve Account ($828,491.00)	828,491.00			
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System ($100,000.00)	100,000.00			
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($820,573.98)	466,499.46			
Ephrata Cloisters—Roads ($5,000.00)	4,681.86	298.40		
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	211,706.88			
Total	$ 309,030,278.92	$ 8,577,537.57	$ 375,676.72	$ 923.12

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
1949-1951 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)		$ 302,915,935.37		
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($200,000.00)		108,336.34		
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)		4,785.18		
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($28,000.00)		25,425.55		
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use ($400,000.00)		388,890.80		
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration ($50,000.00)		45,825.92		
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($10,662,500.00)		10,094,694.17	$ 442,483.95	
Pennsylvania State Police ($13,640,000.00)		13,640,000.00		
1949-1951 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($10,000,000.00)		6,234,512.16	3,759,465.24	$ 3,040.20
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($9,745,579.79)		9,745,579.79		
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)		30,000.00		
Printing Bonds ($1,000.00)		657.50	195.00	85.00
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)		2,186.55	6,032.15	
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River ($1,500,000.00)		1,500,000.00		
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($10,000,000.00)		6,229,362.83	3,767,045.85	1,640.46
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($120,020.00)		103,032.33	5,693.47	
Education—Highway Safety ($25,000.00)		24,334.60	363.75	
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($419,636.00)		419,636.00		
Contingent Reserve Account ($1,014,716.00)		1,014,716.00		
State Police Retirement System ($50,000.00)		50,000.00		
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($1,190,430.84)		606,967.06		
Highway Planning Commission ($250,000.00)		214,087.46	*14,351.18	
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased		388,603.11		
Total		$ 353,787,568.72	$ 7,966,928.23	$ 4,765.66
1951-1953 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)			$ 325,549,591.79	
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($200,000.00)			192,523.53	
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)			6,897.26	
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($25,000.00)			4,720.90	
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use ($500,000.00)			440,349.50	
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration ($50,000.00)			27,483.62	
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($13,600,000.00)			12,330,739.56	$ 692,470.32
Pennsylvania State Police ($14,250,000.00)			14,250,000.00	
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools ($210,000.00)			6,517.42	155,562.54
1951-1953 APPROPRIATIONS				
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($4,493,866.67)			4,493,866.67	
Loan and Transfer Agent ($16,875.00)			16,250.00	
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)				10,000.00
Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Townships ($30,000,000.00)			16,740,932.68	11,521,522.92
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($126,000.00)			105,835.88	2,347.09
Education—Highway Safety ($25,000.00)			22,699.62	1,413.36
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($510,221.00)			510,221.00	
Contingent Reserve Account ($1,600,351.00)			1,600,351.00	
State Police Retirement System ($50,000.00)			50,000.00	
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($981,213.13)			763,305.10	
TOTAL			$ 377,112,285.53	$ 12,383,316.23

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Concluded)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
1953-1955 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)	.....	.....	.....	$ 176,954,321.06
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($200,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	69,231.11
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	3,534.81
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($15,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	4,074.07
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use ($750,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	379,988.64
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration ($50,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	15,795.86
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools ($1,000,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	239,006.47
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($13,600,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	6,738,007.63
Pennsylvania State Police ($15,727,500.00)	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000.00
1953-1955 APPROPRIATIONS				
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($4,040,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	2,060,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent ($10,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
Replacement Checks ($20,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	3,996.97
Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Townships ($36,000,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	3,464,552.22
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($156,387.00)	.....	.....	.....	55,924.97
Construction of Office Building for Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Highway Safety ($3,000,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education—Highway Safety ($25,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	11,954.32
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($969,311.00)	.....	.....	.....	484,655.50
Contingent Reserve Account ($2,604,403.00)	.....	.....	.....	1,302,201.50
State Police Retirement System ($50,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($1,126,056.16)	.....	.....	.....	530,644.95
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	$ 202,350,390.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 316,023,416.42	$ 362,610,528.94	$ 386,838,536.17	$ 214,851,253.91
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 94,792,854.62	$ 54,478,301.28	$ 48,051,540.13	$ 56,501,495.16
Receipts to Motor License Fund	275,666,904.76	355,959,024.60	393,913,676.58	220,760,979.07
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund	41,958.32	224,743.19	1,374,814.62	350,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 370,501,717.70	$ 410,662,069.07	$ 443,340,031.33	$ 277,612,474.23
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	$ 54,478,301.28	$ 48,051,540.13	$ 56,501,495.16	$ 62,761,220.32

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLOCATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR—				
MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 15,684,574.90	$ 16,855,906.93	$ 20,144,434.75	$ 11,430,121.03
Wages	49,523,661.58	55,868,510.61	59,921,648.78	31,191,996.84
Fees	2,036,557.27	4,428,373.92	5,072,337.18	2,594,916.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	32,466,190.40	29,177,152.06	35,276,726.00	20,300,057.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,670,976.35	8,408,121.23	10,099,435.23	4,983,315.57
Maintenance Services and Expenses	19,107,769.95	23,128,641.94	22,138,730.22	7,625,915.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	131,708,415.95	146,952,569.92	144,988,432.50	85,408,431.53
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	9,722,360.61	18,096,658.76	27,907,847.13	13,419,567.11
Total Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 265,920,507.01	$ 302,915,935.37	$ 325,549,591.79	$ 176,954,321.06
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS—				
TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS	$ 9,998,414.00	$ 9,997,017.60	$ 28,262,455.60	$ 3,464,552.22
CITIES, BOROUGHS AND FIRST CLASS TOWNSHIPS	9,999,186.50	9,998,049.14		
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES—ALLEGHENY RIVER	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 286,918,107.51	$ 324,411,002.11	$ 353,812,047.39	$ 180,418,873.28
(Expenditures Applicable (to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 ..... ($6,561,465.33)	$ 278,362,726.16	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951 ..... ($ 245,422.65)	8,178,781.51	$ 316,879,810.36	.....	.....
1951-1953 ..... ($1,383,895.18)	375,676.72	7,526,511.09	$ 342,290,524.47	.....
1953-1954 ..... ($ 111,858.82)	923.12	4,680.66	11,521,522.92	$ 180,418,873.28
BIENNIAL FUNDS—				
Allocations by the Governor—				
Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 266,188,202.00	$ 317,000,000.00	$ 329,000,000.00	$ 340,000,000.00
Appropriations in Specific Amounts—				
Townships of the Second Class	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 36,000,000.00
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		
Construction of Roadside Rests	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Bridges-Allegheny River	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....
North Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	5,500,000.00	.....	.....
Total Appropriations in Specific Amounts—Available Funds	$ 21,075,000.00	$ 27,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 36,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 287,263,202.00	$ 344,000,000.00	$ 359,000,000.00	$ 376,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
(Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
Lapsed	$ 267,694.99	$ 19,584,064.63	$ 3,450,408.21	.....
To Continue ..... ($ 321,851.03)	77,399.50	4,933.26	1,737,544.40	$ 195,581,126.72

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 2,060,000.00
LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,250.00	7,500.00
REFUNDING MONEYS COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	148,460.79	108,336.34	192,523.53	69,231.11
REFUNDING MONEYS COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	4,852.43	4,785.18	6,897.26	3,534.81
REFUNDING LIQUID FUELS TAX—STATE SHARE	26,043.16	25,425.55	4,720.90	4,074.07
EXPENSES—PRINTING ROAD BONDS	.....	937.50	.....	.....
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE	.....	388,890.80	440,349.50	379,988.64
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE—ADMINISTRATION	.....	45,825.92	27,483.62	15,795.86
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	.....	8,218.70	10,000.00	3,996.97
ACCRUED INTEREST AND PREMIUMS ON INVESTMENTS PURCHASED	211,706.88	388,603.11	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,627,476.26	$ 10,746,602.89	$ 5,192,091.48	$ 2,544,121.46
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 ..... ($3,102.10)	$ 10,627,476.26	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 10,740,290.74	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	6,227.15	$ 5,182,091.48	.....
1953-1954	.....	85.00	10,000.00	$ 2,544,121.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS—				
Interest and Redemption of Road Bonds	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 4,040,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,875.00	10,000.00
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Dept. of Revenue (Allocation by Governor)	220,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways (Allocation by Governor)	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State Share (Allocation by Governor)	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use (Allocation by Governor)	.....	400,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration (Allocation by Governor)	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Expenses—Printing Road Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased	211,706.88	388,603.11	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 10,717,119.88	$ 10,863,182.90	$ 5,305,741.67	$ 5,095,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 89,643.62	$ 116,517.51	$ 113,650.19	.....
To Continue	.....	62.50	.....	$ 2,550,878.54

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
COLLECTING MOTOR LICENSE FEES, LIQUID FUELS TAX, AND OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF SAFETY				
Salaries	$ 4,305,978.87	$ 5,213,933.76	$ 7,090,434.82	$ 4,445,111.95
Wages	744,087.12	1,234,896.53	1,327,950.36	477,425.02
Fees	51,236.96	96,352.09	152,722.56	42,700.08
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,730,912.94	2,072,858.46	2,025,735.35	833,213.94
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,150,384.15	1,386,539.96	1,575,036.00	688,036.55
Maintenance Services and Expenses	336,484.10	424,025.97	566,143.38	202,402.24
Construction, Equipment and Land	169,146.33	108,571.35	285,187.41	49,117.85
Total	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,178.12	$ 13,023,209.88	$ 6,738,007.63
Executive Bureau	$ 302,971.29	$ 352,397.88	$ 437,085.44	$ 240,077.45
Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax	585,488.57	647,195.53	706,874.36	392,258.49
Bureau of Motor Vehicles	6,155,691.59	7,549,949.21	8,835,663.56	4,478,521.55
Bureau of Highway Safety	1,330,683.81	1,646,607.04	2,261,679.37	1,160,321.94
Drivers Training Point—Erie	39,163.94	2,890.00	.....	.....
Drivers Training Point—Harrisburg	33,259.00	.....	.....	.....
Drivers Training Point—Greensburg	40,972.27	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Highway Safety Advisory Committee	.....	115,114.93	185,848.74	99,675.95
Financial Responsibility	.....	223,023.53	551,019.26	367,152.25
Safety Education Campaign	.....	.....	45,039.15	.....
Total	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,178.12	$ 13,023,209.88	$ 6,738,007.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,178.12	$ 13,023,209.88	$ 6,738,007.63
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 ..... ($ 406,526.56)	$ 8,090,062.55	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	398,167.92	$ 10,094,694.17	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	442,483.95	$ 12,330,739.56	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	692,470.32	$ 6,738,007.63
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—				
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of Bureau of Safety	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 13,600,000.00	$ 13,600,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 13,600,000.00	$ 13,600,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 81,752.53	$ 125,321.88	$ 487,117.45	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	89,672.67	$ 6,861,992.37

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PURCHASING				
Salaries	$ 55,168.29	$ 79,508.49	$ 82,416.95	$ 49,500.68
Wages	.....	3,138.29	7,476.92	1,346.04
Fees	.....	.....	88.90	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,729.86	17,822.02	13,903.47	4,130.16
Transportation, Communication and Information	291.47	267.45	244.86	120.02
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	820.75	927.06	864.72	674.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	401.00	7,062.49	3,187.15	153.86
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 64,411.37	$ 108,725.80	$ 108,182.97	$ 55,924.97
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 (*2.24)	$ 64,121.63	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	289.74	$ 103,032.33	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	5,693.47	$ 105,835.88	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	2,347.09	$ 55,924.97
APPROPRIATIONS—				
Highway Purchasing	$ 68,125.00	$ 120,020.00	$ 126,000.00	$ 156,387.00
Construction of Office Building for Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Highway Safety	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,713.63	$ 11,294.20	$ 17,817.03	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,100,462.03

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ANNUITY RESERVE ACCOUNT NO. 2	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 510,221.00	$ 484,655.50
CONTINGENT RESERVE ACCOUNT	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00	1,302,201.50
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—RETIREMENT	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00	$ 1,811,857.00
During—1947-1949	$ 1,414,711.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 1,484,352.00	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 2,160,572.00	.....
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,811,857.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 510,221.00	$ 969,311.00
Contingent Reserve Account	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00	2,604,403.00
Pennsylvania State Police—Retirement	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00	$ 3,623,714.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,811,857.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (Appropriation to General Fund)	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 14,250,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00
ALLOCATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Police	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 14,250,000.00	$ 15,727,500.00
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund	224,743.19	1,374,814.62	350,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 10,224,743.19	$ 15,014,814.62	$ 14,600,000.00	$ 15,727,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 224,743.19	$ 1,374,814.62	$ 350,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 5,727,500.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 141,755.10	$ 165,983.95	$ 160,896.12	.....
Wages	51,890.58	53,170.96	56,584.72	.....
Fees	10,462.50	39,072.32	22,994.68	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	59,044.36	19,369.07	14,252.24	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	51,833.74	52,815.68	39,459.14	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	118,571.66	134,279.12	113,490.23	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	32,941.52	78,731.51	110,505.56	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	63,544.45	245,122.41	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 466,499.46	$ 606,967.06	$ 763,305.10	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 466,499.46	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	$ 606,967.06	.....	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	$ 763,305.10	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 158,709.33	$ 354,074.52	$ 583,463.78	.....
Credits—1947-1949	661,864.65	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	836,356.32	.....	.....
Credits—1951-1953	.....	.....	880,682.01	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 820,573.98	$ 1,190,430.84	$ 1,464,145.79	.....
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred to Next Period	$ 354,074.52	$ 583,463.78	$ 700,840.69	.....

Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of Military Affairs in accordance with Act 93A—1953 Session.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION				
Salaries				$ 82,491.85
Wages				31,472.35
Fees				12,859.67
Materials, Supplies and Printing				8,430.28
Transportation, Communication and Information				21,032.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses				58,566.65
Construction, Equipment and Land				133,278.12
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				182,513.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 530,644.95
During—1953-1954				$ 530,644.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance from Prior Period				$ 700,840.69
Credits—1953-1954				425,215.47
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS				$ 1,126,056.16
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred to Next Period				$ 595,411.21

Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of Military Affairs in accordance with Act 93A—1953 Session.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY		$ 24,698.35	$ 24,112.98	$ 11,954.32
SAFE DRIVING COURSE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS			162,079.96	239,006.47
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 ($917.56)				
1949-1951		$ 24,334.60		
1951-1953		363.75	$ 29,217.04	
1953-1954			156,975.90	$ 250,960.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Education—Highway Safety		$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools			210,000.00	1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed		$ 301.65	$ 48,807.06	
To Continue				$ 774,039.21

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

		APPLICABLE TO			
		Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—					
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—ROADS		$ 4,980.26			
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)					
During—1947-1949	$4,651.96	$ 4,681.86			
1949-1951		298.40			
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—					
Ephrata Cloisters—Roads		$ 5,000.00			
BALANCES—					
Lapsed		$ 19.74			

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

		APPLICABLE TO			
		Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—					
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION			$ 199,736.28		
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)					
During—1947-1949	$16,476.23				
1949-1951			$ 214,087.46		
1951-1953			*14,351.18		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—					
Highway Planning Commission			$ 250,000.00		
BALANCES—					
Lapsed			$ 50,263.72		

* Indicates Deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING				
Salaries	$ 1,031,315.91	$ 1,086,073.54	$ 1,221,689.77	$ 688,867.23
Wages	591.24	.....	.....	.....
Fees	271.50	1,285.50	308.00	263.85
Materials, Supplies and Printing	16,229.54	19,096.77	14,992.90	11,832.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	204,083.51	233,276.39	247,650.85	134,542.77
Maintenance Services and Expenses	43,604.95	42,462.70	36,277.11	18,267.86
Construction, Equipment and Loan	24,784.06	10,969.20	6,225.53	1,484.22
Total	$ 1,320,880.71	$ 1,393,164.10	$ 1,527,144.16	$ 855,258.19
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (STATE RETIREMENT)				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 40,757.00	$ 40,022.00	$ 50,012.00	$ 36,299.50
APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL FUND	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 300,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,361,637.71	$ 1,933,186.10	$ 2,077,156.16	$ 1,191,557.69
Applicable to—1945-1947	$ 14,873.75	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,346,763.96	$ 15,414.74	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,917,771.36	$ 16,713.75	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	2,060,442.41	$ 17,564.91
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	1,173,992.78
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 654,626.00	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16	$ 507,187.99
Receipts to Banking Department Fund	1,645,787.20	1,745,719.77	1,833,034.99	1,039,772.49
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,300,413.20	$ 2,684,495.26	$ 2,584,344.15	$ 1,546,960.48
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16	$ 507,187.99	$ 355,402.79

FISH FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 663,500.45	$ 742,696.28	$ 882,631.74	$ 462,731.97
Wages	391,800.54	549,679.13	778,923.81	528,434.25
Fees	5,632.80	10,379.97	28,644.82	6,783.26
Materials, Supplies and Printing	753,971.56	760,621.69	890,550.55	457,906.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	254,629.04	280,498.26	326,954.52	175,268.87
Maintenance Services and Expenses	71,079.88	78,266.04	147,270.23	55,594.48
Construction, Equipment and Land	53,264.90	100,161.52	310,743.23	84,296.56
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	25,460.00	31,557.00	59,377.00	39,374.00
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	40.00	525.00	324.25	155.00
Advance Requisitions	*25.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 2,219,354.17	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 3,425,420.15	$ 1,810,544.79
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	$ 2,083,654.79	$ 2,406,452.44	$ 3,260,494.70	$ 1,698,755.90
Department of Revenue	110,739.38	116,875.45	105,798.45	72,234.89
State Retirement Board	24,960.00	31,057.00	59,127.00	39,374.00
Treasury Department	.....	.....	.....	180.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 2,219,354.17	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 3,425,420.15	$ 1,810,544.79
Applicable to—1945-1947	$ 81,389.58	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,137,964.59	$ 117,852.56	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	2,436,532.33	$ 337,625.84	$ 150.00
1951-1953	.....	.....	3,087,794.31	159,881.67
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	1,650,513.12
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 756,882.56	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55	$ 1,314,700.37
Receipts to Fish Fund	2,578,836.58	3,007,953.47	3,170,186.97	1,969,084.06
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,335,719.14	$ 4,124,318.44	$ 4,740,120.52	$ 3,283,784.43
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55	$ 1,314,700.37	$ 1,473,239.64

GAME FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 1,541,688.80	$ 1,933,267.22	$ 2,189,402.77	$ 1,199,909.08
Wages	1,096,345.95	1,764,432.37	1,985,901.05	820,919.81
Fees	43,496.12	40,180.01	26,432.04	14,416.79
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,326,872.97	1,896,472.82	2,072,797.37	817,304.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	830,800.94	927,183.18	931,424.08	441,938.44
Maintenance Services and Expenses	233,196.07	404,178.43	276,026.19	88,796.98
Construction, Equipment and Land	428,153.45	332,583.25	165,469.96	116,108.67
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	464,078.38	375,621.28	682,066.42	325,096.75
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	2,561.45	6,662.77	673.30	612.05
Advance Requisitions	14,005.00	*6,551.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 5,981,199.13	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 8,330,193.18	$ 3,825,103.49
Pennsylvania Game Commission	$ 5,847,232.54	$ 7,515,282.91	$ 8,026,857.62	$ 3,650,518.98
Department of Revenue	86,326.39	90,688.42	169,068.56	77,761.76
State Retirement Board	47,610.00	68,054.00	134,267.00	96,797.00
Treasury Department	30.20	5.00	.....	25.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 5,981,199.13	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 8,330,193.18	$ 3,825,103.49
Applicable to—1945-1947	$ 320,403.90	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	5,660,795.23	$ 32,970.11	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	7,641,060.22	$ 26,942.74	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	8,303,250.44	$ 43,465.83
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	3,781,637.66
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 2,527,618.33	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16	$ 1,501,294.43
Receipts to Game Fund	4,954,075.95	7,757,468.34	8,247,554.45	4,410,444.98
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,481,694.28	$ 9,257,963.49	$ 9,831,487.61	$ 5,911,739.41
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16	$ 1,501,294.43	$ 2,086,635.92

* Indicates Deduction.

MILK CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 452,685.37	$ 511,635.03	$ 561,886.22	$ 294,208.93
Wages	205.56	.....	1,259.60	96.48
Fees	48,304.10	14,835.91	8,333.04	5,790.01
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,285.84	7,871.07	7,393.90	3,471.81
Transportation, Communication and Information	155,038.27	161,200.43	135,760.76	67,330.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	27,580.34	31,071.84	29,831.98	22,514.44
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,596.55	9,551.33	4,840.31	1,699.50
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	78,082.59	41,885.16	17,237.52	8,117.39
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	185.00	73.00	240.00	75.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 780,963.62	$ 778,123.77	$ 766,783.33	$ 403,303.85
Applicable to—1945-1947	$ 9,490.33	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	771,473.29	$ 10,500.10	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	767,623.67	$ 7,329.42	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	759,453.91	$ 4,716.27
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	398,587.58
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 144,379.24	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 84,842.89
Licenses, Fees and Fines	261,181.25	259,910.00	257,053.00	390,337.01
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	73,084.42	41,885.16	17,237.52	8,117.39
Miscellaneous Revenue	854.06	338.48	40.48	157.39
Appropriation from General Fund	400,000.00	450,000.00	504,750.00	240,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 879,498.97	$ 850,668.99	$ 851,626.22	$ 723,454.68
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 84,842.89	$ 320,150.83

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Salaries	$ 21,481.75	$ 17,935.81	$ 21,842.25	$ 11,952.00
Wages	155,759.17	160,537.31	180,771.99	104,438.00
Fees	5,261.31	5,921.51	7,993.28	4,260.54
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43,571.60	41,206.73	43,096.74	22,112.15
Transportation, Communication and Information	21,840.66	16,879.99	28,661.31	12,634.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	113,282.69	58,503.52	70,504.79	36,417.05
Construction, Equipment and Land	33,079.16	8,956.00	4,877.45	4,918.20
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	13,233.50	.....	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	537.33	975.37	434.00	433.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 394,813.67	$ 324,149.74	$ 358,181.81	$ 197,165.38
Applicable to—1945-1947	$ 6,253.92	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	388,559.75	$ 4,020.31	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	320,129.43	$ 8,573.28	.....
1951-1953	.....	.....	349,608.53	$ 4,030.05
1953-1954	.....	.....	.....	193,135.33
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 238,366.54	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33	$ 133,123.07
Receipts to State Farm Products Show Fund	284,029.00	340,655.20	347,217.55	166,262.63
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 522,395.54	$ 468,237.07	$ 491,304.88	$ 299,385.70
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33	$ 133,123.07	$ 102,220.32

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS EXCEPT THE SINKING FUNDS
NOTE: Statements of the Sinking Funds and the Public Debt will be found in the Budget

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES

	Balance June 1, 1953		June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954	June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954	Balance May 31, 1954	
	Cash	Investments Par Value	Receipts	Expenditures	Cash	Investments Par Value
Administration Fund	$ 1,244,125.35	.....	$ 14,962,216.42	$ 15,946,221.33	$ 260,120.44	.....
Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	4,364.33	$ 500,000.00	13,160.89	13,886.52	3,638.70	$ 500,000.00
Anthracite Strip Mining Fund	43,422.31	.....	55,524.45	64,640.43	34,306.33	.....
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Reclamation Fund	179,760.00	.....	90,515.18	85,447.20	184,827.98	.....
Conrad Weiser Memorial Trust Fund	15,807.53	9,000.00	500.45	623.84	4,684.14	20,000.00
Employment Fund for the Blind	39,377.26	.....	6,750.65	8,518.17	37,609.74	.....
Ephrata Cloisters Fund	6.24	.....	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	226,225.52	.....	1,628,589.99	1,692,631.12	162,184.39	.....
Federal Social Security Fund	688,491.21	.....	2,258,718.37	2,520,985.20	426,224.38	.....
Federal Unemployment Relief Fund	168,439.19	.....	.....	3,545.37	164,893.82	.....
Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,108,181.31	.....	1,243,527.14	1,331,657.62	1,020,050.83	.....
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	1,007,246.69	1,988,711.69	3,114,409.76	2,772,730.08	345,207.50	2,992,430.56
Flood Control Fund	291,178.87	.....	633,112.98	628,357.09	295,934.76	.....
Historical Preservation Fund	19,356.24	.....	20,502.29	18.00	39,840.53	.....
Hospital Construction Fund	187,676.38	.....	5,091,726.91	5,183,363.46	96,039.83	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	1,723,539.15	3,979,264.44	13,323,587.53	12,792,313.34	4,737,111.11	1,496,966.67
Liquor License Fund	2,011,166.67	.....	5,885,675.00	5,938,425.00	1,958,416.67	.....
Manufacturing Fund	689,685.79	.....	3,538,793.86	3,161,242.11	1,067,237.54	.....
Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	10,400.54	689,294.00	11,893.08	1,702.14	20,591.48	689,294.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission Trust Fund	489.59	33,000.00	742.50	.....	1,232.09	33,000.00
Public Buildings Construction Fund	4,504,734.54	.....	34,701.03	1,115,578.71	3,423,856.86	.....
Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	187,441.17	9,246,306.25	2,373,602.35	2,658,258.67	149,091.10	9,000,000.00
Purchasing Fund	256,626.32	.....	992,881.63	1,020,831.39	228,676.56	.....
School Employes' Retirement Fund	2,880,471.74	422,785,009.50	73,046,392.88	18,871,294.56	2,211,841.22	477,628,738.34
Sinking Fund (Road Bonds)	65,219.42	350,000.00	2,068,513.39	2,120,859.47	12,873.34	350,000.00
Social Security Contribution Fund	68,061.26	.....	2,630,062.85	2,694,504.89	3,619.22	.....
Special Administration Fund	934,751.02	.....	258,572.75	322,583.69	870,740.08	.....
State College Experimental Farm Fund	262.86	17,000.00	413.16	450.00	226.02	17,000.00
State Employes' Retirement Fund	511,223.83	118,646,675.42	23,804,478.77	7,486,508.50	614,197.85	134,861,671.67
State Insurance Fund	125,194.03	400,000.00	64,657.73	250,124.13	39,727.63	300,000.00
State Restaurant Fund	8,012.11	.....	117,318.84	120,800.42	4,530.53	.....
State School Fund	53,780.36	3,335,000.00	102,765.81	91,707.20	76,838.97	3,323,000.00
State Stores Fund	1,368,050.67	.....	253,496,315.72	253,332,433.95	1,531,932.44	.....
State Workmen's Insurance Fund	275,409.12	14,855,849.16	4,638,305.05	5,075,662.21	315,602.16	14,378,298.96
Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	7,218.96	1,348,974.00	26,433.08	6,419.99	27,232.05	1,348,974.00
Tarentum Toll Bridge Fund	103,703.22	.....	141,000.00	42,354.85	202,348.37	.....
Tax Note Sinking Fund	109,397.82	.....	75,701,262.81	75,765,647.82	45,012.81	.....
Toll Bridge Fund	3,523,829.92	.....	1,262,642.63	2,201,882.56	1,387,021.71	1,197,568.28
Toll Bridge Sinking Fund	.....	.....	766,000.00	766,000.00	.....	.....
Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund	1,497,126.65	.....	169,986,109.07	171,092,060.58	391,175.14	.....
Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund	247,304.31	.....	89,420,688.64	89,309,053.87	358,939.08	.....
United States Savings Bond Fund	129,940.25	.....	1,494,518.50	1,520,657.50	103,801.25	.....
Veterans Compensation Fund—World War I	206,421.75	.....	1,565.17	.....	207,986.92	.....
Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund—World War I	125,877.06	150,000.00	2,566,388.39	2,662,632.56	29,632.89	150,000.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	280,040.61	.....	2,091,439.10	2,109,319.26	262,160.45	.....
Withholding Tax Fund	540,035.93	.....	21,093,154.60	21,024,799.63	608,390.90	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Fund	10,438,322.20	.....	99,603.15	8,887,791.93	1,650,133.42	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	.....	.....	32,757,500.00	32,757,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCES—CUSTODIAL FUNDS	$ 38,107,397.30	$ 578,334,084.46	$ 812,917,234.55	$ 755,454,026.36	$ 25,617,747.47	$ 648,286,942.48

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Investments and Deposits	$ 25,616.66	$ 27,351.06	$ 26,994.95	$ 13,160.89
Premiums on Sale of Securities	2,695.31	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 28,311.97	$ 27,351.06	$ 26,994.95	$ 13,160.89
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College	$ 26,700.00	$ 29,750.00	$ 26,000.00	$ 9,500.00
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	558.36	.....	#76.36	4,386.52
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 27,258.36	$ 29,750.00	$ 25,923.64	$ 13,886.52
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,053.61	$ *2,398.94	$ 1,071.31	$ *725.63
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	504,638.35	505,691.96	503,293.02	504,364.33
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 5,691.96	$ 3,293.02	$ 4,364.33	$ 3,638.70
Investments	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 505,691.96	$ 503,293.02	$ 504,364.33	$ 503,638.70
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS	505,691.96	503,293.02	504,364.33	503,638.70
EXCESS OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS OVER GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 5,691.96	$ 3,293.02	$ 4,364.33	$ 3,638.70

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
# Indicates Deduction.

EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriation from General Fund	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....	.....
Receipts to Employment Fund for the Blind	$ 8,606.00	$ 6,894.00	$ 3,946.87	$ 6,750.65
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 8,606.00	$ 36,894.00	$ 3,946.87	$ 6,750.65
EXPENDITURES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 6,665.00	.....	$ 9,632.61	$ 8,518.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,665.00	.....	$ 9,632.61	$ 8,518.17
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,941.00	$ 36,894.00	$ *5,685.74	$ *1,767.52
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	6,228.00	8,169.00	45,063.00	39,377.26
BALANCE AT END	$ 8,169.00	$ 45,063.00	$ 39,377.26	$ 37,609.74

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	$ 2,426,602.50	$ 3,073,280.81	$ 3,185,712.19	$ 1,627,820.74
Transfer from General Fund	8,318.36	1,200.35	.....	.....
Transfer from Employment Fund for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	769.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,434,920.86	$ 3,074,481.16	$ 3,185,712.19	$ 1,628,589.99
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Departments of Labor and Industry and Welfare	$ 2,366,514.86	$ 2,752,043.27	$ 3,352,380.24	$ 1,692,631.12
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,366,514.86	$ 2,752,043.27	$ 3,352,380.24	$ 1,692,631.12
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 68,406.00	$ 322,437.89	$ *166,668.05	$ *64,041.13
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,049.68	70,455.68	392,893.57	226,225.52
BALANCE AT END	$ 70,455.68	$ 392,893.57	$ 226,225.52	$ 162,184.39

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts to Federal Social Security Fund	$ 4,805,837.63	$ 5,156,009.50	$ 5,146,105.60	$ 2,258,718.37
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 4,805,837.63	$ 5,156,009.50	$ 5,146,105.60	$ 2,258,718.37
EXPENDITURES—				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Salaries	$ 2,434,520.89	$ 2,785,749.04	$ 2,546,101.71	$ 1,238,877.59
Wages	77,021.33	40,929.87	52,607.26	10,683.92
Fees	1,230,748.01	945,901.67	1,011,875.49	559,600.21
Materials, Supplies and Printing	443,125.64	320,164.80	338,211.00	142,940.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	259,687.38	159,298.01	215,345.58	84,947.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	163,317.12	109,510.66	108,264.16	63,140.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	269,515.69	219,185.24	311,440.02	83,892.30
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,833.45	1,116.20	.....	12,925.00
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	.....	2,693.58	62,110.82
Advance Requisition	12,251.74	19,161.39	12,750.74	#63,440.61
Total	$ 4,893,021.25	$ 4,601,016.88	$ 4,599,289.54	$ 2,195,677.70
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Salaries	$ 243,497.19	$ 279,672.13	$ 432,673.94	$ 257,673.07
Wages	11,033.64	1,218.95	.....	.....
Fees	4,315.14	7,981.92	20,704.27	37,799.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	66.12	1,747.08	806.48	447.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,116.09	16,020.28	47,371.84	12,969.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	298.17	329.51	5,527.44	1,881.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	375.17	23.64	24,976.60	11,916.86
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	14,612:53	20,341.04	16,807.98	15,019.62
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	12,400.00	#12,400.00
Total	$ 288,314.05	$ 327,334.55	$ 561,268.55	$ 325,307.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,181,335.30	$ 4,928,351.43	$ 5,160,558.09	$ 2,520,985.20
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *375,497.67	$ 227,658.07	$ *14,452.49	$ *262,266.83
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	850,783.30	475,285.63	702,943.70	688,491.21
BALANCE AT END	$ 475,285.63	$ 702,943.70	$ 688,491.21	$ 426,224.38

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
\# Indicates Deduction.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	$ 1,565.98	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	$ 1,565.98	.....	.....
EXPENDITURES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 48,636.45	$ 4,079.43	$ 31,495.27	$ 3,545.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 48,636.45	$ 4,079.43	$ 31,495.27	$ 3,545.37
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *48,636.45	$ *2,513.45	$ *31,495.27	$ *3,545.37
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	251,084.36	202,447.91	199,934.46	168,439.19
BALANCE AT END	$ 202,447.91	$ 199,934.46	$ 168,439.19	$ 164,893.82

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	$ 2,936,178.29	$ 3,240,703.91	$ 2,822,505.51	$ 1,242,328.37
Transfer From General Fund	.....	.....	.....	1,198.77
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,936,178.29	$ 3,240,703.91	$ 2,822,505.51	$ 1,243,527.14
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Department of Public Instruction	$ 2,909,284.97	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 3,040,416.50	$ 1,331,657.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,909,284.97	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 3,040,416.50	$ 1,331,657.62
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 26,893.32	$ 115,182.46	$ *217,910.99	$ *88,130.48
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,184,016.52	1,210,909.84	1,326,092.30	1,108,181.31
BALANCE AT END	$ 1,210,909.84	$ 1,326,092.30	$ 1,108,181.31	$ 1,020,050.83

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums Tax	$ 4,006,573.06	$ 4,793,916.82	$ 5,721,406.51	$ 3,105,611.63
Reimbursement for Interest and Premiums Paid on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	.....	3,617.29
Miscellaneous	853.53	346.74	1,112.58	5,180.84
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 4,007,426.59	$ 4,794,263.56	$ 5,722,519.09	$ 3,114,409.76
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Return to Cities, Boroughs and Townships	$ 2,494,910.10	$ 6,503,263.70	$ 5,176,808.18	$ 2,769,027.01
Replacement Checks	47.10	72.69	233.23	85.78
Interest on Securities Purchased	.....	.....	.....	3,617.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 2,494,957.20	$ 6,503,336.39	$ 5,177,041.41	$ 2,772,730.08
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,512,469.39	$ *1,709,072.83	$ 545,477.68	$ 341,679.68
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,647,084.14	4,159,553.53	2,450,480.70	2,995,958.38
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 3,928,553.53	$ 455,410.70	$ 1,007,246.69	$ 345,207.50
Investments	231,000.00	1,995,070.00	1,988,711.69	2,992,430.56
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 4,159,553.53	$ 2,450,480.70	$ 2,995,958.38	$ 3,337,638.06

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriation from General Fund	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 495,000.00	$ 500,000.00
Receipts to Flood Control Fund	$ 425,074.22	314,759.18	58,129.39	133,112.98
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 425,074.22	$ 814,759.18	$ 553,129.39	$ 633,112.98
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 194,668.23	$ 243,986.35	$ 248,451.48	$ 167,595.53
Wages	28,725.97	29,062.23	40,838.11	22,368.77
Fees	17,187.16	7,321.37	4,289.46	9,954.07
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,554.22	5,717.15	2,124.61	1,789.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,555.77	23,085.66	16,886.20	8,023.91
Maintenance Services and Expenses	89,487.05	30,645.89	39,680.11	12,086.95
Construction, Equipment and Land	418,952.01	449,903.89	105,004.60	386,470.63
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	.....	.....	.....	20,067.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 770,130.41	$ 789,722.54	$ 457,274.57	$ 628,357.09
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *345,056.19	$ 25,036.64	$ 95,854.82	$ 4,755.89
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	515,343.60	170,287.41	195,324.05	291,178.87
BALANCE AT END	$ 170,287.41	$ 195,324.05	$ 291,178.87	$ 295,934.76

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Liquid Fuels Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	$ 18,618,775.66	$ 21,485,197.04	$ 23,625,043.12	$ 13,193,368.15
Fuels Use Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	67,768.92	111,811.55	196,355.63	130,219.38
Miscellaneous	.....	4,337.81	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 18,686,544.58	$ 21,601,346.40	$ 23,821,398.75	$ 13,323,587.53
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Counties	$ 18,547,595.11	$ 21,012,091.57	$ 23,559,736.05	$ 12,791,862.77
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	3,856.95	3,493.05	543.40	450.57
Miscellaneous	.....	4,337.81	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 18,551,452.06	$ 21,019,922.43	$ 23,560,279.45	$ 12,792,313.34
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 135,092.52	$ 581,423.97	$ 261,119.30	$ 531,274.19
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	4,725,167.80	4,860,260.32	5,441,684.29	5,702,803.59
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 4,860,260.32	$ 3,446,614.29	$ 1,723,539.15	$ 4,737,111.11
Investments	.....	1,995,070.00	3,979,264.44	1,496,966.67
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 4,860,260.32	$ 5,441,684.29	$ 5,702,803.59	$ 6,234,077.78

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 11,877.59	$ 13,800.29	$ 5,472.32	.....
Interest and Premiums on Securities	.....	.....	4,667.78	.....
Hotel Liquor License Fees	1,277,250.00	1,358,500.00	1,327,350.00	$ 640,850.00
Restaurant Liquor License Fees	9,006,100.00	9,234,735.00	9,325,790.00	4,666,150.00
Club Liquor License Fees	546,275.00	607,265.00	673,950.00	357,025.00
Hotel Beer License Fees	9,750.00	7,100.00	5,950.00	2,950.00
Restaurant Beer License Fees	477,350.00	461,300.00	443,058.34	211,700.00
Club Beer License Fees	16,125.00	15,325.00	14,775.00	6,825.00
Miscellaneous	150.00	200.00	100.00	175.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 11,344,877.59	$ 11,698,225.29	$ 11,801,113.44	$ 5,885,675.00
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Political Subdivisions	$ 11,501,122.90	$ 11,574,428.31	$ 11,832,073.44	$ 5,938,275.00
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	100.00	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,501,122.90	$ 11,574,428.31	$ 11,832,173.44	$ 5,938,425.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *156,245.31	$ 123,796.98	$ *31,060.00	$ *52,750.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,074,675.00	1,918,429.69	2,042,226.67	2,011,166.67
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 1,918,429.69	$ 1,044,723.89	$ 2,011,166.67	$ 1,958,416.67
Investments	.....	997,502.78	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 1,918,429.69	$ 2,042,226.67	$ 2,011,166.67	$ 1,958,416.67

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

MANUFACTURING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Manufactured Articles	$ 3,964,011.77	$ 4,779,791.11	$ 5,196,692.61	$ 3,298,581.78
Interest on Deposits and Securities	29,651.28	30,741.40	32,452.59	6,544.66
General Maintenance—Wages	426,553.29	451,387.15	501,112.53	225,494.06
Miscellaneous Revenue	92.93	85.09	27.20	8,173.36
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 4,420,309.27	$ 5,262,004.75	$ 5,730,284.93	$ 3,538,793.86
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,993,611.83	$ 4,659,047.41	$ 5,847,680.08	$ 3,145,859.61
State Employes' Retirement Board	17,042.00	17,260.00	23,774.00	15,382.50
Appropriation to General Fund	.....	1,150,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 4,010,653.83	$ 5,826,307.41	$ 6,871,454.08	$ 3,161,242.11
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 409,655.44	$ *564,302.66	$ *1,141,169.15	$ 377,551.75
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,985,502.16	2,395,157.60	1,830,854.94	689,685.79
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 1,778,157.60	$ 1,613,854.94	$ 689,685.79	$ 1,067,237.54
Investments	617,000.00	217,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 2,395,157.60	$ 1,830,854.94	$ 689,685.79	$ 1,067,237.54

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Old Cornwall Furnace Receipts	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 742.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 742.50
EXPENDITURES	$ 2,352.26	$ 4,203.88	$ 1,999.81	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *102.26	$ *1,953.88	$ 250.19	$ 742.50
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	35,295.54	35,193.28	33,239.40	33,489.59
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 5,193.28	$ 3,239.40	$ 489.59	$ 1,232.09
Investments	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 35,193.28	$ 33,239.40	$ 33,489.59	$ 34,232.09

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts from Bond Issue	$ 50,871,686.11	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,120,911.79	$ 958,283.16	$ 122,086.95	$ 34,701.03
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 51,992,597.90	$ 958,283.16	$ 122,086.95	$ 34,701.03
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 441,219.43	$ 255,779.84	$ 92,099.05	.....
Wages	61,661.47	56,916.91	129.28	.....
Fees	1,473,520.71	906,764.54	244,765.90	$ 55,996.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,941.13	59.12	216.90	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	70,246.15	35,657.42	10,878.99	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,501.04	75,476.76	886.80	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,641,508.81	32,858,195.61	4,590,249.40	1,058,762.36
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	4,187.00	17,533.00	24,881.00	820.00
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	699,957.21	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 9,397,742.95	$ 34,206,383.20	$ 4,964,107.32	$ 1,115,578.71
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 42,594,854.95	$ *33,248,100.04	$ *4,842,020.37	$ *1,080,877.68
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	42,594,854.95	9,346,754.91	4,504,734.54
BALANCE AT END	$ 42,594,854.95	$ 9,346,754.91	$ 4,504,734.54	$ 3,423,856.86

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 13,652,320.79	$ 23,321,283.08	$ 33,388,495.73	$ 27,311,281.76
Contributions of School Districts	10,464,496.51	12,895,565.67	26,151,403.83	14,918,154.30
Contributions of School Employes	14,331,668.01	21,053,305.52	31,418,538.01	17,758,005.97
Interest on Securities and Deposits	15,853,679.18	18,840,494.74	21,343,227.38	12,328,232.24
Returned Contributions of School Employes	231,063.61	941,832.82	1,114,900.70	726,653.26
Premiums on Sale of Securities	285,125.85	44,709.06	969,437.70	1,637.40
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,905.79	3,500.26	3,280.46	2,427.95
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 54,822,259.74	$ 77,100,691.15	$ 114,389,283.81	$ 73,046,392.88
EXPENDITURES—				
Administration				
Salaries, Wages, Fees, Materials, Supplies and Printing, Transportation, Communication and Information, Maintenance Services and Expenses, Equipment and Machinery	$ 16,384.31 Appropriation from General Fund 19,885.10	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	$ 36,269.41	.....	.....	.....
Retirement Annuities, Return of Contributions	$ 20,431,512.19	$ 27,535,161.36	$ 29,368,602.83	$ 17,885,025.32
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	783,645.49	1,083,734.80	#1,395,027.43	984,653.61
Replacement Checks	5,391.81	1,528.32	1,893.22	1,615.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 21,256,818.90	$ 28,620,424.48	$ 27,975,468.62	$ 18,871,294.56
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 33,565,440.84	$ 48,480,266.67	$ 86,413,815.19	$ 54,175,098.32
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 257,205,958.54	$ 290,771,399.38	$ 339,251,666.05	$ 425,665,481.24
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 1,234,294.38	$ 1,913,261.05	$ 2,880,471.74	$ 2,211,841.22
Investments	289,537,105.00	337,338,405.00	422,785,009.50	477,628,738.34
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 290,771,399.38	$ 339,251,666.05	$ 425,665,481.24	$ 479,840,579.56

# Indicates Deduction.

STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	$ 850.00	$ 850.00	$ 855.12	$ 413.16
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 850.00	$ 850.00	$ 855.12	$ 413.16
EXPENDITURES	$ 650.00	$ 855.00	$ 850.00	$ 450.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 200.00	$ *5.00	$ 5.12	$ *36.84
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	17,062.74	17,262.74	17,257.74	17,262.86
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 262.74	$ 257.74	$ 262.86	$ 226.02
Investments	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 17,262.74	$ 17,257.74	$ 17,262.86	$ 17,226.02

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 6,247,497.00	$ 9,877,060.68	$ 10,329,138.00	$ 7,871,412.48
Contributions of State Employes	12,620,060.32	18,530,538.72	18,708,183.34	10,999,775.88
Interest on Securities and Deposits	2,901,956.44	4,628,629.48	6,179,722.41	3,554,265.30
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,343.33	197.83	829.45	782.54
Casualty Premium Tax Contribution	243,490.97	175,346.09	1,791,527.35	541,211.49
Premiums on Sale of Securities	68,447.03	160,528.06	187,563.99	287.34
State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies	379,213.26	1,499,077.56	1,368,575.56	836,743.74
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 22,462,008.35	$ 34,871,378.42	$ 38,565,540.10	$ 23,804,478.77
EXPENDITURES—				
Retirement Annuities Return of Contributions	$ 6,424,463.50	$ 8,484,703.98	$ 11,655,275.30	$ 7,354,793.45
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	150,673.70	376,313.36	#389,433.95	130,769.66
Expense of Administering Real Estate	753.12	665.31	333.85	144.36
Replacement Checks	.....	261.41	653.99	801.03
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,575,890.32	$ 8,861,944.06	$ 11,266,829.19	$ 7,486,508.50
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 15,886,118.03	$ 26,009,434.36	$ 27,298,710.91	$ 16,317,970.27
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	49,963,635.95	65,849,753.98	91,859,188.34	119,157,899.25
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 936,153.98	$ 340,588.34	$ 511,223.83	$ 614,197.85
Investments	64,913,600.00	91,518,600.00	118,646,675.42	134,861,671.67
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 65,849,753.98	$ 91,859,188.34	$ 119,157,899.25	$ 135,475,869.52

\# Indicates Deduction.

STATE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	$ 9,587.68	$ 17,250.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 7,500.00
Interest on Securities—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	3,465.00	7,252.30	64,712.55	42,889.55
Interest on Deposits	6,165.52	489.05	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	24,145.00	43,655.40	1,451.74	579.78
Premium on Sale of Securities	.....	.....	.....	#4,500.00
Dividends on Policies	284.00	284.00	284.00	142.00
Recovered Damages	21,247.38	33,417.14	46,875.10	18,046.40
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 64,894.58	$ 102,347.89	$ 133,323.39	$ 64,657.73
EXPENDITURES—				
Fire Losses and Claims	$ 213,328.41	$ 128,175.37	$ 116,204.44	$ 250,124.13
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	3,233.15	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 213,328.41	$ 131,408.52	$ 116,204.44	$ 250,124.13
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *148,433.83	$ *29,060.63	$ 17,118.95	$ *185,466.40
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	685,569.54	537,135.71	508,075.08	525,194.03
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 137,135.71	$ 108,075.08	$ 125,194.03	$ 39,727.63
Investment	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	300,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 537,135.71	$ 508,075.08	$ 525,194.03	$ 339,727.63

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
\# Indicates Deduction.

STATE RESTAURANT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts to State Restaurant Fund	$ 223,754.65	$ 233,845.98	$ 239,959.06	$ 117,318.84
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 223,754.65	$ 233,845.98	$ 239,959.06	$ 117,318.84
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 60,544.88	$ 67,756.45	$ 82,847.46	$ 36,099.78
Wages	10,648.09	15,847.95	10,489.05	8,780.86
Maintenance Services and Expenses	306.42	330.56	375.91	244.13
Advance Requisitions	187.86	442.00	174.09	352.44
Stores	135,503.34	145,632.22	158,010.38	75,323.21
Repayment of Loan from General Fund	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 222,190.59	$ 230,009.18	$ 251,896.89	$ 120,800.42
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,564.06	$ 3,836.80	$ * 11,937.83	$ * 3,481.58
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	14,549.08	16,113.14	19,949.94	8,012.11
BALANCE AT END	$ 16,113.14	$ 19,949.94	$ 8,012.11	$ 4,530.53

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Escheats	$ 156,936.02	$ 14,404.81	$ 89,094.89	$ 6,826.57
Interest on Investments and Deposits	154,076.22	172,024.95	157,672.83	86,782.50
Sale of Land	2,316.82	7,358.70	58,579.04	9,096.74
Premium on Sale of Securities	5,381.09	3,480.00	2,580.00	.....
Miscellaneous	72.00	46.00	9,839.21	60.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 318,782.15	$ 197,314.46	$ 317,765.97	$ 102,765.81
EXPENDITURES—				
Aid to School Districts	$ 94,932.80	$ 172,401.89	$ 59,412.72	$ 19,509.75
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	6,962.31	16,737.11	#32,600.41	.....
Refund of Escheats	.....	.....	.....	72,197.45
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 101,895.11	$ 189,139.00	$ 26,812.31	$ 91,707.20
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 216,887.04	$ 8,175.46	$ 290,953.66	$ 11,058.61
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,872,764.20	3,089,651.24	3,097,826.70	3,388,780.36
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 198,151.24	$ 139,826.70	$ 53,780.36	$ 76,838.97
Investments	2,891,500.00	2,958,000.00	3,335,000.00	3,323,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 3,089,651.24	$ 3,097,826.70	$ 3,388,780.36	$ 3,399,838.97

#Indicates Deductions.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Premiums Collected	$ 9,119,805.20	$ 8,201,683.98	$ 7,666,990.83	$ 4,163,029.26
Miscellaneous Revenue	20,645.74	24,994.26	97,187.43	3,465.71
Interest on Deposits	18,248.57	27,422.17	38,800.35	.....
Premiums on Sale of Securities	31,751.95	3,552.50	31,787.50	53,221.00
Income from Real Estate	3,828.67	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Real Estate	201,283.94	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	714,389.43	795,505.66	774,426.71	418,589.08
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 10,109,953.50	$ 9,053,158.57	$ 8,609,192.82	$ 4,638,305.05
EXPENDITURES—				
General Expenses	$ 2,738,367.08	$ 2,738,762.16	$ 3,394,203.73	$ 1,931,056.36
Losses Paid, Reinsurance Premiums and Amounts Returned to Policy Holders	4,666,776.06	5,844,592.91	6,241,301.90	3,086,775.92
Net Premiums on Securities Purchased	52,996.16	.....	.....	.....
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	6,535.83	.....	6,670.10	#12,273.43
State Employes' Retirement Board	63,225.00	59,211.00	95,342.00	69,932.50
Replacement Checks	.....	4,707.36	1,176.52	170.86
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,527,900.13	$ 8,647,273.43	$ 9,738,694.25	$ 5,075,662.21
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 2,582,053.37	$ 405,885.14	$ *1,129,501.43	$ *437,357.16
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	13,269,071.20	15,854,874.57	16,260,759.71	15,131,258.28
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 1,697,130.35	$ 2,655,753.66	$ 275,409.12	$ 315,602.16
Investments	A 14,157,744.22	13,605,006.05	14,855,849.16	14,378,298.96
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 15,854,874.57	$ 16,260,759.71	$ 15,131,258.28	$ 14,693,901.12

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
# Indicates Deduction.
A Investments increased $3,750.00 by addition of Mortgages.

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Sales of Liquor	$ 414,066,468.36	$ 423,146,067.36	$ 453,859,999.56	$ 236,096,735.25
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,662,139.48	5,337,618.61	4,965,494.99	2,399,580.47
Advanced from General Fund	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 434,728,607.84	$ 438,483,685.97	$ 473,825,494.55	$ 253,496,315.72
EXPENDITURES—				
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD				
Salaries	$ 18,813,900.13	$ 21,368,751.78	$ 26,252,495.12	$ 14,892,906.13
Wages	98,325.53	14,388.12	4,230.42	1,122.26
Fees	18,512.89	11,722.32	12,302.45	6,556.36
Materials, Supplies and Printing	679,643.92	737,999.62	847,877.12	372,065.58
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,717,855.12	4,177,330.73	4,457,792.76	2,250,170.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,813,606.99	6,476,854.14	7,231,054.33	3,559,524.58
Construction, Equipment and Land	881,980.22	803,928.80	829,814.95	183,426.82
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	19,429.97	#48,762.13	#15,537.08	24,446.00
Advance Requisitions	#39,500.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	#360,274.36
Stores (Purchase of Liquor)	274,105,525.04	271,531,022.01	292,739,703.13	167,691,978.47
Total	$ 304,109,279.81	$ 305,093,235.39	$ 332,374,733.20	$ 188,621,922.81
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Refunding Distiller's Licenses	$ 1,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00	.....
Replacement Checks	576.49	692.91	95.39	.....
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 737,623.00	$ 723,310.00	$ 1,030,156.00	$ 777,865.00
PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 77,000,000.00	$ 80,000,000.00	$ 87,600,000.00	$ 44,000,000.00
10% LIQUOR TAX TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 37,763,984.86	$ 36,733,666.27	$ 42,843,318.70	$ 19,932,646.14
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND— REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES	$ 15,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 15,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 434,612,464.16	$ 432,555,904.57	$ 478,850,803.29	$ 253,332,433.95
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 116,143.68	$ 5,927,781.40	$ *5,025,308.74	$ 163,881.77
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	349,434.33	465,578.01	6,393,359.41	1,368,050.67
BALANCE AT END	$ 465,578.01	$ 6,393,359.41	$ 1,368,050.67	$ 1,531,932.44

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts
\# Indicates Deduction.

STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDITURES	$ 1,733.87	$ 14,444.40	.....	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *1,733.87	$ *14,444.40	.....	.....
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	16,178.27	14,444.40	.....	.....
BALANCE AT END	$ 14,444.40	.....	.....	.....

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

TOLL BRIDGE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)	.....	$ 8,500,000.00	.....	.....
Premium on Bonds	.....	3,485.00	.....	.....
Accrued Interest on Bonds	.....	2,597.22	.....	.....
Interest on Other Securities	.....	6,732.42	.....	3,063.67
Interest on Deposits	.....	14,034.68	$ 46,207.94	27,660.44
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	.....	276,498.61	.....
Toll Receipts—Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	1,044,152.22	832,000.00	286,000.00
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	452,847.78	.....	.....
Toll Receipts—Clarks Ferry Bridge	.....	210,137.59	369,184.57	198,000.00
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Clarks Ferry Bridge	.....	6,862.41	.....	.....
Toll Receipts—Charleroi-Monessen Bridge	.....	171,000.00	312,000.00	178,000.00
Toll Receipts—Eighth Street Bridge—Allentown	.....	46,000.00	73,791.39	37,000.00
Toll Receipts—Minsi Trail Bridge—Bethlehem	.....	74,000.00	145,000.00	58,000.00
Toll Receipts—New Street Bridge—Bethlehem	.....	60,000.00	69,000.00	81,000.00
Toll Receipts—Sunbury Bridge	.....	231,000.00	325,000.00	176,000.00
Toll Receipts—Walnut Street Bridge	.....	.....	386,000.00	51,000.00
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Walnut Street Bridge, Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	32,918.52
Toll Receipts—Elwood-Koppell Bridge	.....	39,000.00	93,000.00	58,000.00
Toll Receipts—Point Marion Bridge	.....	81,000.00	172,000.00	76,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	$ 10,942,849.32	$ 3,099,682.51	$ 1,262,642.63
EXPENDITURES—				
Wages, Fees, and Other Expenses	.....	$ 298,847.05	$ 444,961.52	$ 240,183.56
Purchase of Bridges	.....	7,333,648.34	.....	1,194,864.00
Interest and Sinking Fund	.....	985,575.00	1,454,000.00	766,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	.....	.....	1,670.00	835.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 8,618,070.39	$ 1,900,631.52	$ 2,201,882.56
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 2,324,778.93	$ 1,199,050.99	$ *939,239.93
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	2,324,778.93	3,523,829.92
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	.....	$ 2,324,778.93	$ 3,523,829.92	$ 1,387,021.71
Investments	.....	.....	.....	1,197,568.28
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	.....	$ 2,324,778.93	$ 3,523,829.92	$ 2,584,589.99

VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND (WORLD WAR I)

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 3,250.45	$ 3,279.98	$ 4,477.78	$ 1,565.17
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,250.45	$ 3,319.98	$ 4,517.78	$ 1,565.17
EXPENDITURES—				
Compensation to Veterans	$ 27,160.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 400.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 27,160.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 400.00	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *23,909.55	$ 2,319.98	$ 4,117.78	$ 1,565.17
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	223,893.54	199,983.99	202,303.97	206,421.75
BALANCE AT END	$ 199,983.99	$ 202,303.97	$ 206,421.75	$ 207,986.92

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriated from General Fund	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$ 600,000.00
Transferred from Federal Rehabilitation Fund	1,989,250.74	2,359,236.23	2,908,329.77	1,491,439.10
Miscellaneous Revenue	18,229.03	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,107,479.77	$ 3,859,236.23	$ 4,558,329.77	$ 2,091,439.10
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 852,825.53	$ 738,327.25	$ 950,379.56	$ 544,676.83
Wages	31,570.00	46,245.00	68,541.25	26,000.50
Fees	6,812.80	21,640.28	104,840.91	64,159.16
Materials, Supplies and Printing	13,089.51	7,844.02	11,472.06	2,906.24
Transportation, Communication and Information	113,305.34	112,038.13	152,304.15	78,185.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	102,097.17	110,215.78	111,338.96	47,685.13
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,650.91	2,348.60	15,313.48	843.68
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,719,592.31	2,685,170.37	3,038,739.86	1,344,862.27
Transfer to General Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)	324,875.72	165,610.12	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,169,819.29	$ 3,889,439.55	$ 4,452,930.23	$ 2,109,319.26
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *62,339.52	$ *30,203.32	$ 105,399.54	$ *17,880.16
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	267,183.91	204,844.39	174,641.07	280,040.61
BALANCE AT END	$ 204,844.39	$ 174,641.07	$ 280,040.61	$ 262,160.45

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Biennium 1951-1953	Year 1953-1954
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)	.....	$ 440,000,000.00	.....	.....
Premium on Bonds	.....	1,070,000.00	.....	.....
Premiums and Interest on Other Securities	.....	1,832,809.94	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits	.....	63,779.38	399,963.98	$ 99,603.15
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	$ 442,966,589.32	$ 399,963.98	$ 99,603.15
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	$ 700,000.00	$ 324,836.96	$ 29,895.93
Compensation Paid to Veterans	.....	409,310,132.50	15,809,234.00	357,896.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	470,946.81	.....	.....
Expenses—Issuing Compensation Bonds	.....	313,080.83	.....	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund	.....	.....	6,000,000.00	8,500,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 410,794,160.14	22,134,070.96	$ 8,887,791.93
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 32,172,429.18	$ *21,734,106.98	$ *8,788,188.78
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	32,172,429.18	10,438,322.20
BALANCE AT END	.....	$ 32,172,429.18	$ 10,438,322.20	$ 1,650,133.42

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE

MAY 31, 1954

(For balance of this statement, see following page)

Obligations of	Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	Fire Insurance Tax Fund	Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Historical Commission Trust Fund	Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	School Employes' Retirement Fund	Sinking Fund
ited States	$ 500,000.00	$ 17,000.00	$ 2,992,430.56	$ 1,496,966.67	$ 689,294.00		$ 9,000,000.00	$ 330,639,838.34	$ 350,000.00
b-Divisions of Pennsylvania									
								$ 2,839,000.00	
Counties						$ 33,000.00		12,333,000.00	
Cities		$ 3,000.00						3,667,700.00	
Boroughs								1,353,900.00	
Townships								15,728,300.00	
School Districts								8,000,000.00	
Pennsylvania Turnpike								41,245,000.00	
State Public School Building Authority								8,000,000.00	
Delaware River Port Authority								1,715,000.00	
General State Authority									
Sub-Total						$ 33,000.00		$ 94,881,900.00	
b-Divisions of Other States		$ 3,000.00						$ 12,492,000.00	
nnsylvania Real Estate Liens									
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals									
Mortage Loans to Individuals—Regular									
Mortgage Loans to Individuals									
Federal Housing Administration									
Pennsylvania State College—Mortgage									
Sub-Total								$ 39,615,000.00	
orporate Bonds									
ndustrial Stock									
ederal Savings and Loan Associations									
GRAND TOTAL	$ 500,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 2,992,430.56	$ 1,496,966.67	$ 689,294.00	$ 33,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 477,628,738.34	$ 350,000.00

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE (Concluded)
MAY 31, 1954

Obligations of	State College Experimental Farm Fund	State Employes' Retirement Fund	State Insurance Fund	State School Fund	State Workmen's Insurance Fund	State Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Toll Bridge Fund	World War I Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	Total All Funds
United States	$ 17,000.00	$ 84,756,571.67	$ 300,000.00	$ 2,385,000.00	$ 9,550,150.00	$ 1,348,974.00	$ 1,197,568.28	$ 150,000.00	$ 445,390,793.52
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania									
Counties					$ 22,000.00				$ 2,861,000.00
Cities		$ 2,311,000.00		$ 650,000.00	1,044,000.00				16,374,000.00
Boroughs		296,000.00			68,900.00				4,032,600.00
Townships		133,000.00			50,000.00				1,536,900.00
School Districts		975,000.00			681,500.00				17,384,800.00
Pennsylvania Turnpike		7,000,000.00		288,000.00	1,500,000.00				16,788,000.00
State Public School Building Authority		14,610,000.00							55,855,000.00
Delaware River Port Authority		250,000.00							8,250,000.00
General State Authority		1,000,000.00			250,000.00				2,965,000.00
Sub-Total		$ 26,575,000.00		$ 938,000.00	$ 3,616,400.00				$ 126,047,300.00
Sub-Divisions of Other States		$ 500,000.00			$ 706,500.00				$ 13,698,500.00
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens									
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals		$ 100.00							$ 100.00
Mortage Loans to Individuals—Regular					65,135.00				65,135.00
Mortgage Loans to Individuals Federal Housing Administration					386,713.96				386,713.96
Pennsylvania State College—Mortgage		15,300,000.00							15,300,000.00
Sub-Total		$ 15,300,100.00			$ 451,848.96				$ 15,751,948.96
Corporate Bonds		$ 7,730,000.00							$ 47,345,000.00
Industrial Stock					$ 3,400.00				$ 3,400.00
Federal Savings and Loan Associations					$ 50,000.00				$ 50,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 17,000.00	$ 134,861,671.67	$ 300,000.00	$ 3,323,000.00	$ 14,378,298.96	$ 1,348,974.00	$ 1,197,568.28	$ 150,000.00	$ 648,286,942.48

IN RE:
JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

RECORD OF HEARING
October 25, 1955, at 1:30 p.m.

VOLUME I

WITNESSES:
J. ALEX ZEHNER
CHESTER HARRIS
MORRIS BERMAN
MRS. JUDITH BLANQUE
MRS. PAT McCORMACK
ROSS HOLSOPPLE
CHESTER L. STERLING

IN RE:

Hearing held before
the
JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA, PENNSYLVANIA, on Tuesday, October 25, 1955 at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

APPEARANCES:
Senator W. J. Lane, Chairman
Senator Robert Fleming, Co-Chairman
Senator William Scott
Senator John Haluska
Senator Frank Kopriver, Jr.

Representative Edwin Tompkins
Representative Michael Flynn
Representative J. Dean Polen
Representative John J. Vaughan
Representative C. O. Williams
Representative Raymond Wilt
Deputy Attorney P. K. Jones, Esquire.

SENATOR LANE: (Comment before hearing.) This hearing is being conducted regarding the conditions at the Pennsylvania State Training School at Morganza. We want it specifically understood that this hearing is going to be conducted with decorum and dignity. We ask the cooperation of all of you that are here, you are welcome, but we will not tolerate any interference of any of the witnesses who are in this room. We will now commence. The first witness we will call is Mr. J. Alex Zehner, of 1620 Bigelow Boulevard, Bigelow Apartments, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MR. J. ALEX ZEHNER, sworn.

BY SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. Zehner, what is your occupation?

A I am the Assistant Managing Editor of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.

Q Will you tell the Committee what brought about your interest in the operations of the Pennsylvania State Training School at Morganza, in your own words?

A Mr. Lane, during my limetime of newspaper work, I have had a deep interest, particularly in institutions of this sort; particularly the institutions that have children as inmates. This dates back twenty-five or more years. In the past we have conducted a number of investigations where we thought conditions were not as they should be in institutions and I have developed almost a routine, to my way of thinking, of determining when things are not right in institutions and doing a check on them. Our method is to nail down facts that we suspect in institutions not being operated as they should and then going to the proper route that is in control of the institution and lay what we have discovered before them and try to encourage them to follow through on whatever investigating work we have done. That has been very successful in a number of cases and when a new faction took over the new program at Morganza, we went there originally and assigned a very competent reporter, Pat McCormack, supposedly, to tell the story of the new Morganza under the new faction which has come into control at the institution. Mrs. McCormack is one of those dedicated persons who goes a little deeper than the facts on the surface and she detected what she thought was something very wrong in the type of admininstration being developed at Morganza. She devoted a great deal of time to probing the places; everyone she could talk to including the heads of the institution, the members of the Board who would and did talk to her, particularly the Chairman of the Board and eventually we came to the conclusion that at Morganza and possibly accounting for the great increase in run-aways and general disturbances in the institution, that perhaps the theory that may not have been entirely proved as a practical working operation was being used at Morganza. So we began the series of stories of trying to explain what was being done in questioning certain practices. Immediately, of course, there was a terrific reaction from the people in charge of Morganza and certain members of the Board of Trustees in an effort to head us off and to discredit everything we wrote and every move we made; actually and apparently in an effort to get into, to do our jobs, which of course we didn't take seriously and amusing. They had reached such measures as delegations of the Board coming into the Sun Telegraph accompanied by people from the institution itself insisting that we were doing a great diservice and that we were responsible for all the conditions at Morganza. One delegation that visited us included the Chairman of the Board, who is now Superintendent Miles, who at that time was the assistant, I believe, and at that time he vowed that he had no interest in becoming superintendent of Morganza; he was merely there, a man devoted to the job of child rehabilitation. He wasn't interested in the mechanics of the operations of the institution. His career was concerned with the rehabilitation of children. He was convinced he was a man that was able to do that. We insisted at that time that he put something on paper, to show just what he intended to do at Morganza. The following day we published in full a by-line story by Mr. Miles of his Morganza program. This particular job of literature convinced us more than ever that there was not a real program at Morganza at all, but rather some sort of a cover-up effort was being made to take care of the present deficiencies. I might explain that the attendants at Morganza who could, would or were not afraid to talk to us told us about what was being installed there, and was known to be as the "permissive theory." It was based on a theory that had been tried in some other juvenile institutions. The proper approach of the juvenile delinquent was a minimum of control and absolutely no corporal punishment under any cir-

cumstances; no incarceration as punishment, an entirely different approach. This statement, which he wrote under his own by-line, Mr. Miles didn't go quite that far. He kept it very general. He did emphasize the fact that it was useless for the general public to try to understand the program of this sort and that it was far above them. It was something very technical. Of course, at that stage of the game, it was logical for us to try to find out for ourselves who Mr. Miles was and what he had accomplished in previous institutions in which he was associated. I sent Mrs. Pat McCormack to the institution in New York that had been held up to us as sort of an ideal place; that this was the way to operate such an institution and we found that it had just gone through a period of turmoil.

Q Would you give us the name of the institution that you sent Pat McCormack?

A I believe it was Children's Village. I'll have to refresh my memory on that. I wasn't particularly concerned with that particular institution. I believe it was Children's Village.

BY SENATOR SCOTT:

Q I wonder if you would give us dates as we go along as we can have this pretty much in chronological order?

A Yes, I'll try to do that. I prefer, unless you object, to working without notes. It will slow me up and use more of your time.

BY REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Do you know the name of the town where the Children's Village was?

A Dobb's Ferry.

Q Dobb's Ferry, New York?

A That's right. We found that it had gone through quite an upheaval and it found that it had a great deal of trouble with this so called "permissive theory" and that there was no record of accomplishment there that we could get our hands on, so all of us wanting to work with factual information, and one of us obtaining or getting it and going to sources. I went to Donald Steinfirst, who is now Chairman of the Board of Morganza. This would be early in the summer of 1954. I said, "I would like to see the recommendations that were provided when you hired Superintendent Miles. When you saw such recommendation, did you go farther than the technical people involved?" "Did you go to the heads of the Boards where he was employed?" He insisted that they had, and finally agreed to let me have some of the letters on which Mr. Miles was hired for this job, the letters that convinced, at least those most active members of the Board of Trustees that he was well qualified for the job and the man for Morganza. Over Miles' protest, Steinfirst came to my office with Miles and with copies of some of these letters, over Miles' protest, gave them to me. I am not a personnel man, though I have hired many people in my life. I am not qualified at high personnel level so I took those letters and studying them myself, and took them to one of the most qualified personnel men in Pittsburgh and asked him what he would have done if he were a member of this Board and were given to write a set of letters such as these letters of recommendation for Mr. Miles. He said that they were full of red flags, practically all of them; showed no impressive accomplishment at all; they showed definite warnings as red flags; to check on this man carefully. He said I was to get busy on the long distance telephone because when these things were put in letters by responsible people that it was practically an invitation; to call me up if they were really interested. Of course, it was my conclusion too. At the same time I provided a copy of those letters to the committee and also a copy of this by-line story by Mr. Miles. We still saw no evidence that the evidence that we had produced in our very careful investigation of the conditions at Morganza had any affect or was there any investigation being made; in fact, there were the unmistakable signs that the only reaction was to cover up a lot of the facts in the case; so we redoubled our efforts and a very competent, slugging, investigating police reporter by the name of Chester Harris was assigned to the case with Pat McCormack, who had laid the ground work and the two of them spent not only all of the time for which I paid them as their superior, but many, many hours of their own time to run down information in this case. Do you want me to talk on this, Mr. Lane, or do you prefer to ask me questions?

Q No, go right ahead. I want to get the background of your interests here. You're doing a splendid job.

A What they turned up was very significant but a newspaper, after all, doesn't have a power of subpoenaing. We are dedicated to being the chief liaison between an ordinary citizen and his government agencies but in that capacity we are very often hampered in getting facts, records and documents we need. So far as we were concerned there was unmistakable evidence of inefficiency, neglect of duty, brutality and a general state of immoraiity and a lack of any morale at Morganza such as we knew existed in other similar institutions. We knew we were playing in a sort of a losing battle in the handling of them in that particular front so with a great deal of pressure on my part, I convinced Mrs. McCormack and Chester Harris that we should adopt a safe course of careful watching and waiting. We did exactly that. I understand that when the new group of trustees took over—by the way, if I had been appointing a group of dedicated people, I could not have done a better job, in my estimation, of making those appointments, than was done in these new people on the Board. But it soon became apparent that they were dominated by someone with very selfish purposes, at least; so we adopted this course of watchful waiting during the summer of 1954. That was during a period that this so-called "permissive theory" was given a real workout and escapes at Morganza persisted and general turmoil was evident to everyone that the institution was not operating properly. This reached a climax, our continual observation indicated late in the fall and then we were told that the Jail had been torn down, the place of incarceration. In the meantime announcement had been made that a juvenile delinquent who got in trouble and supposedly needed imprisonment and corporal punishmetnt of that sort was really a sick child and should be treated in the hospital and not in a dungeon. But it was apparently a direct about face in the fall of 1954 and we began to hear, not the occasional story of brutality, of beating or shoving around, or one that is well-founded or one that is possibly a result from the aggravation of some overworked employee by a real tough juvenile delinquent, but rather there seemed to be a pattern developing in corporal punishment and gen-

eral tough and all-around policy and then we were told by people at Morganza associated with them who cared to talk with us, that a new method of imprisonment had been adopted down there and it was actually a case of punishment cells. I use that term this way. In most institutions of this sort, when the final measure of discipline is complete isolation in a cell, but with the normal comforts of life. In other words, we call it solitary, I suppose. But in any well-operated institution I have ever been in, and I have been in most of them in the State, every effort was made to give the person incarcerated total bodily comfort and the punishment was the punishment of total isolation from his fellowman, the punishment of monotony in a calm atmosphere where he had plenty of time to wrestle with his conscience and very often decided to mend his ways. Through accident or design, and I am convinced that it is design of the punishment cells at Morganza were designed for an entirely different reason. They were designed strictly as punishment cells, ones in which a person could be made miserable as far as his bodily needs are concerned and they be treated like an animal and that this was being done and we were convinced for one reason. Under the so-called "permissive theory," discipline had largely disappeared in Morganza so this was the real crack-down and was being done by taking the worse of the gang, and they have plenty of those, we know some of them, giving them this tough treatment, plus tossing them in a cell and giving them such a miserable existence that they not only possibly would mend their own ways, but go back with such tales of horror that the ordinary inmate of the institution would have no desire of trying out this treatment and would probably fall in line.

Q May I interrupt you for a moment, Mr. Zehner? Would you say then to this Committee that the person or persons who advocated this type of treatment had a sadistic temperament?

A Well, it takes a person with sadistic temperament to either advocate this or administer it. The person is a sadist before he even considers such treatment in mind.

Q After you found this out what did you people do?

BY SENATOR TOMPKINS: I wonder if I might interrupt? Would you describe to the members of the committee what this mistreatment consisted of. We kind of like to get some details on this?

A Yes, to nail it down, and to nail it down to any point of controversy, we decided on a very definite course of action; one, was to see what was going on here; two, to actually spot a couple of people in Morganza who would report to us, people we considered good investigators, to run down what was there. The first step was the logical one in the fall of 1954 because the city's punishment cells had been placed in operation. We observed until early in February of 1955 and then we laid out a campaign which was just as timed and precisely as a military operation. Reporter Harris and McCormack were spotted at a road side rendevous down near Morganza one afternoon with a photographer. I drove to the office of P. L. Prattis, a member of the Board of Trustees at Morganza and a man who had been acting as co-spokesman. We got very few statements out of the institution. I walked into Mr. Prattis' office and said I wanted him to agree to go directly to Morganza with me without making a single telephone call or talking with anyone before we went there. I said I wanted to be able to say when this was all over that from the time I went to his office neither of us communicated with anyone by telephone; there was no tipoff that we were coming and doing a tour of inspection. Well, Mr. Prattis thought the idea was ridiculous but after a great deal of persuasion, it almost approached the point of kidnapping, we drove down, met our associates, and drove directly to the hospital of the institution.

Q When you say associates, do you mean Mr. Harris and Mrs. Pat McCormack?

A Yes, and Photographer Morris Berman.

Q Okay, go ahead.

A We jumped out of our machine, ran into the hospital, using Mr. Prattis as our search warrant, such as it was, and insisted that he insist all the doors be unlocked and the entrance to the cellar where the worse of the cells were. The matron and attendants in charge tried to block us so we couldn't go down. They didn't want to let us in until they saw Mr. Miles but Mr. Prattis overruled them. We went to the cellar and the doors were unlocked and we found this indescribable condition and filth and discomfort. I wonder if I may have some pictures that I have provided that will help me?

Q I have the pictures here.

A These cells in the cellar are masonry cubicles and have absolutely no furniture inside and they have a protective light in the ceiling. The first cell we went into, although this was February, two-thirds of the small window pane was knocked out and the wind was blowing in. In it was a ragged, little Negro girl. She had one blanket, no shoes, she had some sort of stocking which she wore for sometime; a rough sort of dress that resembled a night gown and her teeth were chattering; she was shivering so that she could hardly talk to us. On the floor was indescribable filth, human excrement and also her lunch in a paper plate and a paper cup. Before we had completed checking this cell, Mr. Miles arrived on the run. He had been notified. The entrance to this cell is a laminated wood door that originally had had a sizable glass window or habiture on it. That had been removed and in its place had been bolted and welded, that is, the nuts had been welded onto the bolts so that the youngsters apparently couldn't tinker with them and take them off. They had been welded and bolted and one small peep-hole had been cut into this so that the attendant or person could peep in on the youngster, and the youngster could peep out and call the attendant. It was just that.

Q I wonder if we might have the pictures as you introduce them marked as Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., to members of the Committee? Pass them around to the members of the Committee. Let us have the Secretary mark these exhibits as they are put in and then we can pass them around to the members.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY JONES: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion?

SENATOR LANE: Yes, of course.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY JONES: Are these all the pictures that were taken on the raid?

SENATOR LANE: No. there was more than one visit.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY JONES: Do you have the pictures separated as to the visits?

A No, they overlap, but I'll eventually get around to it.

SENATOR LANE:

Q I think he should introduce the pictures as he comes to the bad points of the story. We'll take the second picture.

A Now, we're still in the original cell. This picture shows the windows broken out; the February breezes were really blowing through it.

Q Will you identify the lady in the picture?

A Yes, for the purpose of identification this picture was taken approximately ten days after our first raid and the lady is Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, a member of the Board of Trustees at Morganza.

Q Could I interrupt you. Do you have any more pictures of your first raid?

A Yes.

Q Let's put them in when you get to them.

A All right. I was going to introduce that one later. In the cells we found, I believe it was six colored girls, all colored girls. Some of these cells were on the second floor but most of them were down on the first.

Q Were there a single girl in each room?

A Yes, a single girl in each room. The cell was double locked; pad locked.

Q May I interrupt you? Would you give the exact date?

A The date on this is February 25, I think, but I'm not certain. The first story was published on Sunday, February 27, and our first raid was on Thursday, so it would be February 24, 1955. All these cells were pretty much alike; double pad locked. We questioned each inmate. We questioned the first one before Mr. Miles arrived, in the presence of Mr. Prattis. A prison guard, who is no longer with the institution by the name of Pat Malarkey came as Mr. Miles assistant. After Miles arrived we continued to question each inmate separately. They had no chance to get together and provide the same story.

Q How many inmates were in there at the time. There were one in each cell, but how many all together?

A Six or seven.

Q Are those the ones you were questioning?

A Yes, we questioned them separately and in the presence of Trustee Prattis in every case, and several cases Malarkey and Superintendent were also present and an attendant. In each instance youngsters told us about the same story with one exception. They told us the same story but that they were in for various offenses; the problem of living alone was probably the reason for being trouble makers. They were rebellious. They were more or less prisoners and they had been in there for various lengths of time. They had been in there so long, some of them, that they just couldn't give us a very good estimate of time. One youngster thought she was in a month. They said they were fed once a day on the floor. They said that normally they were taken to the toilet once a day; that if nature called oftener than that, they had to use the floor and they had been using it. In almost every case the floors were filthy and dirty. Most of the cells that didn't have the windows broken had windows that were puffed open in such a way that the inmate had no control of ventilation and winter breezes blew in from all except one of them. It was a cell that had no outside window of any kind.

Q On February 24, what was the condition of the weather? Cold? Was it extremely cold?

A It was possibly a moderate day in February. It was a cold day.

Q Was there any snow on the ground?

A I don't recall. I have somewhere in my records where the United States Weather Bureau had a record of the temperatures that day and we can very easily provide them.

Q Would you identify those that were in the picture that you are going to submit? Is that it?

A Yes. This one cell that didn't have an outside window was dark and had this peep-hole and the air in it was actually pressing. It was about the most uncomfortable place I can ever imagine, not because of the cold but the direct opposite, there was no ventilation. Some of these pictures are more or less duplications but some are of significance. I submit here a picture of a cell door.

Q Would you identify who is on that picture?

A Yes, this particular picture has the inmate in the cell. The gentleman to the left standing is Mr. Prattis, a member of the Board. In the middle is Chester Harris doing the actual questioning. This picture has a particular significance because it does have a toilet. I could see it was covered with several layers of newspapers. I questioned this youngster and asked her why she had this. Was she using this as a seat? She raised the one corner of it. It was very apparent that she was trying to keep down some of the stench or odor that was in the cell. She said the toilet hadn't been flushed for three or four days, she couldn't remember. She had a toilet in her cell but it was useless to her.

Q Did it have an outside toilet control?

A That's right. It is apparently the standard prison toilet that can be flushed from the outside. Whenever we talked to the people associated with the institution as to why they did not have toilets in all these cells they gave us the startling answer that the youngsters stuck them up and flooded the cells, etc. Of course, we had visited many institutions that had licked that problem very easily by having these toilets with the outside control that had no water in it and the prisoner could not flood them because there isn't any water in them. They're flushed from the outside and the waters turned off. This particular cell was one of the coldest because the windows were propped open. It was on the windy side of the hospital, at least that day it was, and this little youngster had spent part of her time tearing up newspaper in attempt to clog the three-quarter inch of the crack between the door because that was the exit of the draft. She hadn't been very successful with the paper. The pieces of paper had blown away clear into an area in front of the cell.

SENATOR LANE: We'll mark that Exhibit No. 2.

A This picture is typical of the peep hole arrangement, the copper plate had been bolted and welded in to take the place of the window in the cell and the locking arrangement, the double bolt and chains.

Q May I interrupt you? Was it taken on February 24?

A Yes.

Q That is Exhibit No. 3.

A This is a picture of Superintendent Miles unlocking one of the cells on orders of Trustee Prattis.

Q On February 24?

A Yes, on February 24. This is Miles and Prattis conferring about the situation. This is Miles with his assistant

and body guard, the man who is no longer there, Pat Malarkey. This is one of the cells that was really solitary. It didn't even have a peep hole. This one is Pat McCormack interviewing the girl before we unlocked the cell and I believe this is the cell that didn't have an outside window. This is one of the woman attendants at Morganza, I do not have her name, talking to one of the inmates. This one is another shot of that previous cell and shows the paper blown through under the door. This is one of the better dressed girls. She actually had a coat and shoes although she had nothing much below the waist line. Possibly that was because she was actually in the cell with the windows knocked out. These windows had been out for weeks and weeks. They had apparently been knocked out by previous inmates. But whatever the previous inmate did in knocking out windows was just used as punishment.

Q Were these windows beyond the reach of the inmates? Were they high above their reach?

A They varied in themselves. The smaller ones that were knocked out were in a cell that was half underground and half above the ground; in other words, they were cellar windows of a type and the inmate could reach them all right. In fact, we have pictures of them looking out.

Q Those were the cells located in the basement?

A Yes, and immediately along side of the steps leading to the hospital so anybody going to the hospital could not help, from November to February at least, but see the youngsters who were peeping out of the cells. We took our first pictures from the outside looking in to these cells. So it is hard to believe that it is possible for anybody responsible in the institution not knowing of this situation. Nevertheless, Mr. Prattis said it was a complete surprise to him and I believe it was. He had no idea that conditions like this existed and, well, you have to pass that hospital in driving into the main part of the institution. It is right on the main road when you drive in.

Q May I ask you another question? What was Miles' reaction to the conditions that you found? Did he make any statements?

A Yes, he gave the story that these girls were absolutely incorrigible, that they had this toilet arrangement because they had stuffed up the toilets and floooded up the place. Incidentally, when I said bare furniture, I mean even bare beds. One of the little youngsters when she explained it to us, when we asked her what she did at night, she said she curled up like a little dog in the corner and tried to keep warm. She slept on a hard, bare, concrete floor with an old, thin ragged blanket; the kind that was ordinarily used to cover a radiator, and it served every purpose except that.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Did Mr. Miles say anything of these that was reported on their daily report slips or their monthly reports or anything like that?

A Oh, no. He never mentioned it.

Q When did he last make a personal inspection of these cells himself? Did he say?

A Well, we didn't ask him. We were convinced that Mr. Miles was not interested in providing us with facts and so we really didn't question him. This picture again shows the door without a peep-hole and serves to show the size of the original peep-hole.

Q Did you question the attendants at all, Mr. Zehner?

A Not at that time. We tried not to. There was every indication that the attendants that talked to us got into trouble.

Q Did any attendant say at any time, then or thereafter, that they had reported any condition at the main office?

A I never really discussed it with the attendants, although Mr. Harris and Mrs. McCormack did. I did very little questioning of the attendants. I went on this one particular raid. This picture (indicating) gives a very complete and accurate picture of the cell. This was taken by Photographer Berman inside. There's the inmate in the basement looking out the broken window. That gives you a good idea of the broken window. This so-called raid occurred on Thursday. We didn't—we hadn't made any advance plans what to do with this investigation after we got it. We talked about it and finally decided to use it on Sunday and to see and hope that it would really stir up things in the case.

SENATOR LANE: We will now have a ten-minute recess.

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired we will now proceed. We will refrain from asking the witness questions until after he has completed his direct-examination, after which time each member will have five minutes to interrogate. Proceed, Mr. Zehner.

A Our decision on what to do with this material we had gathered was to begin a series of stories in our Sunday paper. After all, we were investigating for the benefit of our readers and citizens of the communities and our only communications was through our paper. We started a series of stories using the pictures you saw and various other pictures. At first, it was our impression that the moment this condition was bared, the members of the Board of Trustees of Morganza who had been hesitant and a little bit unbelieving about some of the conditions at Morganza would jump in and clear it up but much to our astonishment, it was a whole week and we checked every day through Mr. Prattis before the last of these children were given beds; taken off the floor. We used just about what I have told you in possibly a little greater detail, reported it to our readers each day as to whether they were still sleeping on the floor, and to refresh my memory our paper on February 27th, they were still on the floor; on the 28th, there were five still on the floor; and it took a number of days before those conditions were cleared up. As fas as we knew, the entire Board of Trustees did not go down to inspect this situation. But we were tipped that Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, the person who acted as Secretary of the Board, was going down and so we went down. This is a picture of Mrs. Mary Jane Myers inspecting one of the cells; another picture of her interviewing one of the girls we had interviewed. Pat McCormack and Chester Harris went down that day. I didn't. By that time the youngsters were given clean clothing, cleaner clothing, more socks, shoes, and more blankets, and still eating off the floors. And this is a picture taken on that second visit.

Q What was the date of that second visit?

A February 26th. Oh, I neglected to, in proper chronology, something that Pat McCormack discovered. One of the youngsters had a pile of lurid covered magazines. Pat and I inspected the reading material which was provided these youngsters in these cells and it was the most lurid type, the type most District Attorneys insist be not sold and prosecute people for selling them to youngsters—"Advice to Brides" and things of that sort. I can't remember the exact titles. Mrs. McCormack probably has the exact title of those in her records. Those were in the cell, and this one particular youngster was reading it when we conducted our raid. These were some of the pictures taken later and showed one youngster happy with her bed which had been denied her up until that time. Here is another (indicating). This is dated February 26th. That about covers it as far as the pictures. Because we wanted to be constructive and not because—just here's a condition; it's too bad; something ought to be done about it—we wanted to at least give our readers a suggestion what could be done about it and also we wanted to do it because the people in charge at Morganza insisted nothing could be done about it and this was the way to handle juvenile delinquents, ones that were tough and had spirit to rebel. So, in exactly in the same manner as we operated in Morganza, we conducted some more so-called raids. The first was the State institution at Huntingdon, which deals or has inmates for mentally retarded or insane or nearly insane criminals, particularly, younger ones, although the age ranged from some very young to some very higher ones. We arrived on the gates of Huntingdon and Commander John D. Pennington seemed a bit surprised . . .

Q You are citing the conditions at Huntingdon to compare with the operations at Morganza. Is that the purpose?

A Yes, that's the purpose and to cite and compare and show how most of these problems at Morganza in our view could have been corrected.

Q I see. Go ahead.

A This Commander, or Superintendent John D. Pennington, he personally went with us. If he wasn't with us, he had a man with a key to accompany us and we asked to see every cell that was used for segregation of unruly prisoners. He took us through the whole institution. First, we went through these cells where trouble patients were being held; trouble prisoners were being held. We were actually locked in the cell with one committed of murder, and we spent a complete day at that institution, and to our satisfaction found that measures used there and possibly used at most institutions made it possible to confine the toughest, hardest adult person without any necessity for the cruelties used at Morganza, and I pointed out, for instance, that at Huntingdon they provided a very comfortable pad. They don't use a bed in the cells for the very tough guys; it was a pad made, I believe, of old blankets covered with sailcloth, a heavy canvas cover, and that canvas cover is riveted in place over this padding material. They have been using this for a number of years at Huntingdon and they tell me they found even a violent insane prisoner or even one filled with cunning devilishness who has been able to damage or destroy one, and they have a place to sleep. The cells are kept at a very normal temperature. The one cell that they use for the tough guys, the ones that are almost beyond control by human beings, is all masonry it has a bed, has this pad, temperature is kept comfortable. It has this very well known and widely used toilet that is flushed from the outside and the Superintendent and all the guards we talked to, and we talked to scores of them, and they said they never had any trouble of this sort with them, and their punishment for any person who gets out of line at Huntingdon is simply isolation in this type of cell. We were told in our original raid at Morganza by Mr. Prattis that it is almost impossible to control or handle the sex problem at Morganza. This involves lesbianism and other types of perversion. They take care of this at Huntingdon in a very simple way and simply isolate the people that are guilty of it; but give them the proper physical comforts. Wanting to have something that was a little bit more comparable perhaps,—oh, first, Huntingdon is known as a total security institution, that is, high-walls and guards and guns but they have a terrific honor system. Couple hundred inmates spend all their time outside the walls, driving trucks to the farms, driving all around town doing jobs, entirely without guards, and the work done there is provided for the inmates as a reward rather than a punishment as farmwork seems to be at Morganza and Huntingdon's records are so good as compared with Morganza, that they did not have a single runaway with these honor people who worked outside the walls for a whole year, and Commander Pennington had a banquet for the week's celebration for the prisoners who worked outside the walls as guests of honor, and all normal duties were suspended for a week between the management and the prisoners, while they celebrated. While there, we attended a very unique institution. I don't know where it is used in any other place except Huntingdon, but it seems to work at Huntingdon. They have a daily court. It meets every day except Sunday. It is a revolving board with personnel on it, changed from day to day, and every grade of employee in the institution from the lowest guard to the ordinary attendant and superintendent sits on this Board. It handles all details of discipline. Not even the superintendent himself would be allowed to give the prisoners duties, punishment duties of any kind, extra duty or errands or jobs of any sort unless that offense for the punishment being administered was handled by this Board. It sounds cumbersome but I was very much impressed with the speed with which it operated. The cases they had, and they had a number of them that day, and a couple of them were rather serious, the manner and appearance in which they seemed to operate and the way the prisoners cooperated in the operation of the Court; and I understand they had no tip we were coming. This was the usual daily haul of prisoners and most of the offenses were little minor breaches.

Q May I interrupt just a moment, Sir. You're citing your experiences there as mostly a recommendation of this Committee to think over in regards to the operations at Morganza?

A Yes, the way they seemed to operate.

Q All right, proceed.

A Another raid we conducted was on an institution called Girl Haven which handles youngsters of the Morganza age. It's a quasi public institution near Holildaysburg and we were interested in it because one of the tough little girls that couldn't be handled at Morganza was

sent to this institution by one of the judges of the counties of Pennsylvania and she became a model inmate and we understand still has a good record. I don't know her name. Their method of operation was something, I suppose, headed in the direction of the so-called permissive theory because there was little evidence of discipline. Their approach is that when a youngster is sent there, to tell her that there was no battle between the authorities and the girl. That every effort was going to be made to help her and provide for her needs. The one condition was that if she ran away from the place, she could never get back and the other girls soon impressed upon her how nice it was in the place and they have practically no runaways and the girls at the institution, many of them who were there for serious juvenile delinquencies, lived there almost like a place of a general finishing school, attended high school in the town with the other students, and one or two at this particular time had gone on to college from there and a number of them were honor students and this just seemed to work. But we ran stories on Huntingdon and Girl Haven, but so far as we were able to find, none of these things were considered that was necessary or should have been at Morganza. The condition at Morganza, as far as we are able to determine, were just about the same as they were. Unless you have further questions—

SENATOR LANE: Are you finished with your direct-testimony?

A Yes, unless you have further questions, except I want to make sure we enter as an exhibit, those letters of recommendation of Miles, and I would like to present these several stories that had to do with raids on Morganza.

Q If you are ready for questioning, we'll start over at this end with Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Zehner, there are a few things you spoke about. Because of my lack of knowledge, being from the Eastern section of Pennsylvania. I would like to clear up in my own mind first of all, you talked about a new board. Can you tell me when that was appointed and when it began to function?

A Yes. I better refer to my records on that. My records show and this is taken from the records in Harrisburg by Thomas Snyder, Sun Telegraph representative in Harrisburg, it says that Mrs. Mary Denman was appointed February 16, 1954; Edward McClain was appointed September 7, 1954; Jack George was appointed December 22, 1954; F. D. Stouffer was appointed December 22, 1954. Now, the other appointments and this is the beginning of the so-called new administration, some of them date back further than that; Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, P. L. Prattis and Donald S. Steinfirst.

SENATOR LANE: Pardon me, Mr. Zehner. We will have a one-minute recess at this point.

(Hearing reconvened)

WITNESS:

A Donald S. Steinfirst was appointed and confirmed by the Senate on December 18, 1951; L. R. Guyler appointed on October 2, 1952; confirmed April 14, 1953, and while we are on this, if you don't mind my tossing another one in here, if there is any question as to whether there was an admitted new deal, I have here the full statement of the text released by Mr. Prattis on August 2, 1954, that explains in their own words what the situation was. Do you care to have me read it or introduce it into evidence?

SENATOR LANE: You can enter that in evidence.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q When was he appointed? Mr. Miles?

A I would have to consult the records on that.

Q His position is Superintendent of the Institution?

A He came there, I believe, early in 1955; no, early in 1954.

Q In what capacity?

A As assistant and my understanding, or at least I was told by Miles and Steinfirst, that he was brought there as a technician. He was meant that the previous superintendent, Chester L. Sterling, was in need of a technical assistant and met Miles at some convention of social workers or youth leaders or something of the sort, and that was the original contact and then he came there as assistant to Sterling and that was his first capacity at the place.

SENATOR SCOTT: Senator Lane, I know my five minutes are up. What I was trying—what I was driving at and what I would like to have him explain, maybe the witness could do it in answering one of the other question . . .

SENATOR FLEMING: I will give you my five minutes, Senator Scott.

SENATOR LANE: Go ahead, Senator, you have five more minutes.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q You talked about a soft theory or permissive theory that was instituted at Morganza and then you went on to say that that theory was changed and they got into a hard or sadistic sadistic type of treatment?

A Yes.

Q And then you said evidently that theory was sometimes changed. Did I follow you correctly?

A That's correct.

Q When did this permissive theory go in? What I'm trying to do is line that up with the superintendent situation, so that I can get that clear in my own mind?

A Well, with the advent of this new group, shall we say, control or admitted control of the Board of Trustees—I don't think they had control until early 1954.

Q And what went into effect at that time, the soft policy or the . . .

A The soft policy. During the summer the jail or place or incarceration were torn down and we were told that the bad boy or bad girl was a sick boy or girl and he was put in the hospital, and of course, he was put in the hospital following that; during the summer, and I'm convinced that an honest effort was made to try that theory and that people were trying to have confidence in it and particularly the Board of Trustees, confident that it would work, and I don't question their integrity or confidence in it.

Q Then evidently something happened, or a new decision was made and the soft policy done away with?

A Yes, they had a terrific runaways problem and it kept increasing and it was very evident that it wasn't working.

Q That the soft policy was not working right?

A That's right.

Q And that the inmates were taking advantage of it. Is that correct, Sir?

A Yes.

Q And then in desperation, they went to the opposite extreme to take care of that situation and got into the hard or sadistic type of policy?

A That is what our investigation or observation revealed.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Scott, your time is up.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska.

Q What inspired you and your paper to go to the pain of uncovering this investigation and the various problems? What inspired your group to do this?

A I don't want to go into a lecture on journalism. That is the very foundation of newspaper business. We consider ourselves, and we know we are, the liaison and the chief contact between citizens of the community and institutions of all sorts.

Q Were there any personal reasons whatsoever?

A There could hardly be because the only person I knew in the whole setup personally was, probably, Mr. Prattis and I knew him because he had been a newspaper editor and is a very good friend of mine.

Q Would you say the Old Board was better qualified to conduct the business than the so-called New Board?

A I don't know. We haven't done a careful investigation of Morganza during the time of the so-called Old Board was in operation or in the early days when it was sort of a split-control or a twilight period while changes were being made there. And our present investigation really dates from the time Pat McCormack went down to see how the new superintendent then, which was Chester Sterling, was getting along in this new operation. They said something about this being the New Morganza, and we went down there expecting to write a story about the New Morganza, and what we did write was what we were telling you about.

Q In other words, you were performing a public service. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q There are no personal dislikes toward Mr. Miles by you, are there?

A No, as far as personal contacts are concerned, we have always been friendly; nothing of a personal nature or anything.

Q Would you say then, or are you qualified to say, in your own opinion, that Mr. Miles is qualified to hold down that important job?

A Oh, no. I contend he is absolutely unqualified.

Q One more question. What is your version of the future of these kids that leave the institution some day and go out into society. Will they be fitted for society under the present training?

A I don't believe they are because many of them will not be. Let's put it that way because the human being has terrific ability to regenerate himself and no matter what conditions he is up against, from experiences, some will come up and some go down. Along that line, I might tell you of the cases I know personally when they get a tough kid that needs rehabilitation, he goes through that place so fast that it almost makes the youngster dizzy, and I'll refer to a case now in Representative Wilt's district, a young fellow, a problem child. He is a pretty good example of what happens when he gets a real young criminal there. This youngster had been a problem in school and eventually wound up in juvenile court and sent to Morganza, and he just left that place so fast that was indication that they had very little contact with him, although Mr. Steinfirst said he was convinced that they had inspired him. He had escaped from Morganza a number of times and after he had escaped so many times they sent him to White Hill and he got out of there in a remarkably short time, considering the number of crimes he was involved in, and he certainly wasn't inspired or rehabilitated. His next escapade was shooting a policeman and he is now in the Western Penitentiary; so when they get a tough one like that at Morganza, they get them in and when he escapes, he's out and the heck with him.

Q With your research and all the investigation work that has been done, would you recommend that you can solve part of the trouble by confining the school to one sex?

A I think that would be fundamental. I always have. There's two problems there—the boys and girls, and when you put the two together, you have at least three.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, your time is up and before we have the next member of the Committee interrogate you, I wonder if you will submit to the Committee your statement of Mr. Prattis'. Just submit it. You won't have to read it into the record.

A This is the statement covering some of the general questions and additional material and establishes the fact there was a new regime and identifying themselves as such, and was covered and was provided to the newspaper by Mr. Prattis on August 2, 1954, on the occasion of the resignation of Chester L. Sterling.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee to interrogate will be Representative Williams.

Interrogation by Representative Williams.

Q Mr. Zehner, at the time the New Board installed the "permissive theory," was Mr. Sterling superintendent?

A Yes, technically he was the superintendent.

Q Do you think that had any bearing on his resignation, the new policy being established?

A Oh, it did. He was—our observation would indicate that even while he was superintendent and had the title of superintendent, he had been stripped of his real power and the true operating had of the institution was Mr. Miles.

Q At that time Mr. Miles was an assistant?

A Yes.

Q And they promoted him to superintendent because he would accept the recommendations of the Board?

A Yes, and when Mr. Miles was in our office and was accompanied by a member of the Board and complained about what we were writing about the institution, he said then he had no ambitions to be superintendent of the institution.

Q And that proved to be a failure and they had gone back to the old system. Is that right?

A Well, I don't think they ever had that system of punishment cells they had incarceration, of course, but this usual punishment cell, the type of punishment cells which has been used historicaly by the sadists of criminologists since Biblical times; they never used or had that at

Morganza. They never used those methods at Morganza. They used a few of the real tough ones, for an example, and they didn't have any effect on them at all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member will be Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan.

Q You said in your first raid on February 24, 1955—you said you found lewd and lurid pictures of certain magazines. Could you get the names of these magazines and take pictures of them?

A I could possibly get them. I believe Pat McCormack probably has notes and could give the names of the magazines. That was just a secondary feature. We should have picked them up, of course.

Q One more question. You mentioned a case out in Mr. Wilt's district. Were you in a position to say whether that was the first time he was in Juvenile Court or the first time he was at Morganza? Was this his first offense?

A No, I don't think so. I think he possibly had many warnings and was probably quite a problem to the Juvenile Court before he was sent there. He was probably well on his way. He had previously stolen a number of automobiles and was in many kinds of trouble, and had even stolen his father's automobile.

SENATOR LANE: I'll pass. Possibly some of the other members will ask my questions. If not, I'll take my five minutes. Representative Tompkins?

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins.

Q Mr. Zehner, the institution at Huntingdon is exclusive for males, is it not?

A Yes.

Q And the institution at Girl Haven is exclusively for girls? Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Do I understand that the girls at Girl Haven attend the public school and that they do not have an educational system on the grounds itself?

A That is correct, They are part of the regular high school group. They participate in all sorts of activities and carry that integration even to this extent, that the girls are given spending allowances so that they can take part in activities which require money, and even have dates I understand, although there is a certain amount of subtle and careful observation, and some have bicycles and ride their bicycles all over the place when we were up there. They become a real part of the community. It is a community program, and very well integrated.

Q There are no mental defectives at Girl Haven, just delinquents?

A I'm not sure.

Q Could you tell us, if you know, these girls that were denied beds and bed coverings and things of that kind was it because they didn't have a supply or was it because they refused to supply these girls?

A I cannot conceive of them not having supplies. It looked like they were deliberately providing them with this one old, dirty, ragged half-worn blanket as part of the punishment. Another part of that story is that Mr. Miles said someone was going to be discharged, I believe, for not providing a blanket for one of the girls; one didn't have a blanket at all, and I understand that he did discharge a subordinate for that, but it wasn't the question of—it was the policy of one dirty little ragged blanket and no bed and sleeping on the hard concrete floor.

Q One more question, Mr. Zehner. In the course of the investigation out there, you found that they have a considerable problem with sex. Is that right?

A I don't know as much about that as the other witnesses. My experience was largely confined in detail with one grade, except Mr. Prattis told me when we were out there and took me out to what is known as Sunny Side Cottage, where, to all intents and purposes, it was a happy little group, about twenty-five or thirty girls, but he said, "We do have a sex problem here," and they had to change matrons because this sweet old matron who was a favorite with the girls and who was able to conduct the house generally okay, couldn't control the sex problems of the girls.

Q Mr. Zehner, do you know whether or not one of the members of the Board of Trustees suggested that a course in sex education be instituted at the school?

A Not directly. I believe either Mr. Harris or Mrs. McCormack can supply that.

A No. I understand some of them spend a great deal of time there, particularly Mr. Steinfirst, and I think Mr. Prattis has spent considerable time there. I don't know about the others.

Q Mr. Zehner, from our visit today at Morganza, we find most of these children to be approximately from the age of fourteen to sixteen years. Would that be about correct, the ones we investigated?

A That's correct but I understand it they take children that are assigned there up to the age of nineteen and will keep them, I believe, until they're twenty-one if they are already in the institution.

Q Have you, to your own knowledge, do they have or have they ever had at any time any educational program that a child of that age, to my opinion, should have? Do they conduct an educational program for these children? Have you even seen one, or do you know of one?

A I have spent comparatively little time at Morganza but have had a number of letters and talked to a great many of the parents of the children in Monganza who are mystified and discouraged because there are children in some instances who are sent to Morganza as truancy and they are not given any real education at all. It is just a farce.

Q Then, you would say that it is almost impossible for these children who are placed in Morganza for correctional purposes, when they are returned from the time they have served, it is almost impossible when they leave Morganza to come back as better citizens than when they entered because they haven't received any education of any kind. I mean, it seemed to be abusive or whatever it may be, but as far as any education they have hardly been instructed enough?

A That's what I have been told by the—chiefly by the parents of the youngsters, the ones that are really concerned over it.

SENATOR LANE: Your time it up, and the next member to interrogate will be Representative Polen.

Interrogation by Representative Polen

Q Mr. Zehner, you mentioned in your remarks the new

faction taking over. Were you referring to a faction of the Board of Trustees?

A That's right.

Q Mr. Zehner, you mentioned in your remarks a new faction taking over. Were you referring to a faction of the Board of Trustees?

A That's right.

Q Could you identify the new faction from the old faction?

A Yes. May I have that exhibit that I put in the record, please. This is the best way to provide this because it is in their own statement. This is that statement of August 2, 1954; statement made in behalf of the Board by P. L. Prattis. "The present members of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School were appointed because it was recognized by the Governor and other interested citizens that there were problems at the school to be solved." . . . "Four new members were appointed to the Board in 1951.

Q Just give me those members, please?

A Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, Mr. Steinfirst, Mr. Prattis and Doctor Harold Woods. "Pressure for the appointment of these Trustees came from the Pennsylvania Citizens Association and was directed by such outstanding citizens . . ."

Q Pardon me, Mr. Zehner, who was the old faction?

A There were so many changes that it would take—people died.

Q That was the new faction?

A Yes, the new faction.

Q You also mentioned inefficiency, neglect of duties, brutality and lack of morale. Are those general or specific charges?

A Those are general charges that most of them can be made specific by the detailed testimony that Mr. Harris and Mrs. McCormack will testify to.

Q Specific charges can't be made or verified?

A That's right.

Q Mr. Zehner, in connection with your knowledge of this institution, where would you place the responsibility for the conditions that now exist,—with the Board of Trustees, the Superintendent, or with the personnel, or a combination?

A I think a combination of the Board and the Superintendent. I think it is very definite.

Q Then you think the personnel is adequately trained?

A Oh, no, I don't think the personnel is, but . . .

SENATOR LANE: Your time is up, Representative Polen. The next member of the Committee is Representative Flynn.

Interrogation by Representative Flynn

Q Mr. Zehner, do I understand you correctly to say that one of your reporters, Pat McCormack, was investigating the background of Mr. Miles after his appointment?

A Yes.

Q Prior to his appointment, where was he residing at the time?

A He was at Children's Village before he came here. Now, exactly where he lived physically, in the institution, I do not know.

Q That's the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, New York?

A That's right.

Q Was he employed at Children's Village prior to the time of his appointment as assistant superintendent at Morganza?

A That's right.

Q And he resigned voluntarily from Children's Village?

A Apparently, yes. There seems to be some confusion as to whether he quit or a number of persons were eliminated in the shake-up up there.

Q Could you tell me how long a period of time Mr. Miles was at this Children's Village?

A I would have to look up his record.

Q So far as you know, Morganza is a school for rehabilitating these young men and women. Would you say, in your opinion, that there is a program for rehabilitating at Morganza?

A No, I wouldn't say that they have anything except a skeleton of a program, and I have read Mr. Miles statement of this program and it is so vague—well, frankly, you don't understand it and incidentally, I would like to suggest that this statement be put in the record and made a part of the record.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: That is all I have.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate Mr. Zehner will be Senator Kopriver.

SENATOR KOPRIVER: I pass.

SENATOR LANE: I would like to ask you one question, Mr. Zehner.

Q Mr. Zehner, isn't it a fact that when a child is committed to Morganza, the absolute minimum which they must serve before being released is one and one-half years?

A Yes, it amounts to approximately that because of the system of credits or merits the youngster has to earn so many hundreds or thousands of merits before he gets out, and I understand that is a mathematical impossibility to get out before a year and a half. I have no knowledge how often exceptions are made to that rule.

Q And that minimum is applicable only to those who are in there for truancy, or for those who are in there for robbery or—

A I have been told that.

SENATOR LANE: That is all, Mr. Zehner. Thank you very much for your testimony.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Mr. Zehner, may I say I think that you and your paper have done a good service to the Commonwealth.

Mr. ZEHNER: Thank you. I appreciate that. It has not been all pleasant, I assure you.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you, Mr. Zehner. That will be all.

CHESTER HARRIS, sworn.

BY SENATOR LANE:

Q What is your name?

A Chester Harris.

Q And where do you reside, Mr. Harris?

A 31 Oregon Avenue, Crafton, Pa.

Q Mr. Harris, for the purpose of identification, what is your occupation?

A I am a reporter for the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.

Q And have you been in direct contact with the Pennsylvania State Training School at Morganza?

A To the extent that I helped with the investigation.

Q You have helped in the investigation?

A Yes.

Q With Mr. Zehner or under his instruction?

A That's right.

Q I would like you to tell us in your own words as briefly and concisely as possible what you have personal knowledge to with regard to the operations at Morganza?

A Well, possibly I should start with the so-called raid we made on the school on February 24, 1955. I think Mr. Zehner has pretty well covered the details there. I think it was at that point that we really grew interested, as far as this investigation we were making, was concerned. Up until that time, we had been puzzled by many things down there but I don't think we were actually alarmed by conditions until we broke in that day and discovered that the harsh treatment to which these kids were being subjected. I might tell you a little bit how Pat McCormack and I got our information. We made contact with several officers of the school, usually at their homes. We did not try to talk to them at the school because we did not want to subject them to reprisal. We met them along country roads at night or talked to them on the telephone; met them in restaurants; night-clubs and almost anywhere we thought we would not be seen talking to them. I might add also that after this raid we made on the institution, in which we uncovered these punishment cells, that we planted an investigator of our own at the school, a young lady by the name of Mrs. Judy Blanque, by the simple expedient of driving her within two miles of the school and having her go the rest of the way by herseelf and applying for a job; and thereafter, Mrs. Blanque came to my house two and three night a week and dictated notes on what she saw or heard or did at the institution. Those notes constituted an almost day by day account of what went on at the institution during the period she was employed there. That period would extend from roughly May, 1955 until the Labor Day week-end when Mr. Miles discovered that she was employed by us and she fled, never to return. I would say that was chiefly the way we made our investigation. As to what we found, you will have to understand we were getting our information from employees and from Mrs. Blanque and never once saw any of the brutality we learned about. At least we would get it by talking to witnesses.

We learned this, and I think it is important for the Committee to understand. There were two phases in the operation of this Board of Trustees down there. There was the phase where the old Board gradually replaced by this so-called new faction, and then there is the phase in which the Board operated under the domination of this new faction. I would like to clear up one point on that. This new faction as Pat McCormack and I understand, and Mr. Zehner too, is comprised of Mr. Steinfirst, Mr. Prattis, Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, Mr. Dennam and Mr. Guylor. The other, Mr. Wood whom Mr. Zehner mentioned, as far as we know, had very little to do with this new faction and in fact soon left the Board after we became interested in the school and soon after that died.

The other members, the ones that Mr. Zehner named, Mr. George and Mr. Stouffer, are relatively new to the Board. Insofar as we know, they had very little connection with the place. The five whom we considered chiefly responsible for the way this place is now being administered is Steinfirst, Prattis, Guylor, Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Dennam. Mrs. Dennam was the last of those five to be appointed to the Board. The Steinfirst faction did not have a majority but the minute Mrs. Dennam was on the Board the Steinfirst faction had a majority and from that day on the Steinfirst faction has been directing the operations at Morganza. Soon after Mrs. Dennam took her place on the Board, the effort was begun to oust Chester Sterling as Superintendent and replace him with someone who saw or nearly saw eye to eye with the Steinfirst faction on the Board. I think it was only two months later, about the first of May, 1954, that Mr. Miles was put on the payroll. And, of course, they had been interviewing him for the job before that. I think it was the same month that Mr. Miles was put on the payroll as assistant superintendent that Chester Sterling wrote his resignation and submitted it to the man who was then chairman of the Board, a man named Durrell Pollock, who is little more than a figure-head from what we could gather and soon after left the Board. For some reason we could never understand why Sterling and Pollock kept their resignations a secret for about four months.

It wasn't until August, 1954 that the resignations took effect. In the meantime, the Steinfirst faction on the Board, which was a majority, had stripped Sterling of all of his authority and Sterling had found conditions at the school intolerable, impossible, and Sterling told us several times that he was dissatisfied and that he couldn't see how any man could administer the school under the conditions which had been imposed upon him. When Sterling's resignation took effect, Mr. Miles, of course, was named acting superintendent, and finally superintendent of the school. In the meantime, Mr. Miles had been directing the school and had been installing his theories as practiced there.

I think it is important for the Board to know also and to understand that there were certain phase in Mr. Miles' policy at Morganza. When he first went there, Miles and the Steinfirst faction made quite a show of speaking but loud for this leniency or permissive theory although they never used that word. Then things got out of hand and the kids soon sensed that discipline had been relaxed and something new had been tried and they could get away with things they had never gotten away with before and it wasn't long before the kids were out of hand. Then Miles went to the opposite extereme; from extreme leniency, he went to extreme brutality in his punishment, and it was then in the fall of 1954 that Miles installed the punishment cells at Morganza. When we blew the punishment cells out of water with our raid and our subsequent publication, Mr. Miles went to a new system. He then assigned one cottage, Sunny Side, as a punishment cottage for girls.

That lasted for several months and then some of the new punishment cells or detention cells, as they called them, or detention quarters, were created in the girls' main building and that's where the matter of punishment stands now at Morganza. We were alarmed by the punishment cells we uncovered by our raid but the things we had heard recently proved even more alarming to us.

We discovered that when Mr. Miles opened Sunny Side as a punishment cottage, that he had sent a picked crew of officers down there to administer and told them, in effect, "I don't care what you do to these kids to maintain discipline, so long as I don't hear about it." The

man he put in charge of Sunny Side cottage when it was a punishment cottage was a man named Robert Price, a native of Mississippi. Price had as his assistants two other men, James Moore and a man named Mullins.

Q Mr. Harris, will you give us the names of those persons hired by Mr. Miles? Could you give us some of the knowledge you have of their background, if you have that?

A Yes, sir, do you want just—just a general background picture?

Q Yes, a general background of these persons you have named. I think the Committee would like to have that so that we can determine their qualifications.

A In the case of Price, we asked a reporter, a newspaper man, from his home town, Mississippi, to tell us about Price and also had our Washington Bureau check on his background, and I think we also had the Associated Press, our news service, do some checking on Price and briefly it is this. Price grew up in a little town in Mississippi, went to the public schools there, worked in a garage briefly, joined the Marines, served in the Marines during World War II, went back to his home town and was manager of this garage for a while and then worked for a steel mill in Pittsburgh; then worked in a Naval Gun factory in Washington, D. C. and then went to Morganza. He had never had any experience in a training school of any kind that we ever discovered. As far as Mr. Moore and Mr. Mullins were concerned, I know nothing of their background. We never checked on them. I might explain to the Committee that we checked on the background of people at Morganza who came to our attention because of some particular act or series of acts that they have done. We didn't try to check on all of the officers down there. It would have consumed a lot of time, but when one of them like Price came to our particular notice or attention for something in particular, then we looked into him personally. In one place, the paper sent me, as far as Kentucky and Tennessee to check up on one of these men down there.

Q Who was that man?

A John J. Tribell, the officer in charge of Cottage No. 6 in the boys' division.

Q Could you give us his background?

A Tribell was born in a little town in Southeastern Kentucky. As a young man he attended the law school at the University of Kentucky at Lexington, and while there worked at night at Kentucky Village, which is a training school at Kentucky, similar to Morganza. Tribell's job there was cottage officer. His wife also was employed at this school as a telephone operator. The records of the school show that Tribell was suspended on one occasion for what they called "neglect of duty." This is the way that was explained to me by the officers who are now there. They had a system whereby each cottage officer at night was to report to the switchboard every half an hour by telephone. Every half an hour if the officer did not telephone and say that everything was all right, they went to the cottage and investigated. Tribell had been sleeping frequently at night, and when he neglected to call the switchboard his wife covered up for him by reporting that he had called the switchboard. They removed, one night—they suspected this was going on and removed Mrs. Tribell from the switchboard and put someone else in her place and, of course, they found out that night Tribell did not call in. On another occasion I discovered that Tribell was arrested for having stolen license plates in his possession. I discovered down in Kingsport, Tennessee that he was arrested and fined for drunkenness. I might add that I have a very detailed report on Tribell; Tribell's background. I think I gave that to you, Senator Lane. It could be admitted as evidence here and it could far more give a detailed account of what I found out; complete with names of witnesses. Here—this is it.

(Witness hands a report to Senator Lane and it is given to Representative Tompkins to be marked as an Exhibit).

Q And are you offering that as testimony to the Committee?

A Yes sir.

Q That is a record of the background of Tribell who was an officer?

A Yes, sir, and that is why I thought this might be better because I haven't kept all these witnesses and all these dates in my mind. This report here was made as I went through the investigation and was submitted to my office. I can hit those highlights.

Q Yes, go ahead.

A Let me say this about Tribell. We got interested in him for this reason. We got a report that some officer at the institution was sneaking boys out of the school, out of Morganza at night and turning them loose on the streets of Pittsburgh in the neighborhood of ten o'clock P. M. and round them up around two or three o'clock A. M. in the morning and drove them back to the institution. We located two mothers, that is, the mothers of two of the boys who had been sneaked out of the school at night. One boy was named Robert Loughner. He lives on the North Side of Pittsburgh and his name has been submitted to some of the members of this Committee, complete with his address. We also located a Mrs. Deberthine, whose son was also one of those boys taken home by Tribell. At the time we went to see Mrs. Loughner we discovered that her son Robert was home. He had been released from Morganza. We talked to him, as well as his mother. He said that Tribell had drove them home on several occasions in the fall of 1954 and early in 1955. On one occasion he recalled Tribell had been unable to find the keys to his car and had employed a car thief at Morganza to put a jumper on his car to start the car for the nocturnal trip. We could never find evidence or get anyone to admit that Tribell was paid for these trips, although we were told originally he was. We could never get any real details on what the boys did after Tribell turned them loose, although Tribell insists that they never got into any trouble and it occurred to us that that would be a perfect alibi for any kid that would want to get in trouble, as far as the public knew, he was safely in Morganza; and any trouble he did commit, well, he was committed to Morganza and you can't think of a better alibi than to be in jail when you are committing a crime, if you want to commit a crime. At any rate, this is how Tribell come to our attention. We identified him as the officer taking the boys out of the school and that's why we spent so much time on his background, and the details of Mrs. Loughner's story and her son's story and Mrs. Deberthine's story and the details of my investigation of Tribell in Kentucky and Tennessee and the details of my subsequent conversations with Tribell when I confronted him with this are contained in that report which I submitted to this Committee. Tribell, I was

telling you, and the thing that alarmed us more than the punishment cells was this new brain of brutality at Morganza. We further found out that Price was being accused by many, many children at Morganza of beating them with his fists, kicking them, beating them with leather straps, and then to our amazement of bellowing and laughing while he did all this. Just the other day we were told in the presence of some of the members of this Committee and to this witness that he usually used a whip, according to the girl that told us, and that the whip resembled a cat-o-nine type and also used a belt from his trousers. We were also told he even went back to the institution on his day off to beat the kids. We have been told too that Mr. Moore did the same thing and that he on occasions used a piece of wood when he beat the kids. We have been told that several other officers, including Tribell, had beaten kids. When I say beaten the kids, I'm now talking about using their fists, striking the kids in the face, until they bled. I'm talking now about kicking the kids with the point of their toes.

Q Could you give us the names of those other officers alleged to have been beating the kids?

A We have been told that a Mr. Tribell and a Mr. Long beat the kids; another was Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Adams, and I believe I mentioned Mullins to you, didn't I? I think those are the ones, and Price of course.

Q You may proceed.

A In any case those were the chief helpers. If there had been one beating or two beatings, we might not have thought very much about it but we knew from our conversations with the officers down at Morganza who did talk to us and from what Mrs. Blanque was able to find out at the institution that this was a studied program at the institution on the part of the officers, particularly, Price and his crew to literally beat these kids into line, and in mind this was much worse than the punishment cells and I would like to emphasize that as late as Sunday, just this last Sunday, that some of these beatings were still taking place at Morganza. I have given the names of several of the youngsters that were beaten to this Committee, to Mr. Tompkins, and this is the list I promised you too, Mr. Lane and I think it would be better for the Committee to get the story from the youngsters themselves instead of me giving you hearsay testimony about it and I'll not go into details. I would like to mention one or two occasions to emphasize what I have been talking about. Last Friday I talked to the mother of Pete Pappas.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: May I interrupt you at this point? This Pappas boy is still at Morganza, is he not.

A He is still there. That was last Thursday that I talked with her. Mrs. Pappas is a widow and lives at 314 Electric Avenue, East Pittsburgh. Her son was arrested, she said, for driving without a license at a time when he had an auto accident and was sent to Morganza for that. I don't know that that was his sole offense. At any rate, he had a weak heart and was under treatment by some physicians at the time. When he was taken to juvenile Detention room in Pittsburgh, he was given a blood test and when given the test, he collapsed in a faint. He split open a corner of his eye and since then has had very severe headaches.

When he got to Morganza, he was placed in Tribell's cottage. The boys there at first teased him by telling him that Tribell wanted to see him when Tribell did not want to see him or had not sent for him. As result, the kid was reporting to Tribell and was becoming a joke of the other boys down there and then one day Tribell did send for him and by that time the kid didn't believe that Tribell wanted him. He was late in reporting to Tribell and according to Mrs. Pappas, when he did report to him, he was beaten unmercifully. Tribell was supposed to have pounded him in the face with his fists and when he was laying on the ground, kicked him and then dragged him by the legs down the concrete steps of the cottage and around the yard where Tribell choked him and punched him some more. The kid was left in the yard. He, himself, crawled back into the cottage, according to Mrs. Pappas, and to this day has never had any medical treatment although she says she pleaded personally with Mr. Miles and with Mr. Steinfirst to let her have her own doctor treat the boy and also asked them to let her have his head X-rayed.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: When did this beating take place? Do you have the exact date?

A I'm just coming to that date. I would like to make another point first, Representative Flynn. The mother was unable to see this kid for thirty days after this beating and when she, of course, didn't know about the beating until she was able to see him. About four months later, the kid heard he was going to get another beating and ran away from the school and in running away got his foot caught in a railroad trestle, according to his mother, and hurt his leg on that occasion and never got any treatment for that, and to this day he still limps on that leg. Now, this beating took place almost exactly one year ago. That is important because his mother says that the marks of Tribell's boots are still on the kid's abdomen. I cite that story for this reason. Because those were the kind of stories we were hearing about Price and Moore and Tribell. This whole crew took over the punishment of these kids at Morganza under Miles and under the Steinfirst faction on the Board of Trustees. That same story has been repeated many, many times to Mrs. McCormack and myself by the kids themselves or by their parents. I have no doubt that some of it is exaggerated but I am almost just as sure as I'm sitting here that much of it is true. I have been with members of this Committee or the State Police when this type of stories were told by these kids.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Will you tell the story of the girl with the tumor she had that is typical of this situation?

A Just last week I went, with three members of this Committee, to Mayview State Hospital and talked to three girls there; three inmates of Morganza who were transferred there, and all three told us stories similar to this one. Their stories differed only as to the persons who beat them. Their names are Mabel Gantt, Erma Wilder and Geraldine Roberts. This one girl, Mabel Gantt had been treated in her home in Philadelphia for a tumor in back of her head, four months before she was committed to Morganza. Mabel described this tumor as a lump about the size of a small egg. The doctors in Philadelphia had succeeded in reducing its size until on the day we talked to her it was just barely noticeable. I say that because I touched it. Mabel said on one occasion when she was

beaten at Morganza, the officers that beat her grabbed her by the hair, and banged the back of her head against the wall so that this tumor was hit by the wall. The doctor in charge at Mayview, Doctor Downey, he said that he doubted that she suffered any more pain because the tumor struck the wall but he said she probably imagined that her pain was more intense because she was sensitive about having the tumor there. I think that I have now summarized pretty well what we did in this thing and I suggest that may be the Committee might have some specific questions they might want to ask.

SENATOR LANE: Are you ready for interrogation?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: We will reverse it this time and start at the other end. The first member of the Committee that will interrogate the witness will be Senator Kopriver.

SENATOR KOPRIVER: No questions.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn, do you have any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: Yes, I have a couple questions.

Interrogation by Representative Flynn

Q Mr. Harris, during the course of your investigation, was there anything brought about or any indication that led you to believe that practice was being conducted at Morganza which would be immoral or more less on the part of perversion side as far as inmates were concerned?

A Yes, we heard about a great deal of homosexual activities on the part of the girls to a lesser degree or extent among the boys.

Q Was it common knowledge among the inmates that they have, more or less, a code designating their affections for one another?

A Yes, they have a numerical code there that applies primarily to sex or love or romance. For instance, I think the number three stands for "I love you." I think the number two-seven stands for "We're through." Off-hand I don't know the whole code when they meet each other. This code is used apparently to deceive the officers, although most of them are aware of it and most of them even know the numbers and what they stand for. Mrs. Blanque can tell you of one incident she had when she was new at the school and when she was trying to find out what some of the members stood for. You understand that some of the members stand for some very embarrassing sex practices.

Q Mr. Harris, what was Malarky's position at Morganza?

A Malarky, under Miles, was the supervisor of the boys' division.

Q He is no longer employed there at the school?

A No, we have reason to believe he was asked to resign.

Q He wasn't employed under Mr. Miles, was he?

A He was employed before Miles went to the school and under Miles he was elevated to the position of supervisor of the boys' division. It was our understanding that he was Miles' first lieutenant at the school. I mean he had authority for in excess of his title.

Q You say he is no longer at the school?

A No, Malarky was ousted either late in the spring or early in the summer. I don't know the exact date.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn, your time is up.

SENATOR LANE: The next representative to interrogate Mr. Harris will be Representative Polen.

Interrogation by Representative Polen

Q Mr. Harris, was your finding in connection with the record of Tribell ever called to the attention of the Superintendent of Morganza or the Board of Trustees at Morganza?

A No, sir. I should explain this. Our relations with Miles and with the Trustees at Morganza grew very strained as our investigation progressed and it got to the point that Miles would not talk to us and as a matter of fact the only member of the Board of Trustees who we could ever talk to in recent months was Prattis. I did confront with Tribell with what we found out and when I did confront him he did admit much of it, but he did have an explanation for much of it too.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt?

Interrogation by Representative Wilt

Q I see by this report, Mr. Harris, something about the use of liquor and narcotics at Morganza. Is that by the boys and girls there or by the people who are supposed to be the heads of Morganza?

A Well, we got that on one occasion. We were told by one of the boys who is now out of Morganza, a boy by the name of Richard Lincoln, whose name is on the list of witnesses I gave to the Committee and his address. His officer, Mr. Rush, had a practice of taking certain boys to Canonsburg and buying them beer and whiskey. I think they had to pay for the privilege. Also, we were told that Rush and some of the officers had parties for their cottages in which intoxicants were served. Now, we were also told that there was the one time that whiskey, or rather, a form of moonshine you would call it, was made there but we could never nail it down. We had no evidence of that.

SENATOR LANE: At this point we will have a two-minute recess.

(Hearing Reconvened)

REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Mr. Harris, you may have stated but I didn't get it in the record when was Miles appointed Superintendent of Morganza?

A Superintendent?

Q Yes.

A I think he got the actual appointment in January or February of this year, but he was acting superintendent from August of last year up until the time he was made superintendent and he actually had control of the school while Sterling was still there as superintendent for sometime. Almost from the day Miles stepped in as an assistant superintendent, he directed much of the school. He had authority of superintendent, even though he didn't have the title.

Q Then, you would say your investigation started after Miles was actually in charge? You, as a newspaper man for the Sun Telegraph, never made any investigation while Sterling was the superintendent, solely in name?

A That's right. We started on this in August of 1954, the month Sterling resigned to the effect, and about four months after Miles was installed as acting superintendent.

SENATOR LANE: I'm sorry, Representative Wilt, your time is up.

The next member is Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins

Q Mr. Harris, do you know if this man Rush is still at Morganza?

A Yes, he is unless he has left in these last couple days.

Q I believe you made the statement that you understand Miles issued an order with reference to treatment. Under circumstances, do anything you want but don't let me know about it. Is that correct?

A That's true.

Q Do you have any information regarding statements of Mr. Miles that he would sacrifice any employee in the institution in order to save his own neck?

A Yes, sir, he has been saying that. You understand, Gentlemen, we have been keeping a pretty close watch on Miles through our contacts at Morganza even to the present date. Mrs. Blanque had that information as recently as two weeks ago. People at Morganza are still friendly to her and I might add that is the feeling of most of the people in Morganza who knows Miles and his tactics. Most of the people feel Miles policy is to shift the blame of any trouble that arises at Morganza to someone else; to the officers under him or the inmates under him. Miles is an elusive quarry. You can never get your finger on Miles to pin him down.

Q Do you have any information that the Board, from time to time, received information about some of the conditions at Morganza?

A Which conditions do you mean?

Q These detention cells and the brutal treatment of the children, and taking these children into Pittsburgh and the other practices that were taking place?

A Yes, sir. Miles took the position when we exposed the punishment cells that he didn't know what was going on there. Later—he also promised us that day that he would find the person responsible for the treatment of the girls in the punishment cells and discharge them. He said he had determined who that person was and that she was going to be discharged. However, when we asked him who the person was, he said he would not give her name out to the newspapers. Later, by accident, I discovered who he fired. It was an elderly lady from Canonsburg, Mrs. Mahramus, who had been at the hospital as I understand it, only the night before we broke in and raised the punishment cells. She had not been there all the time the girls were in the punishment cells, but only on that one night to replace a regular matron or officer. Mrs. Mahramus came to our office and told us that Miles had told her this: "I'm going to have to fire someone because of all this trouble in the newspapers. It's going to be you. Now you go home and keep your mouth shut and in a month or so when this blows over, I'll hire you back again." Mrs. Mahramus was not rehired, although she said that Miles agreed to recommend her for a job at Mayview, and because she was angry at Miles for breaking his promise, she finally visited the Sun Telegraph.

SENATOR LANE: Sorry, Senator, your time is up.

WITNESS: Senator Lane, may I finish a little more of that please?

SENATOR LANE: Yes, go ahead.

A Also, two or three weeks after we raided the punishment cells, I ran into information that a man named Ross Holsopple of Finleyville had told Mr. Miles about the punishment cells and about what was going on in the punishment cells three months before we made our raid. I went to see Mr. Holsopple. Holsopple told me this. That he was then Senior Social Supervisor at Morganza and that he was alarmed at rumors he had heard about what was going on in the punishment cells. He said he got together a group of officers. There were four of them altogether. These four officers paid a surprise visit to the punishment cells in November, 1954. Holsopple then sat down and wrote a detailed report of what he and the officers had seen. He said he gave one copy of that report to Miles and said he kept the other copy for himself. He said he told Miles this: "Some day, all of this is going to be made public and I want to protect myself as having gone on record as having told you about these cells." Holsopple said he still had his copy of that report he gave to Miles.

Q Mr. Harris, I just want to show you an exhibit here. It is an article by Chester Harris, of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, dated March 3, 1955, Thursday, relating to the interview you had with Shapiro, Secretary of the Welfare. Is that an exact copy of that article?

A Yes, it is.

SENATOR LANE: Let's have it specifically clear that we have allowed each member five minutes. We will make no exception, I will, therefore, yield my time to Senator Fleming.

SENATOR FEMING: That is very nice of you. Thank you. To keep the record straight, I will yield my time to Representative Tompkins and you can give yours to somebody else.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate is Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan.

Q In telling us about someone taking these boys into Pittsburgh at night, you stated you people gave Unkovic of the Probation Office of Judge Schramm this information and you said he told you he talked to Mr. Bowser, his immediate superior, and that either he or Mr. Bowser took it up with Judge Schramm?

A No, not quite that. Mrs. Loughner, the mother of the boy who was brought home by Tribell at night, I think, seven or eight times got alarmed about this. On one occasion they came home on a very snowy night. The kids left Morganza in such a hurry and were improperly clothed. Her boy was very cold when they got there. She couldn't understand how her son was getting out of Morganza at night. She was afraid that there was some kind of trouble, or that they were getting into some kind of trouble, so she reported to Unkovic at the Juvenile Court out of Pittsburgh. Mr. Unkovic was the boy's probation officer. So Mrs. McCormack and I went to see Unkovic and asked him if he had received such a report and he said he had. I said, "What did you do about it?" and he said, he reported it to Judge Schramm, who is the judge of Juvenile Court, in Allegheny County. Then we tried to see Judge Schramm to see what he had done about it. We were told that Judge Schramm was too busy to see us and we were shifted into the office of Charles Bowser, the superintendent of Juvenile Court. In front of Mr. Bowser, Unkovic repeated his statement that he had reported this to Judge Schramm. That was the first Bowser had heard about as much information as we were ever able to get from the Juvenile Court.

On the incident, I might add this. That Tribell, when I confronted him with the evidence I got about his relations in the past, admitted he had taken these boys out at night and told me something we didn't know; that he was still doing it as late as the spring of this year and that in each case he had the approval of Miles.

Q The Loughner boy, I think, you said he was out of Morganza and is now back in there. Is that right?

A That's right.

Q Did he get back in there from breaking his probation?

A He says, and his mother said that in some manner the people at Morganza learned he had talked to us and that he was put back into Morganza because he told us about these trips. The people at Juvenile Court denied this. They have some vague story about how his school authorities were disatisfied with his record at school after he got out of Morganza and complained about the thing.

Q Did you ever check on the school?

A No, we never bothered. I don't remember but I think it may be in that report.

SENATOR LANE: Your time is up. The next member that will interrogate the witness is Representative Williams.

Interrogation by Representative Williams

Q Mr. Harris, did I understand you to say that you made a trip to Mississippi to investigate the background of Price?

A No, I didn't. We hired a newspaper reporter in Mississippi to investigate Price.

Q Did he come directly from Mississippi to Morganza?

A No, he came to Morganza by way of Washington, D. C., where he worked in a Naval Gun Factory.

Q Do you know whether or not he had any special qualifications to assume his present duties at Morganza?

A As far as we could find out, he had never had any qualifications for the job such as the one he has at Morganza.

Q Do you recall the testimony that the girl gave us down at Mayview Hospital, the Gantt girl, where he beat her?

A Yes.

Q Would you be willing to give the Committee that testimony?

A Yes, except I think it would be much more effective coming from the girl herself, as I said earlier.

Q I'll withdraw that question. That's all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee will be Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska

Q Mr. Harris, you started off telling us you compiled your information in the early stages by meeting people on the highways, in restaurants and suburbs. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q When you say people, do you mean the personnel of Morganza or the personnel inmates of Morganza?

A We never met inmates on the road. We met personnel of Morganza on the road.

Q And you took them into your confidence. Is that right?

A We approached them on this basis. That we had heard disturbing things about the school, that we thought it was in the nature of a public service that we should investigate the reports we had heard and we asked these people that we met if they were willing to help us investigate and many of them said no and refused to talk to us at all. Some, of course, said they would help us and they did.

Q Was there any consideration offered or given to these people for the information given or gathered?

A We never offered any of them anything for their information, We did pay one man $10.00 one time. That is all.

Q For what purpose?

A This man had met us. He was one of the more energetic contacts of ours and had gone out of his way and sat with Pat McCormack and I in the car for hours at a time on many occasions, and at no request of his; it was our idea. We have a newstip system at the Sun Telegraph whereby anyone who phones a news story into the paper gets paid. The amounts differ. They arrange from one dollar up to twenty-five dollars depending on the quality of the story and we simply included this man as a newstipper one time.

Q As a newspaper reporter, would you say that the people you talked with were trusthworthy, honest and sincere?

A Surprisingly so.

Q You were satisfied they were telling the truth?

A As a matter of fact, I have submitted the names of some of them to this Committee without identifying them as our news sources. I think they were of very high caliber among the employees down there. The people who were not of high caliber were the ones who would not talk to us.

Q One more question. On one occasion you used the word "raid"?

A That's our nick-name for our visit to Morganza.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, you have thirty seconds.

Q In these raids, you said you used these raids to be able to get into Morganza. Did you ever, at any time, go up to Mr. Miles or whoever was in charge, and show him your credentials and try to make a bona fide investigation or inspection without calling it a raid? Did you make that endeavor?

A Earlier in this whole procedure we went directly to Mr. Miles and it got to the point where Mr. Miles would not see us or talk to us on the telephone.

Q Did he refuse to permit you to make these investigations?

A I'm coming to that. After our relations became strained, and we staged our raid on Morganza, Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Miles issued an order barring newspaper men from the grounds of Morganza and ordered any employee of the school on pain of dismissal not to talk to us.

Q You mean Shapiro issued that order?

A Harry Shapiro and Superintendent Miles issued a written order, a copy of which this Committee has somewhere here, which barred every newspaper man from the grounds of Morganza and prevented any employee of Morganza from talking to newspaper men.

Q Could you tell me by whom the order was signed?

A This order is signed . . .

SENATOR LANE: Who has that order?

A This order was signed by Miles, but Miles in telling us about it said it was issued with the approval of Harry Shapiro, Secretary of Welfare, and the order itself states that it is issued on the order of the Secretary of Welfare.

Q Did you, as a reporter, ever see the signed order and by whom it was signed?

A Yes, sir. This is our copy in the paper but here somewhere in all this evidence we have given the Committee is the order in mimeographed form that was issued to the employees of Morganza. I can't tell you where it is on this table.

Q I would like to request that you, either tonight or tomorrow, find that order and see by whom it is signed?

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, your time is up. We'll find the order. The next member of the Committee to interrogate is Senator Scott.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Has this been placed in evidence?

(Referring to Exhibit No. ——)

SENATOR LANE: Yes. You better mark it. (Addressing Secretary of the Committee). Senator Scott?

Interrogation by Senator Scott

Q Mr. Harris, was a copy of that particular order forwarded to your office?

A Senator Scott, I don't remember how we got our copy of that order. I don't remember whether that was sent to us or whether we got it from one of the employees we met.

Q The one that came into your possession?

A Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: About that Order—according to the records here, it was mailed into the Sun Telegraph.

SENATOR LANE: By an employee?

A I think this. An employee of the school, without identifying himself or herself, mailed it to the Sun Telegraph. We got it anonymous. I think that is the way we got it.

Interrogation By Senator Scott Continued

Q You have told us, Mr. Harris, a great deal here this afternoon about the physical condition of Morganza as you found it; you told about certain situations that have come to your attention; told us about certain personalties in connection with Morganza and their backgrounds. When you had all this information gathered together, did you make a story of it?

A Over a period of time. We wrote many stories about this.

Q Some of the pictures that are marked as exhibits and introduced into evidence, were they published along with your stories?

A Yes, sir, and your exhibits here will show that they were published.

Q What I'm getting at, Representative Polen asked you a few minutes ago whether or not you had ever brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Miles the situation as you have found it and I believe your answer was that your relations were strained and so on. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q But actually, it was brought to them indirectly if they so desired to read your newspaper. Is that right?

A That's right. It was brought to the public's attention and they certainly are a part of the public.

SENATOR LANE: Senator, I think he is only referring to Mr. Tribell and his records.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q For the purpose of the record, what department has jurisdiction over Morganza?

A The Department of Welfare.

SENATOR LANE: Whose head is?

A Harry Shapiro.

SENATOR SCOTT: That's all I have, Senator Lane.

SENATOR HALUSKA: May I ask one more question?

Q It is important to this Committee, I think, that we have a bonafide copy or come knowledge whether Miles said the order was issued or whether someone signed the order and sent it to Miles. Before we adjourn this session this week, I would want to have that before this Committee.

SENATOR LANE: May I say something? As I understand it, there is a statement by Mr. Miles, that upon the orders of Secretary Shapiro, this is put out. Of course, we're assuming that might be correct and that it might not be correct. Miles might be making that statement. That is something we don't know. That is something we will have to find out.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Wouldn't Mr. Miles or Mr. Shapiro themselves be the best ones to testify?

SENATOR LANE: Of course. Mr. Miles will probably make his statement when he testifies. Gentlemen, I would like to call Mr. Berman. He is the person who took these photographs; so that we can have it legally in the record.

MORRIS BERMAN, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q You are Morris Berman, the staff photographer of the Sun Telegraph?

A Yes.

Q Are the photographs that you took, the pictures that were put in to the record by Mr. Zehner?

A Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Are there twenty of those photographs?

A That's right.

SENATOR LANE: And are they the ones you took?

A That is correct. These were taken on two different occasions; the one of the so-called raid or visit on the 24th, and we used them on Sunday, and then we went back to take these pictures (indicating) showing beds the girls had received in lieu of the floors they slept on. All those pictures are here.

Q Those were taken at Morganza and there is no trick photography here?

A None whatever. What you see in this photograph are actually what we saw and what the camera recorded.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: They're unretouched?

A No touching at all.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q When were they used?

A We took them on Thursday, February 24, 1955 and used them on Sunday, February 27, 1955.

Q In conjunction with other material that had been gathered and story printed?

A In conjunction with the story which was published on Sunday, February 27, 1955.

SENATOR SCOTT: That is all the questions I have.

SENATOR LANE: That is all, Mr. Berman. Thank you very much.

MRS. JUDY BLANQUE, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q What is your name?

A Judy Blanque.

Q Mrs. Blanque, what is your address?

A 1074 Banksfield Road.

Q What is your occupation?

A Dancer.

Q Were you employed at Morganza in any capacity within the past year?

A Yes.

Q And did you seek that employment or were you requested to seek that employment by the Sun Telegraph?

A Both. The Sun Telegraph asked me if I would do this and I went and got the job.

Q Did you receive any remuneration for your employment?

A At the Sun Telegraph?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q And you received remuneration at Morganza?

A Yes.

Q Why did they ask you to go to work there?

A Mostly to see if the punishment cells had been cleaned up completely.

Q All right now. Will you tell the Committee in your own words when you started at Morganza and also give us a detailed description of what you found at Morganza. So you may proceed now.

A I started to work at Morganza on May 5, 1955 and Mr. Harris and Mr. Berman took me out approximately two miles from Morganza and dropped me off at a restaurant, and I took a bus into Morganza. I applied for the job. I was interviewed by Mr. Simon; Samuel Simon, and he asked very embarrassing questions which I learned later he asked everybody. Do you want to know the questions?

Q I believe we should, yes.

A He wanted to know whether I was a virgin when I was married. Did I ever cheat on my husband? And would I consider doing so with him? And approximately how long I would have to work there before we could get personal, and when I became rather indignant he told me that this was a compliment because he would never go out with anybody like that unless they were on the same power with his wife and he wanted to know if I dyed my hair and I said "No," and he asked me if I had ever seen anybody having sexual relations . . .

Q Wait a minute. This is not clear in my mind. Who was Samuel Simon?

A At that time—he's resigned since then.

Q Who was he then?

A Personnel Manager.

Q Go ahead.

A He asked me if I had ever seen anyone having sexual relations and I told him no, and he told me in the job I was about to undertake, I would possibly see girls having sexual relations in all different positions and he went into all gory descriptions and described them and told me I shouldn't be embarrassed, and about this time I was about ready to go through the door. You told me I shouldn't be embarrased; but I did it for the Sun Telegraph. After we had gone all through this, he took me into Mr. Miles' office and Mr. Miles talked to me for about fifteen minutes, I imagine, and then I was taken to Mrs. McGuire, who at that time was the acting superintendent of the girls' division; and at first they were going to hire me as an officer and later decided, because I did type and can take dictation, they would take me on as secretary because of my slight build some of the girls are quite large and they did not think I could handle them. We then went back up to Mr. Simon's office.

Q Could you tell me what was the crux of Mr. Miles' conversation with you during that fifteen minutes?

A Actually, it was nothing. He asked Mr. Simon most of the questions what I had done and my references. When we went back to Mr. Simon's office, I waited in the waiting room for him to call my references and this took approximately two hours and by that time I had missed my bus; so Mr. Simon was going to drive me home.

Q Go ahead.

A We got in the car and he started more of the same line of questioning, and by the time we got to Mt. Lebanon I got out of the car and got a taxi.

Q Well, you might as well tell us why you got out of the car?

A Well, like I say, he started again—now tell me the truth; how long are you going to have to work here until we get personal; and he said you better give me a yes answer or I can't hire you and so on and so forth; and I told him I would have to turn it down and I told him I would have to know him better, and it was more or less on this basis I got the job. But after I got the taxi in Mt. Lebanon, he had stopped for a stop-light and I got out of the car and told him I would get a cab the rest of the way. That was approximately the last time I saw him. I reported for work on Friday, I think. No, that was on Wednesday and Friday morning I went straight to the girls' main building and they put me to work in the office typing and making reports on the girls and on the personnel. After that, like I say, I almost never saw Mr. Simon. It was only shortly after that they had several complaints and from what I heard, Mr. Miles had asked him for the good of the school to resign. When I went to work there at Sunny Side, or rather the detention quarters were at Sunny Side, and it was only a small distance away from the girls' main building and Price had not been there too long and the girls never said anything about him,—he's a wonderful man, he is very fair, he works right along with them, and the cottages are very clean. The only time that every one really found out what was going on was when Sunny Side detention was moved into the girls' main building and, of course, they have in the girls' main building beauty culture classes for the girls and they were taught hair dressing, facials and manicuring and so on and so forth, and sewing classes, and downstairs they have crafts and several of the officers live upstairs off the girls' main building. Naturally, when the girls were beaten at Sunny Side you never got to see them because it was a good distance, like I say, from the rest of the cottages. I have never seen a girl beaten. I have seen them black and blue, such as Judy Ward, you know, and several others like Eleanor Dorsey. When I first went there, things at Mor-

ganza were bad but they have grown steadily worse and they had runaways, more than they should have but lately it was getting towards the end, it's almost unbearable. You could almost depend on every Saturday and Sunday there was going to be a riot and they were going to run away and Miles got the idea the girls needed recreation and set up three groups, and in each group there was approximately twenty girls in each group, and two officers would take charge of each group; six officers altogether. This had comparatively no planning at all. We had a meeting once when they decided what they were going to do and the next meeting everything was set up. And, of course there was no planned recreation or entertaining for the kids. They did one of three things. They either sat or walked around or swam. Of course, at first they wanted to take these walks. It was something new. The only place you could walk was out toward the reservoir or dam, and almost every day there would be details of boys working out there and this caused an awful lot of trouble, because the girls saw the boys and they screamed and yelled and used obscene language and made obscene motions, and at the same time or at any time you would slap one of the girls in front of the boys, you would have no control of them and you would have a mass fight on your hands, and so the only thing you could do was to stand by and let them go. The sex problem between the girls on recreation in my group was small. One time two girls were laying on the ground kissing and I made an issue in front of all the girls of it and that that was very embarrassing and that's the last time that ever happened. Oh, finally, Mr. Miles decided that the girls should go to the ball games. The ball games were held and you had to walk up past the hospital. Of course, the boys and girls were at the game together, the boys sat on one side of the field and the girls sat on the opposite side. Mrs. Henry, at that time, was assistant supervisor of the girls' division and she was not only very definitely against the recreational program, not because of the recreation, but because of the way it was being carried out and she was against the girls and boys going to the ball games, and that really caused a lot of trouble. In the first place, girls didn't look at the ball games. They looked at the boys and nobody ever knew what was going on, and they started one by one going for a drink in the administration building and the carrying on through the building and the thing was a mess all around. Once they started to talk to the boys, they carried on so much that they worked themselves into a frenzy and whenever you finally got them back to the cottage, it was almost impossible to do anything with them and that created a problem. They promised to have dances with the boys and girls together, and that stopped that. It was reported to me that Mr. Miles on one occasion, to an officer at the McDonald Cottage when she complained about the girls having sex relations, he stated: "Which would you rather have, sex or riots."

SENATOR LANE: Did you hear him say that?

A No, that was told to me by another officer.

Q What was the name of that officer?

A Mrs. Gibson was the one he said it to, and it was told to me in the afternoon.

Q You may proceed.

A On another occasion, several girls ran into the boys' division and they were there quite a long time and there was a lot of talk about them having sexual relations. I believe there were about six of them; three couples. There was a lot of discussion about them having sexual relations and again this was told to me. I did not hear this; that Mr. Miles was supposed to have asked them if they had fun. These girls received no punishment of any kind. The main things the girls seemed to object to is that some girls can do, for example, well, some girls can swear at an officer and run away and they get one punishment and another girl can do the same thing and she gets a different punishment. On another occasion on the recreation group, a new girl came into the group and was slightly mentally retarded and five of the girls, five out of twenty girls were picking on her and the girls name being picked on was Savannah Douglas. Mrs. Reithmiller was in charge of the group with me. When we were partially out to the dam, Savannah started to cry, and because she started to cry we decided to take all the girls back on the front porch of the girls' main building. On the way back, the punishment of Savannah got worse and by the time we got back there she was practically hysterical. I, by this time, was furious and went tearing into Mrs. Henry's office and it so happened that she was having a meeting. Those present were: Mr. Schwartz, and I believe Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Miles and Mrs. Henry. I told Mr. Miles exactly what had happened and gave him the names of the girls. Instead of doing something about these five girls, he proceeded to do things in his usual manner and told me to get the file out on the whole group. As result, by the time we got through with about fifteen files, he was tired of looking at them and three of the five girls that were picking on her, he didn't even talk to. One girl who had a bad record but had been good for the past several months, had a lot of slips which had been written out for things that she done which she shouldn't have and so she had a number of these dated months before and Mr. Miles checked on her and told her he was going to send her to Muncy, and I guess he carried on pretty good, and she came out and she was crying and from that day on you couldn't talk to her and there was nothing you could do with her. She was certain she was going to Muncy, and she had the idea she just didn't care. There's something else I would like to say, that quite a few of the officers at Morganza, from what I heard, disliked Mr. Miles. There's been quite a bit of comparing between he and Mr. Sterling. The main thing that the officers approved about Mr. Sterling and not about Mr. Miles was that whenever anything went wrong, or there was a mistake or anything, Mr. Sterling would take the blame because he felt he was the superintendent and he should have knowledge about it and so on and so forth. But in Mr. Miles' case, it is entirely different. Whenever anything was done wrong, no matter what it was; no matter how large or how small, he can always find somebody to put the blame on. Mr. Miles is supposed to have beaten or roughed up pretty well several of the girls himself. And although I couldn't prove it, I knew he knew what was going on as far as Price beating the girls. However, as soon as all this happened, the first thing he did was fire Price and Moore. This caused a lot of resentment. Then, too, they had situations there at the school from what I can understand, are very bad. They can't seem to keep them in school. They put them in the door and the kids go out the window. And lately they let go several teachers and brought in several new ones,

although some of the teachers that have been there for sixteen or seventeen years, they let go and they put a young woman by the name of Miss Ina Binet who is thirty years old and this naturally caused a lot of resentment, among the teachers that had been there so long and had more seniority. There is also resentment about the fact that so many of the people being brought in from out of the State. I have—I would like to look at some of my notes to refresh my memory. I think I will be right in the interrogation if I do. I'll tell you what happened when I quit first.

Q Do you wish to proceed?

A Yes. When Mr. Miles found out about me being a reporter which evidently happened on Saturday night, I worked Monday and one of the officers grabbed me right away and told me to sign my resignation immediately and leave. Of course, I didn't understand it. She told me that Mr. Miles had found out about my being a reporter and working for the Sun Telegraph.

Q Who was this officer?

A Mrs. Henry, and she said she had talked with Mr. Miles and that she definitely was afraid for me. She didn't care about the newspaper. She seemed to think he was a tracherous man. Finally, I worked until twelve o'clock in the afternoon at lunch time, and at this point I got out of the building and got off the grounds.

Q What date was that?

A That was the 12th of September.

Q Did you talk with Mr. Miles before you left?

A No, I was warned not to. He was, I guess, quite hot under the collar about everything. Afterwards I was told by Mrs. Reithmiller that he made a speech, more or less, that if he had me in the palm of his hand,—somebody told me he was waiting for me and that if he ever found out who told me that, he would fire them immediately.

Q And who did tell you?

A Mrs. Henry.

Q Did he fire her?

A He doesn't know she told me. I think I can go on with the interrogation now.

Q Just one thing I want to get clear in my mind. When did you start there?

A May 3rd.

Q And you left September?

A Yes.

SENATOR LANE: That is all I have. The first member of the Committee that will interrogate will be Senator Scott.

Interrogation by Senator Scott

Q Ma'am, from May 3rd until September, from that whole period of time you were employed at Morganza. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q From that time, did you actually see any occurrences of brutality?

A No.

Q You didn't see any of the inmates beaten by the officers?

A No, and the closest I ever came to it was one afternoon I had a girl by the name of Manna Wright, a colored girl. I picked her up at the cottage and took her to the hospital and went back to the girls' main building. I had walked around the grounds with her and after this she was picked up by Mrs Reithmiller and she had a large butcher knife in her possession, and it seems that she had done something over in the detention quarters. Instead of giving the knife to Mrs. Henry, as she should have done, she gave it to Mr. Price and, of course, this was when the detention was held in the girls' main building. Mr. Price, of course, wanted to take her into detention right then and Mrs. McGuire was with us then as acting superintendent. As I say, she was practically hysterical in her office and she told us, in front of Mrs. Henry, Mr. Price, Mrs. McGuire and myself about Mr. Miles beating her and kicking her in the stomach. She said that she had had a double hernia operation that was still very sensitive and when she had been kicked by him there was a terrific pain in her side since that beating, and Mrs. McGuire felt so bad about her being in such a state of hysterics that she wouldn't let Mr. Price put her in detention and proceeded to take her up to the hospital and even we had seen the two scars approximately about this long (indicating five inches in length diagonally on each side, and approximately a quarter of an inch in width).

Q Who did you say the inmate quoted as giving her the beating?

A Mr. Price.

Q You said Mr Miles, I believe?

A Oh, did I? I'm sorry. During the time—

Q Pardon me just a moment. I have another question. Did you, during the time you were there, you, yourself did not see any actual beating but you did see evidence of marks or the inmates came to you and told you they had been beaten by Price?

A One thing I want to say. I took Manna Wright back to look at her stomach. I told her before, "Don't run, Manna. Don't run. It will be worse on you." And as we got past the door and we brought her in around there, he was standing there and he had evidently been waiting outside the door with a blackjack in his hands, waiting for her to run.

Q What is her name?

A Manna Wright, a colored girl.

Q Is she at the institution at Morganza now?

A As far as I know.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have no further questions.

SENATOR LANE: Our next member to interrogate the witness will be Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska

Q Mrs. Blanque, is that your real name or fictitious name for obvious reasons?

A My real name.

Q Are you married?

A Yes.

Q Do you have any children?

A One.

Q Mr Simon,—did he made that proposal to you during your initial interview with you?

A Yes.

Q You spoke of riots. Is that race riots?

A No. One thing—I'm glad you mentioned that—is that they have so many colored girls in the cottages in comparison with white. They would have twenty-five or twenty-six colored girls to three or four white girls and that applies to three cottages—Sunny Side and McDonald and Honor Hall. The other cottage, Penn, I would say the

majority was white; about twenty-six white girls to three or four colored.

Q This morning during our investigation, I didn't know who you were but I noticed all the girls at the window waving at you and passing kindly remarks at you. Is there any reason for those girls being so kind to you and unkindly to others?

A I believe they liked me.

Q Do you think if the personnel as a whole had they been half decent to them, that they may have had more peace?

A Yes, I do.

Q Coming back to Mr. Miles. Do you feel he is right or wrong, because you have testified about how naughty these boys and girls have been, and at the same time if they are naughty there must be some discipline. Now, do you criticize him for this discipline he rendered?

A I think Mr. Miles is incompetent.

Q You are not answering my question.

A I think it is his fault.

Q Now, if a girl is bad and a boy is bad and they do not take orders from a superior and they are punished, what should he do? Leave them go unpunished or have some discipline?

A Oh, no. You have to have some discipline in any institution, but it doesn't have to be brutal My son is only two and a half years old and I smack him many times for something he does but I never beat him.

Q All right. If a patient or inmate had a knife, a butcher knife in her hand and was ready to take revenge on her superior, do you think they should have brutality served upon them or not?

A If I may, I would like to answer that as far as the Manna Wright case. I walked with her while she had that butcher knife and so did Mrs. Reithmiller and she didn't use it on us. The only reason she had that was for her own protection when she went to the detention room.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate this witness is Senator—Representative Williams.

Interrogation by Representative Williams

Q Price, is he from Mississippi?

A Yes.

Q Did he mistreat the negro girls that were in detention in preference to the white girls?

A I would say yes.

Q I was going on the assumption that since he was from a southern state, naturally, they don't like negroes any way. That may be one of the reasons he beat them so severely?

A Possibly.

Q Is it true that he stripped the Gantt girl; that he held her down and stripped everything off but her bra?

A Another officer told me that story long before I heard it from the girl and I do believe that story.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: That's all, Mrs. Blanque.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee will be Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan

Q You said when it came to punishment, they played favorites. Do you mean, for instance, if a girl ran away may be they put her on K.P. for a week and then if another girl would do the same thing, they would put her in the hole for three weeks? Is that what you mean?

A Yes.

Q And is that what you meant by they played favorites?

A I think they showed the white girls partiality.

Q What about Sunny Side? That was the detention cottage they punished them in?

A That's right.

Q I think you said at that particular cottage there was possibly twenty-six colored girls and four white girls in that cottage. Is that right?

A Yes.

Q Approximately how many girls are down there at Morganza?

A The day I left there was one hundred thirty-six girls.

Q How many would you say were colored and how many white?

A I would say the majority or three-fourths were colored.

Q Would you say there were ninety colored girls to approximately forty-six white girls in the school?

A Yes.

Q What I'm trying to figure out is why there should be such a large majority of colored girls in the punishment cottages and only a small percentage of white girls? I think you answered that a moment ago when you said you thought they showed partiality for punishment.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee who will interrogate will be Senator Fleming. Senator Fleming?

Interrogation by Senator Fleming

Q Mrs. Blanque, do you know Miss Malady or Miss Melody, a teacher there?

A No.

Q Did you know a Mr. Smith, principal of the school?

A No. I think probably he was in the boys' division.

Q Did you know Miss Sears?

A I believe she resigned.

Q And Miss Anderson, do you know her?

A No.

Q In the beauty culture classes that they had at Morganza, did they have a trained beautician to teach the girls?

A Yes, they did.

Q Did she actually try to teach the girls to become beauticians or did she do, as was alleged to me by the inmates today, just let them fix their own hair?

A She does teach them. I don't believe she is qualified to give them a license when they leave school however.

Q Well, then, there is no teaching program there at all in trying to rehabilitate the girls?

A I think very little.

Q One more question. Do you know of any sexual relationships between the inmates and any of the help at the institution that has come to you?

A No.

SENATOR LANE: I have one other question I would like to ask you

Q Do you have any knowledge of misuse of drugs in that institution which was brought to our attention wherein they used a sort or type of drug to settle the girls down when they became excited?

A Yes, it is true.

Q Is it administered by a physician?

A No, not necessarily.

Q Well, who administers these drugs?

A The cottage officer could and does, and at least does to one girl that I know of. The drug they use is serpasil and from what I understand they also use thorazine.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Just a minute, Mr. Chairman—

Q Mrs. Blanque, you mean to say that these are administered to the inmates or patients by persons without a license—a lay-person can give injections and drugs and administer medicine without a license? Is it administered under a physician's orders or directions?

A Well, from what I understand, the doctor there gives the prescription and they can give the girls the drugs the same as a family.

Q Who is they?

A The cottage officer.

Q You mean to say that a lay-person at Morganza is permitted to administer drugs and give injections, etc., without a license? Is that your statement?

A Yes, it is.

SENATOR LANE: May I interrupt her a moment? Do you know that as an actual fact? As a matter of fact, could you prove that or is it hearsay, or indirect? I would like to know that to be an actual fact?

A Yes, I have seen it on occasions. Both Mrs. Ealy and Mrs. Moore gave Barbara Clark serpasil.

Q How do they give it?

A In a shot glass.

Q Now, is that the exception rather than the rule at the institution? Is the administration of this drug promiscuous?

A It wasn't when I left but I got a call from one of the officers approximately two weeks ago; it was on a Friday and she had told me she tried to get in touch with me all day Thursday; that they had seventeen girls in the hospital and they were so doped they couldn't get out of bed.

SENATOR LANE: That's all I have. Just a moment, Representative Vaughan has knowledge of that. He talked to someone down there today.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q After most of the members left the detention quarters there in the main building in the girls' ward; girls in one side and boys in another side in the detention hospital wards, two of the girls particularly colored girls, asked us to get them a chair to sit down; they were all doped up. It came to the lawyer's attention and to my attention, and I said, "What do you mean doped," and they said this lady in charge gave them each two pills; they were supposed to settle them down and they gave them pills even before and they were so sleepy and dopey they couldn't hardly stand up. Have you ever seen that?

A I have seen them give them white pills before but what they were I don't know. When we talked to these girls at Mayview, I believe all three said that they had been doped at Morganza when they were there, and it was at the point that they were getting it every two or three hours and so on and so forth, but when we talked to the doctor at Mayview, he said that a drug such as serpasil can be administered by anyone; the same as someone in your family could give you insulin.

Q Did you notice when you were there that some of the boys slept in the nude, especially in the detention wards? Have you ever been in the detention wards when you could observe something like that?

A I was in the girls' division.

Q The reason I brought that up, there was one boy from Mt. Lebanon when we were in there; I don't know who was there and made note of that when we were talking to this boy. He was still in bed and we woke him up in fact and that was eleven-thirty. The only answer was, when we woke him up, "When did he go to sleep," and he said he was tired; he was still sleepy.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee to interrogate the witness will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins

Q I just want to clear one thing on the administering of these drugs. Are the drugs administered by the attendants without the prior direction of a physician? Do you know?

A That I couldn't say. Like I said, in Barabara's case she was given a large bottle of serpasil and it had the directions on it and how much to give her and how often.

Q You don't know whether there was a prior direction of a physician in attendance to administer these drugs?

A I believe there was.

Q Now, Mrs. Blanque, did you ever hear Mr. Price threaten the girls at Sunny Side, what he would do to them if they talked?

A I have heard some. I would say that under all the girls that have been at detention either at Suny Side or the girls' main building detention that if they ever talked about anything that went on during the time they were in detention, he would make certain that they would never do it again.

Q Mrs Blanque, did any of these girls ever tell you why they ran away or did you get any of that information why so many of them ran away or wanted to run away?

A The majority of the girls that ran away were from Philadelphia and they were homesick. I know most of them come from very poor families that they can't afford to visit the girls and I know some have been there two or three months and have only had one visit. As far as I'm concerned it is only natural they would run away in a situation like that. I know I would.

Q Now, on the point of one of your questions of discipline. There's a girl by the name of Barbara Robertson and Betty Reed, is there not? Did not one of those girls try to have a sexual intercourse with the other girl and in the process she was stabbed and they put the girl who did the stabbing into detention cell and the other girl who tried to force herself with sexual practices they let go stark free?

A That's true.

Q And did not do anything to her?

A They had said at the time they locked up the girl for protection.

Q But they did not discipline the girl that tried to force her sexual attentions upon the other?

A No.

Q Do you know anything about the story that I have heard; that Mr. Miles and Mr. Steinfirst on one occasion attempted to hold down a girl named Geraldine Roberts in order to get a vaginal smear of her?

A Yes, Mrs. Reithmiller, from what I understand, was there and they had tried to get this test and Geraldine was a very head-strong girl in ways and she is also a very scared and flighty girl and I imagine that's the reason for her carrying on the way that she did; and instead of them talking to her and persuading her, they tried to push her into it and the more they pushed her, the more scared she got and she got into a violent stage.

Q The point I'm trying to get—was there not enough girls in the institution so that they wouldn't have to have Mr. Miles and Mr. Steinfirst help to hold that girl down?

A Oh, yes.

Q Since the start of this investigation, have you been threatened if you testified here today?

A Yes, I have.

Q Do you know who made that threat?

A I wish I did.

Q Was that a telephone threat?

A Yes.

Q Did they ever state what they would do in case you did testify?

A No. As I understand, the last call was gotten by the Sun Telegraph. The call was placed by a woman, that I wouldn't live to testify.

Q Mrs. Blanque, are these the running notes you kept during the course of your employment at Morganza?

A Yes, they are.

Q These are your personal notes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you have any objections of them being put in use for the Committee?

A Not at all.

Q Is this the only copy in existence?

A Yes, it is.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I would like to have it marked and put in as evidence and made a part of the record.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee will be Representative Wilt.

Interrogation by Representative Wilt

Q You testified here that you went to Morganza to seek employment on a Wednesday. That evening, or somewhere towards evening Mr. Simon took you part way home to Mount Lebanon, where you engaged a taxicab and went the rest of the way home. Now, before you left Morganza on that Wednesday afternoon, did Mr. Simon tell you that you were hired for the job?

A No, Mrs. McGuire had told me to report Friday.

Q That same Wednesday afternoon?

A That's right.

Q Did that seem to be the practice at Morganza, that you just go there and seek employment and they hire you immediately? Do you know of this happening in any other occasion?

A No, I don't.

Q You don't know whether this is common practice?

A Well, actually, I did go to Morganza prior to that and put in my application, and I rather imagine by this time they had checked some of my references and when I went out this day they had check—my references.

Q Approximately how long before?

A About two weeks before.

Q Were you interviewed by the same Mr. Simon?

A Yes, but it wasn't much of an interview. He simply gave me papers to fill out.

Q Now, these school teachers. Are they full-time employees and is that all they do there, teach the inmates, or are they also used as officers throughout the building?

A No, I would say the ones teaching there are teaching full time.

Q You wouldn't know whether they were professional teachers? I heard you say they dismissed one that had been there for fifteen years and hired one thirty years of age. In your own opinion, you don't know whether they are professional school teachers or whether they are just hired to do the job?

A I believe the young woman that was hired for the job does principal teaching and she is qualified.

Q She is qualified?

A Yes, sir.

Q You say she is thirty years of age?

A Yes.

Q How about the other teachers? How many teachers did you say were there?

A I would say about five school teachers.

Q Have you talked to Mr. Miles at any time since you tendered that resignation when, I think you said, Mrs. Henry asked you? Have you talked or seen Mr. Miles since that day?

A Yes, the following day he called me in and said he wanted a conference with me. I made an appointment with him. After I talked with Mr. Harris of the Sun Telegraph and we decided probably it would be better if I didn't go and he was aggravated over this thing, and so Mr. Harris called him and told him I would not be out on his advice and Mr. Miles got very nasty on the phone and said, "What if he sends for me?", and Mr. Harris asked him, "How do you propose to do that?". Mr. Miles had no comment.

Q Then, you never have talked personally yourself with Mr. Miles since that time?

A Yes. About a month later that I did. I still haven't been paid. They owe me money from the 20th of August and I had called several times about my check and Mr. Miles was, of course, always evasive and Mrs. McCormack and I and Mr. Harris made a trip to Morganza to see Mr. Miles and actually I wanted to see the personnel manager, Mr. Swartz. I had much more faith in him. And Mr. Miles noticed us came running up the steps. He refused to let us see anyone. He ordered Mrs. Mccormack and Mr. Harris off the grounds immediately, and told me that the only way I could get my check was to insist that they leave the grounds and for me to talk to him in his office alone. I told him I would be glad to talk to him alone on condition that they could wait in the hall or at least wait outside the administration building in the car and he said, "Absolutely not." By this time he was getting quite mad and he told Mr. Harris and Mrs. McCormack if they didn't get off the ground immediately that he was going to call the State

Police. And evidently he thought better of it and decided not to. Finally, when he saw, without the aid of Mr. Harris and Mrs. McCormack I would not go into his office alone with him, he told me he had put the checks in an envelope and sent them to Mr. Shapiro. I have the letter from Mr. Shapiro if you would like it.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Is my time running out or do I have enough time to ask one more question?

SENATOR LANE: Go ahead.

Q The time you were in Mr. Miles' office, you say you saw an exhibition here of a letter that was sent by somebody from the head of Morganza? Would you say your visit was there before or after it was sent?

A No, I went to visit Mr. Miles and it was quite a while later that I received this letter.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: He is talking about the letter barring the Press from the grounds.

A That was quite a while ago.

Q And you visited after this particular letter was made public?

A Well, Mr. Harris informed Mr. Miles upon our arrival there that they were not there on the basis of being reporters or working for the Sun Telegraph, and the only reason they were there was as witnesses for me. I was making a formal demand for my money.

Q Have you received your checks to the present date?

A No.

Q You have not?

A No.

Q But you have received a letter from Mr. Shapiro?

A Yes.

Q (Addressing Senator Lane) Is it all right for her to read the letter?

SENATOR LANE: It is all right. Proceed.

(Witness reads from letter written on letterhead of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg and dated October 11, 1955, and marked Exhibit No. 75).

A "Dear Mrs. Blanque:

The checks to which you refer in your letter of September 28, are now in my possession. I was informed by the Superintendent that these checks do not properly represent the amount of money due you. I therefore requested that they be sent to me. My reason for doing this is that we are attempting to establish effective conrols over our disbursements. We have found that the practice exists to make out checks in advance of the end of the pay period on the assumption that the employee will be working throughout that particular pay period. As a result, when the pay period comes around, it has been the practice for the Superintendent to arrange for the cashing of the check and requesting the employee to repay the unearned part, or have the Superintendent note it on the pay roll and deduct from the next pay the amount not earned. In either case, this practice, in our opinion, is irregular and we are endeavoring to set up a more appropriate method of paying employees.

The four checks that I received are;

September	$70.45
September	41.48
September	37.51
September	70.45"

(Mrs. Blanque makes the following comment) He's got everything so mixed up. He has no dates at all. "I am told that the State is entitled to a deduction of $30.01 out of your pay since your employment ended at Noon on September 12th and that you are indebted to the Pennsylvania Training School for an advance of $10 on September 1, 1955, for which you signed a receipt, which is in my possession.

Since the total of these checks amount of $219.89 and your indebtedness amounts to $40.01, then, if my arithmetic is correct, your check should be in the amount of $179,88. I am arranging to have a check drawn in this amount and as soon as I receive it I will forward it to you." On page 2 it reads: "Mrs. Judy Blanque, I do not believe it would be productive to enter into the question of whether or not your resignation was justified—I merely want to call your attention to the Biblical admonition—"No one can serve two masters—for he leaneth toward one or the other."

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is that letter signed?

A Yes.

Q By whom?

A Harry Shapiro.

Q When was that letter written?

A That is not all he says. "This consequence of your employment with someone else at the same time that you were an employee of the Commonwealth should not therefore, be shocking to you." No, but I want to know my consequence because he's got me all screwed up on my money. He's got me so confused I don't know what I'm doing.

Q Do you get paid that often in September? How much were you making?

A I was supposed to get $45.00 per week and after everything was taken out I got $35.00. They can find more ways to take your money.

Q In other words, you were getting approximately $145.00 a month?

A That's right.

SENATOR SCOTT: May I make a suggestion while we are on that letter?

SENATOR LANE: Certainly.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would like the Committee to have photostatic copies made of that letter and after that is done it will be returned to her.

SENATOR LANE: That will be perfectly all right. The next member of the Committee to interrogate Mrs. Blanque is Representative Polen.

Interrogation by Representative Polen

Q Mrs. Blanque, were you paid by the Sun Telegraph during the time of your employment with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Morganza?

A I was paid after I was through at Morganza.

Q You were an employee though?

A Of the Sun Telegraph.

Q You mentioned a large number of colored girls they had at the Morganza institution. Could you tell us whether or not there are trained colored officers in charge of those colored girls?

A Yes, but in the colored cottage, rather than have a colored first officer, which I believe they should have, they have white officers.

Q You also testified, in your opinion, that the superintendent, Mr. Miles was incompetent?

A. Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not that view was shared by other officers you came in contact with?

A I believe so.

Q You spoke of a large number of inmates from Philadelphia, in the eastern part of the State. Do you know why that is?

A The main reason they brought the girls from Philadelphia is that one of the judges decided that since they had several runaways from institutions around there, if they were placed further away from home they wouldn't run away which is, of course, wrong; because they still do.

Q Did you ever report any of the conditions you found at Morganza to Superintendent Miles?

A The only time I ever really said anything to Mr. Miles, as I said, I returned the girls and brought them back, and I went into the meeting of Mrs. Henry's and he was slightly angry and I told him something had to be done; and that the situation was getting out of hand.

Q What suggestions would you make for the conditions there?

A The first thing that would have to be done is to get a superintendent most of the personnel would look up to and respect.

Q You think they do not respect Mr. Miles?

A That's right.

Q You think they are new or old conditions that are just coming to a head?

A I heard of a woman that has worked there for ten years or longer and she said that Morganza has never been in a mess or chaos as under Mr. Miles now.

Q Do you think the resignation of Mr. Sterling is responsible for conditions that now exist?

A Yes, the main reason.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: That is all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member that will interrogate the witness will be Representative Flynn.

Interrogation by Representative Flynn

Q In view of the fact that you said you didn't think the inmates had any respect for Mr. Miles, in your opinion, I ask you whether they had any respect for Mr. Sterling?

A I would say they did.

Q After you received those telephone calls, did you become frightened?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did it affect you emotionally that it would have any bearing on your testimony here today?

A It make me shaky a little.

Q Do you mind telling the Committee how much money you received for your services rendered?

A We haven't exactly come to any terms on it yet.

Q You haven't?

A No.

Q You stated partiality was shown to the white girls?

A Yes.

Q Then how do you account for the fact that this alleged beating was given to Judy Ward?

A That's a strange case. She came to Morganza one morning and after I sat in the office with Judy, the first day she was there, she was like a rabbit, so scared and couldn't talk and did everything but quiver all over, and Mrs. Henry and I decided that most likely she would run away before the following day. She ran away that evening. Instead of trying to do anything for her, talk to her,—of course, they put her right down in detention and this made her more scared than ever and every chance she got, she ran. She had only been there five or six weeks and she ran. Any time there was nobody in front of her she ran as fast as she could. I say this was because she was scared and nobody didn't pay any attention to her.

Q Under this merit system, haw many could an inmate receive?

A Fifteen a day.

Q In your position in charge of this recreation, could you be in a position to take demerits from them?

A Yes.

Q Is that right? If I were an inmate, how many merits would I know I received?

A At the end of the month, they had a clinic and Mrs. Thompson from Canonsburg, a very nice person who gets along with the kids was in charge and about two months ago they let her go and another secretary took over the merit system. When we asked Miss Dague why the girls were missing so many credits and different things, she said, "I don't know. I never counted them. I used to guess," and naturally when you're in an institution for a while and don't get what's coming to you or what you're supposed to get you get so you don't care.

Q What do you say the ratio personnel is with regard to colored and white?

A The majority is white.

Q Could you give me any percentage? Would you say sixty, forty, seventy, thirty?

A You mean of the institution?

Q That's right?

A I don't have any idea.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska

Q Under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do you know whether a practical nurse, nurse's aid, can administer any type of drugs to an inmate or patient?

A No, I don't.

Interrogation by Senator Scott

Q I'm a little confused because you told about this trip you went down to Morganza when he took you home, and then you testified you had been there previously?

A The first time I went, Mr. Simon saw me for about two seconds.

Q When was that?

A About two weeks before this.

Q Had you been employed or requested to do that by the Sun Telegraph?

A Yes.

Q Have they special qualifications for that position?

A My first position was secretary and I have done secretarial work.

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Are you employed at this particular time?

A No.

Q How long have you lived in Allegheny County?

A All my life. I was born in Pittsburgh.

Q And you say your occupation is that of a dancer?

A Yes.

Q What do you mean by that?

A I dance and perform at night-clubs.

Q With a floor show?
A Yes.
Q You don't teach dancing?
A No.

Interrogation by Representative Polen

Q Today at Morganza, one of the girls made the threat to kill Mr. Miles. Is that a usual thing?
A Yes, it is.
Q Is that directed toward Mr. Miles or other officers?
A The only two pepole I have heard threatened are Mr. Miles and Mr. Price.

Interrogation by Representative Wilt

Q Mrs. Blanque, when I first asked you this question, did you talk to Mr. Miles at any time since you tendered your resignation, I didn't intend to get in all that that came up in your conversation. Was it your intention to place all that you did in the record?
A Well, actually, I brought it along because I wanted to show it to the Committee.
REPRESENTATIVE WILT: I would like to ask the two Senators to make this a part of the record. This letter that Mrs. Blanque has is very important to this Committee.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan

Q Do you feel, Mrs. Blanque, that you are in danger of anything happening to you if you testified here? Are you afraid?
A Yes.
Q Do you feel there is any protection this Committee can give to you?
A I don't think I'll get any more threats. There's nothing they can do.
SENATOR LANE: You understand right now that this Committee as a whole is interested in your welfare and if you feel you are in any danger because you have testified here, please get in touch with the Chairman and immediately.
REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: Mrs. Blanque, were you present when Mr. Miles set down the new set of rules?
A No.
Q That was after you resigned?
A Yes.
SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn, do you have any question?
REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: I have just one.
Q Are there any colored personnel at Morganza to cope with the situation involving these colored inmates?
A Lately Mr. Miles has been supplying a lot of high-priced people. Mr. Shapiro and he came . . . This woman he hired, thirty years of age as school teacher, is a colored person.
Q You think if there were colored personnel, it would help the situation?
A Actually, no. It should be somebody that likes children and should have their interest at heart. Their education will make no difference.
SENATOR LANE: Thank you Mrs. Blanque, very much for your testimony.

ROSS HOSOPPLE, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q My first question will be this. Do you have in your possession any paper, report, or anything that would be of value to this Committee, Mr. Holsopple? In the form of writing?
A Yes, I have in my possession a report I made to Mr. Miles on November of last year; November, 1954.
Q May we have that report?
A I have no objections to your having the report. I would like that certain portions of it, at least, be put into the record and particularly pertaining to my reason for making the report at that time.
Q If you will let the Committee have it, we will put it into the record. Mr. Holsopple, you were formerly employed at Morganza in the official capacity as, I believe, investigator?
A That is true.
Q How long were you employed in that capacity?
A At the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza I was employed from August 27, 1945 until I officially terminated my employment on December 24, 1954; however, I was on the payroll until the end of December.
Q Was the termination of your employment due to your resignation?
A That is true.
Q And, Mr. Holsopple, do I understand that you reside in Finleyville, Pennsylvania. Is that correct?
A That is correct.
Q Getting back to this report, I would like before you give your testimony, in your own words, to tell us the background in regard to the report you filed with Mr. Miles?
A Senator Lane, I would like to make a statement before I begin this. I had no particular desire to make this report public information. As you have already been told, in February, 1955 certain information appeared in the Pittsburgh newspaper and a reporter evidently heard that I had made that report and called at my home and wanted to talk to me concerning it. At the time they originally called, I didn't happen to be at home. However, they called again and I told them I didn't feel I had anything to offer at that point, but did say I would talk to them if they came out. I didn't go to the newspaper with the report. They came to me to get the information. I did not have any particular ax to grind, one way or the other, on this situation and I feel I am a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I'm interested in the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. I certainly object to the term "Morganza", as you might gather, and like to refer to it as the Pennsylvania Training School. I am very much interested in the welfare of the children of our Commonwealth, and particularly those who through unfortunate circumstances become involved in situations of this kind.
Q Mr. Holsopple, would you care to make a statment to the Committee as to your opinion in regard to the past and present existing conditions and operations at Morganza?
A Mr. Lane, I don't want to take up unnecessary time of this Committee. However, to make a statement of that kind, it would take a little bit of background and, in my opinion, to correct some errors I don't feel they were consiciously made, but I do feel that testimony, up to this point, has been adverse. I do feel there are good points at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza which should be brought out.

Q Do you wish to elaborate on them for the benefit of the Committee?

A I will do so very briefly and give anyone an opportunity to ask any questions they may have. I would like, first, not in the form of rebuttal, but want to point out an error in Mr. Zehner's summation of what they are going to present concerning the school situation, the academic situation at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. He stated that, so far as he knew, they had no formal education. Lke I said, I was there for approximately nine and one-half years. All the time I was there, until I left there of my own free will, they did have an academic school from the fifth grade through high school for retarded children who were not able or capable of doing fifth grade work. They had remedial work or class work for those children as was brought out by one of the other persons who testified. Some of the work was, more or less, in the nature of correspondence courses. That, I believe, I am correct in saying this, the supervised correspondence course for high school level. Up unto high school level, most of the work was the same curriculum as taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania. The high school work, and I believe I am correct in saying most of the work in high school was the supervised correspondence work through the Pennsylvania State College. It was, I belive, a very well thought out plan of handling, and the children who successfully completed those courses received high school credit which was acceptable in any accredited high school in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Upon release from the school, from the Pennsylvania Training School, the children were given a card certifying the number of credits they had earned in their academic schooling. That was returned to their school where they would reenter school and they were given credit therefor. A considerable number of children who completed the eight grade while at the Pennsylvania Training School were graduated, given, I believe, their diplomas and if there at the beginning of the school term, the following year, were started on their high school course. If not there, if they were released in the meanwhile, some of them were returned to their homes, their home community, and started in the public school in the class where they belonged.

Q Mr. Holsopple, have you in the past few years had any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of any brutality which might have been practiced at our Training School here at Morganza?

A Members of the Committe, I can't say that I have had any first-hand information concerning brutality at the Pennsylvania Training School. In my tenure of office there, I can truthfully say I never saw a child beaten, never saw a child receive corporal punishment in any way, shape, manner or form. As testified heretofore, I have seen evidence and been told it was the result of some child receiving extreme punishment. But I might say that has been in rare instance and practically in any case I can recall, it was more or less incidental to some extreme provocation on the part of the child and not premediated brutally on the part of any particular officer.

Q Then, your knowledge as to any brutality would be indirectly?

A That is correct.

Q While your are here, if you don't mind, I would like to ask you another question. Are you finished with your direct statements?

A There is one other point I would like to state insofar as Mr. Zehner was concerned. He pointed out one instance which happened in Representative Wilt's district, about the boy becoming involved in certain difficulties. I think in all fairness to the school and to any of the children that were unfortunate enough, and I might saw some fortunate enough to arrive at the Pennsylvania Training School, that this statement should also be in the record. For every case that was pointed out here, there are at least conservatively speaking, at least five cases where the results have been entirely different and the outcome, which was the opposite. During my time there, I worked with a great number of boys. Most of my work was with boys. I feel postitive in saying that I worked with at least five hundred boys while I was there. Of that number, a great number were returned to their home community with some follow-up work on the part of the staff at the Training School, and with considerable and very helpful help of the probation departments of the committing court, some of these children were helped. I had helped, I'm safe in saying, at least one hundred men enter the Military Service; some directly after leaving the school, and some after having been home for a while and then going into the service. I made it a point of establishing and maintaining a good working relationship with the Military Service. I have ascertained from them that boys received from our school are no better nor no worse than the average boys taken into Military Service or received in other manner of recruit. I believe I am correct in saying at least five of the boys who graduated, and I'll use that term, from our school, paid the supreme sacrifice in Military Service. There were serveral in Korea and one or two in other theaters. I had the pleasure while being investigator at the Training School at Morganza of having had at least four boys who left our school, completed their high school training, went to college and then graduated from college. I had one year nine children who graduated from their own local high schools. Like I say, in all fairness to the school and to we who give much time and effort to try to help these children, I think some of those things should be in the record.

Q Is there anything else you want to say, Mr. Holssopple?

A I don't believe I have anything further along that line.

Q Mr. Holsopple, you have worked until recently. Do you have any knowledge of the promiscuous use of drugs at the Training School?

A I was rather interested in the questioning by Senator Haluska along that line. I have no knowledge or had no knowledge of any use of drugs other than the ordinary medication which, to the best of my knowledge, was always prescribed by the doctor in charge. The prescription was usually written by the doctor and if the necessary materials were in the drug room of the hospital, they were provided. If not, someone went to a drugstore in Canonsburg, had the prescription filled, and the prescription very carefully carrying the directions as to the use and that was normally given over to the nurse in charge of the hospital and was administered by someone in the

hospital. There have been certain instances that I can now recall. I can't recall the specific names of the children where the medicine was given to the care and keeping of the cottage officer and who was permitted according to the directions printed on the box, to give that just the same as you would to your children in your own home or I would to mine in my own home.

Q Would you mind being interrogated by members of the Committee, Mr. Holsopple?

A Certainly not.

SENATOR LANE: The first member of the Committee to interrogate you will be Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q This report, Sir, that you submitted here this evening, do I understand you to say you submitted a similar report to Mr. Miles?

A This is a copy, an accurate copy of the report submitted to Mr. Miles.

Q When was that submitted to Mr. Miles?

A The report was written on November 23, I believe. It's on the report. It was sent down to his desk and, I believe, he was absent at the time it was sent down and he probably didn't receive it until about the 26th or 27th of November.

Q Why was it submitted? At the request of Mr. Miles?

A The report in the first or second paragraph very distinctly states the reason for submittal. It was not at the request of Mr. Miles.

Q I have not seen the report, Sir.

A For that reason I would like to ask if the first and second and perhaps the last two paragraphs of that report could be read to this Committee and for those assembled. My reason for saying those assembled is because I was, more or less, put on the spot by the newspaper reporters. It didn't seem to me the proper time and place to make that public information and I said at the proper time and place I would make that public information, if necessary, and apparently this is the proper time and place.

Q You would want the first, second and third paragraphs read to the Committee?

A I believe the first, second, and possibly the last two. I don't think it is necessary to read the entire report.

Q Would you mind reading that to us, Sir?

A If you have no objections. I addressed it to "Mr. George Miles, Acting Superintendent. From: Ross Holsopple, Sr. Investigato." I might explain at various times we, in that capacity, were called workers, investigators, and sometimes worse but at that particular time "workers." The letter is dated November 23, 1954. "Worker, on this date, in company with three other professional employees of the School made an inspection of the isolation quarters located in the Hospital of our School." I don't know the relevancy of this paragraph but I would like it to be part of the record. "The following report is not in the nature of adverse criticism, but in the interests of the trainees,"—Pardon me, children at that time were being called trainees.

SENATOR FLEMING: I believe he is the most important witness because, I believe, he is giving testimony to show that Dr. Miles was in possession of certain facts which he claims he was not in possession of, and for that reason, even though it is long, I believe the entire Committee should be afforded the opportunity of reading this report. I know a lot of men don't know what is in that report. Senator Scott does not, I'm sure.

SENATOR SCOTT: I believe the Committee should be given the opportunity to have it read.

SENATOR LANE: He wants to read three paragraphs and then he, of ccurse, will give the entire report to us and we will have copies made and then each member of the Committee will be supplied a copy of the letter. Isn't that right? Copies will be made up for each member of the Committee and we can study it. Each of you will have a copy, a mimeographed copy, and you can study it.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Are you going to classify this as confidential?

SENATOR LANE: All information given to us will be confidential. Anything you have on your desk that we have had photostated or mimeographed, we classified as confidential.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Senator Lane, what's the objection to reading the whole report?

SENATOR LANE: There isn't any objection. Mr. Holsopple is here. He is the witness who made the request that he read the three paragraphs.

SENATOR FLEMING: Could I ask the witness a question?

SENATOR LANE: Certainly. Go ahead.

SENATOR FLEMING: Did you want to read only the three paragraphs because of your desire to conserve the time of the Committee, or is there something in there that you do not wish to make public?

WITNESS: There is certainly nothing in the report that I have any obpections to being made public. It is simply a matter of avoiding repetition and wasting time. I have no objection to reading the whole report.

SENATOR FLEMING: The only thing I want to assure the Chair, there is nothing repetitious in there that has been testified.

SENATOR LANE: I went over it after he handed it out.

SENATOR FLEMING: Senator Scott didn't know what the purpose of that paper was.

SENATOR LANE: My purpose was to respect the wishes of the witness. If he wants to read the whole report, and it is the desire of the Committee, it is all right with me. (Addressing witness) Would you care to read the entire report Mr. Holsopple?

WITNESS: I have no objection to reading it. As I said, I'm not particularly asking for the job but I will certainly be glad to do so.

SENATOR LANE: Is that the wishes of the majority of the Committee?

SENATOR HALUSKA: If we are going to have a copy made of it, we can follow it more closely in a copy. We can get the copy tomorrow, and I dont' see why we should spend time reading it.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Scott, would you have him read the whole report now or just the three paragraphs?

SENATOR SCOTT: My thought on the matter is this. We have listened to a great deal of testimony here today. Some of it is damaging to individuals. Unless there is something in there which this witness desires not to testify to—

SENATOR LANE: You heard his statement.

SENATOR SCOTT: Or, if there is something he has objection to, which he absolutely has not, then I am in favor of having this whole report read.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I have no objection to him reading it. I'm satisfied to resting the case on reading it myself. I can get more out of it myself than following somebody else reading.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I feel the same as Senator Haluska. I'm sort of getting tired myself and I don't think I can get as much out of it listening to it, as I can get out of it at home by reading it sitting at my home.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHN: I'm a little tired too, but I still feel it is important to be read, I feel the lines of Senator Fleming.

SENATOR FLEMING: I believe it should be read.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I am not particularly interested in having this particular witness read it as long as it is made available to the Committee; as long as we have the contents of it.

SENATOR LANE: You are going to have custody of it.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: There are some questions I want to ask him concerning this.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Have you read this report?

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: No.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Polen?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: No.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: I think it should be read.

SENATOR LANE: It seems to be the opinion of the majority of the Committee that the report be read. If you will oblige us and read the entire report, Mr. Holsopple.

WITNESS: Shall I read the portion which I have already read to you?

SENATOR LANE: Start off at the beginning and go all the way through.

(At this point, at the suggestion of Representative Wilt that the reporter copy from the original letter into the record, there was some discussion and Senator Lane, after securing legal advice from Attorney Jones, permitted this suggestion.)

SENATOR LANE: Go ahead, Mr. Holsopple.

A "November 23, 1954. To: Mr, George Miles, Acting Superintendent. From: Ross Holsopple, St. Investigator. Worker, on this date, in company with three other professional employees of the School made an inspection of the isolation quarters located in the Hospital of our School. The following report is not in the nature of adverse criticism, but in the interests of the trainees, to make sure that the existing situation is known to the Administration and as a matter of record in case some misadventure should arise because of conditions noted. The female isolation quarters were first inspected. The first room after descending the front stairs to the first floor was occupied by Donna Robbins, a 15 year old white girl. The room was found to be rather cold. Upon questioning trainee, she said that the odor is so bad when the room is warm that she keeps the heat off and the windows open in order to stand it. Trainee was dressed in only a print dress. There was no evidence of any other clothing. She was in her bare feet. There was no bed or other furniture in the room. A rug of approximately 9 x 12 feet was folded over. Trainee was using this rug for both bed and covers. There was no blanket or cover of any kind in the room. Trainee was very dirty and unkept. She explained this by the fact that the rug is extremely dirty and she has not had a bath for several days. Worker inquired why she has not been washed nor bathed and trainee said that the conditions under which they are permitted to bathe is such that she refused to bathe. There was no toilet facilities in the room. When one of the group suggested that trainee should at least have a blanket the Matron on duty secured one immediately. During the inspection of this room, the trainee was very polite and respectful. She thanked the group for coming to see her.

The adjoining room, fronting on the main hall, was occupied by Audrey Alossi, a 15 year old white girl. Audrey was found in a very similar condition to Donna, with the exception that Audrey had a blanket instead of a rug. This trainee was also quite dirty and said she had not bathed since last Wednesday. She had on heavy socks and a pair of bedroom slippers were in evidence. Audrey was quite respectful to the group.

The room across the hall and off a short hall was occupied by Mary Kuhns, a 16 year old white girl. The furnishings of this room consisted only of a thin blanket. A commode in one corner of the room was reported to not be in working order and was uncovered. It contained a small quantity of very dirty water. Mary was only in a print dress. No slippers, stockings or other clothing were in evidence. Trainee did not appear to be as dirty as the other two but she explained that she had been there only two or three days. Trainee was lying down when the group entered and rose to a more or less crouching position. She spoke respectfully to the group and in no wise was disrespectful.

The last room on the left of the first floor hall was occupied by Arlene Pinkney, a 14 year old colored girl. This room was furnished just the same as the other rooms, just one blanket. Trainee was respectful to all members of the group. She made no complaint.

The group then proceeded to the second floor isolation room. On the right hand side of the rear hallway in the first room was found Ella Mae Gunter, an 18 year old colored girl. Trainee was found on a blanket on the floor. She appeared to be in a coma or sound sleep. It was reported that she had been in this position for over an hour. The Medical Doctor for the School being in the group closely observed trainee and expressed the opinion that she was faking. This room had a bed but it had the appearance of being unused. The room in general appeared to be in fair order with the exception of some liquid resembling milk in the amount of about ¼th pint had been spilled on the floor. This room door was open giving access to a toilet located between this room and the adjoining room. The toilet was inspected and the commode was reported to be in working order. It was noted that a single light fixture was in the center of the ceiling. Approximately ⅔ of the glass shade had been broken away. the Matron reported that the broken fragments of glass had been recovered from the trainee using these rooms. It was reported that the Maitenance Department had been requested to remove the remainder of the broken shade but this, as yet, had not been done.

The room on the other side of the toilet was found to be occupied by Ruth Joseph, a 15 year old white girl. This room was open permitting access to the toilet as well as to the adjoining room. This room was devoid of furnishings other than one blanket. The trainee was

dressed in a print dress with neither socks nor slippers. Her general appearance, as to cleanliness, was not too bad. Trainee talked respectfully with the group and said that she had no complaint other than that she would like to have a bed.

The last room across the hall was found to be occupied by Myrtle Hodges, a 16 year old colored girl. Trainee was very sullen. She stood in the center of the floor, dressed in her print dress and made no comment. This room contained a bed. Several articles of clothing was in evidence draped over the head of the bed. The general condition of the room appeared to be fair.

The adjoining room was found to be occupied by Shirley Hutchinson, a 15 year old colored girl. Trainee was dressed in the customary print dress. The dress was very small and ill covered her otherwise naked body. Trainee was respectful and made no complaint other than that her side hurt her. She was informed that the Doctor would talk with her later. This room contained a bed and some articles of clothing was on the bed. The general condition of the room was fair.

The group then proceeded to the other end of the building in which is located the male trainee isolation rooms. The first room on the right was found to be occupied by Andrew Russman, a 17 year old white boy. Trainee was dressed in pajamas and slippers. He was respectful to the group. The room contained a well made bed. The commode and wash sink appeared to be in working order. The room appeared to be in good condition.

The next room was found to be occupied by Harry Lamison, a 17 year old white boy. Trainee was in bed but spoke respectfully to the group. This room was adequately furnished and in good condition.

The rooms directly across the hall were occupied by Charles Paul, a 17 year old white boy and William Kuhns, a 17 year old white boy. These trainees appeared to be sleeping and were not disturbed. Their rooms appeared to be adequately furnished and in good condition. Worker, in course of conversation with the Matron on duty, was told that her time, while on duty, was divided between the group on the first floor and the group on the second floor. She said that frequently there are periods of from one to three hours when one group or the other is unattended. She further stated that from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. of each day there is no one on duty with either group. As far as could be determined, there is always an Officer with the male group. When inquiry was made as to why some of the girls did not have beds, it was explained that this was part of their punishment. It was further explained that in some instances the trainees destroyed the beds.

While this worker has not, in particular, made a study of isolation quarters, he cannot help but say that in his experience he has visited numerous Detention Homes, County Jails, City Lockups, Workhouse, Penitentiary, Mental Institutions and other Training Schools. Perhaps he has been unobserving but nowhere did he see conditions as described in the female quarters on this tour.

Worker fears that some of these or other children isolated under these conditions will contact some serious illness if not suffer some permanent mental strain or even a worse result.

While the Worker perhaps has entered domains somewhat outside his specified duty, he cannot help but feel that it is part of his duty to know the conditions affecting the welfare of the children committed to our School.

Worker would respectfully suggest that some more human system be instituted for the treatment of these unfortunate ones. It would appear not to be unreasonable to suggest that cleanliness, sufficient clothing to guard against illness and more adquate sleeping arrangements could be effected without undue hardship.

It is questioned just what end results the present treatment will have in fostering a respect for authority at this critical time in the formative years of these children. Would not a more considerate and enlightened handling of the situation tend to give to these children a greater sense of the rightness of things.

Respectfully submitted,

RH/fp (s) ROSS HOLSOPPLE."

SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. Holsopple, do you have any other statements to make?

A No, Mr. Lane.

Q The first member of the Committee that would like to interrogate you will be Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: That was my time, sir

SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q You stated you have been an investigator. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q To whom were you responsible?

A I was employed in the Social Service Department. My immediate superior was the Director of the Social Service Department, Miss Marie Schauffner.

Q I want to state that I was very much impressed with your testimony but there are some points I want to bring out in the light, if I can. So, in your capacity as investigator, it was your duty to report anything which wasn't regular to this party mentioned. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q You have stated that throughout the days you worked there or throughout the years, you have no knowledge of any brutal beatings, mistreatments, but you have some evidence that pointed to the fact that may be someone had been beaten up. Is that correct?

A That's correct. I don't recall I said I had evidence. I think I said I had seen things that tend to make me believe they had.

Q Did you follow that up to determine whether or not they had been beaten up? If you had some evidence of some nature, would you follow up and determine for yourself whether or not something was wrong?

A In some instances, I made some inquiry and in some instances I gave the information that I had to my superior, through the administration, and they in turn made some inquiry into the situation.

Q How many doctors do they have employed at this Training School?

A At the present time I do not know. During my time there, we had several different doctors but only one medical doctor at a time. There were several different ones while I was there.

Q This doctor that made this tour with you, did he specialize in E-N-T, ear, nose and throat?

A I believe so.

A I believe so.

Q Was that his specialty? He wasn't a general practitioner, was he? He was registered as a specialist in E-N-T?

A I understand he is registered, but I also believe he was a general practitioner.

Q He practiced both, E-N-T and general practitioner?

A To the best of my knowledge that is.

Q And how many nurses were employed during your time there?

A For the last few years I was there, there was one, if I'm correct, registered nurse. There were times, I believe, there were more than one but the last couple times there was one registered nurse and several practical nurses working under the direction of the registered nurse.

Q Do you know whether or not the practical nurses dispensed medication to these inmates?

A I couldn't say that they did or didn't. I believe, they did not, other than putting salve on cuts, bruises and burns but as far as actually dispensing prescriptive medicines, I don't believe they did without the direction of the medical doctor.

Q Direction or no direction, do you have knowledge that under the laws of this Commonwealth, that they are not permitted, that no practical nurse or nurse's aid is permitted to dispense any type of medivine or medication to inmates? Did you know that, or didn't you know that?

A No, I can't say that I know that. I mean, I have seen nurses outside of the hospitals adminster,—oh, I can't think of the terms for heart diseases and sugar diabetes; inject insulin injections.

Q You mean practical nurses?

A I have seen my sister-in-law, who is just an ordinary lady, give it to her mother for years.

Q Then, you of course, had knowledge that they were dispensing drugs and one nurse had the entire obligation of so many hundreds of inmates, is that right? Do you think it is possible for one girl to dispense all that medication to those sick kiddies?

A I might say during the time I was at the school, we, perhaps were particularly fortunate. We didn't have a great amount of sickness. There were times when our hospital was practically empty. It was the duty of the cottage officer, if any child appeared to be ill, to see that they received proper medical attention, but we never had no great epidemic of any kind and I feel that it is not unreasonable that one nurse should be in a position to follow the doctor's prescription.

Q Today, at least twenty patients or inmates or trainees informed me that they're getting shots, they feel dopey, feel sleepy. Did that seem to prevail when you worked there?

A Senator Haluska, as far as I know, in the nine and one-half years while I was there, I have never known any child getting a shot by needle or however shots are given.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, you have thirty seconds.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I might as well go home if I can't do my work. There's no reason to be on the Committee.

SENATOR LANE: The only thing we can do now, if you want to change the rules. The rules are five minutes.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I informed the Committee at Pittsburgh that we would have a commission of this task.

SENATOR LANE: But a majority of the Committee prevailed and it is five minutes.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I shall stop, and I have no reason to interrogate further if I can't present a point and information for the purpose of this investigation.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHN: I'll give you my five minutes, Senator.

SENATOR LANE: That's all right, Senator; if he is yielding. You have five more minutes. I must comply with the rules. You have five more minutes. Go ahead.

SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q. Patients today complained they are getting these so-called shots. I'm trying to find out whether or not that condition prevailed throughout the years?

A My last day of employment at the school was on December 24, 1954. Up until that time, I can sincerely say I never knew of any child deliberately administered a drug of any shape, or form, other than by prescription of the doctor.

Q Then you do not agree with the prior statements made today by members of the press. Is that right?

A I think if you will review the testimony of the press, you will find that all transpired since February 22, 1955.

Q And this has changed tremendously since that date, then?

A That I cannot say.

Q Was there any reason you tendered your resignation last December? Was there any reason that may be of importance to this Committee?

A It was certainly not by reason of any request on the part of anyone at the school, or anywhere else. It was purely and simply a matter of having come to the point where I no longer enjoyed working there. I had the opportunity of securing employment where I am employed at the present time. It seemed to offer better chances, you might say, for peace, security and happiness, and consequently I took the employment and resigned with no ill will towards anyone at the school and I certinly hope no one at the school has any ill will towards me.

Q It appears to me that you were an asset to the school. I say that most sincerely.

A Thank you.

Q Would you say the present administrator qualified? Did you possibly quit because you thought he wasn't qualified? Would you say he was not qualified in the proper manner, Mr. Miles?

A I wouldn't say that I quit because I thought Mr. Miles was not qualified to hold that position. I will say this, that Mr. Miles inherited a situation that was very difficult to deal with. I feel that perhaps he could have been a little more discreet in starting off his new administration and perhaps—I shouldn't say what he should have done or what he should not have done, but I do feel that Mr. Miles, is in this particular instance, unfortunate to have inherited this situation; just as it was he did.

Q You say "inherited," Mr. Holsopple? Then, you mean to say that Mr. Sterling, a man who I haven't met as yet, conducted the business in the same manner? Would you say Mr. Sterling was a better administrator than Mr. Miles?

A Senator Haluska, I want to be perfectly fair in the situation. I didn't mean to say that Mr. Sterling had conducted the administration in exactly the same manner. I meant to say that conditions at the school were not the same conditions.

Q Would you say that Mr. Miles and Mr. Sterling and the Board of Trustees.

A That I could not say. I had no way of knowing what the Board's instructions might have been.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee that would like to interrogate you is Representative Williams.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q I want to know whether or not he was a social service worker?

A I was employed in social service department. I have no college degree in social service work. However, if you like I will give you a little bit of my background.

Q Have you lived on the premises?

A I did not live on the premises. My hours were from eight-thirty to five.

Q Therefore, you know nothing about what happened between the time you left the premises there and the time you came back the next morning?

A Not directly.

Q What I mean, you weren't in a position to be a witness?

A That is right.

Q In your early testimony, you stated that Morganza was an accredited school?

A No.

Q That's what I understood you to say?

A No, I said that the academic school system was from the fifth grade through high school and most of the credits earned by the school there would be received by any school in the State.

Q If I were to tell you that I contacted the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg yesterday and they told me that Morganza was not an accredited school. I also, in order to doublecheck, contacted the superintendent of our County schools here in Washington this morning before we started, and he told me also it was not an accredited school.

A That is quite correct.

Q And he would not accept their work.

A There is a little difference of opinion in yours and mine, Senator Williams, as to the interpretation of that. There is a difference between being an accredited school and, as I understand it, the school systems in the local communities, accepting credits earned by the child at the Pennsylvania Training School.

Q Where would they certify that credit?

A They would certify to any school in the Commonwealth that the child returned to after leaving the Pennsylvania Training School.

Q Well, according to what I learned yesterday, they said no. I understand different. Did you notice any bruises or marks on any of these trainees during the times you would make your inspection?

A I noted none whatever on that particular couple of trainees.

Q I don't know what the interpretation of a social service worker is, but always considered it as being one that is being interested in youngsters and welfare of children. What I can't get through my noggin is why you resigned the day before Christmas. You said you resigned on December 24.

A I terminated my employment there. Actually, I believe, I submitted my resignation on November 1st, or December 1st.

Q And was—

SENATOR LANE: Representative Williams, you have thirty seconds.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I'll ask him one more question.

Q Was your capacity known as senior social supervisor?

A No, that is an error; senior investigator of the social service department.

Q I think that is all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee that would like to interrogate you is Senator Fleming.

SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr Holsopple, did you know a Miss Malady or Miss Melody, a teacher there? I don't know if I am pronouncing her name correctly.

A Malady is correct That's the correct pronounciation.

Q Did you know her?

A She was there practically all the time I was there.

Q Did you know a Mr. Smith who was at the Morganza Training School as principal?

A I know Mr. Smith .

Q You know a Miss Snears, another teacher?

A I know Miss Sears. It's Mrs. Sears, I believe.

Q Do you know Miss Anderson?

A She was the librarian. I don't think she did any actual teaching. I may be wrong on that.

Q Would know whether or not these people are still connected with the institution?

A I do not know

Q I have one more question. I would be interested in your background, if you care to give it?

A Very briefly, I attended the public schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Indiana County, through the first four grades, and in Washington County through high school; tended summer classes at California State Teachers College. At that time it was California State Training School.

SENATOR LANE: California Normal School. That is in my district.

A I'm sorry; California Normal School is what it was at that time. That was a way back there. I taught school in Washington County, rural schools, for a period of six years. I was with the State Department of Public Assistance from the time it was under the County Emergency Relief Board through its various phases up until it became the State Department of Public Assistance, both as an investigator and later as an assistant supervisor, serving a period of approximately ten years with that Department. I left that Department and during the war; I was too young for the first war; too old for the second war, and feeling that I should do something to contribute to the war effort, I was with the Dravo Company at Neville Island for two years in their inspection department as an inspector. Following that, I was with the United States Steel Corporation at Christy Park Works in McKeesport for a period of approximately two months until V-J Day, and then desiring to get back into some

more work in line with the training I had, I made application for employment at the Pennsylvania Training School and started to work there on August 27, 1945.

Q That was a very commendable record, Sir. May I ask you one more question. Those persons who were employed at Morganza about whom I asked, were they highly regarded by the trainees at Morganza? Did they seemingly get along pretty well with them?

A Classifying the whole group in the manner, I would say that predominately they enjoyed the respect and good wishes of most of the children at the school.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee who will interrogate you will be Representative Tompkins:

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Holsopple, this report which you read into the record, were you asked or requested by anybody to make or prepare this report or make this investigation?

A I was not.

Q You did this entirely on your own?

A That is right.

Q Had you, prior to this report, made any similar investigation or report during your tenure at the Training School?

A Yes. I do not have copies in my possession of some of the reports I made, but I believe honestly that I can say, that I made somewhat similar reports covering various phases of the work and submitted them to the proper authorities.

Q In your previous reports, did you cover the situations as to detention cells and cleanliness of the trainees and so forth?

A Representative, I hardly know how to say this but in my entire experience, up to that point, I never felt that the situation required an investigation such as this. I had access to, and was many times in the detention quarters used up to that point, and I can honestly say they were on a par with detention quarters being used in other institution, etc.

Q Now, comparatively speaking, did your prior reports contain information of the nature that was contained in this report, that you found trainees with bare floors, little covering, and rather a dirty condition?

A No, certainly not. As I said, I never had occasion to see or note conditions such as these before.

Q And just what made this occasion so important that you saw fit to go on your own and submit this report?

A I had heard rumors, had access to the hospital, and had seen these children brought into the hospital detention quarters and I had heard of the conditions existing in these quarters, and as I said in my report, I had a desire in my heart to try to alleviate some of these conditions if they be true. I couldn't do anything about them unless I knew them to be true and consequently I made this report.

Q At the time you made the report, did you know that you were going to turn in your resignation?

A At the time I made the report, I had not decided whether I was going to leave the school.

Q Do you know if Mr. Miles obtained that copy of your report?

A I can state unqualifiedly that he did receive it.

Q When did you submit this report, by the way?

A I submitted it, I believe, on the morning of the 24th, placed it on his desk, and as I have already said, I believe he was absent on account of the Thanksgiving holiday and perhaps did not receive it until several days later.

Q Now, did Mr. Miles, prior to the time you left the institution, or any time after you left the institution, contact you and discuss any phases of this report with you?

A Mr. Miles called me down to his office the same time, or perhaps a day later. At least he had read and digested the report, not at length, but at least he had it in his hands and I am positive it was the same report.

Q Did he make any statements to you what he intended to do as result of this report?

A No, he didn't made any particular statement of what he intended to do. If I may say so, he did ask me what I intended to do.

Q What did you suggest?

A I told him sofar as I was concerned, it was pretty much as stated in my report my reason for so doing. It wasn't for publication. I had no intention of running to the newspapers with it or in any way trying to use it for my own gain or for his loss or anything like that. It was purely as stated in the report. It was a matter of trying to help the children and protect myself in case of some misadventure.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee who will interrogate you will be Representative Wilt.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Will you just tell us what your job was as investigator there?

A When I first went to the school, I was hired as an investigator, not as senior investigator. At that time the work consisted primarily, I might say, of four different phases. When a child was first received at the school, we normally talk with the child and we gather together certain information there, and when I use the term we, there were certain other officers in the group, and gathered information from their backgrounds and compiled a summary as to their background and so forth, and submitted that summary to a clinic, who, after consideration of the material, in turn, made the assignment as to the training program, etc., as to the child. While the child was in the school, we didn't have too much direct contact with the individual. During the first seven years of my tenure there, we did, on occasions, have contacts with the child in cases where, oh, perhaps there was illness in the family or something of that nature, and we off times acted, as was used the term here, liaison officer between the parent and the child, and talking with the parents when they visited the child and we have tried to keep them informed as to the progress and life of the child while he was in the school. The third phase was about the time the child was ready to be released from the school. We had the responsibility of making a parole or release plan, until 1951, I believe. May I stand to be corrected on that point? The child was released from the school on probation or parole. We thought of it in terms of parole wherein the local committing counties would normally think of it in terms of probation. My particular function in that situation was to make a parole plan to find a place for the child to live; try to help him get back into school or employment or whatever the particular plans called for, and they were on parole until

twenty-one years of age;—no matter what the age when they left the school. We were charged with doing the follow-up work after the child was released on parole. They were under the supervision of the investigator. Most of my work during that time and for that particular time was in Allegheny County.

Q Let me interrupt you, Mr. Holsopple. My time is running out.

A In 1951, I believe it was, I may be in error on that particular date, the Legislature returned the release plan and supervision work of the child released from the school to the committing court. I may be in error on that. It might have been in 1953, instead of 1951 but at any rate from that time on that particular phase of the work was not in my jurisdiction and I had more time to have better contact with the child while they were actually in the institution.

Q Is it true that Mr. Sterling's resignation was accepted on approximately August, 1954?

A I may be a little wrong on my dates but I believe it was submitted on or approximately August 1, 1954, and I believe he terminated his official capacity on the 15th. It might have been a month later than that, but I believe it was the month of August.

Q You made your investigation with a group, you state, beginning November 23, 1954?

A That is correct, sir.

Q With a group of yourself and two professional men?

A Three professional men of the school.

Q Now, did Mr. Sterling's resignation have anything to do that prompted you to make this investigation?

A None whatever.

Q And then you resigned approximately December 1st?

A That's right.

Q Taking effect approximately December 24th?

A That's right.

Q Approximately up to this time, your job was more or less like in the office questioning the children as to their background. Is that correct?

A For the last year or so there. Prior to that, I was actually off the ground more than on the ground.

Q Well, then, would you have made these reports if there was only a short time between the time you resigned, up until the time your position was changed? Mr. Tompkins asked you if you had ever made any previous reports as to the conditions at the training school?

A I'm sorry if I misunderstood Senator Tompkin's question. I thought he meant during my tenure in office at the school. I didn't think it was limited to that particular period of time.

Q But you did state that it was only within the last year that you really covered the whole territory of the training school. Your job might have been broadened, or a phase of it, but up to that time it was mostly the questioning of the children as to their background and the contact between yourself and the child's parents and so forth?

A I didn't quite follow that question, but I believe that is essentially correct. While I was doing the follow-up work with the child that had been released from the school, I didn't have as close a contact with conditions actually at the school as I did during the last approximately two years I was there.

Q One more question. Would you say this was actually the first report you made as to the school buildings themselves; the conditions?

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Wilt, your time is up.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Well, can he answer that?

SENATOR LANE: Yes.

A I believe that I can truthfully say that was the first report I made about the physical condition of the school and, I believe, I said I felt it was the first time I thought it was necessary that I should make such a report.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of this Committee that will interrogate you is Representative Polen.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Holsopple, you stated you worked approximately ten years for the Pennsylvania Training School. During your tenure how many superintendents did you serve under?

A Two superintendents and two acting superintendents.

Q That would be Mr. Sterling and Mr. Miles? Were they the only two?

A Mr. Johnson was superintendent when I went there. I don't know the exact date when his term was terminated and George—I mean, General John Aiken was acting superintendent for approximately eighteen to twenty months. I'm not sure of the exact time. Then Mr. Sterling came.

Q Well, that's good enough. That answers my question. I would also ask you, and you probably heard the testimony here of the previous witnesses, wherein they stated that the present superintendent, Mr. Miles, is incompetent. In your opinion as an employee there for ten years, would you say he was incompetent?

A Gentlemen, that is just a question I wouldn't like to come out flat-footedly and state that he was either competent or not competent. I would say, to my way of thinking, he certainly was not running the school as I felt it should be run. There may be a difference of opinion as to his competency along certain lines and so forth, but I don't want to be disparaging to Mr. Miles for his intelligence or anything else, but I do feel that the school is not being run as it should be.

Q You stated that Mr. Miles inherited the situation, I'm going to ask you whether that was the situation that built up over the years or was it of recent origin?

A I believe, and I sincerely believe that this condition was not created in a moment's time. It was, as you put it, built up over a certain period of time.

Q In your tenure there, do you think conditions have worsted as the years have gone by?

A There are many problems involved in this particular situation. I believe I can say that when I left the school in December, 1954, it was not in nearly as good a condition as it was when I went there in 1945. I might say that it grew progressively worse during the last four years that I was there.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee is Representative Flynn.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Mr. Holsopple, during your term of employment at the Pennsylvania Training School, was this the first time you took it upon yourself, along with these other employees, that you mentioned, to investigate these detention quarters?

A Representative Flynn, I had visited the detention rooms practically,—I wouldn't just say monthly or every month I was at the school. I had access to them at any time but probably sometime during the month I was in the boy's detention quarters, and the girls' detention quarters I had very little reason to visit. However, I did visit them at various times during my stay there; see their quarters and so forth. Did I answer your question?

Q Yes. Now, could you tell me what precisely prompted you to visit these detention rooms on this particular date, November 23rd? Did you have reason to believe that something was irregular or did somebody prompt you?

A I can very, in detail, give you the reason why I did at that particular time. I had occasion to be in the hospital for other purposes and visiting the detention quarters. I had occasion to talk to the medical doctor of the school at the time. We got to discussing the situation and the reported situation and the doctor said, "I can't do anything about something I have never seen," and I said—I don't know that this is verbatim what he said, but the contents was, "Well, perhaps if these conditions exist, and we are here, we should know about it and let's go see." The doctor, expressing no adverse opinion, and he didn't object to going with me, so we left the doctor's office; well it wasn't exactly the doctor's office, the nurse's office, and went down to the detention rooms and on our way to the detention room met these other two professional employees of the school and they fell in line and accompanied us on the rest of the tour.

Q In view of the fact that Mr. Sterling's resignation was accepted sometime in August, 1954, and Mr. Miles was appointed as acting superintendent in August, 1954, how would you account, or would you account for the fact that these conditions changed from August until November, from the time you left? You mean they could have been so adverse, from one extreme to the other, in a period of three months?

A As I said in my prior statement, Mr. Miles inherited some situations that were not good. The situation pertaining to the use of these particular isolation quarters, I believe, were instituted or developed after Mr. Sterling had left the school. I cannot say that for an absolute fact.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: That is all, Mr. Holsopple.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Kopriver, do you have any questions?

SENATOR KOPRIVER: I have one question.

Q Mr. Holsopple, in the course of your investigating work, did you ever have occasion to ask for the cooperation of the State Police and if so, do you believe the State Police did a good job, an impartial job of the investigation of the facts?

A That question is one that is a little difficult for me to answer, not knowing what you have in mind. However, I have on many occasions had to ask the cooperation of the State Police, not in investigations of this particular type, but in other situations and have always received very kindly cooperation of not only the State Police but any police department which I had occasion to call upon. Pertaining to this situation or similar situation such as this, I never called upon the State Police to enter into it, feeling that my responsibility was to make the report to my supervisors and the administration, and then if they thought it was necessary to call the State Police into the situation, they would do so.

SENATO KOPRIVER: I believe that is all.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Holsopple, before you leave the stand, I have one or two questions I would like to ask you.

Q Could you give the Committee the names of the professional people who accompanied you on your tour of the detention cells?

A I have no objection of doing that. I don't believe they would or whether they did or did not make any particular report of the tour. I didn't ask them if they were going to and they didn't ask me if I was going to. The medical doctor at that time was Doctor E. L. McCarthy. The other two were women and, I believe, they were dietitians at the school and I'm not sure whether they were Miss or Mrs. Carlson and Jones.

Q One other question, I would like to ask you before we close. As Representative Flynn interrogated you, you said you visited the boys' detention quarters quite frequently but occasionally the girls' detention quarters, and you said it wasn't too often you did that. What was the reason behind that? Didn't you have jurisdiction, or did the women take care of those girls' quarters? What's your answer?

A The answer to that is, Senator Lane, up until August 1, 1954, they had a female investigator, a woman investigator, a lady investigator; I better put it that way, and she worked with the girls. I worked with the male population. That person terminated her employment around August, 1954, and we didn't have a lady investigator from that point until I terminated my employment. I worked with both boys and girls.

Q Could you give me the name of that lady investigator?

A Miss Elizabeth Slater. There was another one who worked with both boys and girls sometime before, Mrs. Elliott.

SENATOR LANE: That just about closes our interrogation, Mr. Holsopple. I wish to thank you very much, but it is the opinion of the Committee that we cannot excuse you entirely at this time. If we have to call you back again, I'll guarantee you it will not be as long as this evening. Thank you very much.

Hearing convened before the Committee at 8:15 o'clock P.M.

MR. LANE: Our next witness will be Mrs. Pat McCormack.

MRS. PAT McCORMACK, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Mr. Lane.

Q Mrs. McCormack, what is your occupation?

A I am a reporter for the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.

Q Where do you reside?

A In Pleasant Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q How long have you been employed by the Sun Telegraph as a newspaper reporter?

A Approximately three years?

Q It is the understanding here that you helped investigate the conditions at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. Is that correct.

A That is correct.

Q Do you have any testimony you can give this Committee pertinent to the problems and investigations being held here tonight?

A Yes, I believe I do.

Q Tell us what you know, in your own words, about the operations at Morganza?

A We started, in the beginning, on May 19, 1954, when Mr. Zehner previously stated, we went down to do a number of stories about the New Morganiza; the New Morganza being the school which was operated under Chester Sterling. It was to be a new modern kind of program and we understood they were not making quite a bit of progress. We talked with Mr. Sterling in May and in June. We toured the school and we talked with the boys and the girls there quite frequently. We talked with the personnel and were very cordially received by Mr. Sterling, who didn't attempt to influence us in any way about the kinds of stories we were writing. We wanted to see the institution and he stated to us he had certain problems and that sort of thing and he didn't attempt to paint a very pretty picture about the situation that existed. He was quite truthful. He told us about the good things and told us some of the things that weren't so good. Then we started writing those stories, which started appearing in August. There was quite a fuss about conditions being exaggerated and that sort of thing and so on, and we decided we would like to dig a little deeper and try to learn the real story inside and as we did, the situation which Mr. Zerner and Mr. Harris have already described about faction on the Board and that sort of thing came to light. Meanwhile, we had been hearing from the employees and other people associated with the school, including some former Board members about the differences in opinion on the Board and some of the people at the school; about then, we called it the kid-glove policy, where the children could apparently do no wrong; there was a complete hands off policy on discipline. This, we contrasted with the policy on discipline which Mr. Sterling had reported in a written statement to all the employees at Morganza, and it certainly didn't seem to us or to anyone who was capable of reading and weighing it for what it was worth that he was advocating brutality, but it did become quite apparent that this situation, where his very minimum program of discipline was being discarded, was going to eventually wind up in some kind of riotious condition prevailing at the school. Through the weeks and months and so on, that eventually did happen. Runaways increased, as Mr. Zehner and Mr. Harris reported and there are, of course, files available to substantiate that and so on, and then these reports started drifting into us about brutality; not one or two, or three or four, but a consistent stream. In our business we become accustomed to sort of weeding out the weeds, you might say. People who come in with sob-stories and complaints, and so on. Some people are just cronic complainers and some people are just publicity conscious and that kind of thing. These complaints that interested us most, we felt came from the people who were not the publicity seekers or the people who were cronic complainers. They really had a point to make. It just went on like that until the thing was building up and so on, and meanwhile we were hearing all about the New Program at Morganza and we had printed in our paper lengthy statements or a lengthy statement by the Morganza superintendent about the New Program and so on. This was in August, and as the months went on,—I'm getting into February of 1954, it became quite apparent that so much of what had been said in there even in a vague way was being contradicted, day and night, at the school, very frequently, and this led up to the raid that we made on the cells and those conditions are described to you, and those are the only first-hand information I would have about any brutality at Morganza. Everything else, except from talking with the children, their parents, people who worked at the school, and in the course of our investigation we were not content to merely pin something down once, but we would have what sounded like a very factual and competent report, and went down and had it verified one, two, three and four times to make sure we were not gathering a lot of information that was worthless. The condition of those cells has been described as cold. You probably wouldn't treat a dog the way some of those children were living. Some of them were almost senseless; really, they couldn't talk coherently; they were caged up so long and subjected to this cold and these filthy conditions so long; and then, of course, shortly after that we had Mr. Shapiro investigate the institution and we went down there on that occasion too and following the Secretary around, and he reported no evidence of brutality which we reported in the paper and so on. And at that time, Mr. Shapiro talked about, what he called his New Program at Morganza. About that time, I suppose, we were studying the situation and were just a little sick about hearing about a New Program at Morganza, and I said to Mr. Shapiro, "We have been hearing this for many months now, but it's all we hear, the talk about the New Program and so on," and I said, "We just can't find very much evidence of it being put into effect, or really about the conditions being better in any way. In fact, they seem to be getting worse." All that time he turned around and said, "Girlie, if things aren't better at Morganza in six months, you can hold me responsible." That was in late February, 1954.

MR. FLEMING: 1954?

A 1955, excuse me. During the course of our investigation of Morganza, we also studied other institutions, visited them, read reports on Morganza; read reports on the permissive theory, and really went into this a great deal. There have been our notes on this, the whole investigation, are many times the volume of any thing that has ever appeared in print. If we were just interested in sensational stories, we could probably write a sensational story every day for the next six months and still have something left over. That wasn't our point. We wanted to help these kids at Morganza. During this time when we were trying to shed some light on how the school should be run, Mr. Zehner had requested that administrators of leading schools in the country, the ones that have the best reputation and so on, and just the reports of their programs and their degree of success and everything, and we ran those stories. Let's get back to Mr. Shapiro and bring up up-to-date in February. Right about the time the news band went on at Morganza. It was reported that we were upsetting—any reporters were upsetting the inmates and that it would be better that the reporters didn't come around. So, we, of course, then had to talk to most of the people off the grounds. As Mr. Harris reported, we would meet these people in the evening and on Sundays and Saturdays and talk with them. Some of them were actually shaking in their boots. The people we talked with, we feel were very competent. There was the usual run

of the people who might want to talk and every now and then a letter would come in about something and you could judge it as not being worth following or something, and that wasn't the kind of thing we followed through on. That pretty much brings us up-to-date except for the talks with some of the children who had been mistreated and some of their parents and that sort of thing. The O'Dell case, of course, focused a lot of attention on Morganza, very tragically, and that recalled the case of one, Gilbert Miahac, a McKeesport boy was was injured. He is sixteen and had been injured by a lead pipe. His situation was somewhat different from the O'Dell case. He, according to the report, was that he was coming out of school one day and got involved in what he called a race riot; one fellow aiming for somebody else and hit Miahac on the head. He just went down on the ground and as he reported it, he couldn't see, couldn't talk, or couldn't move and all that he could do was hear. I don't want to go into details on this. He certainly is much better qualified to give you first-hand report of what happened. I bring that case up because it parallels with the O'Dell case in this respect. He was taken into the Morganza infirmary and had ice bags put on his head and so on, and even though he was paralyzed from his waist down and completely out of communication with the world, and eventually in five days later his condition was worse and he was rushed into Montefiore Hospital in Pittsburgh and later operated on. Fortunately, his story has a rather happy ending. He is coming along well, learned to talk all over again, and seems to do things all over again and seems to be coming along; and then there was the Judy Ward beating and so on, which was reported shortly after the O'Dell situation, and I don't want to go into a lot of second-hand reporting on that either when first-hand testimony will be available to you Gentlemen. Then this Laughner boy that Mr. Harris mentioned, Robert Laughner, from the North Side. He has quite a knowledge of the school. His brothers have gone to the school, and so on, and his mother has been more or less kind of following Morganza for a number of years, and some of the details of the brutality and situations which existed at the school with respect to clothing and food and that sort of thing, he seems to be very well versed in. I was sort of inspired all over again after I talked with the Laughners because they had confirmed a lot of things that were reported to us on previous occasions and then we went out and had it pinned down couple times so that it seemed like it was rather sound to us. In studying the administration of the school and the background and that kind of thing, and studying all the reports that were made on Morganza, it just seems that well, for one thing, the boys and girls in the same institution lead to a situation where it is almost eternal riot. You have to actually run two separate kinds of institutions. These are some of the things Mr. Sterling pointed out to us as some of his programs. I think that is it.

Q Could I ask you one or two questions to make it clear. How long or how many days did you spend on the Morganza investigation? Do you have any idea?

A I haven't kept count but I guess for about close to eighteen months. It's been, more or less, not just a project or a hobby, but it's been a part of my life. I would get calls in the middle of the night and when we really got moving on the thing, we worked week-ends and worked nights and never let our personal life interfere with any piece of information or evidence that somebody might be willing to talk about.

Q I know the members of the Committee would like to ask you some questions pertaining to this testimony. In your opinion, since you spent approximately eighteen months with this Morganza program would you, as a reporter and journalist, recommend to this Committee that this institution be either an all male institution or an all female insitution? What do you think?

A This isn't completely my thinking. This has been teamwork all the way through; Mr. Zehner, the coach, and Mr. Harris and myself. I believe I am correct in saying that there are three basic changes which probably would be in line. One would be that girls and boys are separated in separate institutions. Second, would probably be that the institution be changed from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Justice and there are many sound reasons from an administrative point of view. One being, for instance, that they're trying to set up at Morganza all these psychiatric services and so on in duplicating, really, a program which has always been done in the Department of Justice; the correction and recommendations made by the Devers Committee and so on along that line. I recently read in one of their first progress reports in the Bureau of Correction that they seem to be coming along quite fine and it was kind of interesting to me to see how many of the things that they were doing that some of the people who are talking about Morganza say must be done there before it can be a proper institution. And then the third thing, the institution would have a competent superintendent, one who could command respect and just be a good administrator. This is not my personal opinion that the present superintendent is incompetent. It is a matter of facts pointing in that direction, and also the same time goes for the Board. That, of course, is not my personal opinion. It is a matter of what the experience has been while this faction has been in control and so on, and certainly from the law of averages they should have had a greater degree of success. You don't expect 100% success, but you do expect some greater degree than they have had. Basically, though, according to some of the studies made at Morganza, two inherent weaknesses at the school, which really is nothing the Board or the superintendent can control. One is that Morganza has no control over intake. It must take watever kind of juvenile delinquents the Juvenile Court Judges decide to send there and as result they have a very heavy heterogeneous population. They have mental defectives which, of course, give them a lot of their trouble. They have girls who are wild in sex; boys who are crap-gatherers, automobile thieves, and they have some children who are sent there because they are sent away from home, and some children are there who have been involved in taking a man's life; so actually they would have to change many different kinds of programs to control that population and they have that very wide age range there, from twelve on up. The purposes of recreation would attract and hold the interest or the attention of the twelve to fifteen year old group but could not be expected to attract and hold the attention of the older age groups. That is one of the inherent weaknesses and the other is that they have no control over the youngsters after they are finished with them. In other

words, no follow-through. We all know in sports what an important thing like follow-through is. When a ball is pitched or teed-off in a golf-ball game, the same, as in a program of this kind, especially in rehabilitation, you have to have a certain amount of follow-through. The school must turn the children over to the Juvenile Court in the County in which the child resides, and we all know what those situations are. The case workers are overloaded and some of the children tell us that they, for instance, see a case worker when they are released and the next time they see them when they are in trouble again.

Q Do you have in your possession any book or paper or communication which might be of interest to this Committee in its investigation of Morganza?

A Well, I don't have it with me right now but there are two reports which you Gentlemen may have already seen and may be in your possession; the Black Report and the Novak Report, which more or less, went over the two study groups of the school, practically bolt by bolt and brick by brick, and pointed out how the various shortcomings and what was needed to turn the school into a proper school. There are two other reports which I am sure you Gentlemen must have seen or have in your possession; the reports put out by the Institute of Interstate Government at the University of Pennsylvania. These were two studies made at the request of the Department of Welfare. They're rather thick studies or cumbersome books in which the main topic of study is, of course, not Morganza. The first is a survey of institutions dealing with juveniles in the State, and the second one; both came out last year; the second one has to do with welding these institutions into a system for handling juvenile delinquents. Morganza is treated in each of those studies.

Q Are you ready for interrogation, Mrs. McCormack?

A Yes, I am.

Q The first will be Senator Kopriver.

MR. LANE: Senator Kopriver, do you have any questions you would like to ask Mrs. McCormack?

SENATOR KOPRIVER: No questions.

SENATOR FLEMING: I pass.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: I pass.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Pass.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Tompkins, do you have any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I have just a couple of questions.

Q Mrs. McCormack, during the course of your investigation when Mr. Miles was confronted with some of this information, was he given an opportunity to make a statement in connection with his program or given a voice on the subject?

A Well, the visit we made to the detention quarters, for instance, was explained this way. We met with Mr. Miles in his office and he waved some blue-prints in the air and he said, "This is the answer to what you have just seen. We have been trying to get these off the drawing board and into mortar and steel," or whatever they were building them out of, and said they were trying to get these detention cells constructed, and once they were constructed, this sort of thing wouldn't go on. He denied having any knowledge of the cells and conditions that existed and until we confronted him with the Holsopple report and we asked him for a copy of the report and he said he didn't want to give it to us. He suggested we go to Holsopple and we did, and Mr. Holsopple would give it to us without Mr. Miles' permission.

Q Did Mr. Miles write an article for your paper which was published?

A Yes.

Q Do you have a copy of it?

A Yes, we have one over there and I'll get it.

Q We would like to have that copy put in the record if you have it?

A He wrote that at our request and all along, as we say, splitting this thing right down the middle, and this was a part of it; letting the people at the school all tell their side of it. This is the same report, as I say, as the months went on and the pendulum swung from one direction to the other, from a mild condition and kid gloves to extreme brutality.

Q Is that the article which Mr. Miles submitted to your paper and which you printed?

A Yes, it is.

Q Mrs. McCormack, in the course of your investigation, do they have any educational program at Morganza which is accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction? Do you know?

A I don't know what the situation is at present. It changes so fast, but . . . I recall some of these people we studied at the school made it quite a point of the fact that there was little or nothing in the way of an educational program at the school. That is factual. The reports that we have had of the program that exists down there and so on, follows pretty much the situation described in the report.

A As I understand, what educational program they do have is all confined within the institution itself. None of these children are sent out to public schools?

A Not to my knowledge, and they take correspondence courses is the way some of the children describe them, and that's how they got their credits.

Q They have no regular educational program which will qualify them as I understand it, when they get out of the institution, if they are there for eighteen months and then come out and go to the proper grade they belong to and go to the public school?

A If they take the correspondence course and tow the line, I believe they can get credit for this, and this I believe is through the Pennsylvania State Extension Course. It is a matter of having them tow the line, doing the study and take the test and that sort of thing.

Q You have before you a paper. Does that pertain to Dr. Miles?

A Yes, it does. In August, 1954 when Mr. Miles was named acting superintendent, I wrote a story detailing Mr. Miles' background and so on, saying who he was, where he came from and what he had done and how long he had been in a particular institution and that sort of thing, and the headline on the story reads, "Acting Morganza Chief Well Trained."

Q Did you receive that information about Mr. Miles?

A Yes, I received that information about Mr. Miles.

Q Would you like to make that a part of our record?

A Yes.

SENATOR LANE: That is all the questions I have. (Addressing Senator Fleming) Do you have any interrogation?

SENATOR FLEMING: Yes.

Q Mrs. McCormack, you stated that in February, 1955 Secretary Shapiro said to you, and I believe these were your words, "Girlie, if these conditions aren't better in six months, you can hold me personally responsible."?

A Yes, equivalent to that. If, for instance, any program wasn't imminant, he would be held responsible.

Q The six months would be up in August, I believe, was there any effort on your part or Mr. Harris to contact Mr. Shapiro to see what he thought about it at the end of August?

A No, there hasn't been. Our relations have been kind of strained.

Q Have you or Mr. Harris or Mr. Zehner attempted to contact any of the Board of Trustees?

A No. Mr. Zehner, I believe, and Mr. Harris brought out they had trouble communicating with these people, these public servants. We have had to usually go through others, Mr. Steinfirst or Mr. Prattis. Most of the Board members would not make any comments or anything. At any time we called, they would usually refer us to either Mr. Steinfirst or Mr. Prattis, and even to Mr. Miles on occasion.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q During your statements, you kept referring to Mr. Sterling. I don't believe you mentioned Mr. Miles once in that program. Are you referring to Mr. Sterling's program or Mr. Miles' program?

A Well, in the beginning, when I was talking about it, I started out with Mr. Sterling because I don't like to take anybody's name in vain. I have been very careful to use other words.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHN: I will withdraw my question.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I pass.

SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q You said that you have been a news reporter for the Sun Telegraph for a period of three years?

A That is right.

Q And half that time you have devoted to this project?

A Not entirely. I do other things at the paper.

Q Have you noticed throughout your investigation that a number of inmates there at the institution seemed hazy or doped or not quite normal? Have you noticed that?

A Well, of lately I haven't been able to talk to any of the inmates except when they are released or in another hospital in town or some such situation. For instance, in other words, today was the first opportunity that any of us at the Sun Telegraph had an opportunity to talk to the boys and girls at Morganza for many months.

Q Would you say you saw some patients that looked somewhat under the influence of drugs?

A The one boy, who was opposite the Cochran boy in the detention quarters, seemed a little groggy. I don't know whether it was because he was sleepy or just didn't want to talk. I'm not competent to judge.

Q You have endeavored to bring to light just what is taking place there. Most of your testimony is based upon brutality. Is that right? Improper treatment of the patients. Is that correct?

A Yes, that is the trend of it.

Q Did you take time out to check or investigate whether there were people authorized by law to give medication to these patients or inmates who may ruin them for life, or may come out from Morganza in two or three years and go back into society and these drugs may ruin their entire lives? Have you gone to take pains to determine whether that is taking place?

A Senator, that's the kind of thing that makes a reporter's blood boil if a situation like that existed. Certainly, we would liked to have had the opportunity to investigate any reports about drugs and so on, but like I said, we haven't been able to question any of the inmates in the institution.

Q Mrs. Blanque testified that she found, while she worked there, that certain officers were permitted to give medicine or medication to the patients. Would you have knowledge of that? Yes, we had second-hand knowledge of that and some of the patients or the parents of inmates would mention it; may be casually. They would be peeling off a number of situations and so on, and were talking about pills and that. As I say, we weren't in any position to pursue that.

Q If you had some knowledge of that, don't you think that would be very, very important in your investigation to determine the truth; whether or not that was taking place?

A I also have been handling the medical beat in the paper and I have been following the use of this thorazine and some of those other drugs.

Q Do you know the ingredients of thorazine or the effects of thorazine?

A Well, now, no one actually knows yet. While it is not entirely experimental, the experts themselves are not completely ready to say. A panel of psychiatrists recently met in Pittsburgh in which they devoted a whole afternoon of discussion of this subject. The psychiatrists were from the big veteran hospitals, from state hospitals, and from private hospitals and it was pretty much six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Q Isn't it a fact that medical science hasn't agreed upon the effects of thorazine upon the human body?

A Well, it all depends, Senator, on what you mean by medical science. If you mean the A.M.A. making a statement . . .

Q The medical science is split in their opinion according to your testimony. You stated it's six to one and half a dozen of the other?

A They're undecided.

Q Therefore, it could be a very, very dangerous drug. Is that right?

A I'm not in any position to say, Senator. For instance, they're using it in the state hospitals and state mental hospitals, and if it is a very, very dangerous drug, and if it is that dangerous, why are they using it in those state mental hospitals?

Q Do you think any lay-person should be permitted to administer this drug?

A I'm not in any position to have any opinion on that, really, because I'm not competent to judge the medical consequences.

Q I'm trying to bring out that if the importance of the effect of that drug are known, that you would check into that very carefully as carefully as you did the brutality of those patients, which would be more harmful than a beating?

A Well, Senator, it was what we could pick up at

our feet. We would like to have investigated many things at Morganza but were barred from the grounds for many, many months, and I'm sure you can appreciate that, and we had to do a lot of gum-shoe work ourselves to pick up the threads that we did at Morganza.

Q While you were investigating Tribell and Miles and Price and so on, at the same time, could you not have asked them whether or not they were administering drugs?

A Well, Mrs. Blanque, I believe, brought that out in her testimony. That was the closest we could get to the situation of the drugs. Any report she had or that she had heard are the same. So far as the children being able to come out and say this made me dizzy for three weeks or that sort of thing, as I say, that is something we were not able to ascertain. We weren't able to talk with the children. Who are they to judge, really. I mean, most of those children down there may be sensitive about talking; just get kind of scared to talk about anything.

Q I spent about half an hour there today and at least twenty patients informed me they were being doped with injections and were sleepy and see things; all within a few minutes of time I got that information. Don't you think it was important on your part to endeavor to find out whether that condition existed?

A We did endeavor to get more information on that point but were unsuccessful. It was a matter of trying—you would have to get in the records and that is something you Gentlemen could subpoena the records, if you wish to.

Q Would you be willing, if it were made possible, to pursue that course and determine once and for all if that is taking place and report it?

SENATOR LANE: May I interrupt you just a moment, Senator Haluska. Mrs. McCormack is trying to say this. They have had limited access to the patients at Morganza for some months, while Mrs. Blanque was in just the opposite position. She was there for some months. Mrs. McCormack would have a difficult time to contact the patients in order to view their physical condition and she, therefore, was not in a position to make a statement. Also, I think that all of us agree that the use of this drug, that this is a very dangerous drug and something should be done about it.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Well, Mr. Chairman, I asked her a question. The question I put forth was, if this Committee or otherwise made it possible, if she thinks it is important enough to follow up and give a report as a true reporter?

SENATOR LANE: (Addressing witness) Do you think that is important enough to follow that through?

A I'm sure that any reporter that is assigned by his or her city editor to do a job of that sort would be quite willing.

Q Which would be most important to pursue, a brutal beating, which more likely will heal, or a course where a child may be ruined for life?

SENATOR LANE: I would say that is all true. Both are very, very important, Senator. As pointed out here, we probably would be in a better position to pursue it ourselves or detect it more than a newspaper reporter because, after all, they have no official status. All of us are in sympathy with your thinking, and I am sure that the Committee is going to go into that in a big way in the near future.

A Senator, may I just elaborate on this particular point. The Senator mentioned that drugs might ruin the child for life and so on, and by the same token a beating might too. You take a sharp blow across the kidneys, for instance, and that might do internal damage that might make that child a cripple for life and not be really noticeable, but it certain could. The human body is such a complicated chemical machine.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Mrs. McCormack, do you know the geographical location of the inmates that are now confined to Morganza? Do you have a breakdown on that?

A I don't have a recent breakdown. You mean the present population?

Q Yes.

A That would be something the Superintendent could answer.

Q The reason I asked the question. You know that many judges in central Pennsylvania now refuse to send the youngsters to Morganza because of the present conditions that exist there?

A We had heard that.

Q You know anything about the per capita cost of an inmate at Morganza?

A I believe the last time anything was mentioned about per capita cost was to about $12.00 and it was predicted by the time the program was blueprinted and really became a reality, it would be up around $18.00.

Q The reason I asked that question was because of the fact that our Judge here, Judge Carson, refuses to send any more youngsters to Morganza because of the treatment they received down there and the high cost per capita of maintining those children in Morganza, so I imagine many of the other judges that are acquainted with the situation there will do likewise. I believe the population is being transferred from the Philadelphia area to Morganza.

A I believe at present most of the children would probably be either from Philadelphia or Allegheny County from what we have heard and according to past statistics we have seen.

SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mrs. McCormack, I gather that the greater bulk of your information of Morganza was carried on last February or the months preceding. Is that correct?

A No, it has been a continuous thing.

Q Well, since February, there was a period when Morganza was blacked out to you entirely. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q —because of certain orders given?

A That is correct

Q Since that time and since Morganza has been blacked out to you, have you been in contact with people who are employed at Morganza?

A Yes, we have. We have probably worked harder under the news band than we did before because it has been more difficult to get information.

Q Then, I gather since the spring of 1955, you still have been able to gather a great deal of information about Morganza and how it is being operated?

A That's right. We never stopped gathering information.

Q Will you give the Committee your judgment as to the situation at Morganza at the present time as compared with February of 1955?

A You mean the situation as we all saw it today?

Q And, in addition, to what you saw today and the conditions that have been carried on?

A Let me see if I have you straight. You want me to compare it with the conditions we all saw today with the conditions in February 1955?

Q And in addition to that, the reports which you have been receiving about which you told us about, as compared to the reports and the situation down at Morganza?

A First of all, you all were in the hospital and saw the detention facilities and the girls on the first floor. I don't know whether all of you Gentlemen examined the vacant cells where the plates had been bolted over the peep-holes and all that kind of thing, and today the plates were not on the doors; nothing was there. They took the plates out and didn't bother to put the glass back in. Apparently, they weren't using these rooms any more. There were beds in the room and there were not beds when we visited in February. There was glass in the windows and there was not glass in the windows when we visited in February. There was linen on the beds, clean linen, and of course, they were vacant. The situation in February, I believe, was gone into in very, very detail by Mr. Zehner and Mr. Harris, and you will all have seen the pictures. I don't want to take up too much of your time in repeating that.

Q What I'm driving at, Mrs. McCormack, do you think the situation is improved now, as over February, 1955?

A It all depends. If, for instance, if I had gone out there today with rose-clored glasses, things would have looked well. We were in the girls' main building where just weeks ago these brutal beatings were reportedly taking place, and we were all downstairs in the basement and didn't see anyone being beaten and didn't hear anyone screaming, but yet when some of you Gentlemen and some of the reporters talked to some of the inmates, particularly one girl who had been in the detention facilities just as recent as Sunday, some girls were rather severely beaten. Possibly, it was just a matter of moving the detention; the very severe detention, or punishment to another site. That is a very big institution and in four hours you could not have examined every nook and cranny.

Q Have you formed a conclusion in your mind as to whether or not you feel that conditions are better today than they were in February, 1955?

A Well, I would say things didn't look much better. The violent examples of brutality, of course, was not obvious to us but we saw girls running around in their bare feet yet; we saw girls who were poorly clothed in there; and there was one girl in the infirmary who had her arm or hand in a bandage sling, and I don't know whether any of you Gentlemen noticed the sling was apparently made from a tattered piece of old shirt. The girls who did have those cloth slippers on, most of them were just kind of filthy; not the kind you would wear, especially in a hospital, and some of the girls had torn clothing on. I don't know whether you Gentlemen noticed one little girl in the detention cells. She had on one of the institution-type of dresses made out of printed material like it was four sizes too big for her; and she was twelve and it was a forty. The V-neck line just came down very low and the whole side was ripped at the waist and, as apparently seemed to be the custom at Morganza, she had nothing underneath. The new detention cells, the nineteen of them, looked to be an improvement. We have been hearing a lot about them and we were glad to see them. The nineteen of them, as you all saw, had the two toilet facilities.

Q In addition to the physical structure of Morganza and appearance of the girls, you had information that made you believe there were beatings back in February, 1955. You also had information that made you believe there were beatings in the past few weeks of the inmates?

A It would be second-hand information and any information along that line would be available to you Gentlemen first-hand through some of the other witnesses.

SENATOR LANE: What Senator Scott is trying to tell you, he would like you to take Mr. Shapiro up on his statement, "If things weren't better in six months, you could hold him responsible;" for you to take him up on that.

Q May I have the last word, Senator, like a woman usually does. I would like very much to do that but it's nothing that can be done in one day or two days or may be a week. I mean, to make that a black or white statement, or a yes or no statement to some of the questions asked by Senator Scott, would take a couple of weeks or more.

SENATOR LANE. That is all, Mrs. McCormick. Thank you very much.

October 26, 1955, at 9:30 a.m.

WITNESSES: Chester L. Sterling, Barbara Clark, Geraldine Roberts, Mabel Gannt, Irma Jean Wilder, Robert Price, Mrs. Mary Mahramus, Gilbert Mihox.

DOCTOR CHESTER L. STERING, sworn testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Doctor Sterling, we are very sorry that we had to keep you here so long, having you the last witness of the evening, and I want you to know on behalf of the Committee and myself I apologize. Your name has been brought in here quite frequently this evening. The purpose of your being here is to express your sentiments and opinion in regards to present and past operations of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganaza and the Committee would like to hear from you on that situation.

A I would be very happy to, Mr. Chairman. I do not feel that I am competent to discuss any of the conditions that exist in the present administration. I have been away from the Pennsylvania Training School since August 16, 1954, and I am not in the vicinity more than half of the time. I can discuss conditions which existed between May 7, 1951 and August 16, 1954, my administration. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask at this point whether you want a sort of chronological list of things that might have happened in that administration because I feel confident that is all I can discuss.

Q That is what the Committee wants.

A I came to the school in May, 1951. I found an active Board of five members. Those members were Doctor McQuestion, Mr. Adamson was vice-president; there was no secretary; Mr. Pollock, Judge Morrow, and Attorney Goldman. Mr. Milligan of Greene County was still on the Board but not attending meetings. It wasn't until the fall

of December, 1951, that three new members were appointed. The Board that was there when I went there . . .

Q Pardon me, Doctor, is that about the time Doctor McQuistion was relieved of his duties?

A No, he was there for more than a year after I came. The Board told me that they had employed me as the superintendent, that I was to operate the institution, maintain discipline, reduce the costs, institute a program and endeavor to get Morganza back in the good graces of the public. The first thing I endeavored to do was to convey to the staff the rudiments of the program and I had a three-barrel program to set before the members of the staff. One part of that had to do with sustenance; the second part with maintenance; and the third part had to do with rehabilitation. I felt that since we had so much acreage and we grew a greatly amount of the things we consumed, that we should squeeze out of those activities just as much skill and wholesome work habits as we possibly could. Also, since we were a large plant, with many buildings involving much maitenance, we should yield working, especially to as many boys and girls as we could integrate in the program. Of course, both of these conditions brought about some rehabilitation. The first thing that confronted me of a major nature, after the program was instituted, was to make a survey of the physical plant and, I think, you will all recall in November, 1950 we had one awful snow-storm in these parts and roofs and gutters and downspouts were very badly damaged, not ruined, and before you could set about to plantering and painting on the inside, it was necessary to fix roofs and in these jobs we found an outlet for a good number of boys to paint, work with plasterers, cement layers and brink layers and carpenters, and we endeavored to the best of our ability to get across to the boys, here was a rich opportunity to acquire skill and work habits that could be useful to them when they were returned to their community. I don't know whether you Gentlemen were in the auditorium or not, but I wish you could have seen the auditorium when I went there. It was the most drab, desolute gathering place I had ever seen. So, since we were going to conduct meetings in the auditorium and assemblies, we set about to rehabilitating the auditorium and the first monies I ever received from the Department was spent for materials and supplies. I purchased new curtains and new moving picture screens and made the auditorium as it was, as you saw it this morning. Being a school man, one of the first things I looked at was the personnel of the school teaching groups. It has been truthfully said by the last speaker or witness that there was an academic school program. In fact, I would go so far as to say that the program began about the second grade because we had children that failed so many times in the public school that it was simply a matter of beginning from the beginning. And I would like to point out to you and satisfy the thinking of several of you with regard to these credits. I have been in public education for twenty-seven years. I have observed classes rising to senior status during that twenty-seven year period, and I want to say to you very sincerely that I was deeply impressed by the weight of the credit received by a boy or girl who did correspondence work on courses sent out by the Pennsylvania State University. In our provision of education, we call that the Benton-Harvor Plan, wherein a correspondence course is pursued by a student under the guidance and directions of a certified and trained teacher. At ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades comprised the area this extension work took place, and was under the jurisdiction of a retired male supervising principal by the name of Mr. Moore. I believe he was from McDonald. The only thing that could be said against Mr. Moore was that he was an old man. Chronologically speaking, he was a young man in lot of ways dealing with boys. All the teachers except one were properly certified. They could have presented their credentials to any superintendent or supervising principal and given consideration. There was one teacher in the girls' division who was working under a provisional certificate which could only be validated by pursuing additional credits at an accredited university. The last knowledge I had of her, she had pursued those credits and received proper accredation. In the fall of 1952 we observed American Education Week; the same as I have been accustomed to do in public schools where I was in charge. I thought we had one of the best exhibitions I had ever been connected with. We had exhibitions from the girls' department in crafts, beauty culture and baking, and in the boys' department in upholstery, bricklaying, carpentry, and the library had an exhibit; the greenhouse department had a wonderful exhibit and the agriculture department had a fine exhibit. Our only trouble was that we didn't have enough people come and see it. We kept it on for, I would say, five days; even over a week but it was a step forward. It attracted attention from those who came. My program was being built, as you probably have deduced, around occupational training. That was my background. I happened to be a graduate engineer. I got into education, rehabilitation, as a soldier of the First World War, of which I was one. I had always been connected with schools that had vocational departments or industrial arts departments.

So I did the thing I knew the most about, namely, try to develop an occupational training program. Treatment was a term of which I was not familiar except in the literature that came to my desk. I concluded that any youngster who might be pursuing an occupational training course and in need of medimation would be channeled through to the doctor, and finding out that at Morganza there were youngsters who were mentally disturbed, I learned that such psychiatry that we had at our disposal could be helpful. I only wish we had more. I discovered quite early in the studies of student population, we were working with retarded youngsters in the main. Fifty per cent of the population at any time while I was there would be classified as dull normals, that is, an I.Q. below eight-five. The other fifty per cent would be classified as average, above average and superior. Now, no doubt you have heard a lot said about vocational education. I did not endeavor to build a vocational educational program because that requires about fifty per cent of work time in the shop; twenty-five per cent of the time in academic studies; and twenty-five per cent of the time in related subject matter and our boys and girls were not equal to that. By occupational training, what was known in the last war, as on the job training, we pursued just as fast as we could. During my second year I secured permission from the Department of Welfare to set up the position of Director of Education and Training. That is a position I have discovered in all good training schools I have visited.

I secured a man with a master's degree who had trained veterans and had been a school administrator, and we set to work and analyzed courses just the same as I did when I was back in the public school system.

Those of you that are close to the educational field, I'm sure, will be familiar and acquainted with the technique of training analysis and we organized courses in barbering, woodwork, greenhouse, working in baking, in beauty culture and in upholstering. Now I should like to inject at this point that we had no alternating current at the school to develop these shops to the place they should be. The only alternating current I could plug into was the television circuit which was a small line which encircled the whole plant, and which was used to turn on exit lights when the main power lines failed; so the most I could start in the way of a new shop was this upholstering. I could talk for an hour on what I think we accomplished in upholstery but suffice it to say for an expense of about $600.00, which was about all we could find, we bought a power machine or two and a cushion stuffer and some hand-tools and set about to carry on one of the best programs I have ever been connected with.

Furniture which I was told was to be sent to the scrap heap, we rehabilitated. In fact, I was told when I went there I should refurnish the superintendent's apartment I was advised to get a man from one of the downtown stores to come out and estimate what we needed. He soon ran up a bill of $10,000.00, and I didn't have $10,000.00 to spend on that, and we didn't spend ten cents. With this upholstery program, we restored furniture which was supposed to be stored in the attic or thrown away. After the new Board members arrived, we got up a membeship of nine; fully a year after I got there, but the program was definitely steered by the members who were in office, —when I arrived there. I didn't hear much about the permissive theory when these new members first arrived. I did hear a great deal about corporal punishment. Motions were passed, indicating that they were opposed to corporal punishment. I pointed out, by referring to the minutes, that corporal punishment had been outlawed as an administrative function back in 1936. Governor Earl sent the telegram which outlawed corporal punishment and I can't anywhere in the minutes, during my administration, find where it was ever restored

Now, being a schoolman, I want to dwell on this corporal punishment a little bit. I was quite familiar with treating the problem of rebellion or misbehavior. The teacher in the class tries her hand, reveals it to the counselor, if he can not do the job, it channels up to the vice-principal and then on up to the principal for us to utilize every way we know to get the child back in line Eventually, we may have to suspend. I didn't say expell. Only a Board of Directors can expell. So, naturally, I brought that same plan into Morganza. We endeavored to have the cottage father and mother admonished and talked to, and tried to direct the thinking of those who were non-conformists. We referred certain facets of behavior to the Social Service Department such as Mr. Holsopple was then; the Chaplains would take hold of it, the school teachers, the man in the shop; each endeavoring to keep the child from going any further down the road. But there came times when everything failed and we had to face right up to trying situations. Now, I couldn't suspend. From the State of New York a superintendent can suspend a boy or girl, send them back to the committing courts, forget all about them. You can't do that in Pennsylvania. So, I resorted to the only things I had, namely, detention facilities, segregation; the things we often do in our home when we find our sons or daughters disobeying and send them to their rooms to thaw out and become a member of the family. I didn't consider that as punishment. I considered that as a supreme denial of living like the rest of the youngsters lived. All during these periods of detention, the youngster was talked to; he was brought to the offices; the Chaplains left him religious reading. Naturally, he received the same foods, less desserts. I thought there ought to be something to remind him that good behavior would bring him cake and pie. He had all the milk, bread, butter, potatoes and vegetables he would have gotten had he been in the cottage.

I had in the boys department, eight cells or cages which had been erected in 1936. The State spent $20,000.00 building those, and in locating them where they did, they destroyed a brick shop and a place where cement blocks were laid up as shop-training. I wasn't satisfied with those eight cells or cages from the first day I ever saw them, but it was all I had and I realized that the staff moral depended somewhat on the administration's backing them when the going got rough, so my conclusion was that we kept those eight cells until we got something better. Being an engineer, I can do drafting, so with the help of my educational director, we went down to the hospital and thought we saw an area in both wards that we could make use by building six restraining rooms in each of the two sides which would give us twelve rooms altogether. An architect friend of mine in Pittsburgh spent the day with me in Pittsburgh, without charge. We discussed the waste lines and electric wiring problems and it was agreed it could be done. Wo could do the whole job for $35,000.00. I presented my preliminary sketch to the then Secretary of the Welfare. He heartily approved it and said it was the best use he had seen of the large hospital and told us to proceed with six rooms in the boys' ward. I went to get the money and was told there wasn't any money, so I decided I would use what I had until I got the other facilities.

Now, of course, when corporal punishment—and I am returning back to where I started sometime ago, was outlawed and I was falling back on what I had, in the spring of 1954 the Board majority changed and several studies which have already been referred to here made. They recommended the destruction of these existing controls which I had for boys and which I had for girls and didn't have to use. I heard you say today you had been in the girls' main building. If you had been in the girls' main building two years ago and had gone to the basement, you would have seen some geniuine cells, but I never saw anyone put in them. The only use I ever saw made of them was to store jars of canned goods such as sauerkraut and beans stored for future use; so when they said to tear those out, I didn't feel we were losing much. They weren't using them anyway. On the second floor of that girls' main building, you may have seen some single rooms down that long corridor to the right and to the left. We used those as isolation rooms. That had one very serious drawback. The sash, pretty well worn, and the glass was available to the girls who had been

placed therein, and on occasions girls would break that glass. The screen was on the outside, not on the inside. But they still served psychologically but we didn't have to tear those out; they could be used as rooms any time. Down on the first floor there were two cells with iron gratings. They had individual plumbing but the plumbing was exposed and the two or three times we placed rebellious girls in those rooms they tore the plumbing down and we had a flood with the result that we didn't use them. When the Board took this action in the spring of 1954, after these studies were made, I wasn't too reluctant to tear out the cells in the basement of the girls' main building. I cautioned against tearing them out on the first floor and pointed out the weakness of the rooms on the second floor. I was told it would have to be done. I asked the question, "Where will we send; what will we do when we want to isolate?" and I was told to use the hospital. I pointed out that there were only four rooms in either ward of the hospital, and that they were not built for that purpose. Those rooms were put there to take care of the youngsters.

SENATOR LANE: Doctor Sterling, how much further do you have to go? Do you have a lot more to put in the record? May be you could come back tomorrow morning.

DOCTOR STERLING: I would be very happy to. May I ask, Mr. Chairman is that what you want me to give you?

SENATOR LANE: I think this is what we want in the record. Our purpose is to investigate and make recommendations and certainly it will be beneficial and pertinent. I think the Committee will agree.

DOCTOR STERLING: I will return in the morning, Mr. Chairman. Much of what I have said is a written statement, but I shall be glad to return.

SENATOR LANE: The Deputy Attorney General has said that we are possibly keeping you from making a trip to Egypt?

DOCTOR STERLING: Not yet.

SENATOR LANE: All right. This hearing will be recessed until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock A.M., Daylight Savings Time.

Hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee reconvened Wednesday, October 26, 1955, at 9:30 a. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, at the Washington County Court House, Washington, Pennsylvania, in Court Room No. 2.

P. K. Jones, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, was present representing the Commonwealth.

SENATOR FLEMING: The time of recess having expired, we will go into session again, and Dr. Sterling, if you will take the stand please.

CHESTER L. STERLING resumes stand.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING

Q You have been sworn, so if you will just carry on from where you were.

A Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I believe when we finished last evening I was discussing four rooms located in each of the two wards in the hospital. I want to state very emphatically that the cells which were spoken about in the testimony of Mr. Zehner, Mr. Harris and Miss McCormick, located in the basement of the hospital, I know nothing about. They did not exist when I was there. I have never seen them, and apparently they were constructed after I left. But the rooms on the second floor were built, as I said last evening, to take care of children who had contagious or infectious diseases; two might be classified as medium security and the other two very moderate security. I had been able to secure Chamberlain mental hospital screening for the windows in these rooms, because glass breakage is one of the most serious things in an institution. It isn't just the unsightliness and the weather that is allowed to get in by breaking glass, but disturbed youngsters will use glass as a weapon, both upon themselves and upon those who try to care for them, so I was very grateful for the Chamberlin screens which were placed on, I would say, about ten windows. I don't want to leave the impression that we didn't have trouble during my administration with the girls. From time to time the girls would rebel and on several occasions it was necessary to resort to the extreme control of having the girls return to the committing court in order that we would have peace within the student population.

As I stated yesterday, controls go from the minimum to the maximum in any well ordered school, and the last and most extreme control that I had at my disposal at the training school was complete removal from the grounds; next was isolation. I also want to point out that the cells which I had to tear out in the girls' department and which were neturalized, did serve very adequately, poor though they were in appearance. And I advised the board on numerous occasions that if we tore out what appeared to the girls to be something we could use, that we might expect trouble. They were insistent upon using the hospital. I was equally insistent that the hospital was a hospital and not a place of detention. Briefly, my reasons were that we always had a few sick children in the wards; we always had some new boys coming in and some new girls, and I do not think that it is psychologically sound to have rebellious children spoiling the chances of some newcomer or upsetting the peace of someone who is not up to par physically. Now, to draw rapidly to a close, I had been told when I was sought to go to Morganza that the girls would be taken out of there within a year.

In fact, I told Mr. Brown, who was then Secretary of Welfare that I wouldn't be interested in Morganza if the girls weren't taken out. He assured me that a plan was on foot that would place the girls in the building of the George Junior Republic at Grove City; that the boys of the George Junior Republic would be transferred to Morganza; that for a time at least I would be superintendent over both institutions, spending half my time at each institution. But those things never took place. In March of 1954, the board majority switched from the board that I had known when I went in there. In March of 1954, Mrs. Denman came on the board, and that changed the majority. Dr. McQuiston and Mr. Adamson had disappeared from the old board, and Dr. Woods had resigned. Immediately following this change in the majority, there was much talk about starting a treatment center, securing professional personnel, and changing the existing program such as it was.

The minutes of the meeting of March the 20th contains the motion that the board of trustees approve the discontinuance of the dairy operation and a drastic reduction in the over-all farm operation. This motion was duly seconded and carried. Now, it is a debatable question these

days whether it is good for city boys to have agricultural experiences I realize, but to take out an operation which schedules their time, uses up their physical energy and not replace those things with something equally good, makes for a very difficult administrative problem. On May the 8th, 1954, at a special meeting of the board, Mr. Miles was elected assistant superintendent. He became the third assistant superintendent I had known and worked with since I became superintendent. I would like to correct a statement or two made yesterday about Mr. Miles and his background.

I attended every year in March the annual meeting of the superintendents of training schools which was held at the Statler Hotel in New York City, and in the 1954 meeting it was known when I arrived that we needed an assistant superintendent. The children's village was undergoing some administrative changes. It is a treatment center more than a training school at Morganza and their board of trustees insisted that a psychiatrist should occupy the position of assistant superintendent. Mr. Miles had been the assistant superintendent to Harold Strong, who was the director of the school, so Mr. Miles was free at the time and was looking for a connection. An interview was arranged. I told him about the training school, I had answered his questions, and came home.That meeting was in March, early March. I would say that late in April I was told by Mr. Steinfirst, that he, Mr. Miles, had gotten in touch with them and that he was coming on for a weekend. He came, was interviewed, returned home, and came back the following weekend with Mr. Miles.

On May the 8th he was elected assistant superintendent. He was expected to take his position or occupy his position on May the 17th, but no papers had been filed yet in Harrisburg; he had not even filled out an application. In the meantime, I had prepared a resignation. I had approached Mr. Allen Reynolds on May the first. That is a correction from a statement made yesterday. I did not take the resignation to Mr. Pollock. I had taken the resignation in to Harrisburg, and I asked Mr. Reynolds to whom I should give it, was it to be given to him or did I resign to the governor. He told me that I should resign to the board of trustees. He asked my reasons and I told him that the control was passing from me to the board of trustees and that I had not been able to realize my program for lack of alternating current, for lack of properly trained personnel, and for lack of money to buy tools and equipment to expand my shops, and I felt the task was futile.

At that moment he didn't know that Mr. Miles was to be the assistant superintendent but he did ask me to wait a little while; in fact, he conferred with Governor Fine, and I was referred to Senator Herron, and I discussed the matter with Senator Herron, and I was led to believe that perhaps my dissatisfaction with the situation would lead to a transfer to the Department of Justice in a new Department of Correction, so I waited. I came home with the resignation in my pocket, and on May the 8th Mr. Miles was elected. And then I received instructions to go to Atlantic City to attend the National Conference of Social Workers, and much to my surprise Mr. Miles was told to go also by the board. I was a bit nonplussed by this because he wasn't on the payroll, he had not been approved, and yet he was being sent to Atlantic City to recruit personnel in the new program. I drove to Atlantic City and I delivered the minutes of the May the 8th meeting to the Department in Harrisburg and stated that I would be back on Friday and would like to know the answers and when I returned on Friday I didn't find the answers so I came home without knowing whether or not Mr. Miles had been approved. To the best of my knowledge —and I am trying to remember this from the days of around June 1st, 1954—I would say Mr. Miles took office just about June the 1st, 1954, so I only knew Mr. Miles from June the 1st, as a worker, until August the 16th.

I introduced him to the staff and, while it has been indicated that perhaps he inherited a bad situation, I want to bear witness to the fact that I believe he helped to create a bad situation. When you call a meeting of the staff in a training school, you must call two meetings because someone must be with the trainees, and the boys and girls, while the others are at the meeting, so two meetings were called and I introduced the meetings. I presented Mr. Miles and gave him the floor. Among other things which he said was that if this program of treatment, if this desire of the board to have the permissive theory put in operation didn't work, that it would not be his fault; then he pointed to various people in the audience and said, "It will be yours, and yours, and yours, and yours."

Well of course, that didn't set well with the audience. There was some response from the floor not too favorable, because my concept had been team work; we were all in it together; I expected to pull my share on the oar with the newest employee. But here was a new concept, and if it fails it wouldn't be the speaker's fault, but it would be the "fault of you, and you, and you, and you." I took over the meeting when it seemed to be on the verge of getting out of hand. I pointed out that it was going to take time to realize these objectives, that we must all be patient and understanding, and we were going to prevent the roof from falling in. We abandoned, or we dismissed both meetings with that tone. But, of course, there was considerable reaction the next day. Now by this time we are well into June.

I still had my resignation in my pocket. But the 4th of July at Pennsylvania Training School is quite a big event and I did not have any personal desire whatsoever to ruin the 4th of July program for the trainees and their families, so I shelved the resignation and prepared to carry out the program for the 4th of July. Just about this time Mr. Miles came to me and he said, "There is much work to be done in the girl's division. I propose to go there and spend considerable time." I questioned him about his approach and I cautioned him to be careful. I said, "The girls are emotional, they are easily disturbed, they are easily misled if they think you are promising them something that you can't deliver," and he went to the girls division. What he said, I don't know. All I know, that there were reactions. One evening while Mrs. Sterling and I were eating our evening meal in the administration building, I looked out the window and I saw Mr. Miles driving a Ford sedan back and forth across the athletic field, chasing colord girls.

I went out and learned that these girls had broken away from the division, something that had never happened before, and had come into the boys division, and were being rounded up. I still felt there might be possibilities that these difficulties would clear themselves, and, on July the 21st, we called another meeting of the staff—in fact, we called the usual two meetings—in the

auditorium and Mr. Steinfirst came and represented the board of trustees, and he read a speech in which he propounded once more the board's thinking with regard to the permissive theory, that discipline was something that was archaic so far as our controls were concerned, and that only treatment would elicit the responses which were necessary to make these children become good citizens. At the close of each session Mr. Steinfirst asked for questions from the floor. As I recall, there were no remarks at the first meeting and only two remarks at the second, although my memory may be in fault to the point where there was one remark at each session from one member of the staff. The staff was terribly disturbed after the meeting and some of them talked on to the wee small hours of the morning. I was present at some of the meetings.

They didn't know which way to turn, and, frankly, I didn't either. Mr. Miles was sitting in on all board meetings. In the minutes of June the 12th there is contained this statement: Mr. Miles states that no trainee would be placed in detention except by him. He stated further that it would take time to move ahead on the problems of disciplining trainees. He stated further there could be no corporal punishment except in selfdefense. The question was then raised as to what is self-defense, is it rationalization or is it fact. I didn't sleep much that night, and the next day, after discussing the matter with Mrs. Sterling, I took my resignation and delivered it to Mr. Pollock, who was president of the board of trustees, and I told him that I was through. In due course of time a meeting of the board was held an rthe resignation was accepted with regret, and I was given from the 1st of August to the 16th to take a vacation.

I chose to move, and I left the grounds at noon August the 16th. I had been asked by certain friends and more than one newspaper to write my side. I refused to do so until I was no longer connected with the institution, and after leaving I wrote an article in which I stated many of the things which I have stated here. This article was dated August the 25th, 1954. I felt that I had a right to state my position inasmuch as Mr. Miles had stated his position. I had no desire to argue, to debate . When the article was written and published, the matter was closed so far as I was concerned. That pretty well, as far as I can see, would sum up the things which I considered important to my administration. I have a very definite position in opposition with the permissive theory. The permissive theory, is an off-shoot of progressive education and I know of no public institutions which have not found it necessary to compromise with progressive education. Private schools, whose moneys come from endowments, may experiment, and do, and there they carry on studies and research, but progressive education in the public schools had to be watered down considerably.

Summarizing again I would say that having boys and girls in the same institution is not conducive to the best results for either. In a study made within the last two years by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in Washington, one hundred six schools were studied, and out of the one hundred six there were only twelve that had a dual population. I have visited several schools where there were boys and girls but their population was not like that at the training school. I visited one right out-side of Louisville, Kentucky, known as the Ormsby Village. The children there are pretty much first offenders and both boys and girls live there but it is an all white school. There is another boy-girl school away up in Vermont, at Vergennes, but those boys and girls are far removed from any urban center such as Pittsburgh or the Allegheny County area. There is another boy-girl school in North Dakota, but it is populated with rural children and small village children. I would never have gone to the training school if I had known that the girls would not be taken away.

I have already mentioned this, that taking away certain physical controls, poor though they may be, before securing better ones to take their place is not practical. Gentlemen, I have visited in the last five years twenty-seven training schools and reformatories; fifteen of those were visited while I was superintendent. I wanted to learn and learn fast. I have been to Chino in California on one so-called vacation. I have been to Whittier, California, where there is a boys school quite similar to Pennsylvania Training School. I have been to every juvenile institution in San diego County, starting with the juvenile court judge. I have talked with Sanford Bates of New Jersey, recently retired as head of the regional penal and correctional system. I have talked with the head of Chino, and I was always advised to move cautiously, make sure I had something to take the place of something before I introduced it, that these people who live on the grounds and work on the grounds can be most readily disturbed if you introduced something half-baked and I will never forget that advice.

Also, abandoning agricultural activities before shops are ready to supplant such agricultural activities is not practical. There must be work and wholesome activity in a training school program. It must be the kind that uses muscle, nervous energy, so that when night comes and there has been a play period they will go to sleep and get a good eight hours sleep, get up the next morning refreshed ready to work again at something. My only plea was, "Let me have something before you take away that which I have." Another point that I would make, I do not believe that every child that misbehaves is sick. I believe that children misbehave because of a number of circumstances no one of which you can always pinpoint. You may blame it on the home, you may blame it on the parents, you can even blame it on the school they attended, you may blame it on the neighborhood, but he is not sick. I believe that a treatment program requires a very special staff that must be well orientated to the problems of the institution.

To move too fast in the direction of treatment without that staff can be dangerous. These are things which motivated my thinking when I determined I was not the man to do the job. It's debatable whether you should cook in each cottage, or whether you should have a cafeteria, or whether you should haul the food like we do at Morganza to the boys' department. It is rather difficult to haul a fried egg a mile and a half some cold winter morning and have a fried egg when you get to the end of your road, and unless there are facilities in the cottage in the way of stoves and refrigeration and the cottage matron is a motherly type, there won't be too many fried eggs eaten, they will be hard boiled, and they may be cold, but hauling food is not as good a thing as going, sitting down to a dining room table, and have the hot food brought in from

an adjoining kitchen such as you will see if you go to Industry in New York, South of Rochester.

Another point: Per capita costs have been mentioned. I suppost that per capita costs had reached the 6 or $7.00 level at the time I left because I had absorbed one 10% increase in the biennium of 1951-1953, and the forty hour week went into effect on January the 1st, 1954, and custody in a training school is a one hundred sixty-eight hour a week job, and when you divide forty into one hundred sixty-eight, I think you come up with four and one-fifth; so far every round-the-clock job you must have four and one-fifth people, and that increases the cost.

I had been under orders from Harrisburg to reduce per capita cost by $1.00 per capita per day in 1953. I didn't see how it could be done if my program was to be expanded and I don't believe it could be done even with the program I had, and definitely, with an expanded program of professional personnel, costs simply must go up. The question then is, shall we use such a high per capita on everyone committed to the institution or shall we select those who can be reached and trained and rehabilitated and treated, who will return to the community and become working citizens. I was opposed to spending huge sums on children that had gone past the point of no return, and some of our children received at the training school had so done.

By no techniques existing could they be reached. Their next stop would be the reformatory, maybe the workhouse, maybe the penitentiary, largely because somebody hadn't started soon enough. I have mentioned the forty hour week as giving rise to many difficult administrative problems, and I am about finished. I don't know whether you gentlemen are familiar with the open cottage type institutions' history or not. If I am correctly informed, it came to the United States from Europe, from in and around Sweden. The idea was that children denied the ordinary chances to grow up in a home could be taken to an institution and provided with foster parents who would love them, help them, train them, teach them, encourage them to develop every talent they had and, out of that, grow the open cottage type institution.

The numbers in the cottage were supposed to be down around ten, twelve, and fifteen what we would call a large family. I have never seen an open cottage institution with such numbers. I have seen fifty-two boys from the ages of sixteen to twenty in one cottage. Now, that kind of a family is too large, and, of course, with the advent of the forty hour week it meant changing personnel frequently, and personnel doesn't always see eye to eye. If the house father has a set of beliefs which he thinks is what the superintendent wants, his relief officer may come on with a bit of leniency, he may not look upon good manners at the table like the house father does, and they get into each other's hair over such a simple thing as eating, or playing out on the playground, or taking care of state clothes, and the more of these people who come in contact with your trainee in the course of your day the more upsetting everything becomes.

Now, I would be the last person to say that a forty hour week isn't good—I wish I had it, I wish I had had it—but many of these children are at Morganza because the parents didn't use forty hours a week in raising them. If they had, some of them wouldn't have needed to have come, and for us to attempt to do the kind of job that I went there to do, with such changes I felt was quite impossible. The last point I have to make was this, whether to buy water or impound it in the impounding dam. It was a moot question. Our water was for free from the hillsides, it came into a huge dam holding twelve million gallon, but there were those who said we should buy water, that it would cut down maintenance. Well, I didn't see that because maintenance begins at the meter and the thirty-five miles of underground lines which we had at Morganza in varying states of depreciation and obsolescence would still be our problem whether we bought water or not. Whether to buy milk or run a dairy, whether to buy vegetables or operate a garden, whether to buy beef or pasture the lands which are marginal in many cases, are moot questions, and for lack of a code such as we have in the school system right here—you are all familiar with the fixed school code which every administrator refers to that contains all the laws referring to the public schools, the children, teachers, truancy, tending tardiness—in the absence of such a code for the training school, we were compelled to move as we thought best and not always with the approval of the people who worked for us.

In my thinking, gentlemen, sometimes these guiding principles have to eminate away up here (indicating) in order that the people away down here (indicating) will have the proper respect for them. If the superintendent right here (indicating) starts them there will be those who say, "Well, the past superintendent or superintendents didn't do it that way," or "over at these institutions it isn't done that way," and this superintendent is in hot water; where, if it comes from up here (indicating), the superintendent can point to the fact that he is guided by a code, by a set of principles which governs the training, treatment, and the rehabilitation of juveniles, that is the work of the best minds in the field, that it is constantly being revised, that what is stated here can guarantee reasonable success if followed and pursued. Well, that we didn't have; we had no part of it and to my knowledge there still no code such as I have just spoken of to guide the administrator. I apologize for taking too long and I hope I have said some of the things you wanted to hear.

Q Thank you, Doctor. Are you concluded now?

A I am concluded.

Q Did you want to offer this as evidence? (Referring to paper later marked Exhibit No. 29.)

A I would be very happy to; I even have an additional copy.

Q (By Mr. Jones) Would you read the headline of what it is?

A I offer "An article dealing with conditions at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza and the administrative difficulties arising therefrom, which led to the resignation of a superintendent," containing a Foreword, Turnover and Problems, Juvenile Delinquency, its nature; Morganza's beginning; Progressive Development.

(Paper marked Exhibit No. 29 for identification.)

SENATOR FLEMING: Gentlemen of the Committee, may I caution you of our five minute limit.

Now, if you are ready, Dr. Sterling, we will start the questions.

THE WITNESS: I am ready, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: In order that the first people

don't always start in the same order, we will start a little differently; we will start with Representative Tompkins and go around that way.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Dr. Sterling—

A It is just "Mister," gentlemen. I have no doctor's degree, I never got my dissertation completed.

Q You made mention, I believe, toward the close of your statement, that one of the prime requisites of a good program or the carrying out of a good program at an institution such as Morganza is a proper staff. Now, did you think that you had a proper staff during the time that you were superintendent at the school?

A I did not in toto. I had some excellent people, hard working, but in the field of direct supervision of the juveniles I never had the proper staff.

Q From what knowledge you have of the situation at the present time, do you think that Mr. Miles has the proper staff to carry out any proper program at the institution?

A I have no way of knowing but if I would be permitted to venture an opinion, I would say he does not.

Q What would you consider should be added to his staff in order to make it a proper staff?

A He should add some of the required things which a school teacher must furnish, such as certification, a yearly physical examination.

Q You are speaking now of employees, the staff?

A I am talking of the entire list of employees, particularly those who have direct supervision of the children. There should be required an age limit at the time they begin and an age limit at the top, so that superannuated people do not become too plentiful in a program of trying to guide and deal with the activities of youth.

Q Mr. Sterling, how many in number or percentage of the population during the time you were there did you consider had reached the point of no return?

A. 30%.

Q Of the trainees?

A 30% of the trainees at any given time I would say evidenced that they would not be rehabilitated by the facilities of the training school. May I state that just a little differently. Taking ten youngsters, ten juveniles, I never felt any doubt about three of the ten; I felt the very jolt which they received in being committed to the institution set them on their feet, caused them to see the error of their ways; they would return, go back to school, behave themselves, grow up, marry and work. Four more would be in a twilight zone, gray-white; if they got the breaks, if their people responded when they were returned from the training school, if the community accepted them, they, too, would succeed, but there was always that remaining three. In the main, they were the older trainees, those that had been in as many as five institutions starting with some orphanage, coming up to a county institution or a church, unofficial hearing in juvenile court, eventually arriving at Morganza.

Q I just have one more question. Mr. Sterling, you spoke of a code operation. Whose responsibility do you think it should be to develop such a code, the department under which you operate, the state government, or should it be the association if there are any such things in juvenile delinquent institutions?

A That is a difficult question. I can answer it this way; there are eight states in this nation that have apparently seen the futility of trying to do it in the old way by having the schools part of the Department of Welfare or the Department of Correction, and they have established youth authority boards based on a legal finding which was prepared by the American Bar Association I believe is the correct title, and they have developed and carried over in California and Kentucky and Massachusetts, but, on the other hand, right across our borders in New York state they don't have a youth authority but they do have a code, and that has been prepared by the Department of Correction, and what is interesting about their setup is that there is a board of education which functions within the framework of the Department of Correction and concerns itself solely with the education of those who are committed and sentenced to institutions apart from those who go to public schools just ordinarily. Naturally, programs then are built around the needs of the people who are committed, for the extremely retarded this program, for those who have greater ability another program. I visited a school in Canada, in Brampton, Ontario, where they had young men sixteen to twenty-five, all studying out of having shop programs. I inquired what the runaway problem or situation was. I was there the first of November. They had had two runaways since January the 1st. I said, "Why? You are more open than I am. There's no fence, there's no tree, there's no wall, there's nothing." "Well," they said, "these people were selected to come down to this training school from Welland, about sixty or seventy miles up the road; they were selected because they are good custodial risks and they are trainable," and, therefore, with that kind of a code, that kind of an educational program and occupational training, and with that kind of screening, they had a school that I thought was wonderful; the buildings didn't look too pretentious but they were doing a fine job.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Sterling, I don't want in anyway to stop you but each man is limited to five minutes.

THE WITNESS: Will you call me, please?

SENATOR FLEMING: No, I won't call you, but won't you make your answers as brief as possible? Mr. Wilt will next examine you.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q You spoke about the various programs, the dairy program, the garden program. I would just like to know, could you tell us the total acreage of the Mayview property?

A The total acreage of the plant is 1163, the tilled acreage is approximately 600 acres. Now, that includes meadows where timothy hay is grown and you have to cut it and bale it. And the rest of that acreage, of course, is involved in woodland, streams, roads, building sites.

Q Under your approximately four years as superintendent, would you state to us whether the runaway of trainees was on the increase each year?

A It was definitely on the decrease.

Q That doesn't appear to be the answer that was given yesterday; I mean as to the present day procedures. There has been a lot brought out about the number of run-

aways at the present day. It seems to be much on the increase.

A I stated in this article which I have released here that the runaway problem was being solved because we were rewarding effort with parties, trips to the movies, opportunities to enjoy special privileges, and we went for as many as three months and never had the cells opened at all. In fact, we used to contest with the various cottages to see how long we could keep them close, and I think it is significant to note that up till June the 1st of 1954 there had only been seventeen runaways, seventeen runaways.

Q Seventeen?

A That is in almost a six month period. That was the best year we had ever had. In 1953 there were eighty runaways by boys but they were caused by fifty-nine boys meaning some boys go twice, and there were fiteen runaways by girls, but they were created by thirteen girls, and that was a decrease over the preceding year. No, I think the idea was getting across that for—

A Mr. Sterling, before you accepted this job as superintendent of Morganza, you had a very reputable position as superintendent of public schools; is that right?

A I beg pardon—not superintendent. I was principal of South Junior Senior and Vocational high school at Tenth and Carson Streets in Pittsburgh.

Q I am going to put two questions in one. By leaving that position, did you lose your pension right and your tenure security, and then I would like to know why you accepted this job.

A To the first question, I was assured that I could transfer my equity in the school employees' pension to the state employees' pension fund. After I got in, I found that the door was closed, so I was compelled to take partial retirement based on twenty-seven years of service. I received nothing whatsoever for the time I spent at the training school. Your second question: Gentlemen, I honestly thought that I could do a job at the training school. I still believe that boys can be reached if you have training facilities in a varied number of shop areas. I never wanted to train the girls. I was not of the frame of mind to undertake that, but they were to be taken away. That wasn't done. But, of course, one has to go to the training school and live there and work there and find out all the facts. I didn't know that youngsters were so low in their intelligence ratings. I didn't know they had such long histories of delinquency. I sold all my property, I cut all my strings and burned all my bridges, and we moved to Morganza to make that a career.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Sterling, during your regime at the Pennsylvania Training School and the hiring of the employees and officers, was political sponsorship required?

A It was not.

Q It was not required. Could you tell me the salary of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School?

A $11,994.00 gross.

Q That's good enough.

$2400.00 of that is maintenance.

Q 2400 is maintenance?

A Maintenance, which never is converted to cash.

Q Did you consider that adequate for a competent superintendent?

A That is quite good as I surveyed figures around the country. Ohio has recently gone to 15,000, but they came from 7500. The south, by the way, pays much less than I got at the training school.

Q Are the salaries in your opinion of the employees and officers of the Pennsylvania Training School adequate?

A They are not.

Q They are not. Do you consider the physical plant at Morganza adequate?

A It is not.

Q It is not, Now Mr. Sterling, you mentioned—it has been mentioned about a new faction, and, as I take it, that faction was the new faction on the board of trustees. In your opinion did the various steps that they took, such as you mentioned, the removal of the cells and the permissive theory, did you oppose them to the board?

A I did.

Q And they overruled you?

A They did.

Q And instituted these new procedures?

A I was ordered to tear out these cells and stop using that kind of a control.

Q Well, in your opinion, the action of the board of trustees in taking these steps, was it detrimental to the institution and to your administration of the institution?

A It was to the administration.

Q I would also like to ask you, Mr. Sterling, is there not a dual contract at the Pennsylvania training School, you are under the board of trustees at the same time you take instructions from the Department of Welfare.

A That is very definite; it is so.

Q Do you think that is a good thing or would it not be better possibly if the board of trustees were abolished and you worked either directly under the Secretary of Welfare or the Justice Department?

A I would prefer to work with one supervisory head or head of a department.

Q In other words, the dual control as exercised at Morganza is not good?

A I was not satisfied with it.

Q And it possibly interfered with your proper management of the institution?

A Definitely so because the objective means for running the institution comes out of the Department, the money, the allocation, those things which are objective.

Q Mr. Sterling, I would also like to ask you, you mentioned about the number of acres we have at Morganza and about the elimination of part of the dairy program. Now recently, I introduced bills in the House which are now in the Senate which authorized the secretary of property and supplies to sell surplus acreage. These bills were introduced on request of the board of trustees who had passed a resolution, passed it on to the secretary of Welfare who approved it. In your opinion, is it wise to sell off this surplus acreage or should it be held for future use? They claim it is a maintenance problem and a cost problem to maintain this surplus agricultural land.

A The land to which you refer has control of the water shed. If they continued to impound water, I was opposed to disturbing the water shed. I visualized selling acre plots, two acres, five acres, on which someone would erect a house and a garage and then he would be compelled to have a septic tank, and the overflow from that septic tank would definitely come into that impounding dam.

On the other hand, idle land is unsightly, and unless you can keep the weeds cut, keep it fenced and looking like state property should, it is a detriment. How far you can go without sacrificing your institution, I don't know. You were at Morganza yesterday. That hillside opposite Morganza is to be sold, some 95 acres. I visualize along the roadway a lot of small homes which kind of press in on the grounds of Morganza, and if the population continues like it has been there will be breaking and entering, there will be trouble with the neighbors. I always felt that an expansive ground around the main institution acted as a cushion, yet you couldn't always keep it up. That kind of a point should be developed I suppose in this code of whoever is going to prepare this guiding set of principles.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Flynn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Mr. Sterling, after resigning at Pennsylvania Training School, could you, if you had so desired, returned to Pittsburgh and received employment if the field you had been in prior to coming to Pennsylvania Training School?

A I have no way of knowing except that my position was closed and occupied by someone else. I didn't embarrass the superintendent of schools by asking whether he would take me back or not. I never was offered anything.

Q Well Mr. Sterling, I would like to ask you this: In this report you submitted dated August 25th, I had a chance to read a few excerpts of the statements in it. In the few you referred to there was too much interference from many sources and too much from outside meddling. What fact do you base that on?

A I based that on the question that was raised a bit ago about this dual control. Folks who mean well sometimes have the authority and the power to exercise influence in a superintendent to such a way they really meddle with the program rather than help the program. For instance, I don't think it is good for a board member to come into an institution, go into a cottage, round up two or three boys and go off in one corner and talk to them, without first speaking to the man in charge and without first asking his permission. I would never do that in a schoolroom. If I came to your room I would say, may I speak to so and so, even though I am the principal. That's just the way it should be done, and that is meddling to a certain extent.

Q Mr. Sterling, would you please answer who was your personnel man during your term of office?

A I had no personnel man until about 1953, and all of the people who came for employment came past my desk and it was a chore. So I came upon Mr. Simon, that is he came to my office and applied for employment. I checked into his credentials. He was a graduate of the School of Administration at West Virginia University at Morgantown. I wrote them. I received very good letters back from two professors. I wrote to the American Red Cross where he had worked, and the word that I got was that he was all right, and I'll have to be honest about it, as long as I worked with Mr. Simon we were embarked on a program that would have improved personnel understandings. I never had any criticism brought to me about the gentleman, and I was quite surprised to hear what I heard yesterday.

Q When you turned in your resignation, did you resign voluntarily or did you resign under pressure?

A I resigned voluntarily.

Q In this new faction in the board of trustees, could you name anyone individual as a domineering factor in the faction on this new board, on the new majority that is?

A To my mind, Mr. Steinfirst, the president, is the leader of the group.

MR. FLEMING: Senator Kopriver will be the next questioner.

Interrogation by SENATOR KOPRIVER:

Q Mr. Sterling, I am sorry I wasn't able to stay here last night and hear all your testimony, and I came in late this morning. You will remember in 1954 that John Haudenshield and myself visited you at Morganza.

A I do.

At that time, Mr. Haudenshield was chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee of the House—I am not too sure—

A Welfare.

Q Welfare, and we spent a greater part of the day in Morganza and you were showing and telling Mr. Haudenshield what could be done and what should be done. Is that right?

A I remember that.

Q What I wanted to bring in here is, I didn't know how many acres you had there, that is the Commonwealth had, and you say there are 600 acres in operation?

A In round numbers.

Q That is all right. I remember very well talking about recommending that they sell some of this property and I remember your explanation why you think it should be sold; and you just told Mr. Polen here what you thought of the surplus property.

A Yes.

SENATOR KOPRIVER: I must admit to the Committee that I insisted that these bills be held in the Senate until after this investigation. I want to say this to the Committee, that Mr. Sterling I don't think missed a thing at Morganza, taking Mr. Haudenshield and myself all over the property and in practically all the buildings. I thought he had done a fine job, his program was progressing to the best of his ability at that time with the interference from certain people. I must say that the trip to Morganza yesterday, the change in the pitcure from the time I was there with Mr. Haudenshield, it's almost impossible to believe; it did not seem I was in the same place. That's all I have got to say.

SENATOR FLEMING: Co-chairman Senator Lane will be next.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. Sterling, last night I listened with considerable interest when you were explaining your on-the-job training program. Mr. Sterling, do you feel that on-the-job training program was a success at Morganza?

A The boys who were selected for on-the-job training were always the older boys, always the brighter boys, the boys that had gone to the city trade schools, the boys who had already passed the industrial arts stage, who knew the use of tools and materials and the process—who could go with the refrigeration man and actually repair and keep in operation dozens of refrigerators and

ice making units. Those boys were helped to secure positions by that training and that man who had those boys returned every week to make a report of the boy's program, his attitude, and something about his school, and when he finished we knew the number of work hours he had spent and the court worker could go out and tell the employer, "Here is a man with one thousand hours of training at refrigeration, this is what he has done," and that gets a job for the boys.

Q Then you feel it was a success?

A For those we could channel to it.

Q Well, this refrigeration—Do you feel the on-the-job program could be expanded? In other words, if they would authorize an amount of money, say on the refrigeration, do you think that would go a long way toward correcting some of the evils that are to be found in Morganza?

A No, I don't think that because there is a limited amount that can be done on the job, and with the acreage we have—What I would prefer to see is an automobile shop where a boy could learn how to really work with an automobile, transmission, and brakes, and so on.

Q That is the point I am getting to. If we were to expand that and the legislature appropriated the necessary funds, keep the land we have there now, and put as many to work as possible; I was wondering if that wouldn't be a partial answer to the problems because I have always taken the position an idle man is a devil's work bench.

A I agree with that 100%.

Q No. 2: Mr. Sterling, do you agree on the method of the merit system that is used at Morganza? In other words, was the operation satisfactory to you?

A The operation was satisfactory but it is old fashined and out of date, it doesn't appeal to the modern training school mind, and yet I talked to Frank Penn, who was superintendent there for better than thirty years and who is chairman of this Superintendents' Conference, and he told me that nothing else had ever been found that was superior. I would like to correct an impression that was left yesterday about taking away merits. We never took away any merits during my administration. If the lad earned them, they belonged to him, he kept that which he earned, but if he misbehaved he was put in the category where he couldn't earn any for thirty days, but we never took away what he had. He had earned them rightfully and they were his when he got them. We did give extra merits, fifty or one hundred. I would like to correct another impression, that eighteen months was the prescribed time. We had youngsters leave there with the proper merits in fourteen months, fifteen months; it could be done if they worked hard at it, because of these extra merits that were given. No doubt something could be found in place of the merits, but it hasn't been found. I was reluctant to discard what I had until I had something to take its place.

Q Do you feel a first offender and a promiscuous offender should be under the merit system such as it is at Morganza?

A The first offender and the promiscuous offender, I haven't thought that question through. Even the worst offender can have his good days and they do have, and we should always praise that which is commendable even though the next hour brings something we can't live with.

Q The point I am trying to make, suppose a youngster is committed for truancy; he is a first offender about fourteen or fifteen years of age; he is placed in the same category as an individual who has probably been in and out of several institutions. This boy or child would be placed, in my opinion, to a disadvantage because there is no incentive there if he has to operate under the same system.

A I see what you mean, but I think you might revise your thinking about the first offender being sent there for truancy. Truants as a rule do not come into the training school. They go to the county schools first; it is after automobile thefts, breaking and entering, and so on that they enter the training school.

Q We interviewed several yesterday when we were down there who told me they were committed because they wouldn't go to school.

A Had they been to any other institution first?

Q I don't know.

A I can only say that the practice in Allegheny is to send the truant to Thorn Hill, then if he returns and is still a truant he goes to Morganza.

Q I see. I still have one more question I want to ask you specifically. Do you at this time approve the sale of this land that is proposed by the legislature that you have there at Morganza? Do you think it is for the best interest of the institution?

A I see no objections if I could show you the locations. I still object to that which controls the water shed. I object if I had any reason to object, to the piece across from the main building, but various fields that are not tilled, pieces off by themselves, I see no reason why they couldn't be sold, but I would have to put my finger on a map to tell you which one I refer to.

Q One more question and I will finish. I don't want to be the first violator because I was criticized yesterday. One question, then I will quit. Mr. Sterling, would you recommend that the school be either a boys' or a girl's school?

A I would definitely recommend an all boy school.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q I will continue along the same lines as Senator Lane. You said a few moments ago the plant was not adequate. How many children do you have?

A You mean the capacity?

Q Yes.

A The capacity was three hundred sixty-five.

Q You had approximately what when you were there?

A We had a little bit more at times. I have the population figures to show the rise and fall. At the time I left it was around three hundred six.

Q Why do you advocate selling some of the property?

A Because I think, Senator, the property that would be sold would not in the future be used to promote activities for boys, supposing the girls were to leave and one hundred fifty boys were to come into their cottage.

Q You figure on the girls leaving?

A Yes, and one hundred fifty boys coming in. My thinking would be to channel them into shops and not out into these fields.

Q Another question. You said last night something about putting the canned goods in the cells in the basement.

A That is right, in glass jars.

Q You weren't using those cells that were used previous to your administration?

A That's right.

Q This morning you said the rooms in the basement did not exist.

A In the hospital—I beg your pardon—the rooms in the hospital that were uncovered in the February, 1955, investigation which you heard about yesterday, did not exist.

Q In other words, they were built after you left?

A Yes.

Q The clothes the inmates wear, were they bought by the State?

A Yes, some is furnished by the State. The business office—but they take directions from the head of the girls' division. When I went there you could identify each cottage by the dress they had on. I think that is too institutional. At the time I left you couldn't identify any cottage by the clothing. In other words here is a girl who liked pink, here is one who liked yellow—in other words, we broke down the institutional clothes for we could make just as well one color as another without having them all alike. They do wear saddle shoes; if their parents bring them a pair of rubber sole saddle shoes, that is right, they could wear them and they could get to go the civic light operas in the summer time, wearing them.

Q What amount of clothing do you people furnish the inmates?

A We furnish them everything they need except this surplus that might be brought in by a well meaning parent. At the school the boys do wear tee shirts in the evening play period. We don't furnish them but if the parents do it is all right and the boys can wear them. The same way, if girls want to wear a summer jacket and their parents bring them one, they wear it; underneath would be our clothing, or dress, shoes, stockings.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next Gentleman is Mr. Williams.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Mr. Sterling, I don't recall who it was, but I think there was a question raised concerning a trustee coming in and taking boys off the premises.

A I made mention, Mr. Williams—and I don't know your title or I would use it—I made mention of a trustee, of a board of trustee member taking boys from the cottage group, taking boys off to the corner and talking to them without asking permission, at the utter exclusion of the officer in charge, not taking them off the ground.

Q Could you tell us who they were?

A Mr. Steinfirst did that frequently; Mrs. Myers did it.

Q You say Mrs. Myers?

A Yes.

Q During your tenure in Morganza, did you advocate teaching of sex, both boys and girls?

A I did not. I have in my possession a letter which takes me to task for not establishing classes in sex for boys and girls as well as for the staff. May I read this paragraph?

Q (By Senator Fleming) Certainly.

A This is a letter dated July the 6th, 1954, addressed to Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, the secretary of the board, from Donald Steinfirst. The last paragraph reads as follows: "Nowhere in the minutes is there any reference to my request that I have made for at least three months at the board meetings, that the institution have a comprehensive sex education program among both boy and girl trainees as well as the custodial staff. I have asked for this for three meetings and I am going to continue to ask for it at every meeting until it is instituted or until some valid objection is raised against it, and I insist that my request be inserted in the minutes each meeting." Now, my reaction to that was this: I told the board that in my twenty-seven years' experience as a school man I had only seen one class that I thought was professionally handled on the subject of sex education. A biology teacher at South High handled a group of boys in the finest way I had ever seen. We always thought at the cottage, physical education teachers should handle those matters as they come up, and in my administration at the training school I had the physical education people as well as the chaplains doing the same thing. I always thought it was for the chaplain to get their hands on and discuss. I had not personally. I wouldnt do it myself. I couldn't handle a group of boys or girls or staff and start to give a good program in sex teaching.

Q Then you wouldn't advocate the teaching of sex to the personnel?

A Not by the classroom method.

SENATOR FLEMING: Do you want to offer that as an exhibit?

THE WITNESS: I will.

(Letter marked Exhibit No. 30 for identification.)

SENATOR FLEMING: Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q I will ask you a few points. However, I have two points I want to bring forth. Before I come to that point, I want to state very sincerely that I commend you upon your presentation, you have done a wonderful job, and I think if you were given the opportunity you would have been the finest administrator in the Commonwealth. I say that sincerely; while I am a critic usually, I have respect for you. I have one question that maybe you won't want to answer, Mr. Sterling. If discipline were different and the proper facilities were made available, and you were given the opportunity, would go back to Morganza?

A From what I know, the answer is no.

Q I said if the conditions were different and proper facilities were available, and you could expand the type of program you had in mind, that that would be available again.

A I happen to have some other commitments which are about to break which I think I would choose to undertake first.

Q Would it be too personal to ask what the commitments are?

A I wouldn't be in a position to state them.

Q You would not be?

A No.

Q These questions are not for the purpose of being smart nor being a critic. They bother me. No. 1, to the best of your knowledge and being the administrator, no

doubt talking and going a lot through out the field and pastures, could you state for the record whether or not there are in that vicinity of Morganza any rattlesnakes, or copperheads?

A I have been over every bit of ground, I have walked every fence line, and I never saw a single snake, not even a blacksnake.

Q During your administration do you have knowledge of a young lady who was out in the field that was bitten by a snake, died, and her people were informed she died of pneumonia?

A I do not.

Q There have been some people died, though; is that right?

A I can't recall a single death of a child in the three years and three months I was there, not a single death.

Q Well, I have information from an inmate who stated that in her presence they were both out in the field and out in the brush they stated, and a snake snapped at this girl who screamed and hollered, was promptly brought back in, and the girl died and her people were informed she died of a natural cause. That could have been without your knowledge?

A But no girl died or no boy died, during my administration.

Q That was about 1951 or '52; I will be more specific.

A I have no knowledge of it at all, Senator.

Q Question No. 2; Mr. Sterling, what was the setup on medication, on taking care of the sick? How many doctors were on your staff during your administration?

A I had a part time doctor and a part time dentist, a part time psychiatrist.

Q Did you feel that that was sufficient for a group that large, a part time dentist and doctor, or was it beyond your control?

A Well, there wasn't anything I could do about it. I wanted a full time psychiatrist, and honestly I don't believe there is enough work there for a full time doctor nor for a full time dentist, but I will speak of medication along these lines—I am not a doctor—I had two trained nurses, and contrary to what was said yesterday, to the best of my knowledge the schedules were so arranged that a nurse was always on duty; if one was away the other was on.

Q Could you tell me roughly the cost of the medications per year?

A Not out of my own mind I couldn't; I would have to refer to figures which I may or may not have.

Q Do you know, Mr. Sterling, whether or not lay people were permitted to give injections of drugs and medication to the patients?

A I would answer no, that they did not.

Q I am sorry to disagree. It may be beyond your knowledge. Before the day is over we will have testimony here, I am sure, that there were people who worked at Morganza with whom I have talked, that I met for the first time yesterday, who will testify that they did and that they were called upon and were instructed to give injections of all types of drugs.

A I can cite what was cited yesterday, that a little lad that had periodic mental difficulties was given medication by the doctor. Now the medication was, as I recall, in a small bottle, was sent from his cottage father, the same as I would give to my son, with instructions, but it was nothing more, as I recall, but a capsule, but that was channeled by the doctor in the hospital to the man so he could give it because he was there handy to the boy.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner is Senator Scott.

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Mr. Sterling, I would like to get down to some specific problems you had during your administration, particularly with the conduct of the inmates. Now, during your administration, I presume you had some boys and girls run away; is that correct?

A I did.

Q During your administration were there occurrences of riots?

A There were.

Q And was there, during your administration, on occasion fights between inmates?

A Yes.

Q During your administration, did it come to your attention at all that there was a problem of sex among the inmates?

A Not a pronounced problem, the usual problem which attends the junior high school age boy who is in the period of adolescence, and I remember I talked with Mrs. Sutman, who was one of my two heads of the girls' department about a condition which might have existed in the girls' department and she was not alarmed by anything that she knew up to that point. Now, toward the latter days, I would say from June 1st of 1954 until I left, I heard more about sex problems than I had heard in the previous three years.

Q During these fights and riots and so on, there were windows broken; is that correct?

A Always some.

Q And some furniture destroyed?

A Well, not too much.

Q What I am leading up to was, what was your mode of conduct in those situations? What did you do in the way of chastising the inmate who was responsible?

A My mode of conduct was to get to the seat of the trouble, to get in touch with the trouble maker and sit down and talk to him if it took until four o'clock tomorrow morning, or talk for a great length of time. Perhaps by that time it would mean placing two of the offenders in the isolation room, which they understood they belonged in. They had done these things, I knew it, they knew it, and they were most to blame.

Q For what period would they be kept in those isolation rooms?

A The girls from three to five days, and the boys sometimes one or two weeks, but that was necessary.

Q Were they given proper food?

A Definitely so.

Q Proper bedding?

A Definitely so.

Q Proper clothing?

A They were visited every day; in fact, we took the boys out and worked them; we would take the boys out and work them.

Q In a school such as the training school at Morganza, do you think there should be a separate cottage set aside for the placing of offenders of the type we are discussing?

A Either a separate cottage or separate restraining rooms. I have seen both. I don't like the cottage because it stigmatizes those who are seen to be there. If they are in a separate building like the hospital or an administration building, it removes them from the eyes of the rest.

Q Do I understand you that you oppose the placing of these isolation wards in the wings of the hospital?

A I did not oppose the placing of rooms on the second floor because we had that tremendous space. I chose that rather than building a fence around one of the cottages which had been recommended by one of the eastern superintendents. I prefer to have those at Morganza in the space which was available. We could build that without any disturbance to any other department.

Q Do you think the inmates would have access—

A Should have access to what?

Q Such things as commonly known to sex, magazines, and the like?

A I do not.

Q Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had tendered or attempted to tender your resignation before Mr. Miles had been put on the payroll of the Commonwealth?

A I did.

Q When Mr. Miles was being selected by the board of trustees, were you requested to make a recommendation?

A I was at the meeting when the list of candidates was called out.

Q Did you make any recommendation pertaining to Mr. Miles?

A I made a statement about Mr. Miles but I also made a statement about another candidate, which, I would have to be frank about, was my preference.

Q Was it in opposition to Mr. Miles?

A Not necessarily in opposition. My candidate that I was preferring was a native of Pennsylvania, he was already at the Department of Welfare, he knew our ways, he knew how we did it. I thought all things being equal he would be much easier to get along with, than would this man from out of the state.

Q You had a candidate preference?

A Yes, I did.

Q One more question. I am greatly concerned about employees at a school such as the Pennsylvania Training School. What amount of turnover did you have among your employees? How difficult was it to keep them?

A It is very difficult to keep all those but who have developed a tenure of office by virtue of their period of service. Of the one hundred eighty on the payroll, eighty had been employed by me and fifty others had come and gone in my three years' time, which totaled one hundred thirty. People in that brackee of $3000.00, which is the upper 25%, remained because they had been there the longest and made the most money. The turnover in the lower 25% is terrible.

Q From what you have heard you, of course, are of the belief that the permissive theory, is not the proper thing?

A Well, it looked like to me it had turned. It started out to be that the permissive theory, but from what I have heard and read it looks like it has been a rather harsh program.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Mr. Sterling, I have one question, sir. Do you believe that Morganza should be put under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice?

A I do, and did from the beginning.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tompkins has a question.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Mr. Sterling, were there any annual published reports of the activities and operations of Morganza?

A Not the kind that I should like to have had and yet a report was made every year by the business office, a stenographic report.

Q To whom?

A The Secretary of Welfare.

Q He should have that on file in Harrisburg?

A Yes, or part of it. May I add this one thing?

Q (By Senator Fleming) Sure.

A In the summer of 1954 I assigned two school teachers to the task of preparing such a report that would give additional information to just what we were doing along different lines, of course, I left before that could be printed and put in shape to be realized. I think every institution should put in a report with pictures and so on. I got to the point where I was told I had no program, I had nothing worth seeing; therefore, there was nothing worthwhile to print.

Q Who told you that?

A The board.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen.

I have a map of the properties which were supposed to be sold. I wondered if it would be possible for you to identify the one you feel should be sold?

A I could.

SENATOR FLEMING: Well, could he do that with you afterwards?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Yes.

SENATOR FLEMING: We are running short of time. Mr. Sterling, on behalf of the Committee, we want to thank you for coming. We are sorry we inconvenienced you last night by having to come back this morning.

THE WITNESS: You didn't. I am free?

SENATOR FLEMING: You are now, and I hope you get your visit to Egypt.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused)

SENATOR FLEMING: We are now going to take a five minute recess; we will come back at a quarter to twelve.

(Five minute recess)

SENATOR FLEMING: The time for recess having expired, the Committee will come to order again. I would like to state, for the information of the audience, our next four or five witnesses are going to be inmates of Morganza and in complying with a request of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania and also with the wish of the Legislative Committee, we will say that this portion only of the hearing will not be public. We will have to ask the spectators to leave while these children are testifying. You are welcome to come back as soon as they have finished their testimony.

(Courtroom cleared of audience)

BARBARA CLARK, called.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Barbara, will you tell tell the lady, please, your name and your age and your home address?
A Barbara Ann Clark, fourteen, 3500 Frazier Street.
Q Where is Frazier Street?
A In Pittsburgh.
Q In Pittsburgh?
A Yes, sir.
Q How old are you, Barbara?
A Fourteen.
Q Now Barbara, the reason you are here, this is a Committee of the Legislature that are investigating various things over at Morganza where you are an inmate; is that not correct?
A Yes, sir.
Q Now, you answer the questions truthfully, answer them freely, nothing is going to happen to you; anything that you say here will not go back to Morganza. We don't want you to add to it, we don't want you to detract from it; we are trying to get information that is true. How old are you, Barbara?

SENATOR FLEMING: Senator Lane will ask you some questions.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Do you know the meaning of taking an oath, to swear to tell the truth?
A Yes, sir.
Q Have you ever been sworn before?
A No, sir.
Q You never have been. Well, if you have no reservations, are you willing to be sworn, and when you are sworn you must tell the truth?
A I know that.
Q Are you willing to do that?
A Yes, sir.

(The Witness is now sworn)

SENATOR FLEMING: Now Barbara, Senator Scott is going to ask you some questions.

Interrogation by Senator Scott:

Q Barbara, you know the difference between right and wrong, don't you?
A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you been at the training school at Morganza?
A A year, one month, and five days.
Q When you were admitted to Morganza, where were you admitted from?
A Juvenile Court.
Q Who was the judge of the juvenile court?
A Schramm.
Q Why were you before Judge Schramm?
A Because I couldn't get along with my sister at home.
Q Where did Judge Schramm commit you to?
A He said I could go home if I wanted to.
Q Why didn't you go home?
A Because I didn't want to go home.
Q Did you ask to go to Morganza?
A Yes, sir.
Q In other words, you asked Judge Schramm that he enter an order admitting you to Morganza?
A Yes, sir.
Q Since you have been at Morganza, how have you been getting along?
A Bad.
Q Have you yourself been getting into any trouble?
A Yes, sir.
Q What kind of trouble?
A Breaking windows, cussing at the officers; that is about all.
Q What cottage are you living at?
A G. M. B.
Q When you were bad, when you got into trouble such as you described, what happened to you?
A When I first went there they put me in the lockup.
Q When you say lockup, what do you mean?
A Detention.
Q Where was that detention?
A In the hospital.
Q And what does that detention consist of?
A Sleeping on the floor and getting some old stuff called food.
Q Were you in a room by yourself when you were in detention?
A Yes, sir.
Q Is that room locked?
A Yes, sir.
Q Is there a bed in that room?
A Upstairs there is beds.
Q The room that you were put in, the one you are describing, was there a bed in it?
A No, sir.
Q There was?
A No, sir.
Q Were there toilet facilities in that room?
A No, sir.
Q Where did you sleep?
A On the floor.
Q What sleeping provisions were given you in the way of blankets and so on?
A Two.
Q Two blankets were given you?
A Yes, sir.
Q How frequently were you fed when you were in that detention?
A In the morning, at lunch time, and supper time.
Q How long were you in detention that first time?
A Three months.
Q Three months. Where does your clothing come from Barbara?
A Home.
Q Your family sends clothing to you?
A No, sir. The things I have been making, I have been making things, then the officers buy things for me.
Q Did the matron or the officer or the superintendent give you any clothes to wear while you were at Morganza?
A State clothes.
Q Did you have to wear the State clothes?
A No, sir.
Q You may wear other clothes that may come into your possession, is that correct?
A Yes, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: Co-Chairman Lane.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q You say you have been in Morganza over a year?
A Yes, sir.
Q Have you ever been beaten by anyone?
A Yes, sir.
Q Who beat you?
A Mr. Mullin, Mr. Moore.
Q When was the last time you were beaten?
A I don't know—about a week ago.
Q Who beat you at that time?
A Mr. Mullin.
Q What for?
A Because I called the officer a name.
Q And you called him a name?
A No, I called the officer a name; she walked out of the door and he came back in.
Q What did he beat you with?
A His fist.
Q Where did he hit you?
A In my stomach.
Q How many times?
A I don't know.
Q Did he knock you out?
A I don't know whether he did or not; I went to the floor.
Q Did you go to the doctor?
A No; I asked to go but I didn't go.
Q Did you report the beatings to anyone?
A Yes.
Q Who did you report it to?
A I told Mr. Miles and Mr. Williams.
Q Now, that was about a week ago. Did you have any beatings prior to that?
A No, sir.
Q Since you have been in there a year then, you have only had this one beating?
A No, sir, I had two.
Q When was the other one?
A I don't know when the other one was—but not too long before detention was closed down.
Q Who beat you at that time?
A Mr. Moore.
Q What did he beat you for?
A Because I called him a name because he beat my sister.
Q Is your sister in Morganza, too?
A Yes, sir.
Q Was she committed with you?
A No, sir, she came after me.
Q She came after you; I see. While you were down there, did anyone ever give you any drugs.
A Yes, sir.
Q Who gave you the drugs?
A The Doctor.
Q Doctor who?
A Doctor McCarthy, he gave me the first time. I don't know the other doctor, he come to calm my nerves.
Q In other words, there were two doctors gave you drugs?
A Yes, sir.
Q No one else ever gave you any?
A No, sir. I got drugs at Mayview, but I don't know what kind they are.
Q You had the two beatings?
A Yes, sir.
Q Since you were there?
A Yes, sir.
Q And each time you were beaten with a fist?
A Yes, sir.
Q Never with a club?
A No.
Q You were never taken to the basement, your hands tied up to a water pipe and beaten by anyone?
A No, sir.
Q Are you satisfied with the treatment accorded you at Morganza?
A I don't know.
Q You should know. Are you happy there?
A No, sir.
Q Do you want to go home?
A Yes, sir.
Q You have changed your mind then about Morganza. You wanted to go to Morganza at first, now you want to go home.
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you have on State Clothes now?
A No sir.
Q Did you ever see any other children beaten there at Morganza?
A No, I haven't seen nobody beaten. My little sister told me she got a beating, that's all.
Q She told you about it.
A Yes, sir.
Q How many times have you been in detention?
A I can't count them.
Q A lot of times?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you deserve it?
A The first time for three months I don't think I deserved it.
Q You were there for three months?
A Yes, sir.
Q Since you have been put in there since have you deserved it?
A Yes, sir.
Q Every time but the once?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did your mother send your clothes?
A No, my mother didn't send them. The jacket belongs to a girl, the other things were bought by my officers, the matron at the school.
Q Is that a practice down there, for the matron to get your clothes?
A No. If you make something and sell it, they put the money away, it belongs to me, and if I want something they buy it.
Q You make something, sell it, you give the money to the house mother.
A No. she don't give it to me. I tell her I want something and she buys it.
Q Then again, these things, this clothing, belongs to you because you have earned them?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you have anything else you have to tell?
A No.
SENATOR FLEMING: Is there any other question?

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Barbara, did anybody talk to you about you coming here this morning to testify?

A No; I just was getting ready to put my wash out, and they come and said, "You have to testify in court."

Q Did anybody tell you what to say here this morning?

A No, I didn't see anybody.

Q What you said here today is of your own free knowledge?

A Yes, sir.

Q (By Representative Tompkins) Who is that? (Showing witness photograph).

A Verna Lewis.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS.

Q Did anybody tell you if you said anything down here today that was adverse to anything, or that might harm anybody, that you should be given any kind of discipline for it?

A No, sir, they don't never threaten me.

Q Were you ever punched in the face by somebody's fist?

A Yes, sir, by Mr. Moore.

Q Ever kicked by anybody?

A Mr. Moore.

(Witness excused)

GERALDINE ROBERTS, called.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING.

Q What is your name and age?

A Geraldine Roberts.

Q Where do you live, Geraldine?

A 706-A, Jessop Place, Philadelphia.

Q How old are you, Geraldine?

A Fifteen.

Q Fifteen?

A Yes.

Q Now Geraldine, you know what it is to take an oath, and do you know that you swear before God that you will tell the truth and nothing but the truth?

A Yes.

Q You know what that means?

A Yes.

Q Now, we are going to give the oath to you, then anything you tell the members of the Committee, you don't tell them anything but the truth, no lies of any kind, just exactly the right answers to what they ask you. One other thing before you start, Geraldine, I want to tell you this: Anything you tell to this Committee no one at Morganza will know anything about. Everybody in this room are members of the Committee or court officers; you can't be hurt by anything you say. Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

(Witness sworn)

SENATOR FLEMING: Now, Mr. Flynn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Geraldine, remember me?

A Yes, sir.

Q I was talking to you at Mayview State Hospital last Thursday?

A Yes, sir.

Q I have a few notes, and I want you to correct me if I am wrong. You were committed to Pennsylvania Training School in March, 1955; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Immediately upon arriving at the school what happened to you, where did they put you that is?

A I stayed in the hospital from Saturday until Thursday, then I went to a cottage.

Q Now, in April, 1955 you were committed to Mayview State Hospital; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Why were you sent to Mayview?

A Well, I broke some furniture in Morganza.

Q When were you released from Mayview?

A The 14th of May.

Q When you arrived back in Morganza, what happened to you?

A Well, that is when I got beat up.

Q Who gave you a beating?

A Mr. Price.

Q That was the first one. Were you one of the girls involved in that break recently down there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Twenty-three girls, something like that?

A Yes, sir.

Q When they captured you or caught up to you and returned you to the training school, they committed you where?

A G. M. B.

Q What is that?

A The lockup rooms.

Q Is that the girls' main building?

A Yes, sir.

Q But you call it lockup rooms, is that it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Then they returned you to Mayview in 1955, this year; is that right.

A Yes, sir.

Q When were you returned from Mayview now?

A The 26th.

Q The 26th.

A Yesterday.

Q That is the 25th.

A The 25th.

Q On your first return from Mayview, Mr. Price whipped you according to the notes I have here because you used profane language to Mr. Beitmiller; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you at any time, Geraldine, threaten one of the attendants in the hospital for trying to give you a hypodermic or, as you call it a needle?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who did you threaten?

A Miss Tarr.

Q And why were you so allergic to the needle? Why did they want to give you the needle?

A The same day I broke the furniture.

Q This Miss Tarr, she isn't a nurse?

A Yes, sir.

Q She is a nurse?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever see a girl being threatened by one of the custodians down there with an ax handle?

A Yes.

Q Who was the girl?

A Arlene Picknee?

Q Who threatened her?
A Mr. Price.
Q Have you had many beatings since you arrived there in March of 1955?
A Twice.
Q And who administered them beside Mr. Price, who gave them to you?
A Only Mr. Price.
Q May I ask this: When he gave you beatings, did you have your clothes on?
A Yes, sir, I was outside.
Q You were outside?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you recall down at Mayview I asked you would you prefer staying at Mayview or would you prefer returning to Morganza, and I believe you stated they treated you better at Mayview?
A Yes, sir.
Q But you didn't like the idea of staying there due to the fact it was Mayview State Hospital; is that it?
A Yes, sir.
SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tompkins, do you have a question?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Geraldine, I have notes here we took the other day that Price beat you up one time because you couldn't cut down a tree; is that right?
A Yes, sir.
Q Will you tell the Committee what that was about? Do I understand it, that sometimes for work they give the girls—two girls take a big long saw and cut down trees?
A Yes, each girl take a turn.
Q You were trying to cut this tree down; is that right?
A Yes.
Q And you couldn't do it?
A Yes, sir.
Q And because you couldn't cut the tree down, Mr. Price beat you?
A Yes.
Q What method, with his fist or his feet, or what?
A His fist and feet.
Q His fist and feet?
A Yes.
Q Where did he hit you with his fist?
A In my face.
Q Whereabouts in your face?
A Here (indicating).
Q Right in there?
A Yes.
Q Then you say he also kicked you?
A Yes, sir.
Q Where did he kick you?
A In my stomach.
Q In your stomach?
A Yes.
Q How many times did he kick you in the stomach—once?
A Yes.
Q Did he hit you in the face with his fist?
A Yes.
Q How many times?
A Once.
Q That was on one occasion?
A Yes.
Q When you were in one of the punishment cells, did they take your bed out?
A Yes, sir.
Q How many meals a day did they let you have?
A Three.
Q Three meals a day. How long were you in this punishment cell?
A I stayed there a week.
Q Was it during the summer or winter months?
A Oh, I would say about September.
Q Did you have enough bedding and stuff to keep you warm at night time?
A Yes.
Q How were the toilet facilities?
A O. K.
Q They were O. K. Now, I believe you also told us out there that on one occasion they used straps to tie you down in bed with?
A You mean to beat me?
Q To beat you.
A No.
Q Did they ever tie you down in bed or tie you down in any way?
A No, just tell you to bend over and sometimes the officers would hold you down.
Q Did any officer ever hold you down while you got a beating?
A No.
Q Did you ever receive a beating with straps?
A No sir.
Q You never did?
A No, sir.
Q Did you ever see any girls receive a beating with straps?
A Yes, sir, some girls.
Q How many times?
A Mostly every day.
Q Mostly every day. Would you care to tell us who some of those girls were?
A Eleanor Wilkins, Eleanor Dorsey, Lillie Clark, and Frances—I don't know her last name.
Q Now, would this just be a man's belt or would it be a piece of leather that had a number of different strings on the end of it, or both?
A They have a lot of belts is all I know.
Q Were you beaten with a belt?
A No, sir.
A How many times?
A Me?
A Yes.
A I was never beaten with a belt.
Q You have seen this done to other girls, however?
A Yes, sir.
Q Now Geraldine, you didn't like to get the needle, did you?
A No, sir.
Q How many times did they try to give you the needle?
A Three times a day.
Q Three times a day?
A Yes, sir.
Q For how long a period of time?
A For a week.
Q For a week?

A Yes, sir.

Q When you got the needle, how did you feel? What did you do? What kind of a reaction did you have?

A Go to sleep.

Q You would go to sleep?

A Yes, sir.

Q Make you sort of dopey?

A Yes, sir.

Q When you would get to a point where you were sort of getting back to your normal self, would they again give you the needle?

A Yes, sir.

Q You say they kept this up every day for a week?

A Yes, sir.

Q Why were you given the needle? Do you know why they gave you the needle?

A Every time I go to be bad they always give me the needle.

Q Why would they do that?

A I don't know; to keep the girls calm, I guess.

Q To keep the girls calm?

A Yes.

Q Were you quite noisy, shouting, and do you curse some of the officers?

A Yes, sir.

Q On one occasion I have a note here, did you ever pull a knife on any of the attendants in the hospital?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many times?

A Once.

Q Once. Where did you get the knife which you used?

A From the kitchen.

Q From the kitchen. Was there any trouble in getting that knife from the kitchen?

A No, sir, because I was working in the kitchen.

Q You were working in the kitchen. Why did you pull the knife on the attendant?

A Because they were trying to give me the needle.

Q They were trying to give you the needle?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did that have anything to do with the time that you heard that your brother was ill?

A Yes.

Q Or something had happened to your brother, and they wouldn't allow you to write a letter to him?

A Yes.

Q You asked permission to write the letter?

A Yes.

Q And they wouldn't let you?

A Yes.

Q For that reason you thought if you would throw a tantrum or something, they would let you do it?

A Yes, sir.

Q You also pulled the knife then?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was that also a method you used in order to get to Mr. Miles so you could ask him if you could?

A Yes.

Q In other words, when the attendant wouldn't let you write the letter to your brother, you then thought if you made enough disturbance you would finally get to Mr. Miles so you could ask Mr. Miles about it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell me, at any time did they call the girls together in a group at any time and tell the girls if you received beatings of a nature you thought not right or if you received punishment of a kind you didn't think was right, you would go through certain procedures in order to make a complaint about it. Did they ever tell you who you should tell?

A Well, Mr. Williams and Miss McGuire came around one evening and asked what we didn't like about the farm, and we told them the detention cottages.

Q Did they ever tell you if you got severe beating of any kind—a beating of any kind that you didn't think was right, who you should tell about it? Did they tell you to go to the superintendent or one of the social workers?

A He said he didn't care who we tell.

Q Didn't care who you told?

A Yes.

A But you were given no information as to how you could help yourself out if you wanted to?

A No, sir.

Q How many times were you in Mayview, Geraldine?

A Twice.

Q The first time was shortly after you went there?

A Yes.

Q The second time you went out there about the 14th of October—or the 7th of October?

A The 7th.

Q And you were just returned yesterday to Morganza, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did they give any particular reason why they sent you out to Mayview?

A Well, he said—

Q Who is "he"?

A Mr. Miles.

Q Said what?

A He sent me out there because he thought I was disturbed.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Williams.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q When Mr. Price beat you that second time, that was when you were cutting down a tree?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could you tell the committee how large that tree was?

A About that big (indicating).

Q I think in your testimony you said it was about eighteen inches in diameter. Do you say that is about right?

A I think so.

Q Then, of course, you had some trouble with Miss O'Connor?

A She used to kick us around like a dog and she used to call all the Philadelphia girls to do this and to do that, all the time. I told her I was going to beat her.

Q Going to beat her up. Do you think Miss O'Connor picked on the Philadelphia girls?

A Yes, she was prejudiced.

Q She showed prejudice toward the other girls; she mistreated you girls from Philadelphia?

A Yes, sir.

Q At that time when you had trouble with her, she took your bed out of your cell?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did she give you bed clothing to sleep on the floor?
A I had a blanket.
Q One blanket?
A Yes.
Q How about Arlene Picknee?
A Yes, sir.
Q Where is she from?
A Pittsburgh.

Q Did you ever see anybody beating her or threatening to beat her, and he said he was going to kill her with an ax handle?
A He said—
Q Who was it?
A Mr. Price.
Q Mr. Price?
A Yes. He said, "I will kill you, child, I will stomp your brains out.

Q And he said he was going to use an ax handle to do it, with?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know Eleanor Wilkins?
A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know of any trouble she had down there with Miss Adams?
A Yes, sir, she was beat up for nothing.
Q What did she use to beat her with?
A A thick board.
Q Anything else?
A She beat her with belts and sometimes she would hit her with a hoe.

Q How about the time she was working out in the field?
A She hit her with a hoe.
Q Why did she beat her?
A She would beat her because she said she didn't work fast enough, she don't work fast enough.

Q How about Mr. Mullins, was he using the same practices?
A He treated the girls nice, like human beings, when he first started.
Q You also said he beat some one?
A He beat Geraldine Gancy.
Q How many times did you run away from the school?
A For about five, maybe.

Q One time, in my notes I note when I questioned you in Mayview, one time you jumped out of the window and tried to run away. You didn't get away?
A No; I jumped out twice.
Q Is that when they gave you thirty-eight days in Sunnyside?
A That was the day before.

Q The time you had some trouble there, had a flare-up—I don't know whether in the hospital or not—but somebody told you the beds were unbreakable.
A Yes.
Q Did you break one up?
A Yes.
Q Why did you do it?
A Well, I was going to go to the lockup because I wanted to be out for my birthday.
Q You said in your testimony down at the hospital—
A He said they was unbreakable.
Q They said they were unbreakable and you were going to show them differently; right?
A Yes, sir.
Q What do you know about Beverly Sams? She had some trouble with another girl.
A That happened while I was in the hospital.
Q You testified to it anyhow. You told her she had to stab another girl to keep away from a friendship deal.
A Yes, sir.
Q But nevertheless, Beverly Sams was placed in jail for trying to protect herself; is that true?
A Yes.
Q What happened to the other girl?
A She went home.
Q Home?
A Yes. She made six thousand merits and she went home.
Q Still she went home although she tried to make this deal with Barbara Sams, and the other girl who tried to defend herself was placed in the security ward?
A In the security hospital.

Q Do you know anything about sex in the Morganza training school?
A Yes.
Q Do you know the code used down there?
A 1-4-3 means "I love you," 2-7 means quits.
Q Was this practice just at intervals or was it general?
A I don't know what you mean.

Q Well, the sex in Morganza, does that just happen at intervals or when did it happen? When you girls go to take your exercise, where do you go?
A The school building; we used to have recreation.
Q Didn't they walk you up to the dam?
A Yes.
Q What happened?
A They stopped it and we had to start sickling.
Q What happened then?
A We picked pears, plums and apples.

Q Under your merit rating system down there, the highest you can make is what—fifteen merits per day?
A Yes.
Q Were you present when Mr. Miles set up a new set of rules on merits?
A I was present when he suggested it.

Q Well, did he put those into effect when he suggested a new set of rules? Are they now in effect?
A I think so.
Q Well, could you tell us what some of them were?
A Well, we was not supposed to be late for our work or we get up to fifteen merits taken off; we wasn't allowed to cuss at an officer or swear.

Q Now, for example, we will say you had earned three thousand merits and you violated some of the rules, did they take any merits any more merits? Did they ever take away any of them?
A They take some away and sometimes take you in form four.

Q What is form four?
A You have to make a certain amount of merits to get out.

Q If you don't earn those merits, you don't get any credit for it?
A No.

SENATOR FLEMING: Do you have a question, Mr. Flynn?

October 27, 1955, at 10:00 a.m.

WITNESSES:
FATHER HENRY J. DONABEDIAN
REVEREND WILLIAM R. McKIM
L. C. GRAY, CORONER
OWEN KING
WILLIAM E. SPEAKMAN
MRS. ELIZABETH KING
DOCTOR EDWARD L. McCARTHY
DOCTOR ERNEST L. ABERNATHY

Hearing convened before the Joint Committee on Thursday, October 27, 1955 at 10:00 o'clock A. M., in Court Room No. 2, Court House, Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

SENATOR LANE: Time of recess having expired, the Committee will be in order and the first witness this morning will be Father Donabedian.

FATHER HENRY J. DONABEDIAN, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Father Donabedian, actually the reason you are called here today at the request of the Committee would be to advise us as to your thinking in regard to conditions at the Training School, and we would like for you to make a brief statement and, of course, as I talked to you before we don't want you to divulge any confidential information you have as a capacity of a priest. Give us a statement of your thinking of the conditions of Morganza and any recommendations you might have in mind?

A Well, to cover the program at Morganza is rather a difficult assignment. It is a big program and there are many angles to it. I would like to say first of all, as far as the religious programs go, in all fairness to the administration, all the administrators, since I have been there have been very fair to the chaplains and have given us every opportunity to do our work without any hinderance of any kind whatsoever. I presume you are asking my opinion of the conditions as they exist at the present time at the school?

Q Yes, and just a brief analysis of what you think and any recommendations you care to give to the Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: How long have you been out at the school, Father?

A I have been at the Training School since June 26, 1952 and I will state that I have had previous experience in the work. I was chaplain at Thornhill for seven years, from 1942 to 1949. I think the school sometimes gets unfair publicity because those who run afoul of them are those who run into print again. And there are many trainees from the Training School who have made good. Those you do not hear about. They go back into society and similar places and they assume their places in society and do a fair job. You never hear about those. In all fairness to the training program, there are a good percentage of them who make good. The situation as I see it now, of course, is one first of all of discipline. I think there are enough constructive discipline in the present program.

I want you to understand, of course, my views are purely personal. I am not responsible for the administration in any way; that is part of it, and just viewing the new approach which they consider delinquency as a sickness and treating the youngsters as sick children, I think it has gone a little too far. It is sickness in my opinion, in the same sense of crime is sin or sickness. The system seems a sin in my opinion by kindness, by too much indulgence and not enough constructive discipline. In the sense that my parents, they didn't make me happy all the time. They made me unhappy at times. They had to discipline me and had to deny me certain things.

It seems to be the tendency to feel that these youngsters have to be made happy and if they have disillusions of life and anything we can do to make them happy to build their spirits is going to be constructive. Well, that is true within limitations, I think. I see a lack of constructive discipline; the kind of discipline that is gong to teach them some self-control, self dscipline. They have sinned against society, violated the laws of the country, a great many of them, and they need to be taught a wholesome respect for authority, and just by giving into every urge and not frustrate them or deny them in any way, I think is partly responsible for some of the problems that are there. The second point I see is one of personnel. In this sense, there is a great tendency to seek professional personnel. That is fine but, in my opinion, they are missing the most important place where they need really professional personnel. That is, in the cottages, one, two, are the cottage parents. In an institution of that type the cottage parents are whose that take the place of father and mother at home.

We, as chaplains, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and other professional workers are, in my opinion, auxiliary service such as the church and school and society can only supplement the work of a good home and school, so in the situation as we have in a training school, I feel that the chaplain and psychologists and so can only supplement the work that really comes from these people that are with the youngsters the most, and they are the cottage parents. We have some good cottage parents there. We have some others young and inexperienced. That, I feel too, is a great measure responsible for some of our problems because there would be the forty-hour a week which would enter into that problem as it is, and they tell us at Harrisburg they want people to work five days a week, eight hours a day, and well, in my own private opinion I can't see the wisdom of that in relation to these cottage parents. Our parents couldn't work five days a week, eight hours a day, and then leave us to somebody else the rest of the time. I feel that those who are assuming that very important position should be with the youngsters most of the time and should be qualified people and well paid for their services.

Q Are you finished with your statement?

A I think so.

Q Thank you very much, Father. Now do you mind if a few members of the Committee would interrogate you with reference to your statements?

A I shall be very happy to answer questions as far as I am able.

SENATOR LANE: The first member of the Committee to interrogate the Father will be Representative Flynn.

Interrogation by Representative Flynn

Q Father, you are aware of one Gilbert Mihoc . . .

A You pronounce it M-e-h-o-c.

Q This boy was injured during a fracas that happened down at Morganza sometime ago and was hospitalized in the hospital there for three days. He had a serious head injury?

A That's right.

Q Weren't you one of the persons who were instrumental in conjunctions with his mother and insisted that the boy be taken to the Montefiore Hospital or taken to some hospital?

A I was.

Q What I'm trying to get at, Father—in other words, the administration or the officials in charge didn't take the initiative on their own. Is that correct, Father?

A The doctor, Doctor McCarthy at that time, also became concerned about the boy's condition on the third day. He developed a rather toxic attitude and the doctor become alarmed and when I saw him that day, I said,—I felt from the start that the boy should be hospitalized and they said they couldn't move him and I said I felt that they should bring a head man there that could look at him. I wasn't concerned about how somebody saw him but I thought that somebody that was professional and the type of injury that the boy had sustained should be there to see him, so when this toxic condition developed we did move fast at that time to get him into the hospital. I was partially instrumental, if that answers your question.

Q I would say you and the mother of the boy were the ones instrumental in taking the boy to the hospital for treatment. Is that right?

A Yes, and I saw him shortly after the accident and insisted that his parents be called immediately and I called the home myself and talked to the father and his father told me at that time that his mother had a heart condition and he was a little reluctant to tell her about it; that she had just come out of the hospital and he thought it might be hard on her, and of course, I left that up—part on his hands, and suggested he come up and see the boy. I visited him regularly every day and he was able an answer me. He understood. He wasn't unconscious in that sense. He heard and understood what you said to him, and would answer in brief terms. On the third day he didn't show any emotions when they moved him.

Q Father, are you aware of the situation, the fact that there is quite a bit of sex perversion going on in the training school?

A I have heard it. I have never seen it.

Q Could you say, Father, that some of this perversion applies to some of the personnel at the training school?

A That's a very difficult question to answer. I have never seen any situation myself in which this developed but, again, as I say, I have heard it. I have heard it. But so far as personnel is concerned, there was one case in which I personally was involved—I feel I cannot violate the confidence of that case; however, in fairness to the school I will say this much; that I reported it and the individual dismissed.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee to interrogate will be Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan.

Q Father, I have heard, during the course of this investigation that there have been boys at Morganza who were sent there probably around the age of fourteen or fifteen, and some of the leaders at Morganza were supposedly to have told the mothers or the fathers that if they had a job for this youngster, this boy could go to when he was sixteen years of age, that they could get them out at that time; providing they had somebody responsible in getting the job. Is there any truth to that? Do you know?

A I do not think so. The institution operates on the merit system and they release the youngsters on the merit system. Uusually when there is any exception to that, it is by the order of the Court when the boy is removed.

Q Well, speaking of the merit system. Is it true that once a boy is down there—I at least found this in the 47th Session of the Legislature when General Aiken was there, that once a boy is put in the institution, the only way he could get out if the judge, for instance, Judge Schramm of Pittsburgh would call for a new trial; otherwise, he couldn't get out until he got his six thousand merits. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q In other words, to get six thousand merits, he would have to be a perfect trainee for at least fourteen months. Is that right?

A At least thirteen or fourteen months.

Q But he must be perfect?

A He must have a pretty good record. That is correct.

Q Do you think it is fair, Father, that some of these boys—for instance, here is school starting in September and may be a perfect boy; he has been down there for ten months or twelve months,—let's say; so he can get out at the end of September if he still maintains his record. Do you think it is fair that they should keep that boy that additional month to get those merits and then have to go back to his own school at the end of the month and most of the kids would say to him, "You just got out of Morganza" and so on?

A In all fairness to the institution, I might say that they have made an effort to release the youngsters in time for school who would be released within a month or so after the period opened back in the City. We have tried to do that. However, experience has also taught them that a great many of them who say they will go to school at the beginning—they use that as a means of getting out and then refuse to go back to school, and then get into further trouble when they do get out. Your answer to the question about the merit system—it revolves around the merit system also. I, personally, do not like the merit system. It puts the same length of stay on every individual there. We have youngsters who, after six months, have straightened out and should be—it would be constructive to return them back to their homes.

Q I'm glad that somebody agrees with me on the merit system.

A You'll find quite a few who will agree with you on that. But you see, to have another system to evaluate the individual is far more difficult. From the administrative point of view, the merit system is much easier, of course, but to the individual it isn't the best. I will say, in all fairness to the school, that they have had in instances, each year that I have been there, permitted youngsters to go home in time for school.

Q What I can't understand is why, if a boy is good the first month, why he shouldn't get any credit for the first month as he gets for the seventh month he is there?

SENATOR LANE: I'm sorry, your time is up. The next

member of the Committee to interrogate will be Representative Polen.

Interrogation by Representative Polen.

Q Father, you are a full-time chaplain at Morganza?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are there adequate facilities there for religious purposes and education?

A No, I would say there are not in the sense that we have no chapel. We have what is called a chapel, the auditorium, which is used for visits, for movies and entertainment. Just to give you an example,—the boys have a movie every Saturday afternoon and I hear confessions immediately after the movie. Well, we come into the chapel. There is a quick change over. You put the movie screen away, draw the curtain, put them all on the stage and within five minutes you convert the same place into a chapel; and obviously it is hard to bring the sense of respect for the House of God in a situation of that kind, but I think many of our institutions suffer from the same or similar problem.

Q You feel that there should be a separate building or chapel for this purpose?

A There should be a separate building devoted strictly to the worship of God. It could certainly be to serve both chaplains very well. That is done in many institutions of this kind.

Q In that way you have a true religious atmosphere rather than a quick change over?

A It would also give us the opportunity to have other devotions for our youngsters. I mean, things not strictly of obligation but perhaps would be good for them.

Q Now, Father, one of the witnesses here yesterday stated, according to their testimony, that when they were placed in detention, they received no visitors or, we'll say, attended no religious services during that period. Is that correct?

A At the present time that is correct. Formerly, that was not correct. When they had the old cell blocks in the boy's division, which was torn down, they used to dispatch an officer there on Sunday mornings, dress the youngster, bring him down to services and then take him back afterwards. That has not been done for several years.

Q It has also been stated that some of them have been in there for almost two months and according to your statement, as I understand it, during the period they were in detention, they attended no religious services whatsoever?

A I think that is true.

Q Would you be permitted to visit them?

A I have never been denied the right to visit anyone there.

Q Don't you think that at a time like that, it would be more essential than ever they should attend religious services?

A Looking at the thing objectively, yes, I agree with you. But some of the situations that have developed up there, which some of the youngsters are pretty emotionally upset, I can see their concern about bringing them out; they have problems too. However, I feel with proper supervision it could be done.

Q And you would, therefore, recommend that a proper chapel for the use of different denominations,—Catholic, Protestant and Jew, be available and should be constructed at Morganza?

A Yes, I do; at any institution of that kind.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: That is all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Representative Wilt. Representative Wilt?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT.

Q I would like to ask you just a few questions. You brought out in your testimony that you were located at Thornhill from approximately 1942 to 1949. Is that correct?

A Well, I think it should be qualified at this extent. I was at that time assistant superintendent of St. Joseph Protectory in Pittsburgh and the care of Thornhill was under the Protectory and I went—I was not a resident chaplain but I took care of it, during that period.

Q Is it true that Thornhill is an all boy's school?

A That's right.

Q Would you then recommend that Morganza could be operated on a better basis if Morganza was an all boy's school?

A Absolutely. I feel that delinquent boys and girls should not be in the same institutions. I feel there should be separate institutions for them.

Q Thornhill is quite a successful operation. Is that right?

A Well, they have had their problems too.

Q They have?

A Yes, they have plenty of problems. Just taking the girls away would not necessarily solve all the problems, you know.

Q Is it true that some of the boys that are quite bad at Thornhill are taken to Morganza? Would that be a true statement?

A The institution is free to demand a re-hearing of the case. If they feel they can't care for this youngster any more, they have to appeal to the Court and the Court can change the commitment and send the youngster to Morganza. That is correct.

Q Do all these trainees at Morganza receive religious training, or is it voluntary on their part?

A They all attend religious services. There has been some falling down in that in the girls' division in the past year or so due to the disturbed conditions down there, but the general policy has always been they must attend religious services?

Q May I ask you, how often are they permitted to attend religious services?

A Every Sunday services are held.

Q At no time during the week?

A We don't have any religious services during the week at all.

Q You don't?

A No, sir.

Q Just on Sunday?

A That's right.

Q If a boy actually wants to be good and wants to go to Mass on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday, he has no facilities to go to church. Is that right?

A That is correct, in the sense that there isn't any chapel there; consequently, I don't say Mass there on week days. The boys' prgoram is already lined up; they get out of bed, have their breakfast, and their chores and

then go do their assignment. The only time there is an exception to that is when we have a Holy Day of Obligation, and they have to go to Mass and I have to send out a special memorandum to the cottages and the morning distribution is held up for about half an hour to give us time to have Mass.

Q There is no daily religious training in the program?

A Not an overall picture, no. I think both chaplains spend considerable time every day counselling individuals but there is no official program as such.

Q Only on a weekly basis?

A That's right.

Q That's all I have, Father.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska?

SENATOR HALUSKA: Yes, I have a couple of questions.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA.

Q Father, how long have you been at Morganza or having services at Morganza? How many years?

A Myself.

Q Yes.

A I have been there since June 26, 1952.

Q During your visits, did you ever take time out or ever have time to walk around the grounds and see the facilities?

A Yes, I'm a resident chaplain. I live there.

Q You live there?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not there is a cemetery on the premises?

A There is a cemetery, yes.

Q You say there is a cemetery, but somehow you frown?

A Well, it is rather difficult to find. I didn't know it was there. The former superintendent, Mr. Sterling, in showing me around the grounds when I first came there, took me to this spot. It isn't marked off in any way. It is in the center of a field and I think I would have difficulty finding it myself. I would have to look for it. There are a number of graves there that go way back in the history of the institution when it was pretty much of a home for those who had no other home and died there wanted simply to be buried there. There is no record, or not much of a record who they are.

Q Are there any markers whatsoever?

A I think there are some flat markers that I recall; flat with the ground and grass grown over them. There was some sort of identification.

Q In other words, it is all grown in and unless you were looking for it, you wouldn't know it was a cemetery. Is that right?

A That's correct.

Q In other words, it has never been kept up as a cemetery?

A That is correct. There has been some talk different times about doing something about that, but nothing has been done about it.

Q Has anybody been buried there since you have been there?

A Oh, no. I don't think anybody has been buried there for many, many years.

Q Did you ever have knowledge of a young girl, prior to your time, not too long back who was out in the field with another young lady and was bitten by a snake and they carried her back in; she died that night and the record showed that she had pneumonia; her people were notified she died of natural causes. Did you hear about that incident while you were there?

A I never heard that story before.

Q Do you know whether there are copper-heads or rattle snakes around Morganza?

A I have never heard that there are. I don't know.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That's all, Father. Thank you.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee to interrogate the Father will be Representative Williams.

Q Father, did you ever hear or see or know of any liquor or narcotics being on the premises at Morganza?

A I have never seen it. I have heard it. Frankly, you know, institutional gossip is a very vicious thing.

Q Did you ever know of a gentleman by the name of Malarky?

A Yes.

Q Did you know any of his habits or anything there or near the premises?

A Well, he was athletic director when I came there and for a while was in charge of the boy's cottages, director of cottage life, or some such type as that.

Q Did you ever hear of him having any dealings of any kind with some youngster that was improper, such as to bring disrepute upon either person or the institution?

A Well, sir, I was assured at the beginning of this interview I would not have to violate confidences or answer those questions. I think I have . . .

Q That's all right, Father. You don't have to answer that. I was out for a while to make a telephone call. In one of your opening statements,—if this question was asked while I was out, you can disregard it. You stated you thought there was not enough constructive discipline? Now, if someone has asked you that question, you may disregard it.

SENATOR LANE: He answered that question. He voluntarily made a statement on that. The next member of the Committee will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Father, I'm interested in one of the statements you made, particularly,—do you believe that an exception should be made in the case of house parents or cottage parents in institutions of this kind so far as the forty hours a week work is concerned?

A Yes, I do; definitely.

Q The continuity of the same personnel you think has a leveling influence on the children?

A Providing, of course, they are the proper person.

Q Now, Father, I think you also indicated that a great many of the personnel is young and perhaps inexperienced. During the course of my review on this institution, I find statements that they are trying to get rid of a number of people because they are old. Do you think the institution of that kind should be bind by the release of a person just because they are old?

A No, I do not. I feel some people—it depends further on what you mean by old. If they are considering fifty or past fifty is old, as some people do think in such terms, I don't agree with that at all.

Q I am thinking of age only in relation, and I think we'll both agree, where they are unable to perform their function, no matter what the age, they shouldn't be there.

Do you think the age in years, if they are able to perform their functions, should disqualify them?

A No, I do not.

Q Father, you have stated that you didn't think there was sufficient constructive discipline out there. Would you care to state when you think that arose or has that been a continual problem?

A I think it's been a continual problem.

Q Do you think it has deteriorated any in the past year or so?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q I have also heard that some organizations have offered to go out in this institution and develop a band or orchestra and things of that kind but they have been denied the privilege. Do you know whether or not there is any truth to that?

A No, I don't. The only organization that comes on the premises at the present time is the Jay-Cees of Pittsburgh and I think they receive every encouragement from the administration.

Q Are you acquainted with the recreational program at the present time?

A Well, to a degree, yes, sir.

Q Are you satisfied that that program is fully developed as it could be?

A I think the program is lacking in a great many things. The problem is that the youngsters aren't kept busy enough. There isn't enough diversified recreation for them. Youngsters have to be kept busy.

Q Should an organization from Washington County and other nearby communities have enough interest to go out there and try to set up a band or orchestra, would you favor such a program?

A I would certainly encourage anything of that kind but, of course, anyone with institutional experience knows one must be extremely careful who they permit to come into the institution and take over. These people are probably good people and well meaning, but they haven't any institutional experiences and they don't know the youngsters as well as we do living with them and it is easy for them to come in and be deceived by smiling faces or some such thing. It has to be intelligently directed. That is what I mean, but it should be encouraged by all means. It's good.

Q I'm not thinking of any indiscriminative program—good, clean program?

A Oh, yes, I think it is good.

Q Now, do you think their educational program and therapy program is as fully developed as well as it should be out there?

A No, it is not.

Q Has that been a continuing problem there or just within the recent years?

A It's been a continuing problem. I, myself, have been unable to understand why the school system cannot fit right in with the school system on the outside, so that when the youngster leaves there he can step right into the same situation in the school back home. That situation does not exist.

Q That situation does not prevail at the present time?

A No, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: That is all.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Vaughan will be the next member of the committee to interrogate the witness.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: May I have one more question? I'm sorry.

SENATOR LANE: That's all right, go ahead.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Representative Vaughan was talking about a situation that was of quite concern to me. I understand there are children out there whose offenses run all the way from truancy to burglary and sex perversion and a whole variety of things. Do you think that a merit system that rates a truancy with a sodomist on an equal level is that proper form of rating?

A No, I do not.

Q Do they have any program of evaluation according to the offense they are in for?

A What type of evaluation do you mean, sir?

Q Do you think one that has been in there because of truancy from school should be subject to the same therapy and treatment and program and training as a car thief or sodomist?

A No, I do not, but the institution has no way of screening their intake. They come in there for all offenses and it is pretty hard or difficult sometime to assign them to situations where they're going to be away from them; or someone who is even more serious than they are, and you have age and other things to consider too in the assigning to the cottages in which they are going to live.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Vaughan has a few questions.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan:

Q Father, you said you had an athletic director out there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did he, at any time, ever have such a thing as midget leagues, or any competitive sports between the cottages?

A They have had teams and still do. They have teams come and play on the grounds. The Pony League from Canonsburg has played there, and I believe they played some of our boys, and they also had two visiting teams come there and play there and our boys got to be spectators. As far as teams go, teams are a good thing but I myself, always had doubts about the constructive value of having a varsity football team at Morganza, if they have one. I mean, they have baseball too and of course the youngsters go out and that appeals to them, but in my opinion, that is putting our youngsters on display too. I feel that a program that would embrace all the youngsters, like an intermural-like activities, would be better. We do have a certain amount of it. They have a great deal of it during basketball season and, of course, they have the swimming out there. I think it could be further developed.

Q I was kind of interested in baseball during the summer months. Don't they set time aside in the afternoons, a couple hours for that type of thing? When did they do it, if they do it?

A Most of the recreation cottages would be in the evening. The only ones who would get a chance in the afternoon would be the youngsters who get out of school for a period and have gymnasium, and those who are on the varsity team who are called out to practice.

Q From what testimony we received here, the kids go out to work after dinner too?

A You mean in the evening?

Q Yes.

A Go to work?

Q Back in the garden and places like that?

A Well, the green-house. The boys in that assignment sometimes work in the evening and helping to care for the grounds and they like to do that because they get extra merits for that. The boys assigned to that trade get that and, of course, the officer in charge is free to pick who he wants for that overtime.

Q Father, do you know when the Pittsburgh Jay-Cees started down there?

A No, I don't know. It's been under the present administration.

Q Could you give us approximately when they started?

A No, I couldn't give you a date under that, that would be accurate.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee will be Representatives Williams.

Interrogation by Representatives Williams:

Q Father, there's an old adage that says: "The devil finds work for idle hands." Do you think that could possibly be something, or the cause of some of the happenings at Morganza?

A Well, I have a different version of it: "Idle hands of the devil's workshop"; but that is part of the problem, yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: Father, the question I am about to ask you pertains to our Resolution. This Resolution was sponsored by Senator Holland and myself. Our purpose here is to investigate and make recommendations to the Legislature on corrective measures. Now, you talked about the lack of proper discipline. What do you think of having isolation rooms for those that are disobedient? Do you approve of those if they had the proper facilities and so forth?

A Within a limited degree of use, yes. There are times when a youngster may have to be put in insolation for a short period of time but I have never been able to see the constructive value of putting a youngster in isolation for a long period of time. They're at that difficult age anyway and leaving them alone too long, I don't think is good. I think denial of privilege and things of that kind are much more constructive than punishment, and I wouldn't use isolation only in extreme cases where the child is very much disturbed or some serious problem you felt merited that drastic action.

Q In the testimony of Dr. Sterling, he more or less left us with the impression that he favored that more than any other method of discipline. Do you have any recommendations to give to this committee in regard to discipline at Morganza; the method that should be used, in your opinion?

A Well, first of all, I don't believe in the complete abolition of corporal punishment. I think the old adage is still true about sparing the rod and spoiling the child. I don't think though that type of punishment can be administered indiscriminately. Certainly, those who are trained in child work know that corporal punishment shouldn't be administered by those having an uncontrollable temperand fits of anger and spirits of revenge and so forth, and those things can certainly readily occur in a training school and create some of the things in the past that perhaps did happen and we're hearing about now, but the use of a paddle in the proper way I don't think is out of order at times when it can have a constructive purpose. You feel the denial of privileges, I think, and the earning and denial of privileges can be a very constructive form of discipline too, if properly handled by people who know their youngsters and to know what type of discipline to use. I mean, every situation is different. You can't lay down the rules and say, "Now, this is what you have to use all the time," because you are dealing with individuals and their temperments and problems are different.

Q Then you would say in certain cases while the children should be paddled by the proper authorities, and in other cases they should be denied the privileges given the other children and in extreme cases put in isolation for a short period of time. Is that correct?

A I certainly would only use that in extreme cases.

Q Would that be your recommendation to this committee?

A I think so.

Q Now, Father, the discussion was brought up here and Representative Vaughan on the positions you take. about this merit system and actually I agree with you Do you have any recommendations to give to this committee in regard to evaluation of the individual and setting up any different system of merits as to conduct and so forth?

A Well, I certainly think it would be more constructive to evaluate each case individually, on its individual merits. As I said previously, we have had youngsters there who after six months have completely straightened out and have assumed or assimilated a maximum of therapeutic treatment that we can give them in an institution of that kind and to have a youngster of that kind to stay for another six months or nine months, he invariably begins to slide down hill. I think it is inevitable. I think a system that would evaluate the progress of a youngster every six months would be a constructive thing. We have some, of course, who if they were there four years would never be any better. We have others who certainly do make a sincere effort to try and they should be encouraged.

Q Then, I take it that you would recommend to this committee if a child be committed to Morganza, he should be treated and evaluated as an individual case. Is that right?

A That's right.

SENATOR LANE: That is all, Father. Thank you very much.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Just a moment, Father, I have another question I would like to ask you.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska:

Q Since you have been doing a grand job for these children, Father and I know we all appreciate your recommendations, I have one question that is important to this committee and especially to me for personal reasons. Have you noticed any ill-effects from the drugs being administered to these inmates? There's been testimony they have been given injections and drugs of all sorts by persons unqualified by the personnel, and have you noticed any effect upon these children of the administration of these drugs?

A I don't feel I am enough of an expert in the effects of these things to say, for instance, the disturbances that

have arisen would be the effects of that. I haven't seen any direct effect of that.

Q Looking at them physically, have you noticed any emotions or extra ordinary handling of themselves?

A No, the only effect I can see is that it is a temporary thing and it quiets the disturbed youngsters down for a while but I don't see any value to it because when the effects of the drugs is worn off, it seems to me the same problem is still there. It doesn't cure the original problem. But as for actually seeing any physical results of anything, I couldn't say I have seen any.

Q When the effects are gone, you are really not in a position to say or state whether or not they are affected in days to come?

A No, I am not in a position to make that statement. I wouldn't know.

Q Have you seen, during your time on the grounds, ordinary lay people handling drugs and seen them giving drugs to these inmates?

A That, again, as I said, I have heard. I have never seen it myself.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Thank you, Father.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you, Father.

REVEREND WILLIAM R. McKIM, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Reverend McKim, how long have you been stationed at Morganza?

A Since February 8, 1942.

Q And you serve there in capacity as Presbyterian Minister. Is that right?

A That's right.

Q Now, what we would like to have from you, if you care to, would be to give to the committee a brief analysis of the conditions at Morganza and also any recommendations which you might have in mind to submit to us to correct any unhealthy conditions that might exist there. If you don't mind, Reverend, will you give us a brief resume what you think of the conditions there?

A At the present time, I would say that their boys' division is in pretty fair condition and I think one could honestly say that one of the contributions of this administration has been that the youngsters are put at the center and, at least in theory, a good deal of effort has been made to see that the institution works for their advantage instead of simply for their own maintenance and up keep. I think that is a positive thing. Now, unfortunately one couldn't say that much for the girls' division. That is an open secret, of course, at this time. There seems to be a great deal of unrest and excitement, confusion, rioting, insubordination and general confusion. I think one would have to, in all honesty, say that. We had brought into the institution a number of specialized workers about whom I suppose you have quite full information already and I think in the main they're doing a very decent job within their limits, but they have not been able to go into a situation which was quite blown before they came in and make the adjustments that are necessary at this time, and to correct it and bring things into a state of order. I suspect a good share of our problem has been aroused by the fact in this girls' division within the past few months, there has been quite a rapid change in the type of youngsters who have come in. Now, we have had over the years, student breakdown, as far as color is concerned, oh, about two girls to each one of our colored girls, but now within the past few months, since increasing the rapid—since the middle of early summer, that proportion has changed radically so that we have being sent into our place from Philadelphia quite a number of colored youngsters who are select, but they are selected from the worst part of the barrel. In other words, we have had some pretty low-type of youngsters brought in there and we have had some of the more active or more disturbed sort of youngsters that came in, that the ratio has just about reversed itself. Then that means the positing of a very serious problem, a tremendous problem, because these colored youngsters—I have no feeling about it one way or the other, it is just a proposition not right or wrong, but this is the way it is. These youngsters, these colored kids coming in in the position of a numerically smaller group, are now thrown in these cottages within the institution, being observed and handled by people who are more or less well trained along the line, are in a position of supremacy which makes for them problems quite difficult for them as for the white kids. Naturally, the white youngsters being shoved around a good deal and the colored kids doing a great deal of aggressive campaigning amongst the group; I suspect that is no great part of the problem. Really, it would be a very difficult problem for any person to handle. I think that is one of our major problems at the moment. My own feeling is, in the whole matter, that much has been said about the problem of excessive physical punishment or the lack of it. I think of that, not as the primary problem; even so, I think the primary problem is the proposition of proceeding on a good philosophy of the situation, making the place exist for the sake of the youngsters in practice as well as in theory and working out a program through which we can hope to implement some of the things we have and make on honest attempt to get hold of the very best personnel we know how to put that in place. Given the proper personnel, my suspicion and very strong feeling in the matter is that the methods will be less important and given people who had no special training in that field, it is always a mighty dangerous thing. To just the trustees have been put in a very difficult position because they found it difficult to get who they thought they might want, as I understand the salary arrangement for it that is available and it poses quite a problem for that. Just because—it seems to me at the outset, we must recognize that the youngsters in a place of this sort are extra ordinarily difficult, to handle. There is no question about it. That's why they are there. A man coming into a place like Morganza its particularly at this time in that unfortnute position that the county school man doesn't find at all. Instead of placing the youngster some place else, it becomes practically,—this is it, this is where he stays, and he can do nothing about it; he has to make the best of it as he is able to do and, unfortunately, youngsters of that sort require people who are not average in ability for handling, but they require specialized handling, and to get these people who are in the price range for specialized handling, it is a difficult thing. I don't have to tell you that. You know that, but that seems to me our basic problem.

SENATOR LANE: Reverend McKim, do you mind being interrogated by the members of this committee?

A I would be very happy to.

Q You would?

A Surely.

SENATOR LANE: The first member of the committee to interrogate you will be the Co-Chairman, Senator Fleming.

SENATOR FLEMING: If I may, I would like to pass at this time. I don't know exactly what the Reverend has said. I missed part of his talk. Could I let Mr. Vaughan go on?

SENATOR LANE: Certainly, Mr. Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN

Q Reverend McKim, you say that there has been some rioting down there as far as the girls are concerned. Is that right?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q What would you say the ratio of girls coming in here from Philadelphia? That is, have we been getting quite a few from Philadelphia.

A Yes, we have been getting quite a few. I can't give you specific numbers. Perhaps I should have looked it up but I didn't, but there have been quite a few; sometimes three and four at a time. It is not only a question of number Mr. Vaughan. It is a case of our having received those youngsters that they are unusual difficult children. The reason, naturally, being that they were sent to our place is because ours is the one fartherest away from Philadelphia.

Q The other day we had four witnesses in here, four girls and if I remember correctly two of them were from Philadelphia. If I understand you correctly or what I think your statements were, I feel that probably the ones from Philadelphia have been the trouble makers down there.

A No, no, it wouldn't be fair—it wouldn't be accurate to say they have been our only trouble or perhaps not even . . . I think you could honestly and accurately say this. They have been very, very aggressive but that does not mean to say we have failed to have some very aggressive youngsters from Pittsburgh. You understand?

Q No, I realize that, but again I realize why they would be trouble makers. From Washington County, Allegheny County and Westmoreland County, the children from there would at least have visits and have their families coming to see them. These children sent to us from Philadelphia, their homes are as far away, and probably they never get a visit, and they're homesick—I imagine things like that . . .

A That's right. May I interject this at this point. One of the things that have created problems from these Philadelphia children have been the fact in a great number of cases they have been children from homes so very badly broken up and so deteriorated generally, their family structure, that they have comprised more than the average problem. Quite a few of them have been rather dull, quite dull.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you. Senator Fleming has decided he would like to ask you a few questions, Reverend McKim.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Reverend McKim, I understand that you have been at Morganza since 1942. Is that correct?

A That's right, Sir.

Q Do you believe that we would be better off if we segregate boys and girls in this type of training? By that, I mean separate institution for them?

A I think it might conceivably do a great deal to making our—I'm sure it would make our immediate problem there much easier. The problem is one that is, of course, debatable. We take the yongsters and take him and segregate him from his home and home neighborhood for quite a period and then we send him back home after he has been further restricted and perhaps hampered in some way, as compared with his initial statement when he came in and among those being that we have taken him away from the girls of comparable age and that pulls us for an adolescence very well problem. I understand that in many, not many, but some of our institutions, are doing a very fine job of operating with boys and girls in some sort of integration but there is no point in my speaking that because I have no practical experience in that at all. I know nothing about it.

Q Would you feel that a classification center, by that I mean, a place where the kids are sent first from the courts to the classification center and then from there to a state institution . . .

A I think that is probably our basic weakness in the set-up of our State, sir. That is my guess.

Q And do you think that Morganza would or would not be better off if it were put over in the Department of Justice where all the rest of the correctional institutions are? Mr. Prasse is the head of that. I think you know of him.

A Yes, I know Mr. Prasse. I know so little of the workings of the Department of Justice institutions. I get over to White Hill only very occasionally. Of course, I keep up a correspondence, irregularly, with some of my boys who have gone over there, and I have relationships with the chaplain over there, pleasantly and all that, but as far as having any worthwhile practical relationships with them that would give me any wisdom here that would be a help here. I don't have that much of it.

Q What percentage, just roughly, of the boys and girls that come here would be capable of being rehabilitated?

A Theoretically, I think a considerable group of our youngsters. I would think a majority by far, much more than the minority, theoretically, would be in that position. But, let me put it this way. Suppose you or I, or any other fairly and reasonably intelligent person, with a kind disposition and with some experience in handling youngsters had the average of these children, my suspicion is we would get a pretty large percentage of them. We would have to send them back to pretty much the same situation and the facts or factors involved, are pretty much as they are, I fear that a large share of them would not be rehabilitated.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn will be the next member of the committee to interrogate you, Reverend McKim.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q I have listened to the testimony here today and testimony of the last few days. Am I right in my thinking then and is it safe for me to assume that the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, instead of being a

school of rehabilitation under the present conditions, it seems to me then it is a school of last chance. In other words, it is the place of last resort to send children, like, for instance they send those children over here from Philadelphia that are from the bottom of the barrel, as you put it, and . . .

A Well, Mr. Flynn, I fear that you're pretty close to right. I think you're pretty near to the point.

Q That it's a place of last resort? Is that right?

A Pretty much. Of course, a place of our sort—an institution of our sort is apt to be that at any time, but naturally, the publicity we have had recently for a long time has been of such sort that a judge is not going to send his better youngsters down there. You wouldn't if you were a judge.

Q May I ask you this? During your stay at Morganza since 1942, may I say over the period of years, have you ever noticed any child being beaten or abused unmercifully?

A Years ago we had a simply frightful reputation for that sort of thing and I think justified in the old days.

Q That was years ago, you say?

A Yes. I don't think there is any question about it. I wouldn't say anything else. I don't think we have that. I think we have made great progress for the better in that direction.

Q Would you say the same situation applies at the present time?

A I would say not. I have not seen youngsters being beaten around. I have been told from time to time that youngsters have been beaten there. I have not seen persons actually striking children at all. That is not necessarily because it didn't happen; just as I say, very honestly and frankly, I haven't seen that sort of thing at all.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you, Reverend. The next member will be Representative Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Reverend McKim, would you like to state to this committee approximately the ages of these children there? What do they range from?

A They were ranged from approximately twelve—I think we have nobody younger than that right now, to about eighteen. We are not supposed to have, as admitted, children or persons over eighteen, put in a year, perhaps even more than a year, and be consequently much over eighteen when he is released, but the admission age is not supposed to involve more than eighteen years.

Q What if they are at the institution and still doesn't have the proper merits for release and becomes over the age of eighteen? What becomes of the trainee?

A The trainee stays until the merits have been made up.

Q No matter . . .?

A No, he may be over eighteen and that does happen and he still stays until his merits are made up. Occasionally years back we had a child that would be twenty-one before the merits were made up but at the expiration of the twenty-one years, the child was released. The child was not released at eighteen, however, nor at any other specific age is released. He is admitted when not quite eighteen and he is released as soon after the eighteen as he has his merits made up.

Q I think the speaker said something about some of these children can never be rehabilitated? What becomes of those children?

A Well, for instance—here is a child sent to us who is very low in intelligence and more particularly a girl for the moment, let's say. The girl is sent to Laurelton, and yes, she is sent to Laurelton provided she is a docile—; Laurelton being a school for girls, not for delinquents, but for children who are of a placid or docile temperament and who are not too badly involved and kept there over years until she is past child-bearing age. Of course, sir, there are other types too. Occasionally, a child will come in who is mentally disturbed and to such an extent that she is considered actively psychotic and then that person is sent to a mental hospital or to other institutions as it may become necessary.

Q Would you say,—Do you have the proper facilities at Morganza for religious training?

A Well, we are pretty badly handicapped. For instance, we have, and I think every institutional chaplain would like to see a place where the chaplains could have a chapel that is not used also for movies, for mass meetings, for a place where the youngsters could be brought into to be scolded and for misdemeanors and for this, that, and the other things; and also for entertainments and everything else. Now, I must say that I have been given every—as far as I can say, the present administration has been most cooperative with me personally as a chaplain; has done every thing possible to cooperate; and I have no criticism whatsoever in that. They have been very fair.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: Thank you, Reverend McKim.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee will be Representative Polen.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN

Q Reverend McKim, you have been at Morganza a little over thirteen years. What is your opinion as to the present state of discipline and general condition of the institution? Do you believe these conditions which now exist have grown up gradually over the years, or are of recent origin?

A Well,—they have—I think the present unrest among the girls started specifically in the time of Mr. Sterling. Now, I talked with an expert from outside in regard to this thing quite a while back. At that time, while Mr. Sterling was there, and I was told and what I think is quite true too, that there was a wave of unrest and disturbance in the wind in women's and girls institution all over the country had been involved in rather similar things. It was Mr. Sterling who found it necessary or at least desirable at least to put strong rooms in the hospital to the extent that today that old hospital building is used for a recepion center for many children, both boys and girls in different wings, you see, and as a place of incarceration for youngsters who need to be put in a quiet room for a little while; and also we use it for sick people and sometimes that becomes pretty sticky. It is not a good arrangement.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Tompkins?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Just a moment, please, I have one more question I would like to ask the Reverend.

Q Your associate chaplain, the Reverend Father, testi-

fied that in his opinion a chapel, a non-sectarian chapel used for the various faiths would be beneficial and would give a more religious atmosphere. Would you support and approve the building of a non-sectarian chapel at Morganza?

A I think that would be very much indicated there.

Q You think that would be beneficial to both boys and girls?

A I think it would, yes. I certainly do.

SENATOR LANE: All right, Representative Tompkins. You may proceed.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Reverend, Father Donabedian indicated that he approved of limited corporal punishment at times. Do you approve of corporal punishment under the proper circumstances of the administration?

A I'm very distrustful of it. I'm very distrustful of corporal punishment under any except the most exceptional circumstances because of the difficulty in selecting the people who would use it. Now, I think we have to be realistic and simply recognize that there are times when, regardless of how humanitarian one wishes to be, something has to be done. For example, a group of youngsters get into a riot. There are several aggressive, strong youngsters picking on another child or several children are involved in a brawl which can become very dangerous in a situation of that kind, and that has to be broken up, and you talk to people and there is no effort made whatsoever to concur with this request, that must be broken up and force must be used to do it, if necessary, as a last resort.

Q In the same sense as you would administer a licking to a child?

A I think that is, as a general principle, the idea of using punishment of corporal sorts with these children is not too good. I think it is apt to be bad and I think it is easily carried to extremes, especially by people who have not been trained in their work and no special particular business for it because these children are in such a frame of mind that some of them would let themselves be pounded half to pieces.

Q What I'm getting at, Reverend, is that one of the witnesses testified that he was authorized by Mr. Miles, Superintendent of the institution, to administer corporal punishment to certain of the children when they arrived at one of the cottages up there. The nature of the corporal punishment was principally in the nature of the use of a belt. He also stated when he administered the official reprimand, that it was necessary that he make a report of that to his superior. Among the reports he submitted to us was that on May 18, 1955 he physically reprimanded one of the girls at the institution and a report made on it. On May 27, 1955 a physical reprimand was administered to the same girl and a report made of that to his superior, and on June 2, 1955, a physical reprimand was administered again to the same girl and a report made to his superior. Do you think that is a proper use of corporal punishment?

A I don't know what was involved. I don't know the circumstances. I didn't see it. I don't know about it. I don't know. My point is, I have nothing on which to base an opinion as to whether there was some adequate last ditch necessity for it or not. Certainly, certainly, I am very strenuously opposed to the idea of corporal punishment as a routine thing or as prescribed ordinary method.

Q Reverend McKim, by now you, of course, are acquainted with the so-called raid on the institution in February of this year and the conditions which was found there in some of the cells and some of the children that were found in these cells. Do you approve of such treatment for those children?

A I don't see how anybody could approve of the conditions as they were described. I don't see how you could.

Q Would you have knowledge of those conditions prior to the time of their exposure?

A I was told, informally, that they were true. I had no knowledge of it. I mean, I had no specific knowledge at all.

Q Prior to the time of their exposure, you had informal knowledge of it?

A I had informal knowledge. We won't even say knowledge—grape-vine rumor, that's all.

Q Father, you, in your capacity as one of the chaplains would not a grape-vine rumor at that time be a sufficient shock to you to try to make an inquiry about it at that time?

A That's right. There was informal, not written, but informal comment made about it at that time.

Q Did you at any time discuss these rumors with the superintendent?

A Yes, we were told to stay out of that.

Q By whom?

A By the superintendent.

Q The superintendent told you to stay out?

A That's right; to stay out of the building; out of that part of the building; out of the girls punishment quarters; the girls quarters; at least I was. I don't know about Father Donabedian. I'm speaking for myself.

Q Your own personal . . .

A Yes. I'm speaking for myself.

Q Reverend, in talking to a number of these girls who were out at the institution and, particularly, those girls from Philadelphia I gained the impression that some of their aggressions at Morganza had been induced by the distances they have been transferred from their homes and the inability of their parents and relatives to come to visit them. Would there be any basis to that?

A There certainly has to be some basis to that. As a matter of fact those youngsters were sent to our place initially because they were of such an excitable or difficult sort that people over there found it impossible or almost impossible to handle them. That's why they were sent here, in many cases. I wouldn't say in all cases. I think that would be secondary though.

SENATOR LANE. The next member of the committee to interrogate will be Senator Halusa.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska:

Q Reverend, you have testified that you have been at Morganza since 1942. Is that correct?

A That's right.

Q I am trying to pursue a certain question here and thus far have gotten no place with it. During your thirteen years, do you have knowledge of a patient being bitten by a snake, out in the field, brought back in, received no medication, and the patient died and the par-

ents of this patient were informed that the patient died of natural causes?

A I have—This is news to me, sir. This is very definitely news to me. I haven't heard anything about that before. I don't say it couldn't be true, but I don't know. I never even heard any comment on it before.

Q I thought perhaps you might have heard about it or perhaps it may come to your attention. It appears to be a fact and I'm finding it very difficult to run it down.

A To begin with, I think there is no reason to believe there are any poisonous snakes in that neighborhood. Now, as to whether the youngster might have had some infection arising from a scratch from the teeth of some non-poisonous snake, I don't know.

Q The information comes to me directly. There were two girls out in the field together and the one girl, who is a living witness to the incident. There isn't must question in my mind as to whether or not it happened. I'm quite well convinced it happened, but the secrecy around it is what is bothering me. That nobody seems to know about it at Morganza.

A Could you brief me at all about the approximate time or—

Q Around 1950.

A I have no knowledge of a girl dying in connection with anything of the sore.

Q Another question, Reverend. During that time or in about that time, do you have any knowledge of any inmates or patients dying about that time, boy or girls; and you would have knowledge of a death, wouldn't you?

A Yes.

Q Do you have knowledge of any girl dying at the institution in 1950 or thereabouts?

A No.

Q In 1949?

A No.

Q When was the last death to the best of your knowledge?

A Girl?

Q Boy or girl?

A The last death was James O'Dell, the boy that was hurt in the accident with the bending of the pipe.

Q And prior to that?

A We had a boy named Charles Hall, several years back, who died of tuberculosis after having been taken away. We had a boy named, one colored boy I believe from Beaver County—no, from Allegheny County, who died of pneumonia, I believe, several years ago.

Q Now, Reverend, you—

A We had a boy a number of years back that got killed by being run over by a truck. That was more than ten years ago.

Q You have no knowledge of any girl dying there?

A No, no, I really don't.

Q You have testified that you have never witnessed any corporal punishment. Is that correct? Any physical punishment?

A You mean at Morganza, ever?

Q Yes.

A I couldn't say I have never seen one but I haven't in recent times.

Q Have you ever seen any other form of punishment by nature of injections of drugs by ordinary people? Would you call that punishment?

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, you have thirty seconds.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Mr. Chairman, if I can't ask questions of importance here, there's no use of me being on the committee. I've said it before and I'll say it again.

SENATOR LANE: Well, you have thirty seconds.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Well, if I can't pursue my point in thirty seconds, I decline.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: He can have my time.

A I have never seen youngsters being given injections. I actually do not believe that youngsters have been given injections as a punishment. I don't think so.

Q What were they given injections for, Reverend?

A I understand recently that several of them were given injections by way of sedation; something of that sort. But I think I would not, myself, refer to that in the nature of punishment.

Q Reverend, a youngster testified here yesterday that she was given injections every three hours. Would you call that a punishment or sedation?

A I'm not in a position to say. That isn't in my department, you know, but we have had recently some frightfully disturbed youngsters. I would not have believed though; I would not have supposed that a girl would be given sedation every three hours. I don't think so. It may have been. I can't say that it was not.

Q What I'm trying to get at. It has come to my attention and testified that drugs have been used promiscuously and injections given by ordinary lay-people without knowledge of what they're giving to these children, and while we speak of corporal punishment, it's my thought that more harm is being done to these youngsters in the future by this type of administration than any type of corporal punishment in the world.

A I agree with you, certainly that corporal punishment wisely administered, might be a great deal more benevolent in its long range effect than any other form of duress that might be administered. Certainly, I agree to that.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee to interrogate the witness is Representative Williams.

Interrogation by Representative Williams:

Q Reverend McKim, you said you came to Morganza on February 8, 1942.

A That's right.

Q Who was the superintendent at that time?

A E. Preston Sharp. He is the man who is in charge of the Youth Study Center over in Philadelphia.

Q Did they have a band in Morganza in 1942?

A Oh, yes.

Q They had a recreational program there in 1952?

A I would say that the recreational program was nothing very well worked out. See, that was in that war-forming years when it was so difficult to get help but we had even so quite a little program in those days. The number, of course, was so much larger.

Q Do you know what happened to the band?

A Yes, the band was discontinued. That was in Mr. Sterling's day. Mr. Cheverini, Professor Cheverini, an old professor who lived in the neighborhood of Canonsburg, and who was a very capable musician, became old and he had been eplieptic over the years and his conditions grew worse and he had to retire, and it was impossible to get some other person to take his place,

and finally we had a part-time musician and then it just gradually wore itself away.

Q This gentleman went down voluntarily and helped with this band? He wasn't on the payroll, was he?

A You mean Professor Cheverini?

Q Yes.

A Oh, yes, he was on the payroll. He was there all day long and in those days the youngster would stay on the job as a musician for half the day and some of them all day long, and they had a good band though.

Q Are the uniforms and instruments still available down there? We have some instruments down there now. We have a drum and bugle corps that doesn't operate very regularly, but Mr. John Hughes, a colored person, is quite competent and he is in charge of that.

Q What percentage of the inmates or trainees at Morganza do you think are hopeless or beyond rehabilitation?

A You,—you know, that is a question that the most competent sociologists would fight about a lot, and I don't presume to speak on that. But potentially, I think the majority of our youngsters are salvagable. In general, I think the experts say that the ones who have normal menality, normal I.Q., with normal approach to emotional problems and have not been in trouble too long and have something to get back to, those youngsters have a pretty good chance; the other youngsters not too good.

Q I have one more question, Reverend. That is a quotation from the Bible. I think it fits you and Father both, and I imagine it is your main duty: "I came to seek and save that which was lost." Is that right?

A That is right.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Reverend McKim.

SENATOR LANE: Reverend McKim, I want to thank you for your testimony here today. You have done a very capable job and have answered a number of questions along the administration line and, of course, we didn't expect you to go into that but you have had the benefit of being down there quite a long time. Your testimony has been very cooperative. I have one question that I would like to ask you. Do you approve of the present merit system at Morganza?

A My feeling on it, Sir, is that it is very inadequate and is a very inadequate sort of thing and ought to be replaced by something that would recognize that all our youngsters are not alike; that they do not all require the same care and treatment, and it would be wrong to give those youngsters who have opportunity to make good on the one side, as compared with the youngsters we almost know before we start are in such state that they can never make good, the same treatment. In other words, the merit system is apt to be a poor measure of actual profit.

Q Then, you would agree with Father Donabodian on it?

A I think the Father is right.

Q Do you have any recommendations to make in regard to discipline at Morganza?

A Well, I feel, sir, that our primary difficulty has been this. I think the principal thing to keep in mind is that corporal punishment has been outlawed in our state institutions because of the abuses of it and that is the reason it has been tossed out, and then for another thing, children of this sort are so resistent to authority that you invariably have to use a little force to get results, and now, if we take in this new day and take the only tool that we have away; and we have been unable to substitute any of those tools but which ordinary people might handle these disturbed youngsters, well, the result has been in a round about way, we have been taking a beating as far as control is concerned.

Q Do you agree in certain cases children should be punished or receive some form of punishment?

A I think we can do without it. I don't think it ought to be encouraged.

Q Do you think there should be isolation cells at Morganza?

A I think you almost have to have it. I think there comes a time in handling some persons when they become so disturbed—We have to remember that quite a number of our youngsters are of the sort that they border rather closely upon the psychotic side and become so inflamed and disturbed and no amount of talking you do can get results. However, if these type of youngsters are isolated for two weeks or ten days, I feel that is absolutely wrong, and I think that nothing is gained by that and everything is lost. But I do believe this. I think a day or two taken out of the group and taken from their friends, and these same youngsters made available to psychology workers and social workers who come in and talk with them and break the problems down and go over the situation with them, that this positively would be very helpful.

Q Do you believe too, Reverend McKim, in case a child is isolated, don't you feel members of the church and the ministers should have the right to visit them?

A Oh, yes, and ordinarily they do.

Q Then you agree only in extreme cases the youngsters should be isolated and for short periods of time?

A As I have said, and I feel it is a colossal error to make youngsters of this sort stay in closed confinement for any great length of time. I definitely think that is an error.

Q Could you give us your opinion as to the difference in behavior between boys and girls of Morganza? Our report seems to go along the line that boys get along quite well but it seems to be with the girls that most of the difficulty arises?

A That is a new development in recent years and I think, while I make the comment on the ratio of colored and white, at the moment that is not the real problem at all. That is not the real cause. I think we are going to have to find some way to stop the distruction of property. For instance, some persons come in the dormitory, the basement or room and breaks up all the glass windows and it is not only a costly thing but a dangerous thing because you have those pieces of glass used for knives and cutting purposes and it can be exceedingly dangerous. There is the situation again where force could be applied to break up something of that sort from its inception.

Q You don't know the answer as to the disturbances of the girls?

A I think the answer revolves around two ideas and limits itself to. I think too, the solution to our problem levels around program—to keep the youngsters busy, so busy in something of a diverting sort that they have a

natural outlet for that interest. The cure for it is not corporal punishment, or isolation, but to keep them busy. That is one point, and the other along with it, I think which I feel is very valid—I think we should, along with these top-flight people we are bringing in as specialized workers, begin to concentrate on bringing in some cottage people who have the direct supervision of these youngsters. I think no amount of highest-type people put to the head of our services will not do too much good until you get the people immediately under them in charge of those children. It is like trying to have an army composed of wonderfully fine generals but without your corporals and privates being properly trained.

SENATOR LANE: That will be all, Reverend McKim. In behalf of the Committee and myseld, we wish to thank you very much.

L. C. GRAY, CORONER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Your name is L. C. Gray?

A That's right.

Q Mr. Gray, you are the Coroner of Washington County?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you did hold an inquest and investigated the death of James O'Dell, an inmate of Morganza?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you be kind enough to tell the committee as briefly as possible what your investigation brought out?

A At two-thirty AM. on September 10th, I was called by my Deputy Coroner, William E. Speakman who said they had a boy who had died that was an inmate of Morganza, and he says "This is a very peculiar case and we better go slow on it," and I said, "Where's the body now," and he says, "I have it," and if you will follow the testimony that I gave you in that report, that's word for word. I'll give you the preliminaries of that report. So he had the body brought back from Pittsburgh, and I said "Being a case in Allegheny County, that reflects back to Allegheny County," and we got in touch with the Allegheny County Coroner's Officer and Coroner McClelland gave me authority as Coroner of Washington County to—and after the evidence was found that death was due to the above cause and refers this case back to the Coroner of Washington County for further investigation. After he done that, Saturday morning,—knowing that something was peculiar at Morganza, I authorized a request from the State Police to give me authority to send men in there to make a complete investigation without creating any disturbance. Sergeant Gidley assigned Corporal McAvitt to the case and authorized him to photograph anything that was necessary as he went along in this investigation, and furthermore, I requested that the District Attorney get in the case because of the plan, the way we offices run. At two-thirty in the morning, the boy was brought back from the Montefiore Hospital which this boy only lived twenty-four minutes before he died there. I authorized the Pathologist of the Washington Hospital to perform a post on the body . . .

Q Who was the Pathologist?

A Doctor Abernathy. You have a report there on pages six to ten, and after that the decision of the post was not given out until late Saturday afternoon, that is, the results. Several newspapers had been calling me for information and I was reluctant in giving it out because of the status of this thing or how it happened or anything else. And so later on that Saturday evening my men, Mr. Speakman called me and told me that Mr. Miles wanted to talk to me and I called Mr. Miles and said to him, "What happened, Mr. Miles?"—it was pretty near midnight when I called him, and he said, "Well, the boy died of pneumonia." And I said, in my own mind, and I have been requested by other people, "Why would you take a dying man fifty miles to a hospital when you passed Canonsburg and Washington County Hospitals, very good hospitals," and he said, "I'll tell you something. That is our business." Well, that hit me pretty hard and I thought if it was his business to do that, that it was our business to find out as a public official; and therefore we went on and proceeded with the testimony and we had the inquest and you have the answer right there before you. Corporal McAvitt had the pictures taken which you have of the machine and equipment.

Q Mr. Gray, I would like to know what was the conclusion of the Coroner's Jury as to the cause of the death of James O'Dell?

A The Jury—it was accidental death.

Q What caused the death? Was it pneumonia brought about by the fracture of the skull?

A I'll read that to you, Gentlemen. (At this point the Coroner reads from a paper in his hands) "We, the Jury, find that the said James O'Dell came to his death on September 10, 1955 at 12:14 A.M., at the Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pennsylvania, the said James O'Dell was struck by a falling pipe while working in the machine shop with several other men. They were bending a 1½ inch pipe when it slipped out of the pipe vise and struck O'Dell on the head. He did not lose consciousness or show any evidence of serious injuries. He was hospitalized for observation until Friday, September 2, 1955, ,at which time he was discharged from the hospital at Morganza, Pennsylvania. On Friday, September 9, 1955 about 10:45 P.M., complained of being sick and vomited. He was examined by a physician and removed to the Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained in said hospital until his death on Saturday, September 10, 1955, at 1:15 A.M. An autopsy performed by Dr. Ernest L. Abernathy of the Washington Hospital, Washington, Pennsylvania, showed that death was due to a Fractured Skull." In other words, he was only there forty-five minutes. "We, the Jury, find that James O'Dell's death was accidental and recommend that the equipment be modernized and a complete investigation made of this institution." That's the finding of the Coroner's Jury.

Q Coroner Gray, you have established the fact to the satisfaction of this committee that James O'Dell died due to an accident and that it was caused by a fractured skull, so we are going to relieve you being on the stand and we would like to call the State Police and the Detective who made the investigation.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: May I put one question on the record, please?

SENATOR LANE: Certainly.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q You are not an M. D., as I understand it?

A No, sir, Doctor Abernathy is the professional pathologist.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: That is all.

OWEN KING, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q For the purpose of the record, what is your name?
A Owen King.
Q And where do you live, Mr. King?
A 15 West College Street, Canonsburg, Pa.
Q And what is your occupation?
A Night watchman.
Q Where?
A Morganza.
Q On the night that James O'Dell took seriously ill, that would be September 9, 1955, you were on duty at the hospital?
A No, I was at the cottage where he was sleeping, you know.
Q Tell the Committee what you know about it?
A It was very close to 10:30 o'clock and he rapped on his window and I had to unsnap a little snap to open the door and he came out and I stepped aside and he goes past me and he staggered a little sleepy. He went down to the wash-room and I went upstairs and turned the lights out and all, and I came down and he wasn't back there yet, and so I sat on my chair from the hall to where that chair is (indicating) and I heard the commode flush and I got up and stood up and I expected him up in a minute. I got up and looked down and he was at the bottom of the steps and he said. "I want to go to the hospital." I don't have to walk more than seventeen or eighteen steps to the hospital. You say he was at the bottom of the steps—lying there?
A Yes.
Q What position was he lying in? Was he on his back or side?
A On his stomach, and he said "Get me to the hospital," and so I went to the telephone and I called for the car and, you know, I stood at the door—he was down the bottom, and I locked the side door so that the man could get in. He came in and said, "We can't take that boy that way: get some clothes on him."
Q And who was that?
A Mr. Ferguson. He said, "We'll have to get some clothes and have to get some help," and so we called two different places; she called and said she couldn't raise anyone.
Q Who was that?
A Miss Malady. She said to get a couple of boys up to help us and I got two boys up and they came down and we took him to the hospital, and that's all I know.
Q What time did you call for the doctor?
A I didn't call for the doctor.
Q Well, who called for the doctor?
A That would be in the hospital, you know. After he had left in the car, I called the hospital and told the lady to meet the man and help him in.
Q And you say it was about 10:30 o'clock?
A That's right.
Q Who were the fellows that helped take O'Dell to the automobile to help him to the hospital?
A I couldn't take him until the car comes you know.
Q You say he wasn't moaning?
A No, he wasn't.
Q Did you swear at James O'Dell?
A No, I did not.
Q Under evidence submitted here today by the Pennsylvania State Police, it was stated by one individual that you swore at James O'Dell?
A No, I didn't, and if I did, there wasn't nobody that could hear me. I'll swear to that. I told him once he would have to wait until the car came. I never swore at him.
Q Mr. King, were you drinking that night?
A I don't use that stuff.
Q What time did James O'Dell first ask you to get him to the hospital?
A Well, 10:30 o'clock; maybe a minute after.
Q And what time did the ambulance leave with James O'Dell to take him to the hospital?
A Well, it would be ten or twelve minutes to 11:00, you know, when he left my place.
Q What time did you go off duty?
A At 6:30 o'clock in the morning.
Q You say that you do not use intoxicating drinks?
A That's right. I don't use it.
Q We have a communication here that you do?
A Well, anybody down there will tell you I don't.

SENATOR LANE: Would you like to interrogate this gentleman, Senator Fleming?

SENATOR FLEMING: No, I have no questions.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q You say you don't use intoxicants?
A No, I don't.
Q On or off the premises?
A I don't use it no place.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Williams?

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAME: I pass.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska?

SENATOR HALUSKA: I pass.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Tompkins?

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q How old are you, Mr. King?
A Seventy-four.
Q And you are a night watchman. Is that correct?
A That's correct.
Q How many boys do you have under your jurisdiction at night?
A Well, last night I had twenty-three; some nights twenty-four.
Q Are you the only one in attendance at this particular building at night?
A The first officer and his wife lives upstairs. I sit downstairs and I have seven boys downstairs in rooms and sixteen or seventeen sleeps upstairs; just how many there are. You know, sometimes they transfer one.
Q But you have approximately . . .
A Twenty-three or twenty-four for an average.
Q The boys are under your jurisdiction at night?
A I am there and if they want to go to the washroom, well,—as this boy did, he tapped on the window and I unlocked the door and let them go, and that is a very rare case.
Q You're seventy-four years of age?
A That's right.
Q You say the first officer is upstairs?
A The family; they lived there, him and his wife, live upstairs.
Q They are over your supervision?

A Yes, he is the boss of the cottage.

Q When you have an occurrence as you did this time, wouldn't it be practical to wake them up?

A That's right, but they had gone on their vacation.

Q And then, of course, you're there by yourself with these twenty-three or twenty-four boys?

A Only when he is on vacation, and he was on it the night this boy went to the hospital. The man and the boys had gone to the hospital with him and they came in. I seen them coming, and I told them about this boy going to the hospital.

Q But the man and his wife were both away at this time, didn't you say?

A At that time, but they were back before the boy had gone to the hospital.

Q How long were they on their vacation?

A I don't know; maybe a month.

Q For a month may be, you're in charge of these twenty-three or twenty-four boys at night by yourself?

A That's right. Of course, they're in their own private rooms, you know.

Q Did you ever have them break away from you when you were there by yourself?

A No. They're in a room by themselves. The door is snapped, you know, and if they want to go to the bathroom, there is a curtain there and they always stand in front of the window and I know what they want, and then the door is opened.

Q Did you ever have to subdue these boys after you left them out?

A No, I go and sit in my place or stand in the hall and by that time they're usually up, you know.

Q Did any of them ever try to attack you?

A No.

Q That's all.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q On the night the boy was taken to the hospital, you stated the house mother and father were on vacation. Is that right?

A They were in after he left.

Q Were they due back that day or the following day?

A I don't know about that. I don't know whether it was over or not. Sometimes during vacations, they came back three or four times and stayed for a day or . . .

Q Where do they live? Where is their regular address?

A Upstairs.

Q You don't know their address?

A I don't know.

Q But by strange coincidence, they came back?

A When this boy went to the hospital.

Q When this boy got hurt?

A After they came back, I told them the two boys took the boy to the hospital. I thought he was pretty sick. He vomited a little bit.

SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. King, you stated here a moment ago that someone said "We can't take O'Dell to the hospital this way." Was he still undressed?

A The way it looked, he had all his clothes off; the bottom of his clothes hung clean down at the bottom of his feet, you know.

Q Did he have his glasses on or off?

A He had them off.

Q You said he was vomiting?

A A little bit, yes.

Q Was it clear vomit or was there blood there?

A There was no blood there.

Q Did you examine the vomit to see whether there was any blood in it?

A I could see it on the floor.

Q Was it well lighted? Could you see clearly and distinctly?

A Yes, there was a light about there (indicating).

Q And you said there was no blood in the vomit?

A I didn't see any.

Q You're quite sure that James O'Dell did not fall down these steps?

A No, because, you know. . . .

Q Did you see him walk down the steps?

A No, I go up and sit in my chair and I could hear the commde flush, and he has to walk a good piece, and he was coming back and had to be in the toilet. I heard it flush.

Q You say he walked down the steps, out to the toilet, and then fell down on his side on his way back?

A I don't know if the fell on his side. He was on his stomach.

Q He wasn't in a standing position?

A He was right on his stomach when I looked down and called for the car. He had to be in the bathroom to flush the toilet. There was nobobdy else there but him.

Q Did you personally see him walk down the steps?

A No, I didn't. He had to go to the toilet. There was nobody else down there. He was a good bit from the steps.

SENATOR LANE: That's all, Mr. King. You may go now.

WILLIAM E. SPEAKMAN, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane.

Q For the purpose of the record, Mr. Speakman, what is your full name?

Q What is your address?

A 27 Cherry Avenue, Houston, Pa.

Q What is your occupation?

A Funeral Director.

Q On this particular night in question, Mr. Speakman, were you called to the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A I was.

Q Will you tell the Committee just what happened after you arrived at the Training School?

A I arrived at the Training School doors or hospital shortly after midnight on September 10th, and we took our ambulance cot into the hospital where there was a young man in one of the dispensary beds, and was informed that they were preparing to send him to the Montefieore Hospital in Pittsburgh. Doctor McCarthy was there and seemed quite concerned about the boy's condition, and he was obviously serious. He was unconsciou. There was some evidence of vomit around the bed; not great portions of it but he had been vomitting, and then we proceeded to place him on my ambulance cot and loaded him in the car. Mr. Miles was there and told me that Miss Tarr would accompany us. She was the nurse at the Training School. She was ready and we were ready to go and we left the Training School, I suppose,

about ten minutes after twelve. He, O'Dell, was thrashing around quite a bit in an uncoordinated condition, and we had some trouble keeping him on the ambulance cot. While he was unconscious, he was quite animated. We arrived at the Montefiore Hospital, I suppose, about twelve forty-five, and I went into the Emergency Room with the patient and I had been informed that Doctor Koshoff had already been notified by Doctor McCarthy that this young man was coming in, but there was nobody at the Montefiore Hospital when we got there other than just the emergency room nurse. Obviously, he was having some difficulty. He began to get cyonotic and his breathing became rather irregular. Finally, after about twenty or twenty-five minutes there was,—I don't know whether he was a resident or interne, a Doctor Caesar Angeles, appeared. Miss Tarr, meanwhile, had stayed with the boy. They hadn't taken him off my cot. We were getting sort of anxious about him and felt somebody should do something, and the doctor came and by that time it was the latter stages of his expiring and in just a few minutes then the boy died at one-fourteen o'clock A. M.

Q Then you would say the boy died in the receiving room of the hospital?

A Yes.

Q He was on your cot at the time?

A He was.

Q How long was he there before he received any attention?

A Pretty close to twenty minutes.

Q Were you informed whether or not they were prepared to see him?

A They seemed to know a patient was coming in. When we said we were from Morganza, they seemed to know. There seemed to be that awareness there. Another thing, I couldn't see any apparent preparation.

Q Isn't it true that you helped at the time the boy was dying?

A Yes.

Q Who was there?

A Miss Tarr, the Training School nurse, Doctor Angeles, myself and two other nurses that I couldn't name from Montefiore Hospital.

Q Did Doctor Angeles or the nurses attempt to administer to this boy?

A At that point, yes. He was given coramine and injection of adrenalin into the cardiac muscles. They had me hold the bottom of the cot, his head was down, and Doctor Angeles was administering artificial respiration in order to get him going again.

Q How long were they on the scene before this boy died?

A That's hard to estimate. May be five or ten minutes.

Q But you were there for twenty minutes before anyone came?

A Yes.

Q And were you at the receiving room with this boy?

A Yes.

Q And he was on your cot?

A That's right.

Q That is all the questions I have. Thank you, Mr. Speakman.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Mr. Chairman, I have a few questions I would like to ask Mr. Speakman.

SENATOR LANE: Certainly.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska.

Q This nurse along with you, Mr. Speakman, was she a registered nurse?

A That, I couldn't tell you.

Q What was her name?

A Miss Tarr.

Q And this Doctor Angeles, has it been determined since that date whether he is an interne or resident physician?

A Have I determined, Sir?

Q Yes.

A No, I haven't.

Q You don't know his qualifications or capacity?

A No. I don't

Q You have taken patients prior to this date to Montefiore Hospital from Morganze, have you?

A No.

Q Have you been to the place before this?

A I have taken private patients there.

Q Did you notice the difference in private patients than you did this night?

A No.

Q You mean, is it customary after you got there, to have to wait twenty minutes to half an hour with a patient?

A I can't say I have ever taken any other patients that was as critically ill as this youngster was. A good many are just record patients.

Q How long would you say you have waited in the past, no matter how sick they may be in the past when it comes to receiving?

A It could be ten or fifteen minutes; may be twenty minutes.

Q That has happened?

A Oh, yes.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Vaughan?

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan.

Q Mr. Speakman, in the past, have you had any critical cases, not particularly Morganza, any other critical cases where you have taken—where the doctor has called you and you have gone to the home and taken the patients to the hospital before?

A Oh, yes.

Q When that was done, does the doctor go with you, or does he give you the patient and let you go?

A Usually, we take the patient ourselves.

Q The doctor doesn't go with you?

A Very rare occasions. In cases of a coal mine accident or case, I have had physicians accompany the patient but that is an exception to the rule.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt, do you have any questions?

Interrogation by Representative Wilt.

Q Mr. Speakman, how long have you been a funeral director?

A I have been a licensed funeral director since 1948.

Q Would you tell us of the condition of this body—what his condition was when you found this boy, when you got to Morganza?

A James O'Dell was unconscious. He was rather ani-

mated. I mean, he was threshing about; a lot of movement. He was moaning slightly. His breathing, as near as I can tell, was apparently all right.

Q You said there was evidence of vomiting and that he continued to vomit on the way to the hospital?

A Yes, from the evidence I saw on the bed. I didn't actually see him. On the way to the hospital, he proceeded to gag or attempt to vomit.

Q If you were to be called to an emergency case, an accident on the Highway, and you found them to be in this condition, would you put them in your ambulance and drive them fifty miles to a hospital?

A No, no, I would not.

Q Do you think it was detrimental for this young man to be in an ambulance and driven all the way to Pittsburgh?

A Anything I would say would be strictly opinion, and I am not an M. D. I think the boy needed attention from a specialist, a neuro-surgeon or neurologist, and I don't know of any close ones than Pittsburgh.

Q But when you saw him he was already unconsicious?

A Yes.

Q Rather animated, you said?

A That's right.

Q And thrashing around unconsciously in uncoordinated movements?

A That's right.

Q And continued to do so all the way in?

A That's right.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Polen?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Pass.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: Pass.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Kopriver, do you have any questions?

SENATOR KOPRIVER: Pass.

SENATOR LANE: I have just one question I wish to ask Mr. Speakman.

Q Mr. Speakman, you were instructed by the officials of Morganza to take this boy to the Montefiere Hospital?

A I was instructed by Doctor McCarthy, the physician at the Training School, to take the boy to the Montefiere Hospital.

SENATOR LANE: That's all, Mr. Speakman. Thank you very much.

MRS. ELIZABETH KING, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Your name is Elizabeth King?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you Miss or Mrs.?

A Mrs.

Q Where do you live, Mrs. King?

A 180 East Avenue, Washington, Pa.

Q What is your occupation?

A I'm hired as an undergraduate nurse at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza; night-turn.

Q At the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you on duty the night the O'Dell boy came in?

A The night he came in.

Q Tell use what you know about his physical condition?

A Well, I heard someone rapping at the door and here I say it was the night watchman, Mr. Ferguson, with the two boys. I said, "What's wrong?", and he said, "There is a boy out here from one of the cottages that is very ill"; and so I said to these boys, "Come on in and help me get the carrier." I couldn't take him in myself. They were very helpful. We went out, the boys and I and Mr. Ferguson, and took him in the hospital.

Q When you picked him up, he was on the outside?

A Yes, I took him in the operating room and felt if I put him in bed it would take too much time. He looked pretty ill. I was on vacation and didn't know that he was struck on the head. To me, he was just a boy that was ill. He was vomiting and I got some medicine and thought I could help that vomiting, and he was bleeding some; not profusely.

Q What was bleeding—his head?

A No, from the mouth and I said to the boys, "Watch him." He was mumbling and trying to talk and it didn't make very good sense, and I said to the boys, "Watch him. I'm going to call the doctor." You see, the 'Phone we have at the hospital doesn't connect with the outside, so I had to call at the Administration Building and Miss Malady answered.

Q Who is she?

A She's a school teacher but at times a clerk whenever we're too busy. Evidently, she must not have been that evening when she got in touch with Doctor McCarthy, and she called me back right away and said that the Doctor said "He couldn't come," and I said to her, "He better get over here right away. This boy looks serious to me." I told her that I would try to do what I could for him. I said, "Gee, I wish I had a 'phone over here. It worries me to death." I went back to the boy, natuarally, as that was my first thought and he was bleeding and vomiting and wouldn't stay still and was moving around like Mr. Speakman said, and was moaning a little; not as much as before, and so I took his pulse and it was eighty. That was normal, and I thought that was strange to be that when he was so ill, and I took his temperature and it was also normal, and that seemed strange also. I rushed to the 'phone again. I was leery. I gave him some medicine and in the meantime everything came up. He vomited all up. I rushed to the 'phone and called again. I said, "I'm worried to death. You have to do something. That doctor has to come. I'm not letting this boy down. I won't be responsible for him," and she said, "Is he that serious?", and I said "Yes, something has to be done."

Q How much time elapsed between the calls?

A Ten minutes, and then he came and we wheeled him into the infirmary, in bed, and Doctor McCarthy took a look at him. And in the meantime, which I should have said before, Mr. Miles came in and he had taken this boy's temperature—well, first, I had taken it again and it seemed to be forty-four and I said, "Oh, my, what's happened? This boy is dying." In that few minutes it went from eighty to forty-four and he was perspiring something awful, and Mr. Miles took his temperature and it was forty, and I said, "Well, it doesn't make much difference; forty or forty-four," and then Doctor McCarthy, I looked up and I saw him and he took a look at him, took his pulse and examined him and kind of shook his head and didn't say anything to me, and the first thing I knew that they were going to take him to Montefiiere Hospital and he called Miss Tarr in the mean-

time. I gave him a bath and cleaned him up and he was gone with Mr. Speakman.

Q Tell the Committee what time it was when you were notified by the boys that this man was sick?

A As near as I can remember, it was near around quarter to eleven. It was before eleven, I know.

Q And you took him right into the hospital?

A Right in; right away.

Q What time did Doctor McCarthy arrive?

A Just about a minute or two after that.

Q You would say about eleven-five?

A Something like that.

Q What time did Mr. Speakman arrive?

A I think it was about twenty to twelve when he arrived. Naturally, I didn't look at my wrist-watch.

Q Approximately?

A Approximately twenty to twelve.

Q What time would you say Mr. Speakman left with the boy to go to the Montefiere Hospital?

A As soon as Miss Tarr and I got him ready.

Q You think he left before twelve?

A Yes, it was right away.

Q You think it was about ten minutes to twelve?

A It was right away.

Q Did you notice any bruises upon James O'Dell—upon his head?

A No, there wasn't any.

Q Did you notice any bleeding from the head?

A No, not from the head; just from the mouth.

Q Was there considerable bleeding from the mouth?

A At first it wasn't. It was like coffee grounds mixed, and I know it was blood.

Q Was he conscious?

A At first he wasn't.

Q Was his eyes opened or closed?

A They were opened until around the time I was giving him his bath and he was getting unconscious then.

Q Who all was there? Mr. Miles, Doctor McCarthy, Miss Tarr? Who else?

A That is all I can think of.

Q Were the two boys there?

A I can't recall whether they were there or not, I can't recall.

Q Who helped put him in the ambulance?

A That, I don't know. I stayed inside. The rest of the ones were out there.

SENATOR LANE: That's all I have. We are now ready for the Members of the Committee to interrogate the witness. Senator Haluska?

Interrogation by Senator Haluska

Q Mrs. King, were you on duty by yourself that night?

A Yes, I was.

Q You were in charge of that hospital. Is that right?

A Boys and girls both.

Q What color clothes do you wear when you are on duty?

A Nurses clothes; white, but I don't wear a cap.

Q You wear white clothes, white shoes and white stockings?

A Yes, sir, white shoes.

Q Tell us why you don't wear a cap?

A Some hospitals are prejudiced to undergraduates wearing a cap. They feel you should be an R. N.

Q You say you are an undergraduate?

A That's right.

Q Where did you go to school?

A Canonsburg.

Q Nursing school?

A That's right.

Q How long?

A Two years.

Q Did you receive a degree?

A No, I received two years' training and got ill.

Q Then, you fully realize that you are not permitted to render medication?

A We are.

Q You're not allowed to do that?

A We're allowed.

Q You know you're not allowed to do that under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

A We do it anywhere.

Q Everywhere?

A Yes, all the undergraduates do.

Q Without a license?

A Yes.

Q But you're still not allowed to wear a cap?

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: I think the witness should be instructed about her constitutional right.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I'm trying to show that she is not permitted to dispense medication to patients.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska has taken the stand to the point of view regarding administering medicine to persons that are ill. His stand is that ordinary lay persons are not permitted to administer medications to sick people. Since you are an undergraduate nurse, I couldn't state you have done it illegally; however, under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania you do not have to testify against yourself. You do not have to answer his questions on that point; any question that tends to incriminate you. It is your right not to answer him if you feel you would be incriminating yourself.

SENATOR HALUSKA: She has already testified.

Q Now, Mrs. King, tell us whether or not you. . . .

SENATOR LANE: Are you going to waive your privileges under the Constitution of the United States and under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Are you going to waive your right to protect yourself?

WITNESS: I would like to. I been doing it for a long time. I never had any complaints.

SENATOR LANE: (Still addressing witness) I don't want you to get excited or nervous. The examination has taken a trend which I didn't anticipate. You have the right to refuse to answer questions, such as administering durgs or medicines of that sort. Senator Haluska has made the statement that you answered a few of his questions. I did not ask you before you began your testimony whether you wished to waive your Constitutional rights.

SENATOR FLEMING: I think she is entitled to be advised by our counsel.

SENATOR LANE: The Committee has decided this. If you so desire, any question that you might have answered in answer to Senator Haluska's interrogation will be stricken from the record because, naturally, you weren't advised of your Constitutional rights. If you request that, we will strike it from the record.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Let her answer.

SENATOR LANE: I'm explaining it to her. She is confused and possibly nervous. She isn't accustomed to testifying before the House and Witnesses, and we must protect her. You have the right to strike out any questions you might have answered. Do you request this Committee to take that from the record? In the future when he questions you, you can refuse to answer him on the ground that it might incriminate you.

P. K. JONES: As a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of the United States, you are not required to answer any question which might tend to incriminate you and for which cause you will face court proceedings for a criminal case. Do you understand that? You are entitled to that protection. That under the Constitution of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania you have the right to waive your privileges and claim immunity on any matter which you can be charged and brought to the court of law. Do you claim that immunity?

A I would rather.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I would like to ask the counsel for a matter of record. Does the lady claim the Fifth Amendment? If so, I shall be guided accordingly.

P. K. JONES: The question here is not the Fifth Amendment. Under the Constitution she does not have to incriminate herself.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That is of concern here.

P. K. JONES: She is not required to answer any questions.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Under what?

P. K. JONES: Under the Constitution of the United States.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Under the Fifth Amendment?

P. K. JONES: That's right. And she is claiming her immunity, and also to the chain of events leading to show that claim.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: May I, for clarification purposes, raise that issue. She is in no position to testify, but if she is asked a question that may tend to incriminate her, after the question is asked, she may claim her immunity.

SENATOR LANE: When Senator Haluska asks you a question in regard to your activities as an undergraduate nurse, you want to think before you answer his question, and as he has alleged, he feels you have practiced something which is not in compliance with the Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in administering durgs and medicines and so forth. You can refuse to answer. Remember what I tell you.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Do I understand now that all the questions I have asked are stricken from the record and I'm starting from scratch.

SENATOR LANE: That's right.

Q How long have you worked at the hospital at Morganza?

A Ten months.

Q Are you a graduate nurse?

A I am a practical graduate nurse and also have been in training for two years.

Q Do you have an R. N. degree?

A No, I don't.

Q What type of clothes do you wear while you are at work?

A White uniform; white shoes and stockings. I don't wear a cap, not at Morganza.

Q Who is your Direct supervisor?

A Miss Tarr.

Q Do you know whether or not she has an R. N.

A She is an R. N.

Q And you carry out the instructions and duties under her directions or supervision. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, as the Committee has warned you. I want you to be very careful. I have no intention of incriminating you either. Do you dispense medication? You have your attorney.

P. K. JONES: The witness is not required to answer that question under her Constitutional immunity and she has so claimed.

SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q What are your duties?

A My duties? I do exactly what they, R. N's. do. I don't take blood tests, Wasserman's tests or smears.

Q Who do you mean by they?

A The other three nurses. There are three more nurses down there.

SENATOR HALUSKA: She again testified she did what the R. N.'s do there.

SENATOR LANE: R. N.'s might do something without Adminstering medication.

P. K. JONES: (Advises Committee about Wasserman's tests, etc., which is not reported.)

SENATOR LANE: Then, the witness is not required to answer?

P. K. JONES: That is correct. She is not required to answer.

SENATOR HALUSKA: You warned her. She voluntarily told me what she did in her line of duties.

SENATOR LANE: Don't you agree, Senator Haluska, in this particular case this young lady is confused, is nervous and excited. I don't think she has actually full control of her faculties, and don't you think she should be excused temporarily, permitting her the right to secure the services of counsel in order to protect her own further interests? We will call her at a later date.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I am willing to concede to that. A life has been taken and, in my opinion, through negligence and starts back before it came to this case, and I believe she should have counsel and I'm willing to release her for that purpose.

SENATOR LANE: This young lady here tried to do everything in her power to help that boy that was badly injured. Not only that, but she is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and should be protected. (Addressing witness) You are temporarily excused, Mrs. King. You can secure counsel, but you will have to come back and testify.

SENATOR LANE: Before we proceed with the next witness, Senator Fleming has a statement to make for the benefit of the Committee.

SENATOR FLEMING: I feel this statement should be made. The second previous witness has been left in an unfavorable position in the eyes of the public. Certainly, she should be subject to every inquiry that should be made of her, in her conduct in office but at this moment we are investigating the death of James O'Dell and, in my opinion, she did everything in her power to help

that young man. I think we should not leave the impression that she in any way contributed to the death of this boy. I think, on the contrary, she did everything in her power to try to get proper medical attention to the boy. I would like the record to show that. I feel most of the Committee feel that way.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Again, for the benefit of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, I concur with that thought by Senator Fleming but the record showed we are not investigating any individual, but the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza and all its workings and all its abuse, and during that investigation we are compelled to call upon those individuals that contributed in any way and trying to get the qualifications of these persons who dispensed medications and other things to bring back these boys to normal life. We will be Compelled to call upon certain individuals and they can claim immunity, if they wish.

SENATOR FLEMING: I would agree with Senator Haluska that Mrs. King is Subject to recall and should be questioned closely as to the conduct of the hospital, but in this particular instance I feel she was called to substantiate the time of James O'Dell's admission to the hospital and how fast he was gotten to the Montefiere Hospital in Pittsburgh for special treatment. I believe, Senator Lane, that was the purpose in calling here at this time. Is that correct?

SENATOR LANE: I might also add, Senator Haluska and Senator Fleming, she has the right under the Constitution not to testify. She is not legally treated. She hasn't legal counsel. She was excused temporarily and given the apportunity to secure legal counsel. It is true that we are investigating the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, and I don't believe any mother of this Committee will take advantage of any witness whether we investigate the death of James O'Dell or any other person who we call. Any witness has the right of his Constitutional rights here.

DOCTOR EDWARD L. McCARTHY, Sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Doctor, for the purposes of the record what is your full name?

A Edward L. McCarthy.

Q Where do you reside, Doctor?

A 429 McClelland Road, Canonsburg, North Strabane Township, Pa.

Q And your occupation is that of physician?

A Physician.

Q Are you employed at the Pennsylvania State Training School in that capacity?

A Yes, I am.

Q Now, in the case of James O'Dell. It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that you are the medical doctor that administered to this young man. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Will you tell the Committee, in your own words, what happened in that particular case by giving us the full details of the time of the accident until he was taken to the Montefiore Hospital by Mr. Speakman?

A I was called, as near as I can recall, on August 17th at about near closing hours of my office to go and see O'Dell; that he had been struck on the head. I told them I was ready to leave the office shortly and I would be down.

Q May I interrupt you to ask you for the record—you are a licensed physician of Pennsylvania?

A Yes, sir. And when I arrived at Morganza Hospital, it was on August 17th and O'Dell had just finished his bath and was in his pajamas and had a small bandage on the side of his head. There was no bleeding. I asked him how he was and he said all right and I asked him how he got that and he said he got hit with a pipe. I asked him how he got hit with a pipe and he said, "Oh, the pipe hit me." I said to him, "Somebody hit you?", and he said "No," and I said "How did a pipe hit you?", and he said to me, "The pipe broke." He same out of the bathtub and was in his pajamas. He looked fresh, healthy, normal. I looked at his head. It didn't look like a cut. It looked like a bruise and I examined it. In examining it, I made it bleed. It wasn't bleeding. It was a little cut. I made it bleed when I examined it.

Q Did you take the bandage off and probe the wound?

A Yes, I didn't feel anything but I did make it bleed. It was more of a stellating cut, or bruise that a blunt instrument was hit with. It didn't ring true to me, this story. I put my suspicions on it. In making it bleed, I put a bandage completely around his head.I took his blood pressure, examined him carefully, and asked him if he was knocked out. I ask him if he was sick, or had a headache, or anything and he said, "No, nothing's the matter." He was normal. I told them to keep him in the hospital. The next day I made my routine check at the hospital and examined him and he told me he didn't want to stay. The following day, he meets me—I saw him, examined him, took his blood pressure; he was eating good; feeling good and had no complaints and wanted to leave the hospital, but I didn't like the story of the accident and told him to stay but he didn't want to stay there.

Q What do you mean you didn't like the story of the accident?

A I didn't understand how the pipe hit him, or how the pipe broke. I think the following day, or the 19th, I still hadn't heard anything further of it. I don't stay there all the time. I didn't hear any further details on the accident. Nobody told me anything. I wrote Mr. Miles a note and told him that the boy had a bruise on the head; he didn't have a cut; and it was exposed and that the story should be checked. It didn't seem true to me. The boy continued to stay in the hospital. He stayed there although he didn't want to. He had no pains or aches. He felt good and they couldn't keep him in bed; couldn't keep him down. He had no complaints, no headaches. I saw him daily. The officer in charge said he shouldn't be in the hospital; there was nothing the matter with him. He got up in bed and played cards with the other boys. The officers told me he played a good game of cards. He seemed perfectly normal. I couldn't see too much the matter with him. His reflexes were good. He was eating good. He showed no signs of a brain injury that I could ever see. He was not sensitive to light; and there was no vomiting and no dizziness, and so this same condition continued and I kept him in deliberately thinking he might show signs of a brain injury, but he showed no signs of a brain injury. He thought I was mean to him and was keeping him there deliberately. I kept him in

until Labor Day. Couple of days before, the officer in charge said to me, "He thinks you're mean to him; you're keeping him in here deliberately." And since there was a movie on Labor Day, the day before Labor Day I told him he could go out and I expected to see him in line. This boy was perfectly normal, as near as I could see, and I didn't see this boy again until they called me on the phone and said some boy who bumped him head before was in the hospital and couldn't talk. I said, "You better keep him in the hospital."

Q Did you know the boy was James O'Dell?

A At that time I didn't know it was James O'Dell.

Q What—

A They called me back in about ten minutes. I had just slept about ten minutes and they called me back and said the boy was serious and I went back down and this boy had all the signs of a head or brain injury. I didn't have to examine him closely to see that this boy had a brain injury. I just glanced at his pupils, looked at him, felt his pulse and went in and got a flashlight and I immediately knew that this boy could not get along without assistance. In going into the hospital, Mr. Miles was coming out. When I went in, I didn't know where he had gone to. The phones are not in the hospital and I went out and called the ambulance on my own phone and after I called for the ambulance, I called the Montefiore Hospital and told them to be prepared for him and by that time I saw Mr. Miles and told him what I had done and told him I thought we should call Doctor Koskoff to see the boy and so I called Doctor Koskoff and asked him if he wouldn't see the boy or have his first assistant meet him at the hospital. Then, I hadn't seen the boy after that.

Q Why did you send him down to the Montefiore Hospital in Pittsburgh? Why didn't you send him to either—

A This boy required a brain surgeon.

Q Did you recognize that it was James O'Dell after you came on the scene?

A Oh, yes.

Q And there isn't a brain surgeon in Washington or Canonsburg?

A Not that I know of.

Q Would you mind being interrogated by the members of the Committee, Doctor?

A Not at all.

SENATOR LANE: The first member of the committee who will interrogate the Doctor will be Senator Kopriver?

SENATOR KOPRIVER: I have no questions.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: I'll pass.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Polen, do you have any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: I pass.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt?

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: I only have one question.

Q Doctor, was there ever any x-rays taken of this boy's head at any time?

A None was indicated until I saw him on the night of the 17th.

Q You mean no symptoms appeared before that night?

A That's right.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Fleming?

SENATOR FLEMING: No questions.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Representative Vaughan. Representative Vaughan?

Q Doctor McCarthy, did you state that this boy had a cut on the left side of his head clean to the bone and no bleeding?

A It wasn't bleeding when I saw it. He had a little bandage on it. I made it bleed.

Q On the 19th, two days after the accident, you wrote a note to Mr. Miles. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I'h going to read the statement into the record. It's in your own handwriting, signed by "Dr. E. L. McCarthy," and you said: "Mr. Miles RE:—James O'Dell. 8/19/55. This boy received a severe blow on side of his head with marked laceration of scalp down to the bone. He says he was hit on side of head with pipe in some manner. His general condition is good but I believe injury should be looked into and full record made of it as it was of struck very hard. Dr. E. L. McCarthy."

A He was struck hard enough to bruise his head. It wasn't a little nick or cut.

Q And you mean you didn't have an x-ray taken?

A He didn't have any indication.

Q You have indication right here in this note?

A I don't think so.

Q You say it was a severe blow to the scalp down to the bone and finish up by saying he was struck very hard?

A He had no symptoms of no brain injury.

Q From your note, two days after the accident, you thought he got hit very very hard and so told Mr. Miles?

A My opinion was he was struck by another boy.

Q Well, regardless how he was struck—

A He was struck hard enough but there was no brain injury.

Q You mean there was the bruise down to the bone? Are you referring to the skull bone?

A That's right, yes; the skull bone.

Q After this note to Mr. Miles, you should have had x-rays taken?

A Why?

Q You admit it was a severe blow and that it was a very hard blow and that it went down to the bone?

A X-rays don't show. I was looking for a brain injury.

Q It would not show?

A No, sir; x-ray wouldn't reveal it.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I have a question I would like to ask the Doctor.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Doctor McCarthy, you said a moment ago you thought perhaps he was struck by another boy?

A That was my thought.

Q You mean with his fist?

A No, with an instrument.

Q Who was James O'Dell talking with that night?

A I don't know. I thought the school would know more about it. I didn't know.

Q If you can't answer that, I'll have to let it go for another witness. I thought surely when you came to examine him, there would be some report at the hospital what his injury was; how he was injured?

A I had no report until the boy died.

Q You didn't have a report?

A No report until he was dead.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: That is all, Doctor.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee to interrogate the witness will be Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q Doctor, you of course, realize that any question I may ask you, you may refuse to answer if you so wish?
A That's right.
Q Are you a general practitioner, Doctor?
A Not at the present time.
Q You specialize in E-N-T?
A That's right.
Q Are you a surgeon?
A On eyes, ears and throat; nose.
Q Where did you graduate from?
A University of Pittsburgh.
Q You have done no major surgery?
A What do you mean by major surgery?
Q Gall bladder and kidneys?
A No, but I have assisted in them.

Q Doctor McCarthy, I place you in the same category as I do other doctors and know you all concentrate on trying to save human lives. There are times, however, that all of us err. I can't understand, after you gave this information to Mr. Miles, that a severe blow had been struck, there was a laceration down to the bone, and according to your testimony, the felt the injured part and arrived at a conclusion that no x-ray was necessary. Is that the general practice in medicine?

A I felt the wound. There are hundreds of wounds that are not x-rayed.

Q Are you a roentgenologist?
A No.
Q Have you read x-rays?
A I have looked at my own pictures.

Q Can you tell the form of an x-ray picture or properly diagnose a case?
A Yes, in my field I took x-ray work.
Q You say you specialize in eyes, ears, nose and throat?
A Yes, sir.
Q But not in general surgery?
A No, sir.

Q Do you think you are qualified in arriving at a conclusion that giving an opinion that no x-ray was needed in this case? Do you think you're right in that conclusion?

A I think I was, sir.

Q But later on you determine that when the boy was really serious, you were concerned about his injury?
A Yes.
Q And you found that he had a brain injury?
A That's right.

Q Had you found a brain injury, would you have ordered an x-ray taken?
A I think so.
Q What are x-rays taken for?
A Usually fracture.
Q They'll show a concussion?
A No.
Q Will they show a fracture?
A They will show that.
Q They show no concition of the brain?
A The ordinary picture won't show that.
Q How about a special picture?
A A special picture may.

Q Do you think this boy was entitled to an x-ray picture?

A No, not at the time.

Q If this had been a millionaire's boy, would you have followed a different pattern?

A No.

Q I'm sorry I disagree with you, Doctor. I think you erred by not having that boy x-rayed to determine his natural causes and had that picture read by a registered roentgenologist. In a medical field, you or I are not qualified—

A I don't think that is true, Senator, if you will permit me to answer. The brain injury, and there are plenty of symptoms to show a brain injury—and this boy showed no signs of it from August 17th to September 2nd. I will say he showed brain injury on September 9th, the night we found him and took him to the hospital and surely I recognized that by walking into the hospital and I wouldn't need any x-ray to know that, and I would doubt the x-ray man who wouldn't confirm that.

Q Then, we all agree that the injury was the result of the original blow?

A No, I don't think so.

Q How do you think it occurred? What was the cause of it?

A I don't know. Between September 2nd and September 9th, I dont know.

Q Do the records at the hospital show that he was injured any other way?

A None has come to the hospital.

Q Then, it is believed that the brain injury was caused from the original blow?

A I don't agree with you.

Q You have based the life of this boy upon your opinion without going to any pains to have an x-ray taken. That's the least you could have done, don't you think?

A I don't agree with that. I don't know what happened between . . .

SENATOR LANE:

Q But from the trend of your questioning here, are you of the opinion that James O'Dell suffered another blow on the head after September 9th?

A Absolutely.

Q You are of the opinion that this blow on the head was not a fracture?

A On August 17th?

Q Yes.

A I am of the firm opinion he had no brain injury on August 17th.

Q You will agree, according to the report of the Coroner's Inquest, and findings of the medical profession, that the boy did die of pneumonia which was brought about by a fractured skull?

A I don't agree with that.

Q You don't agree with that?

A No, sir.

Q Do you agree possibly this boy could have been hit later after he was hospitalized by you?

A Yes, I believe that.

Q Is that your thinking.

A Yes.

Q Would you recommend that the committee delve further along your thinking?

A No.

Q But you are under oath here and is that your firm belief?

A That is my firm belief.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q When you saw O'Dell at the hospital, that was the last time you saw him?

A Yes.

Q And you immediately called the ambulance to send him to Pittsburgh?

A Yes.

Q And you also made arrangements by calling the hospital or calling the doctors?

A I called Doctor Koskoff.

Q And asked him to be there, or his assistant?

A Yes.

Q That this was an emergency?

A Yes.

Q And he promised to be there?

A Yes.

Q Did you, at this time, think the boy was critical enough or serious enough to go in with him in the ambulance?

A Miss Tarr did go in with him. There is nothing you could have done with this boy in the ambulance. I called Doctor Koskoff. He had a twenty or twenty-five minute trip.

Q From the past testimony, it shows that the boy laid on the ambulance cot for twenty minutes and after the doctor finally did show up, he tried to give him artificial respiration to bring him back. If you were along, do you think you would have noticed that and started earlier?

A This boy definitely had brain injury at that time and was dying of a brain injury.

Q You feel he was—that he didn't have a chance?

A He might have had if he rallied a little. He was talking, I understand, when he was on the way to the hospital.

Q I think what testimony we got here—he was mumbling and nobody knew what he was saying?

A He talked.

Q He talked before and said to send him to the hospital?

A Yes.

Q But you don't think by riding in the ambulance with him on the way to the hospital would have done any good?

A The doctor was there and he would have kept him at the Montefiore Hospital if he could have helped him.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Doctor McCarthy, I have in front of me a copy of the report submitted by Doctor Cesare Angeles sent to the Coroner of Allegheny County. In this report it said the patient fell down stairs, approximately six steps and the immediate cause of death was a skull fracture?

A I believe the skull fracture was the cause of the boy's death.

Q Do you have any knowledge of the boy falling down the steps?

A No, I dido't know that. He must have had some injury. He couldn't help from having.

Q But you will concede he died of a skull fracture?

A I would say that he died of a brain injury; skull fracture is wrong. I would say he died of brain injury with hemorrhage.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committe will be Representative Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Did you just say, you felt in your own mind, when this boy was sent to the Montefiore Hospital, that he was dying when you sent him there?

A He was very sick, yes, sir. He was in serious condition.

Q You did say he was dying to Mr. Vaughan's question?

A He was serious. He had possibilities. He was living but he was . . .

Q I may have missed one or two questions while I was out. I would like to ask, if the rest of the committee hasn't, what is a contusion?

A Any little blow on the skin that causes black and blue marks.

Q Is there such a thing as brain contusions?

A They call it brain concussion. This boy showed no signs of brain concussion.

Q What history were you given of the boy when you made your diagnosis of him when he was admitted to the hospital on the 17th of August?

A No history, just the boy's history, and I received none the following day an dthat's why I asked Mr. Miles about it.

Q Before he was discharged on the 2nd day of September, did you receive any history at all of the boy?

A No, I didn't.

Q You had no history what caused this head blow?

A That is correct.

Q The only effort you made was to report to Mr. Miles that note you wrote?

A That's right.

Q The boy did not tell you he was hit on the head with a pipe?

A Yes, the boy told me he was hit with a pipe on the head.

Q Didn't you inquire about the nature of the pipe and how it come about?

A I asked Mr. Miles to find out. The boy was perfectly normal.

Q Did you ask the boy these questions? What effort did you make on your part to find out the nature of how this blow was made?

A I asked Mr. Miles and I received no further report, and the boy was normal. There was no point in my investigating the situation.

Q In a proper treatment of a patient, shouldn't you interest yourself in determining something of the nature of the injury of the boy?

A I knew he was injured.

Q But you didn't know how severe?

A I knew he had no brain injury.

Q Suppose there had been a skull fracture from this, x-rays would have shown the skull fracture, would it not?

A If it were present. I don't think it was present.

Q If there had been a skull fracture, wouldn't you go into the brain injury question? If there had been a skull fracture, would an x-ray disclose it?

A Would a skull fracture received on the 17th of August, or could a skull fracture received on the 17th of August develop itself into the condition which was found or developed on the 9th day of September?

A No, without that; I would say no.

Q Might that not depend upon the severity of the fracture?

A No.

Q What did the boy's temperature while he was in the hospital indicate of his condition?

A His temperature would indicate he was running an infection.

Q Did he run a temperature while he was in the hospital?

A He did but it was very mild.

Q I don't know whether I can read the charts or not. The charts indicate that for the first day his temperature was up; the second day it was down slightly. It shows rather a normal temperature until about the 30th of August when he got a temperature and it goes up still further on the 31st. Am I correct in my analysis of that chart, Doctor?

A He has a normal temperature throughout.

A I would say a slight temperature would be 99½ or 100.

Q I don't know what that would be, but there's a notation on August 29th of some kind of a cap being put on?

A They gave him a nembutol, probably at night. That would be given to make him sleep. I don't know why. I didn't order it.

Q That is all, Doctor.

Interrogation by Senator Haluska.

Q Doctor McCarthy, did you treat the Mihoc boy?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did he also have a severe head injury by being hit by a pipe?

A Yes.

Q And he spent some time in the hospital, is that right, Doctor?

A Yes.

Q Did you order any x-rays on him?

A In consultation, we advised against it.

Q You advised against it?

A No, Doctor Carazola advised against it.

Q Did you concur in his thought?

A I would like to elaborate on that. Miahoc was seriously injured, and while his condition was serious and showed all signs of a brain injury, we didn't have an x-ray machine at the hospital and we didn't want to move him to aggravate his condition. He had cerebral irritation at the time and we didn't want to aggravate this cerebral irritation and didn't want to lose the boy.

Q As a physician, do you think they should have an x-ray machine at Morganza?

A Yes, I do.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That's all, Doctor. Thank you.

DOCTOR ERNEST L. ABERNATHY, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by Senator Lane

Q Your full name, Doctor?

A Ernest L. Abernathy.

Q You are the gentleman who performed the autopsy upon the body of James O'Dell?

A Yes.

Q And you reside in the City of Washington?

A Yes.

Q And you are a practitioner at the Washington Hospital?

A That's right.

Q You also are a licensed physician of Pennsylvania?

A That is right.

Q Doctor, would you tell the committee members your findings in regard to this autopsy?

A Well, perhaps I better read my final diagnosis on this case. (At this point Doctor Abernathy reads from the "Physician's Report of the Post Mortem"). The first diagnosis, there was a depressed skull fracture, left parieto-temporal. That is, in words, above the left ear. Second diagnosis: Intracerebral hematoma, organizing, large, left parietal lobe. That is, a hemorrhage which lay immediately below the fracture of the skull and was under the brain substance and was obviously secondary to the fracture. A healed scalp laceration was present. This was in the left parieto-temporal, location, and that was a stellate laceration, that is, stellate meaning star-shaped and having several branches or arms, indicating the injury which had produced the fracture was made by a relatively blunt instrument. There was pulmonary edema congestion, which we always see in head injuries and . . .

Q Doctor, could I interrupt you for a moment? This blunt instrument could have been a pipe?

A Oh, yes. I say relatively blunt and that would be a few milometers in diameter. And there was a very extensive broncho-pneumonia and that I took to be the immediate cause of death which is a usual mode of death in all kinds of brain disease; a very extensive bronochopneumonia. There was also an acute splenitis, or inflammation of the spleen, and that also is keeping in with the pneumonia. There was also an acute inflammation of the esophagus and that also is found in head injuries very frequently. There was a small abrasion on the left ankle, a little scrape mark, I haven't the faintest idea where it came from. That was recent; probably just a few hours old. And he had acne. Those roughly were the findings.

Q Will you permit yourself to be interrogated?

A Of course.

SENATOR LANE: Are there any members of the committee who wish to interrogate Doctor Abernathy?

SENATOR HALUSKA: I have a few questions I would like to ask the Doctor.

Interrogation of Senator Haluska

Q Doctor Abernathy, as has been pointed out here, any question you feel you do not want to answer, under the Constitution, you may decline. I have no intention of embarrassing you. I will only ask you questions pertinent to this investigation. In the O'Dell boy, from your findings, Doctor, would you say that death was caused directly from the brain injury or brain concussion?

A I don't wish to quibble, but death is always caused directly by heart failure. In other words, we define the state of life as that state in which the heart beats. So that you can never say that death was caused directly

by the brain injury. In this case, as in most brain injuries, or whatever sort—brain tumors meningitis, or in this case, a brain hemorrhage, an old brain hemorrhage, the immediate cause of death; by that I mean, that which put the abnormal strain on the heart and stopped it from beating, was probably the pneumonia. However, it is almost certain that the pneumonia would not have existed without the brain injury.

Q Well, then, indirectly you would say the O'Dell boy died from a brain injury? We all realize that if your heart stops, you don't live any more. That is a nice way to diagnose a case; your heart stops beating. Now, Doctor, could you tell us and this is most important, to this committee, in your estimation or your basis, or in your opinion, how long was this injury in effect—this head injury? Could you tell by your autopsy?

A Yes. There are several ways of dating injury. The most obvious, of course, and the most accurate way of dating, the time of injury before death, is to see how well it was healed. In this instance it was possible to date the injury within reasonably good lineage, namely, that it was older than two weeks and less than, oh, I would say may be four weeks or may be five.

Q And according to the findings here, the time the O'Dell boy was first injured and until the time of his death, about three weeks transpired. Is that correct?

A I don't know. I was told that there was a three weeks there, but I don't know.

Q But you feel the injury could have been between two and four weeks old. Is that right?

A Yes.

Q And are we to assume the boy's skull was fractured or there was a brain injury immediately after his injury?

A That is somewhat a matter of opinion. Let me put it this way, if I may. I don't wish to quibble, but I also don't wish to be unfair in my opinion. The age of the skull fracture was perfectly consistent with the reported hearsay injury, namely, three weeks. That is, the skull fracture itself. The subjacent, the underlying hemorrhage, in the brain probably was not that large initially. In this type of injury, a cystic cavity is formed and this, by peculiar mechanism which is found in the brain and a few other places in the body, is self-propogating affair. That is, it will gradually expand in size. In other words, this is what we call an expanding intracranial lesion, and it gradually produces more and more pressure in the skull which is a closed, bony box and which is not itself expanse; but this growing hemorrhage; this expanding hemorrhage is a self-propogating and makes its ownself grow. The chances are that the inital injury, the skull fracture, would have produced a rather small hemorrhage; say, oh, maybe the end of your thumb; something of that size. But that during this three weeks' period, this peculiar self-propogating quality of brain injury or brain hemorrhages in general would have grown to the size which I found it, which was roughly this size (indicating); about the size of an orange.

Q Are you referring to a fracture of that size or to a concussion?

A I'm referring to the actual hemorrhage within the brain.

Q Hemorrhage?

A Yes. Concussion, I would not be able to detect at this stage.

Q You, Doctor, say that originally it could be a very small hemorrhage. Is that right?

A That is correct.

Q Now, Doctor, could that be determined by looking at it?

A I don't quite understand what you mean.

Q If you were at the scene of the accident and examined that boy, could you determine that small hemorrhage just by looking at it?

A I can't really answer that question. I am a pathologist. I only work on specimens. You understand?

Q Well, let me say that. Do you think at the time of the incident, the accident, that there should have been x-rays taken to determine the nature of the cause or the extent of it?

A Well, let me say that I think so now. I have no idea whether I would have thought so at the time the injury was sustained. You understand, I do not myself work on actual patients. I have worked on them during my medical training, of course, but at this time my speciality is simply and solely that pathologist, laboratory medicine. That entails doing autopsy, examining surgical specimens, microscopicly, and supervising the activities of a laboratory; so that I am not a practicing clinical doctor in the sense of examining patients.

Q I understand that, Doctor.

A It is obvious that an x-ray should have been taken because there was a fractiure and in this particular type of fracture it is difficult to detect such a fracture without an x-ray, the reason being, and I am competint to say this, that an injury in the so-called silent area of the brain is—if you injure an area of the brain that controls the movement of your arm, then obviously you stop moving your arm and that is obvious to anyone.

Q Well, Doctor, do you think an x-ray would have disclosed that portion of the brain that was injured?

A Yes, sir.

Q It would?

A Yes, sir.

Q Doctor McCarthy took the opposite view?

A I'm sorry I can't agree with that.

Q Doctor, you say now you agree that an x-ray should have been taken. How do you arrive at that conclusion now? After your pathology?

A I saw now that an x-ray should have been taken because it is obvious that the boy did have his skull fractured and the best way to diagnose this particular fracture, which is a so-called depressed fracture, is to take an x-ray.

Q You're certainly right, Doctor.

A —but I do not know, now am I competent to speak, whether at the time a clinical doctor examined this boy when he was injured, whether he would have thought an x-ray was indicated.

Q Now, Doctor, while we agree that you do not practice, competently, you have a speciality—do you agree that it is general practice among medical men in hospitals to take x-rays immediately of injured parts when they come to hospitals or at home, if it is available, fracture of the hands, parts of the body, legs, head. Is that not general practice to take x-rays pictures as quickly as possible?

A No, I can't agree with that statement.

Q You can't agree with that statement? Why not, Doctor?

A Well, a doctor is practicing a profession which has been, and in certain places are defined and, I believe, correctly defined as an art, and he rather obviously cannot afford nor can his patients afford to have x-rays taken of every slight injury. That means, he must exercise his judgment. I know of no doctor that automatically takes x-rays of everything he sees.

Q Would you consider the O'Dell boy as having a slight injury, Doctor?

A I don't know.

Q If you were handling the case at that time, would you have ordered an x-ray? If you were in active practice in medicine?

A I can't answer that question.

Q If you were aware of the fact that a person had a severe blow in the head with a laceration down to the bone, and you had that knowlege by a physical examination, would you then have ordered an x-ray?

A If I knew the laceration extended down to the bony skull, I would have ordered an x-ray, but let me again emphasize that I am not now handling clinical patients. This is purely a matter of opinion.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That is all, Doctor. Thank you, Doctor.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you, Doctor. Are there any more questions?

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: I have just one question.

SENATOR LANE: Proceed.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan

Q Doctor, do you think in your examination that there was a second injury of the brain or skull? Was there only one?

A I don't quite understand that. I haven't been here. I just walked in.

Q Oh, I see. Did you hear Doctor McCarthy testify?

A Only the last moment or so.

Q Well, in his testimony he was under the impression that the boy was hit with another instrument or whatever it was, after August 17th when he got hurt? The brain injury you found there, you figured, was between two and four weeks. It that right?

A That is right.

Q Under those conditions, would it be possible that there could have been a second injury very shortly after Doctor McCathy saw it?

A That is certainly possible. There was no recent injury and by that I mean there none within the previous few days.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Tompkins?

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins

Q Doctor Abernathy you state that this is a depressed skull fracture?

A Yes.

Q What is the difference between that and any other form of skull fracture?

A A depressed skull fracture means exactly that. Perhaps I can best explain it to you by telling you about the other kinds or types of fractures. There is what we call a linear fracture, which is simply a crack in a skull bone in which the fragments of bone are simply pulled apart. This is a simple linear fracture: just a crack in the bone just like you would crack an egg, and produced by the way in much the same fashion. A depressed skull fracture means exactly that. A portion of the bone is detached and pushed into the brain. It is depressesd below the level of the surrounding bone.

Q Doctor, would an x-ray show that?

A The reason I have been so positive in stating that an x-ray would show it, is that in this particular location and in this particular type of depressed fracture, an x-ray would show it. However, an x-ray would not show all depressed skull fractures in all locations of the skull. In this particular instance, in this parietal temporal location, this would, in my judgment, almost certainly show it, yes.

Q Doctor, I think you said an injury of this kind of the brain would start out, perhaps, with showing an area the size of your thumb, and that when you made your autopsy you found that the growth in there was equal to the size of an orange or a small orange. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And the depressions on the bain induced by that growth brought about or induced pneumonia and eventual death?

A That is correct.

Q Doctor, what is the rapidity of such a growth as that?

A It varies. In children who commonly have this type of injury, it can take as long as three to six months for such a self-propogating or progressing or self-expanding hemorrhage to produce symptoms. By that I simply mean, a child may hit his head and this is characteristic of young people, and may hit his head against a pipe and then six months later he comes up with what looks like a brain tumor and indeed it is a brain tumor in the sense that tumors mean swelling. Now, let me take six months in an adult who is both literally and figuratively harder headed, that progress is usually more rapid. Ordinarily, it is very hard to judge. It depends on the location in the brain, whether it is in the area that will be directly evident in the body functions, such as the area of an arm or leg or something of that sort, or whether it was the area such as this was in the boy which is called the silent area where a great deal of growth can take place without producing any symptoms. But just as a rough overall figure, I think you could say that the ordinary expansive hemorrhage in the brain would take may be, oh, three to six weeks; something of that sort.

Q Now, Doctor, would the superity of the fall have anything to do with the rapidity of the growth?

A No.

Q Would an x-ray disclose this hemorrhage in the brain?

A No, sir, it wouldn't.

Q With what you found in your pathology and from your medical knowledge, Doctor, would you in all probability state that this growth originated from the blow which he had received on the head on August 17th?

A Yes, sir.

Q What Mr. Vaughan was trying to bring out and I would like to sort of have it repeated is this. Doctor McCarthy stated that it was his opinion that the boy did not have any brain injury of any nature from

the August 17th blow; that the condition which developed on the 9th day of September and which eventually resulted in the death of the boy, that was the result of a subsequent or second blow he must have received on the head. Do you think in all probability from what you found in your autopsy such could have been the case?

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: Before he answers that question—I would like to add a correction. I don't think Doctor McCarthy said the boy got the blow the day he died, on the 9th.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Doctor McCarthy contends that the blow received on the 17th did not induce what was developed in the boy on the 9th that resulted in his death. He contends that the boy must have had a blow sometime between the 17th and the 9th in order to produce his death.

A I can only give you the findings which were present at the auttopsy. Namely, I found evidence of only one injury. I could not say that the injury produced on the 17th or 18th or any other particular date caused it but found evidence at least in this location of only one injury and I found injury to the brain in only this location.

Q Well, now Doctor, do I understand you correctly that at the time you performed the autopsy, you found the outer layer of the skin completely healed?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would it have been possible for this boy to have received a second blow between the 1t7h of August and the 10th of September in the same place to bring about and induce the conditions which you found without fresh evidence on the exterior of the skull?

A You must understand that in all these things, I am answering here, are opinions.

Q We appreciate that, Doctor.

A Any pathologist gives as his opinion the things that generally happens. Generally speaking, I can answer two things. One is, it is possible and that is definite, and indeed rather frequent to receive a lethal blow to the skull without producing any skin injury whatsoever. That has happened many, many times where a person has a severe skull fracture with subsequent hemorrhage and death, without any external marks whatsoever. That is very frequently seen. That is the first point I can bring out to clarify this. The second point, in this particular situation is, that if I were asked to date the three things that I found, contiguous to each other, namely, the skin injury, the bone injury, and the brain injury, I would date them at the same time. In other words, I found no evidence of a dual blow, shall I say. I can not absolutely say there had not been a subsequent blow. I have no evidence or suggestions to make.

Q The records indicate or show that this boy was in the hospital from August 1t7h until September 2nd. That he was discharged from the hospital on September 2nd and was taken back there on the evening of the 9th. Would the growth which you found in your autopsy have been possible to develop to that extent in a seven day period, or between any period between that?

A Yes, it is possible in this type of injury for that hemorrhage to expand to that extent in that particular time. In this particular case, I do not believe that is true but I want again to emphasize this is the silent area of the brain. This particular area is in the area in which the associate functions of the brain concerned with sight, are located. Like—suppose I look at a dog and think about hunting or running around. I'm associating the sight of the dog with things in my previous experience with a dog. This is that function of the brain. It would take a very careful examination to elicit the fact that this boy looked at a dog and saw a dog. Is that clear?

Q What I'm trying to get at, Doctor, and I'm afraid you missed it in your answer, if I interpret it correctly, is this. Would that growth, the size of an orange which you found, would that have been possible on a second blow within a period of seven days?

A Possibly, but highly unlikely.

Q In the particular case before us, then, you would give it as your opinion that the skin laceration, the bone fracture and brain injury were in such order that you would rule out the possibility of a second blow?

A Let's not use the term "rule out." I said it is highly unlikely.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS. That is all, Doctor.

SENATOR FLEMING: At this time we will have a ten minute recess for the purpose of an Executive Meeting of the Committee in the Judge's Chambers to the right.

OCTOBER 28, 1955, at 9:50 a.m.

WITNESSES:
JOHN J. TRIBELL
GEORGE MILES
GEORGE MILES (recalled)
MRS. JUDITH BLANQUE
JAMES MOORE

Hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee reconvened Friday, October 28, 1955, at 9:50 a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, at the Washington County Court House, Washington, Pennsylvania, in Court Room No. 2.

J. K. Jones, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, was present representing the Commonwealth.

SENATOR FLEMING: The time of recess having expired we will now resume, and before calling the first witness I wish to present to the committee a statement by the Pennsylvania Citizens Association which I will file with the secretary.

(Statement above referred to marked Exhibit No. 39-1 for identification.)

JOHN J. TRIBELL, called and sworn.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING:

Q For the record, will you give the reporter your name and address?

A John J. Tribell, Pennsylvania Training School, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

Q You are employed, Mr. Tribell, at the Pennsylvania Training School in what capacity?

A As a cottage parent or otherwise referred to as first officer in charge of one of the cottages.

Q How long have you been with the institution?

A Since June the 1st, 1954.

Q Mr. Tribell, would you care to make any statement or would you prefer that we just start to question you?

A I prefer that you question me.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tribell, it has been our custom here to caution each witness of his constitutional

right, and for that I would call on the Deputy Attorney General to inform you of your right.

MR. JONES: As a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States, you are not required to answer any questions that would incriminate or tend to incriminate yourself, either directly or through a sequence or change in questions which would incriminate you. You are entitled to that right under Article I, section 9 of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. You may waive that immunity. Once you waive it, you cannot reassert it during these hearings. You may be represented by counsel if you so wish. The privilege is yours, and yours alone; no lawyer can take it for you.

SENATOR FLEMING: Do you wish to claim immunity or do you wish to waive it?

THE WITNESS: I wish to waive it.

SENATOR FLEMING: The first questioner will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Now Mr. Tribell, you say you have been at Morganza since June of 1954?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you married, Mr. Tribell?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is your wife out at Morganza with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you live on the grounds at Morganza?

A Yes, sir.

Q How did you get this employment at Morganza, Mr. Tribell?

A I was employed at the Kentucky House of Reform and came to visit a friend of mine employed at the Pennsylvania Training School, and learned that there was a shortage in the boys' division of officers and I applied for a job and received employment.

Q How long between the time when you applied for the job was it before you were hired?

A I applied for employment around the first day of May and received a letter from Mr. Sterling confirming a previous statement made by him that I would be employed and that I could report to work June the 1st, and I have that letter here if you wish to see it.

Q May we have this letter for our records?

A Yes, you may.

(Letter marked Exhibit No. 40 for identification.)

Q Now Mr. Tribell, I am not going into too much of that because of the limited time we have in order to question you. I want to get directly into some of the accusations which have been made here in connection with your activities as an employee at Morganza. Specifically, one of the charges that has been brought out here during the course of these hearings is the fact that during a period of time for some four or five months, you engaged in the practice of bringing trainees from Morganza into Pittsburgh at night time, leaving them there for several hours, picking them up in the wee small hours of the morning, and returning them to Morganza. Is that true?

A Not as you stated it.

Q Well, what is the story of it?

A It is true that I have taken various trainees to Pittsburgh and locals in surrounding towns to visit with their parents. It is not true that I left late at night and returning in the wee hours of the morning.

Q Was this done with the knowledge and approval of the authorities at Morganza?

A In every instance.

Q Was it by verbal authority or written authority?

A Sometimes verbal and sometimes written.

Q Do you have any of the written authorizations, any of them on file with you?

A No, sir. The boys were returned by me. The following day I destroyed or did away with it; I had no particular reason to keep the written authority.

Q Well Mr. Tribell, you have also been accused of having rather severely physically reprimanded some of the trainees at the school. I mention one of the cases in particular, A Pappas boy. Now, what is your story in connection with that?

A Again, that has been grossly exaggerated, either by or either by Mrs. Pappas and or Mr. Harris of the Sun Telegraph. I did physically reprimand Peter Pappas; that consisted of slapping him with my open hand.

Q Was that the extent of what your discipline was of this Pappas boy?

A Absolutely.

Q Now, Mr. Tribell, while you were working at the institution in Kentucky, is it true as we have information that you were working at a couple of other jobs including going to the University of Kentucky Law School, or some law school in Kentucky?

A I was.

Q Wasn't it in one of these cottages at night time that your wife—I don't know whether it is your first or second one—was the switchboard operator at that institution, that you slept at the cottages at night time in neglect of your duty, and your wife would mark your reports down on the telephone calls. Is there any truth to that statement?

A That is an absolute untruth.

Q Is there any truth to the statement, Mr. Aribell, that you have on at least one or maybe two different occasions been arrested in Kentucky?

A In Kentucky on one occasion, yes, it is true.

Q Is it true or not, Mr. Tribell, that you were unable to get admitted to the Kentucky Bar because of the failure to certify your moral qualifications?

A I am admitted to the Kentucky State Bar and the Federal Bar.

Q Is it true, Mr. Tribell, that while you were in Kentucky the earlier part of this year that you were charged with manslaughter in the death of a man by an automobile?

A That is true.

Q Is it true, Mr. Tribell, that while you were working at this village in Kentucky that you were accused of having assisted in the escape of a couple of these trainees there?

A There was a rumor to that effect.

Q Is it true, Mr. Tribell, and you have knowledge if the fact that while you were working at this institution and on other occasions, you were under investigation for narcotics charges?

A I don't know for sure whether I was or not. That was another of the rumors that was started against me and against my character at the Kentucky House of Reform, among the many.

Q Your present wife is your second wife, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know anything at the present time of the whereabouts of one Shirley Myers?

A No, sir.

Q When were you admitted to the Kentucky Bar, Mr. Tribell?

A I was sworn in to the Kentucky Bar and to the Federal Bar, to federal courts, September the 30th, 1955.

Q How many times did you take your bar examination?

A. Once.

Q Had you been listed on one occasion and didn't show up or wasn't able to take them?

A I was listed on one occasion, the day before the accident occurred wherein William Omar Reffitt was killed.

Q Mr. Tribell, do you propose to continue your employment at Morganza inasmuch as you are now a member of the bar of Kentucky and the federal courts?

A Possibly.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next gentlemen to interview you will be Mr. Polen.

Interrogation by Representative Polen:

Q Mr. Tribell, various charges have been made against different officers in Morganza including yourself, that severe beatings were administered to trainees. I would like to ask you whether or not that is true.

A That is not true.

Q Would you say that the so-called alleged beatings are really the administering of a physical reprimand?

A The so-called beatings, probably a slap here or something of that nature, occasionally.

Q I would also ask you whether or not you have ever been attacked by the trainees at Morganza.

A I have not.

Q You have not. Would these slaps be in the nature of a quick turn of temper for something that the trainees may have done or were they measured discipline that you were handing out? Were they administered—You can answer the first question.

A I understood the previous question to be whether the officers administered beatings, and in answer to that I supposed that the reference would have been in reference to slaps by the officers, not in reference to myself. Is the question directed to me?

Q I just asked you in connection with yourself, these physical reprimands that you have admisitered, have they been in the process of quick temper on your part or have they been punishment deliberately planned?

A In most of the cases, 75% of the cases I would say has been a matter of quick temper on my part.

Q Then you would say that the majority of the cases have been quick temper on your part?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you feel that that is the proper way to handle children of that institution?

A I do not.

Q I will also ask you, Mr. Tribell, whether or not, the condition at Morganza has worsened due to these hearings. The reason I ask you that is that a very reputable citizen asked me yesteday morning for breakfast, and in the course of conversation what he wanted to talk to me about was that these hearings were causing a very critical condition at the institution. I would like to know whether you have noticed that or not.

A I have, sir.

Q Would you say these hearings have caused a worsening of the conditions?

A I would not necessarily say a worsening of conditions especially in the boys' division. There is quite a bit of unrest. The boys feel insecure at this point because they don't know just exactly what's going to happen to them or to their officers. In the girls division it has caused a considerable amount of trouble.

Q Have you heard rumors to the effect—at least I have heard them to the effect that people in the vicinity of the school are alarmed by the condition?

A I have not heard such a rumor, sir.

Q Now, in connection with Peter Pappas, you slapped him; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q You deny the alleged brutality?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner will be Mr. Flynn.

Interrogation by Representative Flynn:

Q Mr. Tribell, at the time that you were taking these trainees into Pittsburgh, did you on any occasion have one of the trainees place a so-called jumper on the mechanism of the automobile?

A No, sir, I placed that jumper on the automobile myself.

Q While you had these trainees in Pittsburgh and visiting their homes, did you indulge in alcoholic beverages?

A Did I indulge?

Q Yes.

A On one occasion, Mrs. Laughlin gave me a bottle of beer.

Q At any time during your stay on the premises of Pennsylvania Training School, were you ever intoxicated?

A No, sir, not on the premises.

Q I would like to say this to you, Mr. Tribell, for a matter of record, in view of the fact that you made a remark a moment ago: This Pappas case—due to the fact that Mr. Harris had done investigation of some type—I understand you correctly?

A I said either Mr. Harris or Mrs. Pappas had misrepresented it.

Q Just for the record, Mr. Tribell, to enlighten me a little bit, and in view of the fact Mr. Harris did not defend himself, I want to say this to you, although I do not know Mrs. Pappas personally, Mrs. Pappas had been sending letters to a Mr. Moran, who is a representative of the legislative district of Pittsburgh in Allegheny County. Those letters were given by Mr. Moran to me and I, in turn, asked Mr. Harris, due to the fact that I was late in determining the setup, I asked Mr. Harris personally to try and get in touch with Mrs. Pappas and to run this lead down to see if there is foundation for making such a complaint.

A Mr. Harris talked to Mrs. Pappas about a month ago, I think, according to her story. I have a letter which was written to me very shortly after Mr. Harris started checking into by so-called nocturnal trips into Pittsburgh at night, and there was reference to the fact that he was

going to see Mrs. Pappas, and I understood that he had had the story at that time.

Q But it wasn't definitely due to Mrs. Pappas, though, was it?

A Not definitely that he saw Mrs. Pappas, yes.

Q It is my understanding he tried to locate Mrs. Pappas but due to the fact that he did not have her address in Pittsburgh and had no way of finding it out, it was through me I gave him that 'phone number.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: When was that?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: Just a few days prior to the beginning of these hearings.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner will be Representative Williams.

Interrogation by Representative Williams:

Q Mr. Tribell, I am not going to take too much time, but my question has changed now since I have learned that you have been admittetd to the bar just recently, September the 30, 1955, I understand. Is that the correct date?

A Yes, sir.

Q I was wondering before why you were working as a cottage parent if you were an attorney. That is what I was trying to get through my hard skull, but since you were just admitted to the bar the 30th of September, 1955, I will have to change my question. Now what do you mean when you say the boys and girls don't know what is going to happen to them?

A The boys and girls feel that the outcome, as I understand their feeling, that they will in some way be adversely affected by all this. They are distrustful by nature and out of this for their benefit they are a little bit skeptical. That is the impression they leave me with at this time.

Q You say they are distrustful?

A Yes, sir.

Q Of who?

A Of anybody. The people who allegedly are doing things for them. For example, in my cottage it took me a year, at least a year, to acquire the trust of those children in my care.

Q My next question then is, that being the case they wouldn't be mistrustful of this committee, would they, not when they know definitely we are trying to correct the condition at Moganza?

A I don't know that to be the way they feel, sir, I don't know.

Q Do you think really their mistrust would be in the case of perhaps where they would testify and the information of that fact got back to the institution and they would be punished for it?

A I am sure there is not a boy, especially in my cottage, that would fear to testify before this committee or be afraid of any reprisal.

Q Are you in the boys' division?

A Yes, sir.

Q If you are in the boys' division, this could be a mistake but we have information where you administered a beating to a girl in Sunny Side, that's one of the girls who was to be transferred to Mayview, and remained there for a two-hours' stay.

A I don't know where you got that information. I have to say this about it, that it is erroneous.

Q Well, is it true that you did or is is not true?

A It is not true.

Q All right. Now, if you want to make an explanation, if you want to follow that up, it is perfectly all right with me.

A I don't really know what you mean by the question to begin with because I never worked in the girls' division, and have never worked in the girls' division although I have occasionally gone there.

Q You have?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you happen to go there on that particular occasion then?

A I don't even know the occasion you refer to, what occasion it would be.

Q I don't like to mention names because—

A No, I wouldn't want you to.

Q —but from what I have seen down there, I am a little mistrustful, too, and I don't want to mention names.

A But you shouldn't be distrustful of me because I don't work there; I have never worked there.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner is Mr. Vaughan.

Interrogation by Representative Vaughan:

Q Mr. Tribell, why did you make the change from Kentucky to Pennsylvania?

A Kentucky has a fairly good institution, but, like most state institutions that I have come in contact with, and Kentucky more so than any other institution, they do not have the adequate funds and it is a heart-rendering job to work with four hundred boys and know that all you are doing is keeping them off the public for a limited period. I felt that if I should pursue my employment in this field, in my work of trying to help children that I should move out of that setting and get into a setting wherein my efforts would be of more effect, and after studying the situation and spending a week or so looking into the setup at the Pennsylvania Training School, and after careful thought and deliberation, I accepted the employment.

Q Is your compensation higher here in Pennsylvania?

A Slightly.

Q Slightly?

A Not enough—

Q Your coming to Pennsylvania had nothing to do with the workout they had been trying to give you on your character down there?

A I have been offered jobs since I have been at the Pennsylvania Training School, one in particular that would pay me $9000.00 a year. The money has nothing to do with it.

Q What was the usual hour of return from Pittsburgh and the surrounding areas? What was the usual time of return?

A Around twelve o'clock.

Q At night?

A Yes, sir.

Q How did the children in the cottage, the other children in the cottages feel about these boys going to Pittsburgh and staying there?

A I would like to elaborate briefly on that. The idea behind taking these children into Pittsburgh originated in my mind primarily because I have certain children in

my cottage who have neither mother nor father; I have other children who have no fathers and who have numerous brothers and sisters and their parents are reto go out and work at odd jobs in restautants, etc., to keep a little food in the house. These children never got visitors, they didn't get any money from home, and since I represented them as a parent I am the one that has to sit and watch them in the commissary while other kids are spending money and them without money. I thought I could take a little pressure off of them by visiting with their folks who didn't have the means or the time to come out and visit with them. It was instituted primarily to take those children who did not get visits. Then I noticed a reaction amongst the other children. They felt like they were being a little bit slighted. They would rather go home and see their parents than to have the parents come to see them. But it has been the custom in my division to give the first officer two days a week off. I took one of those days and took usually six boys at a time with me, at my own expense, and took them to visit with their families briefly for the evening. Therefore, I took—I have twenty-four boys in my cottage that—and that way each boy in my cottage got to visit once a month. It took the pressure off the child, it eliminated runaways to a great extent, and I'm personally in favor of it.

Q Was that a part of the merit system awarded them?

A No sir, it is not.

Q It has nothing to do with the merit system?

A No, sir, it doesn't. It is a means whereby you may have more effective controls. For example, if a boy misbehaves, you can say, "I won't take you to visit with your mother if you persist in this kind of behavior," and usually that is sufficient.

Q What is your present salary at Morganza?

A $3000.00 a year.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner will be Senator Lane, Co-chairman of the committee.

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Mr. Tribell, for the information of the members of the committee would you mind tellling us your age?

A I am twenty-seven years of age.

Q How long have you been in this particular field of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents?

A Five years.

Q Five years.

A Yes, sir.

Q What is your official capacity at Morganza?

A I am in charge of one of the cottage housing the older boys.

Q I see. Where you employed there on August 17th of this year?

A Yes, sir, I was.

Q Did you know James O'Dell?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you, or do you have any information in regard to the alleged accident which occurred to him on August 17th at the blacksmith shop?

A No more so than what you have and what I heard given here yesterday. I did visit the boy in the hospital.

Q When you visited the boy at the hospital, what was his condition? I think you should express yourself naturally as a layman.

A The boy was in very good spirits. He was a very pleasant boy and he made a good impression on most people he came in contact with; he was very quiet and well behaving, and people thought very highly of him, and for that reason went to visit him and he expressed he was no different in the cottage than the others. I asked him how he felt. He said he felt very good and wanted me to see if I could get him out of the hopital.

Q Mr. Tribell, do you know if this boy's parents were informed of his injury on August 17th?

A I would not know that; I have no way of knowing that, sir.

Q well, what is the policy of the institution in regard to sickness or injury of any of the inmates, in regard to informing the parents as to their physical condition?

A I understand, sir, that is handled by the administrative staff in the main office; I don't know.

Q Well, as the head officer of a cottage, what do you do in the event one of your trainees are injured or physical ill?

A I take them to the hospital.

Q And who do you report to?

A I take him to the nurse on duty or to the doctor, and I report to no one.

Q Don't you report that to the head office or front office?

A No, sir, I don't report it. I leave the nurse to report it if there is any reporting to be done. I never had any serious case of sickness in my time.

Q Well then, as far as you know, there is no regulation in effect at Morganza which requires the reporting of injury or sickness of one of the inmates to the head office?

A There is a regulation, sir, to that effect. I just don't have any particular occasion to use it because, as I said, for the most part my trips to the hospital have been for colds, sore throat, things like that, which I am supposed to call the main office first and notify them that such boy is ill, and such a practice with me has sort of fallen into misuse.

Q You don't know whether or not this rule was complied with in the case of James O'Dell?

A Yes, sir, I do not.

Q You do not know. Did you ever hear a rumor at your institution that James O'Dell was pushed down six concrete steps on the night he was taken to the hospital in Pittsburgh?

A No, sir, I didn't hear that, I heard that he fell down six concrete steps—or not concrete steps because of these hard rubber type steps.

Q Who did you hear that from, that he fell down six steps?

A I heard it here yesterday.

Q I am talking about the institution.

A No, sir, I have never. I believe Mr. King said something about him falling down some steps, but I couldn't say for sure whether he did or not.

Q Did you hear Mr. King's testimony here yesterday?

A I didn't know he testified, sir.

SENATOR LANE: I pass at this time, Mr. Chairman. I would request you excuse this witness temporarily.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Mr. Tribell, I don't care whether you are going to continue your employment at Morganza or not, but do

you intend to continue in this field of work, possibly in some other state or any place?

A That has been a very imposing problem for me in the past few weeks. At times I want to get out of it, but there has been an impression made with me that at this particular time it's almost impossible for me to walk out and leave the boys to shift for themselves. I want to leave in one sense of the word, but in another sense I don't.

Q Well, could I ask you this: Do you think it is possible for a cottage parent such as you are to be put on a forty hour week, then of necessity authority goes to somebody else and you have dual authority in the cottage? Would that cause unrest?

A It always has, sir. It is impossible to operate a cottage on a forty hour week effectively.

Q In other words, if we are to get the best operation we must get those persons who are dedicated to the rehabilitation of children who are willing to work as possibly the State Police work as many hours as are necessary?

A Most emphatically I believe that.

Q One more question, please. Do you believe that girls and boys should be segregated in different institutions?

A I do not.

SENATOR FLEMING: Senator Lane has one more question, I believe.

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Mr. Tribell, did you ever hear at Morganza of James O'Dell being struck by any one after August the 17th up to September the 9th?

A No, sir, I haven't.

Q. Did you ever hear that he had an abrasion behind his right ear which indicated that a blow had been struck?

A No, sir. The only abrasion I knew of was when he was struck with a pipe in the blacksmith shop.

Q Where did you hear that at down there?

A The day the accident occurred I heard about that.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tompkins would like to ask you another question.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Mr. Tribell, in connection with these trips into Pittsburgh at night time, did I understand you to say that you brought the boys in around twelve o'clock at night?

A Yes, sir; there was one occasion maybe that I got in later. I left—

Q Let me ask you this. Generally when you brought these boys into Pittsburgh, what hour of the day or night would you bring them in?

A You mean back into the cottage?

Q No, what hour would you take them in to Pittsburgh, how long would you stay, and what hour would you leave Pittsburgh to bring them back?

A I would leave the institution about—just after supper, which would be about five-thirty or six o'clock in the evening, and would be back to the institution about twelve o'clock, usually I would leave Pittsburgh around eleven.

Q And you say you would bring as high as six of them into Pittsburgh at one time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you with these boys if you brought six in, were you with all six of these boys all the time you were in Pittsburgh?

A On some occasions, sir, I was not.

Q Well, if you brought, say two boys into Pittsburgh or three boys into Pittsburgh, you took them to their several homes, did you?

A The procedure there, sir, we would go by one boy's home and spend thirty or forty seconds at his home; then we would move on to another boy's home, then spend the same number of minutes here, an hour maybe, and move to another boy's home.

Q Would you have all the boys with you at all these visits?

A On one or two occasions I did not have. Mr. Miles learned that I had taken them to their homes and I had instructed their parents to see that they did not leave the premises, and he instructed me to cease and desist such practices.

Q And who was it that gave you authority to do this?

A On most occasions—On every occasion I got the authority of Mr. Malarkey and Mr. Miles.

Q Now, Mr. Tribell, what was the occasion or the necessity of you on one occasion having run a jumper on your car in order to bring these boys in?

A Well, sir, my wife had taken my car keys off and I had promised these boys that I would take them to Pittsburgh, and when you make a promise to them, you just don't break it, and I couldn't wait, and we got ready to go and got into the car, I couldn't find my keys, and I didn't get out of the car; I took a pack of—some tinfoil off a pack of cigarettes and put it behind the switch.

Q The boys were in the car at the time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Tribell, I just want to ask you two more questions and I am done. Was one of the charges for which you were arrested, I believe in Kingsport, Tennessee, I believe for drunkenness?

A I was arrested in Kingsport, Tennessee, not so much for drunkenness as for shooting my mouth off to a policeman.

Q Did you pay a fine on that occasion?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was another arrest of yours in connection with your having in your possession, illegally in your possession, a Kentucky license plate?

A Again, sir, that was misrepresented. I was not arrested for having in my possession an unlisted license plate.

Q You deny that accusation?

A Absolutely.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen has another question, I believe.

Interrogation by Representative Polen:

Q Mr. Tribell, a witness testified as I recall it, and I think that is correct from Mr. Williams' question, that you beat a girl in Sunnyside Cottage. I am asking you Mr. Tribell, did you ever beat a girl in Sunnyside, Cottage?

A I never beat a girl in the institution; period; either at Sunnyside Cottage or any cottage.

Q Then the witness that testified to that committed perjury, if they made that statement?

A If they made that statement about me, yes, sir.

Q Mr. Tribell, I would also ask you about the morale of the employees and officers at Morganza. What is the present state of morale?

A Sir, I don't think that I am qualified really to say.

Q Would you say whether or not it has deteriorated since your original employment to the present time?

A I am of the opinion that in the boys' division the morale has improved considerably.

Q You would state since your employment in 1954 that the morale of the boys and the officers in the boys' division has improved?

A Yes, sir.

Q That's all, Mr. Tribell; thank you.

A Do you want me to stay around?

Q Are you on duty today?

A I have to be on duty at four o'clock this afternoon.

Q Would you mind staying around for a little while?

A No, sir, I wouldn't.

(Witness excused)

GEORGE MILES, called and sworn.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Would you give the reporter, please, your name and address?

A George W. Miles, Superintendent Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Box 269, Canonsburg.

Q And your occupation, please, sir?

A Superintendent.

Q Oh, you did say—I am sorry. Mr. Miles, I would like the Deputy Attorney General now to apprise you of your rights.

A Yes.

Interrogation by Mr. Jones:

Q You are a citizen of Pennsylvania?

A Yes, sir.

Q You understand the constitutional privileges that are given to every witness on the stand?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you desire to avail yourself of those privileges?

A No, sir.

Q You do not have to answer any question at this hearing which will tend to incriminate yourself. That is your constitutional right.

A I understand that.

Q Do you waive that right?

A Do I have to waive it?

Q Once you waive it, you cannot reassert it during the length of these hearings. You are not required to answer any question which will tend to incriminate you. That's the only question I want you to remember. You may answer any question you like but if there is any question that you do not wish to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination you can exercise that right. You may also be represented by counsel. Do you understand?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you willing to testify at this hearing?

A Oh, yes, definitely.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Mr. Miles, would you care to make a preliminary statement or do you care to make a statement?

A I think I should make some preliminary statements first, Senator.

Q You go right ahead, sir.

A I believe that any committee investigating an institution should have a pretty fair notion and understanding of what that institution is about, its functions and its purposes. The Pennsylvania Training School is a training school to which are sent children who have been committed by juvenile court judges throughout the state. On October 14th we had in residence at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza two hundred seventy-one children. Our capacity is two hundred eight-two. Included in this figure of two hundred seventy-one were one hundred forty-nine males, of which one hundred eleven were white, thirty-eight colored; one hundred twenty-two females, forty-nine white, seventy-three colored. On that date we had under our care children from twenty-five different counties in the State of Pennsylvania. However, there were two hundred of these who were from Allegheny County, twenty-one from Philadelphia, and the other counties ranged in numbers from seven to one. In other words, 80.8% of the boys and 66.7% of the girls were committed from Allegheny County. 17%, 17.1% actually of the girls were from Philadelphia, which meant that 19.2% of the boys and 16.2% of the girls were from other counties. Our records from the juvenile courts, which are not always complete in detail, indicate that of the total population seventy-one of the boys and fifty-six of the girls had previously been in one or more correctional institutions before being sent to us, the point here being that the children who are sent to the Pennsylvania Training School are sent there—

Q Pardon me, Doctor, would you repeat the percentage, please?

A In other institutions?

Q Yes.

A There were seventy-one boys and fifty-six girls. I didn't break it down into percentages. Eighty-two of the boys had been in institutions of one kind or another; in other words, some of the boys had also been in institutions that were either of a semi-training school type or were in schools for dependent children, and sixty-eight of the girls had been in these institutions. I was saying when questioned that it's important to point out that the children who are sent to us are for the most part children who either have been in other institutions and have failed to to make an adjustment there or children whom the judges have felt would not make an adjustment the other institutions in the state. Therefore, we get the children that no one else either can or will work with. As far as the girls were concerned from Pittsburgh, thirty of these girls had been at the Gumbert School for Girls, which is the Allegheny County School for girls, a training school. Fifty-two of our boys had been at Thorn Hill School. Five girls and thirteen boys had previously been committed to the Pennsylvania Training School; in other words, these were recidivous in terms of commitment to our institution. It is important to know that of the girls forty-two had been committed to us on the basis of sexual delinquency. Other girls—there were twenty-seven other girls who, although they were not committed to us on the basis of sexual delinquency, were revealed through our records to have been involved in sex delinquency. Thus a total of sixty-nine, as far as our incomplete records are concerned, have had

a record of sexual delinquency before being committed to our institution. In eleven instances, the reason for commitment had not been given to us by the courts. Now, the personnel is a very, very important factor in the proper conduct of a training school or of any institution. The changes at our institution have been rapid and marked from the point at which I took over as acting superintendent, that is the period of August 1st. 1954, until the 15th of October, of 1955. I caused some figures to be gathered for me in this connection and when I find them here I'll give it to you. I am sure I have them, at least I was when I left the school. During the period I have mentioned there have been separated from our institution one hundred eight persons, and during that same period there were one hundred thirty-seven persons added to the payroll.

(By Representative Tompkins) That is employees?

A Employees. I started with a crew—with a staff of one hundred eighty-four, and the difference is in the total number of twenty-nine, twenty-nine plus one hundred eighty-four. There are many important factors to bear in mind about this. The children who are sent to us are children who are emotionally disturbed. This is the cause of their delinquency. I think it's important for the committee to realize that delinquency is not an illness in itself. Delinquency is merely a sympton of the fact that there is something wrong with a child in his inner life and these youngsters have taken the path of delinquency in order to satisfy their needs; other children who have disturbances of this kind may take on different types of symptoms. Therefore, in the treatment of these children it's important for us to have in an institution where there is no classification of trainees, where there is no selection I should say in terms of those who should be admitted, it is important for us to have available as many forms of treatment as is possible. One of the difficulties at the Pennsylvania Training School in the past has been a common error committed throughout the years in all training schools, and that is that an effort had been made in all training schools at one period or another to treat all of these youngsters as though they had a common illness or a common disease; in other words, a panacea, one particular method of handling the situation. Our efforts at the Pennsylvania Training School have been to put into practice the discoveries over the past several years of the social sciences which have pointed out that these children are individuals and that their behavior is a reflection of the difficulties and the problems they have within themselves, and, therefore, we need a variety of types of treatment available to them just as a general hospital must have available various types of medical procedures to deal with various kinds of medical problems. Another one of the difficulties at the Pennsylvania Training School has been the tremendous amount of change in administration over the past several years. I have with me a chart which points out that from 1936, that is September 1, 1936, until the present date or until, I should say, August 16, 1955—that is a period of two weeks less than nineteen years—there have been nineteen changes in top administration in this institution. I say to you that there is no business that could possibly survive with a constant changing of administration, hence a constant changing of focus, and hence a constant changing of program. The reasons for these changes I do not know personally. I am sure many of you men on this committee do know that, you have been on the scene much longer than I, but there have been constant attacks against the school very similar to the one that's going on now throughout the years, always resulting, or in most instances as far as I have been able to determine from reading newspaper reports, resulting in the dismissal of some top administrator, whether it be the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, always someone was changed. Now, this may seem unimportant to a lot of people, but to those who are on the scene and who have the responsibility of conducting an institution, this is of tremendous importance because it has given the staff in the past the idea that the success or failure of the superintendent lay in their hands, and that, therefore, they could do as they wished they could make or break the superintendent. I mention this as an introduction to the fact that I was brought into the Pennsylvania Training School, hired by the previous superintendent. I reported for work on the 25th of May. In our negotiations regarding my possible employment at the Pennsylvania Training School, the then superintendent at no time indicated to me that he was thinking of leaving his job or that he intended to resign. Later I found that on the 1st of May, twenty-five days before I reported for work he had written his resignation and taken it to Harrisburg. This came out to my knowledge—came to my attention I should say, on the 22nd of July. But there are other significant factors involved in this. The board and the superintendent had many conversations regarding this question of corporal punishment. The morale of the staff when I went there was pretty low because, at least as far as my diagnosis is concerned, there was not an acceptance on the part of the superintendent of the philosophy of the board of directors. I considered it my job after I arrived on the scene to try to bring about a clear understanding and a closer working relationship between the board and the superintendent. Before I took this position I made it very clear to the board that I was not seeking the job of superintendent of an institution, and I made it very clear to the superintendent at that time. In June there was a board meeting in which it was very definitely and positively pointed out to the superintendent—and he was so ordered—to have a meeting of the entire staff at which time their policy with respect to corporal punishment should be interpreted to the entire staff, and such a meeting was called shortly after the board meeting. The superintendent at that time made a few comments and then turned the meeting over to me, introducing me for the first time to the staff and pointing out to them that he was asking me to interpret to them the meaning of the board's policy with respect to abolition of corporal punishment. I had confidence in the superintendent, and I, therefore, followed along at his request. As I interpreted the policy of the board, I met with tremendous resistance on the part of some members of the staff, which, after a period of time, culminated in one member getting to the floor and stating, "If you think you're going to get away with this, you've got another think coming. Within a year's time there will be a lot of new faces around here and one of those faces that will be missing will be yours." This meeting lasted about three hours, during which time I was on the floor discussing this matter with the staff myself. I had absolutely no

support from the superintendent. After the meeting I talked to the superintendent, asked him why he had put me into a position of having to face this hospital staff, why he had not done the job himself as superintendent, and he had no answer for me. He said he asked me to do it and that was the situation; I did do it. I told him that I felt that as superintendent it was his responsibility to back up his staff and those whom he had hired, particularly myself, to help him to develop a program along the lines that had been suggested in two or three different surveys that had been made by professional people with respect to the direction in which this institution ought to be developed. He did not come to my assistance, and, therefore, implied before the staff that this was Miles' doings and that he had nothing to do with it. At this time, remember, he knew he was resigning and he knew that no other superintendent could be hired between this time and when he left, and that, therefore, I would be in the position of having to pick up the pieces of a wrecked institution, wrecked by himself and himself alone. I insisted that he should fire an insubordinate staff. No organization can be run in which all the staffs are chiefs and the only Indians is either the superintendent or the assistant superintendent. It is impossible to function in my organization in this fashion. A few days later I had another conference with the superintendent, and he said, "We've got off this limb, we've got to crawl back," and I said, "Off what limb?" and he said to me, "This limb of no corporal punishment," and I said, "Why?" His report to me was, "We'll have no staff, they'll all quit." I reminded him that I didn't think that they would all quit, but even if they did there was a principle involved here that had to be maintained, and that is that there should be no corporal punishment at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. I suggested to him that if he be—if the staff did walk out, we had the state police we could call on to help us until we were able to recruit a staff, and in amazement he said to me, "Would you call in the state police?" and I said, "I most assuredly would, because here we are dealing with the lives of approximately three hundred children and the security of the community surrounding us." He then said, "Well, let's have another meeting with these people and you talk through with them further," and I said, "Not so, not this time; if you want this staff to be brought together you bring them together and as superintendent you do the interpreting of this new policy, you are the superintendent," and he refused to do it. We've heard a lot in the newspapers through the several months —as a matter of fact since I arrived—one newspaper in particular, in which there was a constant haranguing the intermingling of authority, and I noticed a question that had been raised by some members of this committee about the results of these investigations on our children. The results of these investigations in our girls' division are disastrous, disastrous, because we have had constant difficulty, constant upset on the part of these explosive youngsters. Someone printed, or someone stated, or someone reported that one of our cottages was known as the sex cottage, and as a result the girls in that particular cottage have been completely unruly and out of hand. Now, getting back to this question of personnel, during the period that I have been either acting superintendent or superintendent there has been a change-over of department heads in all department with the exception of accounting, the maintenance division, and the farm. Changing leadership at any time necessarily weakens a program, at least temporarily, until the new person taken onto the job has a possible opportunity of becoming orientated to the program and to understand the position they fill, to understand the philosophy of the program to understand and to know the personnel, to understand and to know the children. Some of these increases have been the addition of one director of psychiatric social service, a fully qualified, trained person; two full time case workers; five social workers, junior social workers I should say; an additional full time psychologist; three new heads of the girls division—I am sorry—two new heads of the girls division; a music teacher; two remedial teachers for summer work in the school; and a full time commercial teacher in the girls school. From the period extending from March, 1955 three different people have headed up the girls' division, and from April until September, four different people have headed the boys' division. A new business manager has been employed. Additional night watchmen have been placed on the payroll in order that we may have night watch coverage present on duty at every cottage every night. I have no great concern on the part of this committee about the O'Dell case. If the program which I had inherited had been continued, James O'Dell would have been found dead in his bed the following morning. We would not have had the opportunity of attempting to get good and proper medical care to him; we would not have had the opportunity, because in the boys' division, in the single room cottages, no night watchmen were assigned when I came to the institution, coverage was provided by the regular day officers who slept in the cottage. In order to meet their toilet needs, boys brought pots into their rooms, and, if they needed anything or if there was an emergency, they were supposed to bang and hammer and slam and holler until they could arouse the officer who was getting a few hours rest. We have changed that and we have at least one night watchman in every cottage all night long. In some cottages we have two because of the physical layout in those cottages. I have been reminded that I forgot to mention or omitted the fact that we have employed a new director of education also. Now, in terms of program changes, our program changes have been made in line with several surveys of our institution, our board caused a survey to be made of the institution by a man who had had long experience in the administration of state training schools. The Department of Welfare also caused a survey to be made by members of their staff. We had a survey made of the educational program at the Pennsylvania Training School, and a survey made of our medical program. The changes we have brought about at the school have been along the lines suggested in these various surveys and we have made many changes in program in line with the change from a primary custodial punitive type of program that was in existence when I arrived on the scene as the assistant superintendent to a treatment program which takes into account the needs of the individual child based upon the concept that each child is given. For example, we now allow and we have allowed since September 19, 1954, visiting every Sunday, allowing all members of the family to visit, and in some instances we've allowed friends to visit our trainees each and every Sunday, which replaces the practice of allowing only adult members of the im-

mediate family to visit on Friday afternoons once a month. This made it necessary—I should add that for those children who were in form one they were allowed two visits a month and those visits took place in the social service office or under the supervision of the social service department. This change from Fridays which very, very few parents of our children could take advantage of because they are working people, the parents of our children cannot afford or could not afford to take off a Friday from work in order to visit their children at the institution. This change has meant that we have a memorandum of ten times the number of people visiting their children on visiting day, ten times on each day, but remember, this is four and sometimes a month instead of just once and possibly twice. We have removed boys from jobs that were primarily drudgery or simply handed over to them in order that they might carry on the business of the training school and see to it that it continued to function. As I have said in speaking to many groups about the program at our school, if a stranger were to walk into the grounds at our place and look into the situation when I arrived, they would have believed that the Commonwealth had reached out to round up about three hundred youngsters in order to take care of 1200 acres of ground that belonged to the state, rather than the fact that the Commonwealth had set aside 1200 acres of ground to take care of and to rehabilitate the children who would be sent there. We have removed our boys, for example, from our power house where two boys on each shift around the clock were required to keep our boiler house operating. There were three shifts, eight hour shifts around the clock. We removed these youngsters from that position because they were getting absolutely no training and the supervision of the youngsters was definitely weak. There had been instances there that I have been told about and that I have noticed myself, where a report of a missing boy was 'phoned in, picked up by a neighbor perhaps or picked up by our night watchman on the ground and brought to the main office, and the man on duty would call to the power house and say where is so and so, and he would say "He is right here beside me," when, in effect, this boy was here in the office. This has happened on two or three occasions, until we changed this system. They were getting no supervision and they were getting absolutely no training. When we removed the boys from the power house, we added five other men from our staff to replace them. We also removed our boys from the dietary, when I moved into the Pennsylvania Training School one of the great problems was that of food in the boys' division. In any organization, as you all know and realize, food is a very, very important morale factor, and until we made the change of taking the boys out of the kitchen and hiring additional personnel to cook the food, I visited in cottages many times and was invited by the lads to taste some of this food. For example, on one occasion, stewed lima beans was the main course, and as I tasted it, it tasted pretty much as stewed lima beans do taste until you add some seasoning. If you want a taste sensation cook some stewed lima beans without any seasoning. When I went to the kitchen to find out what happened, I was told, "We told the boys to put the seasoning in but they didn't." In oher words, the personnel in the dietary department were relaxing and allowing the boys to do the handling of the food, to do the preparation of the food. We have eliminated that. We now have all adults cooking food in the boys' division. In the girls' division we found that food was also a problem because the cottage officers were required to do the cooking for the girls, with the assistance of one or two or three girls in that particular cottage. This had some vocational training, and we have continued it. Whereas before, there were some cottage officers who could not cook and did not wish to cook but were forced to do so, I appointed cook officers and placed them under the direction of our kitchen manager so they could specialize in cooking and also specialize in helping these girls learn something about cooking and preparing meals. It's my belief that any person can get a job in the bowery or in skid-row washing pots and pans, and I, therefore, had the feeling as far as the boys were concerned there was little or no vocational training involved, and that they were doing damage to our program. We have taken a great many of the boys out of the farm department. They were being relied upon to conduct a very extensive farm operation, and, frankly, I could see absolutely no vocational training in this for boys who come from the hill district or from North side Pittsburgh or from any of our other large urban communities, because I have yet to find a farm located in the hill district or in the part of any of our large communities. We have taken those boys out of there with the exception of a few who could not properly fit into other types of programs that we have in the institution. We removed them from the dairy barn in which their job primarily was cleaning up the leavings of our cows. We had six boys assigned to this detail when I took over and we have eliminated boys from that job entirely. We do allow a couple of boys to work in the pasteurizing plant with the men who do the pasteurizing of our milk because this does have some vocational significance as far as I can see, because in most of our cities we do have pasteurizing plants as far as I know. I was able also to cut down on the number of men who were working in the dairy barn by discharging people who were incompetent in their jobs. I discharged two men who as far as being men were concerned were pretty fine people I think, but as far as knowing anything about cows is concerned, their training had been in the mines in the western part of Pennsylvania. They knew nothing about cows, and the records indicate that; as a result of their lack of knowledge, our institution had lost eight cows two or three years ago, while our head dairyman was in the hospital. When I came to the institution we had visits—we allowed visits to the commissary. Now, the commissary at our institution is one in which we sell candy, soda pop, cigarets, potato chips, cookies, comfort items such as shaving cream and so on, and various sundry items of refreshments, ice cream and so on. When I came there the boys were allowed to go to the commissary to buy such items once every two weeks and the girls were allowed to go to the commissary once a month, and they had to be brought up to the boy's division in order to make these purchases. I caused a new commissary to be set up in the girls division, so that now the boys may go to the commissary once a week and the girls may go to the commissary once a week in addition to visits to the commissary on Sundays with their visitors. I understand the committee has been discussing the question of an educational program at the training school. One of the common

courses one finds in training schools is a commercial course for girls; we had no such course when I took over at Morganza. We now do have commercial course. We had no music in the boys' and girls' divisions. I took a man who had a master's degree in music education from the second officer in one of our cottages and made him our music teacher, for which he was fully qualified and prepared; I didn't even have to recruit him, he was there, and he is functioning now in both boys' and girls' division. We organized a drum and bugle corps at our school. Morganza, I had been told, over ten years had been very famous for its band that had been discontinued during the regime of the previous administration. The quickest way we could move into an organized music organization was to organize a drum and bugle corps, and as a tribute to our new music teacher and to our boys, I want you to know that in four days' time we organized a unit of twenty-two boys into a drum and bugle corps and they were parading in four days. This, I think, is a comment or is a reflection upon the aptitude and the ability of our youngsters and the willingness of a man to really do a good job. We are now in the first stages of developing a band. We had the correspondence method, correspondence course method of teaching all high school pupils when I came into the institution. The first year, the first academic year I was on the job, I caused at least a ninth grade to be taught in a traditional manner. We had not enough teachers at that point to handle any other traditional courses. As a matter of fact, it was necessary for us that first academic year that I was there to hold up the opening of school because of the delay in painting the boys' school building and because of the fact that I had not been apprised by the previous superintendent that we did not have enough academic teachers to do the job, and it was necessary for me to scurry around and find at least one male teacher for the boys' division. We have now replaced the correspondence course method of teaching high school students almost entirely excepting in those instances where the educational background and the educational needs of a particular child required this type of training, and we have had two girls receive their diplomas of graduation from their own high schools as a result of these correspond-courses, and during the summer we had some of our girls who did not have to, some of our girls took correspondence courses under the supervision of some of our teachers. Racial segregation at the Pennsylvania Training School is a thing of the past, and it was accomplished in my program under tremendous, tremendous difficulties, difficulties that were stirred up by a series of blasts at our training school by the newspaper. We have also allowed boys or girls to go home in the event of a death, sometimes in the event of a wedding. We now allow our youngsters, we have broadened this program gradually, we now allow our youngsters to go home with their parents for weekends or a day out whenever we feel it is important that the child should go out for such a period. I have allowed some of my officers, other than Mr. Tribell, to take children off our grounds for visits to their home.

SENATOR FLEMING: We will recess until 11:35 for the purpose of an immediate executive meeting of the committee in Judge Weiner's chambers to the left.

Recess at 11:30 a. m., and reconvened at 12:00 o'clock, noon, Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

GEORGE MILES, on stand.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q The time of recess having expired, Mr. Miles, you will continue, please.

A These visits home have in most instances been for those lads and those girls whose parents cannot, as a general rule, visit them at the institution. It has meant a great deal to these young people to have a closer contact with their folks. Anyone who knows much about the field of juvenile delinquency will recognize that in many, many instances the friction between parents and child is one of the contributing factors in a child's development. Our whole effort is to help to bring the trainees and their parents closer together so that they will not lose contact with one another and so that they will be able to see changes in attitudes and changes in responses and changes in behavior on the part of each other as time goes on. This is a very important factor in helping to prepare the way for the return of the child to his home at the time when he leaves the institution.

There is an old saying that the aim of the institution from the time the child is admitted should be to prepare him to return home, and this is one of the very important factors that we have introduced in order to carry out this kind of program. In obtaining permission for a child to go home with his parents, or other responsible relative in many instances, we have asked that they write us a letter telling us when they would like to have their child home and what the occasion is. When I receive such letter, I send it to the social service department who then gathers together for me some few pertinent facts regarding the adjustment of the child and, where it is known, what the conditions of the home are, and in some instances we have contacted the committing court to ask whether in their opinion a visit to the home is advisable. I have not as yet made this a formal part of our program. I have intended to write a letter to all parents, but have held off, frankly, during these investigations in order that I might not be charged with trying to buy the loyalty of these parents by making such a concession. These things are important.

Now, we have introduced many extra curricular activities into our schools with the help of paid staff and with the help of a group of volunteers. The Pittsburgh Junior Chamber of Commerce as an organization attempted unsuccessfully to carry on a program during the previous administration. They were not welcomed, they were not wanted. And shortly after I became the acting superintendent some of the members of the Morganza committee of the Pittsburgh Junior Chamber of Commerce came to me to see what my philosophy with respect to the presence of volunteers on our grounds was and I welcomed them and told them it was absolutely necessary to have them here at the school working with our young people. I can't list the entire number of activities that have been carried on by the Jay-Cees, nor can I list entirely the benefits which our children have derived from their activities, but I can tell you some of the very important contributions they have made.

For example, beginning just a year ago, the Jay-Cees have staged regular monthly cottage parties, devoting one evening a month to our children as a group. Each cottage

has its own committee of Jay-Cees and their wives and they come out to our institution once a month for these parties. Now, these have been planned programs of entertainment for our children and through them the youngsters have been able to become acquainted with and to learn to appreciate and to like some of the traditional party games with which the majority of our youngsters had absolutely no familiarity before these parties were started.

I can recall several comments by our children on the night of the first party that was staged there. Our program is that the Jay-Cees work in the cottage from about 7:00 o'clock until 8:30 in the evening, and then from 8:30 until 9:00 refreshments are served, and several of the youngsters kept asking the Jay-Cees during the party when the party was going to begin, because to them a party meant something good to eat. We have had as many as forty couples of them at one time, devoting an evening to these youngsters. There have been a few selected Jay-Cees who have come out as individuals very frequently on other evenings, and, with my permission and at the recommendation of the particular cottage officers, they have taken groups of youngsters out of their own homes for dinner, or to a movie, or to a play, or for a ride. They have sponsored life saving classes and wood working classes on a regular basis. They put on a benefit performance in Pittsburgh in order to purchase some supplies for our craft and hobby classes, and spent approximately $1800.00 getting equipment, which certainly should have been provided by the state but which we could not get because of the amount of funds we had available.

They helped even to paint a craft shop—we have a new craft shop in the girls division; it was moved from one of the classrooms in the school building to another building, and I believe some of the members of this committee at least saw that newly organized craft shop. They've taken children to amusement Parks, taken them out on our lake for fishing. Now, our lakes on the grounds of Pennsylvania Training School, which is the source of water for our plant, has long been in the past I am told the favorite fishing hole of certain people who are or were important in the administration of the state.

For the first time, I have allowed our boys and girls to fish there themselves. This is to my mind a very, very important part of our facilities and our equipment, and fishing rods and reels and lines, sinkers and hooks and so on were provided for us by a person not connected with our institution but given to us as a donation because he realized that in an attempt to rehabilitate these youngsters we must introduce them to constructive types of recreation which they will be able to carry on when they return to their home community. This is no small task, and it is of no mean importance.

I have had children, girls particularly, who have had problems in the sex area say to me, "Mr. Miles, apparently you dont think that boys or girls of fourteen or fifteen or sixteen ought to associate with one another," this after I had been talking with them about their sex activities. I said, "No, that's not the way I feel at all. I think that young people growing up have got to grow up in having an acquaintance with and association with members of the opposite sex," and their reply was, "Well, what else is there to do? What else is there to do?" Our job is to help these youngsters to know what else there is to do. The Jay-Cees have brought out special films and have shown them in the cottages, some of the cottage, brought out athletic pictures, pictures of the games of the Pittsburgh Steelers and other types of sports which has helped to fill in many an evening. They have brought out on one or two occasions some special instructors to teach our girls square dancing.

In the month of July a very, very important precedent was set, and to my mind a very far reaching program was inaugurated in that that month the Jay-Cees provided us with transportation for every one of our cottages to a state park for a day's outing. This is a state park closest to Pittsburgh where the majority of our youngsters come from. In addition to the fine time they had there, the important thing was that they were becoming familiar with some of the facilities within the community that they could use for their own entertainment when they leave our institution, and it is conceivable that some of them may even take advantage of these parks that have been set aside for this purpose rather than to become involved in other delinquencies. We had to have the Jay-Cees provide this transportation, frankly because we have a bus on our grounds, back in 1940—rather, '54 was barred from the roads because it was unsafe and it was such an antique that people stared at it and laughed. The police in Pittsburgh asked our driver please not to bring that archaic vehicle into this city again because it is unsafe. Repeated efforts to obtain a new bus for our school has failed, had failed. I still have a request in Harrisburg asking that they provide us with a modern bus so that we will be able to transport our youngsters to the various kinds of activities that we want them to become involved in.

Now, when we send our drum and bugle corps out we have to hire a bus; when we send our football team out to play other teams, we have to hire a bus; when we send our girls in to the civic opera in the summer time we have to send along two or three cars, each car with a driver and with another officer. This is costly to provide so much transportation when, if we had a bus, we would be able to do this much more frequently and at much less cost. The Jay-Cees working with us over a period of time through their cottage parties and by coming out evenings, helped to put together a tremendously successful show, a talent show, on Mother's Day. I think on that day we had more than six hundred people out to our school to see our youngsters put on a talent show, and after that—of course, the Jay-Cees awarded prizes to the best performers—and after that—of course, they arranged for some of the better performers to go into a radio station in Pittsburgh, they were just introduced as being youngsters from Morganza, they were not identified as individuals, and it meant a great deal to these youngsters to feel that they had something, something they could offer, something that they could brag about. The Jay-Cees had sponsored the sale of articles made by our children down in the craft program down in the girls division particularly. For a long time we have had a craft program in the girls division, but we expanded it and craft teacher worked evenings as much as three evenings a week, with groups of girls who spent their time in the craft shop making various items from supplies that were purchased by the Jay-Cees.

We have a constant horror and fear at the training

school that has been of long standing and as a result of one of our previous investigations, of the utilization of state property. I could give you an instance of that. One of the girls who has testified here in this committee had been in detention for a considerable period of time and when we felt she was ready to be released we let her go back to her regular program. The first day she was out, she got into difficulties because this is a youngster who has never had much by way of material things, and during the course of her work in our mending room made herself a pretty little pillow that girls like to have on their beds. It was taken from her because this was state property. It was made up of scraps. But by this time the damage was done; this youngster fought, and it took three or four people to move her from where she was back to her detention room in order to help to calm her down again. This fear of the use of state property has extended even further, almost to the ridiculous, and yet we have been bending over backwards in order that we should not have another charge thrown against us, namely, that of misappropriation of state property.

Around Mother's Day and Memorial Day we had some flowers on sale at our training school and some plants that were grown by our boys in our hothouse, and when we laid the plans for this we made certain that our florist went to other greenhouses to pick up clippings from those greenhouses in order to be rooted while we throw the same clippings from state plants into the rubbish heap, this is an effort to avoid at least another charge being thrown at our head. These materials that the youngsters have made are on display in the lobby of the main administration building, and they have been purchased by visitors, and the Jay-Cees have sponsored their sale in other circles, and we have arranged whereby some of the profits realized from these materials that were sold were put in the commissary funds for the youngsters that participated in this program so they would have some money to spend; the rest was put back into the program to buy additional supplies.

The question of clothing in the girls division has been one that has plagued us for a long time. More and more we are trying to get clothing other than state issued clothing. You have seen some of the state issued clothing yourselves on the occasion of your visit to the institution. However, a great many of our youngsters come from families that cannot afford to supply them with other clothing, and the Jay-Cees have collected dresses and suits and blouses, underwear, and have given them to us to give, without any fanfare, to some of the girls who need such items. A lot of side benefits have occurred to our youngsters as a result of the interest of the Jay-Cees. When I first became acquainted with the girls in the girls division, and, frankly up until the time I came there that was pretty much of a no-man's land, and I mean that very, very literally; the youngsters had had visits from people that they resented, and after I brought some of the Jay-Cees around the girls asked me, "Are these people coming back again?" and I said, "Yes, they certainly are," and coming from one with disbelief, she said, "Mr. Miles, they never come back," but the Jay-Cees have come back, and, as a result of it, these girls and boys have obtained a new outlook on life and a new outlook as far as they are concerned themselves. They now have a feeling that perhaps they are not as bad as they were painted before they came to our place, and as bad as they thought they were, because here were a group of people who were asking people in the community, young folks who had families and had things to do, who took time out of their busy life and came out to visit them; "therefore, we must amount to something."

There are other things that came out as a result of this. The wives of the Jay-Cees were part of many of our parties. "Are you married to this man?" "Yes, I am." "Is he the only man you ever go with?" "Well, certainly." "This we can't believe." In other words, through this personal contact, these youngsters are beginning to understand something about how man and wife are supposed to live together, because a good many of them have not had the advantage of a proper home life. I want to go back a bit now to something about this food situation, not only in terms of having moved the boys from the dietary and responsibility of preparing the food, but I want to point out that the quality and quantity of food being served to the boys particularly has changed drastically and has improved considerably since we put paid personnel into the dietary. Originally we moved the boys food from the dietary to the boys' cottages in milk cans, and finally I was able to provide modern equipment, a vacuum type can in which food is stored and moved from the vats directly to the cottages to be served hot. A hot meal at our institution for the boys was something very rare until this time.

We have employed a new physician at our training school after a great many months of negotiating around the matter of changing over our medical program. In the girls division during the summer we made a drastic departure from the previous program of work all day to a program that involves a half day of assignment in one of our shops. In addition, we provided some part time, or some summer help, so that we had some remedial classes going on for both boys and girls who wished to make up some of their deficiencies in the educational area. We had to use the staff we had on the grounds. We had a new director of the girls' division at that time who was a trained group worker. She knew and understood recreation and recreational work, and she worked very diligently with the staff members who were responsible for the recreation program of the girls during the summer, but as time went on and undermining continued, the program did not measure up to the expectations we had.

However, considering the lack of experience on the part of personnel carrying on this program, I think it turned out quite well. Something that is very important in terms of socialism has also taken place at our institution. We now actually allow our children to talk at meal time at the table, a very, very tremendous advancement. Routine and standard punishment of infraction of rules has been replaced with an individual approach taking into account the causes of the child's behavior and what type of penalty would best help the child. Another point: some of our girls who are mothers have been allowed to have their children brought to the institution to visit them, and some of our boys who are fathers, and where there was a proper situation, we allowed our boys to go home to visit with their offspring. Where children have had no visits from home and we could not arrange for them to go home with an officer or on the officer's time off, we

have allowed youngsters to make telephone calls to their relatives, and in order that we might not waste state funds we asked that these charges for these calls be put through on a collect basis and our parents have appreciated this to no end. We had a very, very extensive farm and dairy program at the training school when I went there, which produced huge surplusages, surplusages that were allowed to rot in the field because we not only could not use them ourselves but there was no other state institution because other institutions had plenty of farm produce of their own. We have cut the dairy herd by one-third, and we still have adequate milk, milk not only for our youngsters and for the staff that live on the grounds and eat there but even to the point of sometimes having surplusages that are fed to our cows and also for some of our pigs. Chicken raising has been abandoned because it was proved to be financially a losing proposition. Field crops have been cut approximately in half because there is no need of producing surplusages that waste and go to waste. Now, one of the questions that has received a lot of public attention, and one which in an institution designed to carry on an open type of program such as we have at Morganza, as contrasted with a security program within a security prison type of institution, is a question of detention quarters.

Detention facilities in an institution such as ours become very important as a security measure in order to protect certain youngsters from themselves and from other youngsters. I recall one of the gentlemen asked me why a certain girl had been placed in detention when it was quite obvious she had been attacked by another girl. The reason there was in order to protect her from this other girl and the other girls in the particular cottage. As far back—now, this question of detention facilities at the Pennsylvania Training School has a very long, long history. As far back as November, 1951, the then superintendent requested that something be done to provide adequate detention facilities particularly in the girls' division. In January of '51 the then head of the girls' division stated the "punishment quarters on the first floor of the girls main building are obsolete, unsanitary and unsafe; there is a lack of maximum security," and this was signed by Mrs. Anne Sutman, on 1/30/51.

So that this problem of detention is not a new one in our school. The problem of detention was first apparently brought to the attention, as far as I could determine from our records, on November 14, 1951, and the then superintendent wrote to the senior engineer in the Department of Welfare starting off with "Recent happenings in the girls' division at the school focuses our attention on the very real need for better custodial facilities for those who get too far out of hand." This I think is the first official letter that was written to the Department of Welfare regarding this question. The letter goes on to say, "I believe we can begin a program of providing more security by screening the so-called quiet rooms at the ends of the two wards in the hospital"—and incidentally I understand that I am the one who is elected responsible for using these rooms at the ends of the wards in the hospital; I don't know that, that's what I heard. Going on with this letter, "I believe that the Chamberlain screen or is equivalent, if installed on twelve windows plus certain changes in the ceiling lights, light switches, heat louvers, etc., which we can do ourselves, we would have the beginnings of the greater security we need"—the beginnings. "Following this emergency treatment, I should then like to submit sketches of the way in which I think we can utilize one-half of each ward area to provide detention quarters and even eliminate the present boys' detention quarters now concentrated in the shop area. Mr. Bruce Dunlap at the time of his recent visit was given some knowledge of what is involved, and I felt that we had his approval. We can proceed on this first step for not more than $1300.00. Therefore, I should like to request a B.I.M. number for this project"—which is a technical term for Bureau of Institution Management—"so that we may immediately place an order for the screen desired and endeavor to have them installed in sixty to ninety days. We will appreciate the most prompt action you can give to this request. Yours very truly, Chester L. Sterling, Superintendent."

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Miles, would you mind now breaking off. We are now going to declare a recess for lunch until 1:45. Before you leave, and on behalf of the committee, I would like to make a short statement. The Committee has heard those witnesses that they feel had pertinent information to offer to them about the allegations made and for which this investigation was instituted. Our witnesses have been exclusively employees, inmates former inmates, former employees, and the representatives of one Pittsburgh newspaper. We had decided at the outset of this investigation that those would be the only people we would hear due to the limits of time on our investigation. We decided then and re-decided at our recent executive meeting that any person else who had any information that they desired to give to the committee, we would be most happy to have it if you would present it in the form of a letter or a brief. That can be submitted to either Mr. P. K. Jones, Deputy Attorney General, who is counsel for this committee, or to the Honorable Edwin Tompkins, who is secretary of the committee. We will certainly go over anything that you may submit when we go into executive session at Harrisburg sometime in the near future. We have voluminous testimony that we must evaluate at that time, and we certainly will evaluate at that time, and we certainly will evaluate your if you so desire to give it. We have only subpoenaed two of the members of the board of trustees. We have however invited all the members of the board of trustees. We have however invited all the members of the board of trustees. We feel that they have every right to be heard if they want to be heard, and any of the board of trustees in addition to the two that we have specifically asked here will be heard if not today on Tuesday when we reconvene. Thank you.

MR. DONALD STEINFIRST: (Speaking from the floor of the courtroom). May I ask a question, please?

SENATOR FLEMING: Just a moment, please. We wish to have it distinctly understood, also, that any briefs that are submitted to the committee will be distributed to all the newspapers interested in this particular investigation. We don't want to discriminate against any of them. We are going to evaluate what is contained in your brief, and if the committee finds time we will then hear you verbally, of course. Mr. Steinfirst.

MR. STEINFIRST: I am president of the board of

trustees of the training school at Morganza, and I wish to ask the following questions—

SENATOR FLEMING: No, sir, you cannot at this time, sir; you are going to be the next witness after Mr. Miles and we will be very happy, sir, to hear you at that time.

MR. STEINFIRST: This is relevant to your decision.

SENATOR FLEMING: Go ahead.

MR. STEINFIRST: The question I have to ask is this; Why is one newspaper which has no intimate connection with the institution permitted to testify when others who have a great interest in the institution are not permitted to testify? I refer to the Junior Chamber of Commerce representatives who have hundreds of people on the grounds every month and have been denied permission to appear here and testify, and asked to submit it in brief. Obviously their brief could not possibly reach the committee or the press as widely as their testimony here. Also, I specifically ask that these more friendly people like Mrs. John Lawrence, public spirited citizens, will come here from Pittsburgh, and be permitted to testify while they are here. Why have they been denied this privilege?

SENATOR FLEMING: For the very erason, sir, that I told you the committee met in executive session and decided that others outside of the names that the committee in their wisdom had seen fit to invite to testify would not be permitted to testify as secretary, Mr. Tompkins, has by letter notified such organization as the Pennsylvania Citizens Association which today submitted a brief. That, sir, is the decision of the committee and it is a decision that will stand.

MR. STEINFIRST: May I just ask for a subpoena?

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, it has been the policy of the committee to permit any person who is accused under oath to appear here and defend themselves. Now we, of course, are going to protect the constitutional right. If you have any pertinent witnesses which the committee feels can clarify any allegation made against you or any other person operating or connected with this institution, the committee, of course, will take that into consideration. However, we must, as you know, limit the testimony of this hearing; if not, we will be here a couple of weeks and the facilities of this courtroom are not available for too long a time.

MR. STEINFIRST: Mr. Chairman, the testimony of the previous witnesses was not limited. Why should those who have something pro to say of the happenings at the institution be limited?

SENATOR LANE: I wish to advise you, Mr. Steinfirst, that your testimony will not be limited, the testimony of Mr. Miles, will not be limited, or any member that's concerned with the operation of this institution.

MR. STEINFIRST: I have here, sir, a list of twelve or fifteen persons pertinently connected with the institution that have something concrete to offer this committee, and I ask that they be subpoenaed.

SENATOR LANE: Just one moment. When you testify under oath here and you bring their names into the record, officially under oath, then the committee will take that into consideration.

MR. STEINFIRST: Thank you.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen, you wish to be recognized?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Mr. Chairman, after having listened to Mr. Miles' testimony in connection with the part that the Jay-Cees performed and played to the Morganza students, I would like to ask that we reconsider the matter of hearing them.

SENATOR FLEMING: We will go into executive session at some time during the afternoon again, At the present time, Mr. Polen, you know as well as I do, I can't recess until 1:45.

1:00 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, noon recess until 1:45 p. m., and hearing reconvened at 2:15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

SENATOR FLEMING: The time of recess has expired, and it now becomes necessary to call another ten minute recess to 2:25, for the purpose of an executive meeting in Judge Weiner's chambers to the left. Will the members of the committee please come at once.

Recess at 2:16 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, and reconvened at 2:35 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

SENATOR FLEMING: The retirement recess having expired, the committee meeting will be in session again, and at this time I would like to have a statement from Senator Lane, co-chairman of the Committee.

SENATOR LANE: Members of the Committe, Ladies and Gentlemen, and all interested parties: At the request of Mr. Polen the committee met in executive session and after considering in detail the problem that faced this committee, our position is, and it is unanimous, that all interested parties that are not directly connected with this institution and are not accused on the witness stand under oath will submit to the committee a brief in writing, at which time the committee will examine the brief and if it feels that we should call you to testify under oath we will do so, and we want it distinctly understood that copies of any briefs submitted will be distributed to all accredited news agencies in Pennsylvania. That is the unanimous decision of this committee. I wish to explain again if anyone on this stand is accused they will have the right to be heard, they will have the right to call witnesses who have a direct connection to prove their innocence, so we will now proceed.

GEORGE MILES, on stand.

Interrogation continued by Senator Fleming:

Q Would you proceed?

A Yes, sir. I belive that when we finished before the recess, I had just finished reading this letter of November 14, 1951. There is another letter by the superintendent written to Harrisburg, this time to the Honorable Secretary of Welfare, the Secretary of Welfare, dated December 1, 1951: "Our recent difficulties in the girls' division plus the fact that some of our very important staff members have resigned, has not minimized in the least the need for better custodial facilities. The truth of the matter is, we have no place where a girl can be placed when in a state of hysteria or nervousness. The quiet rooms in the girls' ward at the hospital suffice on occasions, but we never know when a girl is going to go on a glass breaking spree, take her bed apart and use the pieces as battery rams, etc. To give us better immediate controls, I have requested, and have been granted, a B. I. M. number wherewith Chamberlain detention screening will be provided for the quiet rooms at the

hospital. If we recess the ceiling lights and alter the light switches, these rooms might serve for many girls and boys, too. In addition to this, I feel we need about six good strong rooms in each of the two wards adequately built to take care of those trainees who are most difficult. I propose for consideration the utilization of one-half of each of the two wards of the hospital and I am prepared to submit preliminary sketches and how I think this could be done. I am writing this letter as a preliminary to a request for another B. I. M. number, with sufficient funds allocated to take care of the construction work which will be involved. I shall endeavor to show you the sketches that have been made the next trip I make to Harrisburg. I have the concurrence and full support of the board of trustes in making this project first on our agenda of new business. Sincerely yours, Chester L. Sterling, Superintendent." On March 12, 1952, a letter was also sent to the Honorable Secretary of Welfare: "Now that our capital allocations and other moneys have been indicated to us, I should like to step forth with a request for a B. I. M. to cover the remodeling in the two wards of our hospital as per sketch enclosed. The addition of twelve security units in our hospital will provide us with more adequate detention facilities and I believe will serve as reception centers thereby relieving other areas now being used. For example, Cottage No. 5, a thirty-room cottage, can become a cottage for housing boys as our population grows. Since we can accomplish the remodeling in the hospital at an estimated cost of $35,000.00, I think it would be good economy in the light of the fact that a new cottage would probably cost $35,000.00. Even if we were to proceed with the full rehabilitation of Cottages 2 and 3, we would likely spend $100,000.00. The enclosed sketch was prepared by Mr. Joseph Nichol, registered architect in Pittsburgh, who is a close personal friend of mine. You probably know him inasmuch as he was the architect on the new reception building at Woodville. Mr. Nichol is conversent with existing standards and was in position to incorporate standard practices as he copied from the prints we have of the hospital. The board of trustees is fully aware of this project and recognizes how important it is to provide better detention quarters, thereby getting a valuable shop area in the boys' division and usable areas in the girls' main building. In discussing this matter with Mr. Ervin"—who at that time was the Deputy Secretary of Welfare—"the last time I was in Harrisburg, he suggested that I proceed as soon as budgetary allocations for the biennium were sent to us. I am not quite clear, however, whether or not we can handle such a project out of the $80,000.00 capital which has been set aside for us for the biennium. I am hoping, therefore, that additional funds may be made available to carry us through the biennium in the event that we proceed with moneys out of our present allocations. Sincerely yours, Chester L. Sterling, Superintendent." On March 17, 1952, the superintendent received a letter from M. W. Denison, Executive Deputy Secretary of Welfare: "Re: Detention Facilities. This will acknowledge your letter of March 12, 1952, addressed to the Secretary of Welfare, in which you request B. I. M., identification for a project to provide detention quarters by remodeling two wards in your hospital building. Inasmuch as additional funds are not in sight other than your capital allocations, I am wondering if you can develop plans satisfactorily remodeling one ward only at this time. The estimate of cost for such a project might well come within your financial limits. If this adjustment can be made, a project number will be given and directions will follow." April 6, 1954, a letter to Mr. Bruce Dunlap, the Director of the Bureau of Institutional Managament in the Department of Welfare—this from the then superintendent: "At the last meeting of the board of trustees, a motion was made authorizing me to proceed with my demolition of all cells and detention quarters which gave the training school a reformatory or penal appearance. I have gone ahead removing all such quarters in the girls' division. I should like to avoid removing all detention facilities in the boys' shop area until I have something to take their place. The something I have been looking forward to is the remodeling at the hospital which would give me six additional restraining rooms. Whether or not I can get the board to grant me additional time for the demolishing of the present quarters or until I have the new ones available, I do not know at this writing. Since we are going to have an extra meeting on the 20th and a regular meeting on the 24th, I should like to know what the status of the remodeling at the hospital is so that I can use the information as my basis for requesting a delay. You realize, of course, that there are those who believe that we will be getting a more trainable type of boy and girl and that an entirely new administrative clinical staff will soon be forthcoming. These things I should like to help bring about, but, until they are more of a reality than they are now, I should like to hold on to some of the detention facilities I now have." After Mr. Sterling's resignation and I was appointed as acting superintendent of the institution, I had a visit at the training school late in August of 1954 by architects and engineers from the Department of Welfare. I found that I had $25,000.00 in our budget to construct some new detention facilities, but the architects and engineers in Harrisburg, after reviewing the plans that were submitted by the previous superintendent, found that the construction of these rooms would cost well over $6,000.00 apiece because of the nature of the building; that in order for these rooms to be installed there would have to be extra insuring and extra quarters put into the hospital building. This to my mind would have been a terrible waste of money to spend $6,000.00 for a room, and, therefore, we proceeded to draw up other plans which were taken back to Harrisburg, and again there was delay. The first action we got on this question of new detention facilities followed a visit to our training school by the new Secretary of Welfare. When he saw what we were up against, having previously read all of the horror stories in the Sun-Tele, he understood what our problem was, he recongnized that his problem had been a matter of record since 1951, and ordered immediately that we begin to build, not plan, but build some detention rooms. Within a month after his visit we had funds allocated, we had drawings made and contracts were let to build nineteen rooms, six of which were to be for detention purposes, thirteen of which would be used on an individualized basis depending upon the needs of these children; additional toilet facilities were provided in the building and on the second floor,

and I am sure you men recall having visited that building and seen those rooms. Additional work done in that building, and so for $15,000.00 more we got not three detention rooms but we got nineteen with additional toilet facilities thrown in. This was action and the action that had been pending since 1951 and which had tied the hands of the previous superintendent as well as myself. I think that this whole question, therefore, of detention facilities for the girls' division has now been solved. However, due to the constant pressure, and I say this advisedly, of one particular newspaper, the Sun-Telegraph in Pittsburgh, conditions have been so disrupted and disturbed at our institution that at the present time these nineteen rooms are definitely inadequate in number, to take care of the problems of our girls at the present time. I wish at this point to introduce the fact that I have just received word from one of my staff members that we have a great deal of trouble right now at the institution. One of the women taking care of some of my girls has been stabbed with a piece of broken glass. The details I do not know, but I have sent what officers I had in this room—

Q Do you think you should be excused, sir, to go out?

A Out where?

Q To Morganza; do you feel that you should go right now?

A I think the men there will handle it pretty adequately, and I have instructed them to call in the state troopers if it becomes necessary.

Q If you feel you are needed there, sir, we will excuse you immediately. It is entirely up to you.

A I have sent the two men on my staff who were here listening, I have sent them back to lend a hand. How serious this is I don't know. I reported to you all I have heard. Now, further on these detention rooms in the girls' division: In November, and I am sure that all of you around this table, and probably every one in this room, recognized what was going on in November of 1954—we had an election on. My staff was very upset about which way this election was going to go. They felt decidedly insecure in their positions because many of the people who had been on that staff over a number of years recalled what had happened in the past when there was a change in administration. Perhaps you know better than I what took place at that time, but innumerable members of my staff told me that when there were two changes in administration in the past, tables were lined up on the front lawn in front of the administration building, people were brought in, flashed cards that identified them as being members of a political party that had won the election, and they were given cards and sent into cottages to take over, and, therefore, immediately those who were incumbents lost their jobs. I did all in my power to quiet my staff, to try to point out to them that assurances had been given, as they had been, by the leaders of both political parties in this section of the country, that politics in terms of employment at Morganza was at an end, but this is a very hard lesson for pepole who have worked in an environment of this sort to learn and to accept. To these people, their job meant security, to these people a change in political power might very readily mean their job. This creates anxiety. Anxiety on the part of staff creates unrest on the part of children. Now, in addition to this whole question of who was going to be fired and who of a new political party was going to replace them, there were many rumors rife throughout the institution, and it became necessary for me to try to counteract in staff meetings with my staff and in group meetings with my children, attempting to utilize these unfavorable factors in order to build good moral within the institution. Rumors were rife throughout the institution that as soon as elections were over, my appointment as superintendent would not be confirmed by the previous governor, and that a certain man would be appointed as superintendent. This did not materialize. The board elected me as superintendent in November, but it was not until his last day in office that the Governor of the state approved my appointment.

This fact was known by staff and children. They had no notion as to whether they should support me and go along with what I was trying to do or whether they should lay back, and, therefore, when a new administration came in not be dubbed as a person who had been loyal to me. As soon as my appointment was confirmed—and, believe me, there was a great deal of to do in Harrisburg, and perhaps some of you men know about that over this question of appointment—there was a great deal of pressure brought on the Governor at that time not to appoint me for political reasons, because no one in the State of Pennsylvania knows what my politics are; I have been questioned by many people, and my answer to that has been, "I have my job because I am a professional person, not because I belong to any particular political party or any faction of any political party." After the new administration was appointed, again there were rumors that another man would be made the superintendent of the institution. Now, all of this created a tremendous amount of disturbance, particularly in the girls' division where I had been concentrating my efforts in changing over staff. I believe now there are in the cottages in the girls' division only about four people who were on the staff when I took over. These people were very worried and disturbed and upset about the fact that perhaps they had taken a job at Morganza too soon, or perhaps they would have to have political sponsorship in order to hold onto their jobs. No person at any time has been hired by me at Morganza because of any political sponsorship, and I have insisted that no application form show a political sponsor, and where that has been brought in I have asked them to destroy those application forms and make out new ones, because I want the record to show that we are not operating on a political basis. I can state here and now that in terms of the pressures put on me by political figures, their word has been kept. I have not had any pressure brought to bear on me since the first of August of 1954 when I became acting superintendent, to hire any person who was not qualified. In November, therefore, with all of the disturbance that there was on the part of staff, we found that the four detention rooms in the hospital building were absolutely inadequate to take care of our children. The destructive, aggressive, and abusive behavior of those girls in those detention rooms made a shambles of them, and one of the things that we have not seen printed have been pictures taken by the same newspaper that condemned some of these rooms as being dungons—pictures have been taken by the same

newspaper of the rooms as being splendid, lovely rooms.

It didn't take these kids long to reduce them to shambles. And having on one occasion a large group of unruly girls, it became necessary for me to utilize rooms in the basement or the first floor of the hospital which were not being used for other purposes at the time. The behavior of these girls created fear in the woman assigned to care for them. Shortly after these rooms were put to use I received a report from some members of my staff complaining about conditions, and after I had been able to return to the hospital to see what had happened I issued a list of rules and regulations for the handling and for governing the handling of the girls in detention. These rules were followed by the staff to the best of their ability despite the behavior of the girls. In February, '55, the rooms still were being used, and had been so badly damaged that our overworked and under-manned maintenance crew—a fact which had been pointed out in the surveys made earlier—were unable to keep up with the work of keeping them in good repair. It was at this time that the so-called expose of conditions at Morganza was brought up. The conditions that existed at that time were far from desirable but represented the only solution to this pressing problem of detention which could be used at the time because of these long drawn out negotiations, and to my mind these fantastic plans that had been drawn up to spend over $6,000.00 per room, all of which resulted in no action and hence no further facilities. The use of these rooms was regretted by no one more than by myself or members of the administration of the institution. At that time also, it became necessary for me to send some girls to Mayview State Hospital for a period of observation because in these episodes of misconduct it was very obvious that at least on an acute basis they were psychotic at the moment. We requested and we obtained a period of observation at Mayview for some of these youngsters. Then now our troubles were just beginning, for while these girls were at Mayview they were visited by members of the Sun-Telegraph and spoken to. All of the girls who returned after their period of observation reported to me, some in a cooperative basis, most in a belligerent way, that "Miles, you have got to go." "Why?" "Because the Sun-Tele said so, and they told us we didn't have to do anything you wanted us to do, and furthermore they would see to it that you got run out of here."

In April, as the weather was getting so that it was possible to have a group working out of doors, and now that we had assurances that our new detention facilities would be made available before too long a period, I cleared all of the girls out of one cottage, namely, Sunnyside Cottage, thereby breaking up segregation which had been a pattern in our institution over a long period of time, and which incidentally I understand to be against the principles of Americanism and also contrary to at least the philosophy of the State or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and we placed a group in this cottage for disciplinary purposes. I assigned a strong complement of staff to work in this cottage, there being assigned one man and three women on duty during the day and two women and one man at night. The program set up was a rigid program of work with close supervision. It was one of the denial of privileges but the staff were told specifically and definitely that food should be served to these youngsters from the boys' division, not the girls' division food but the boys' division food because they were required to do hard work on the outside. The original group of youngsters that were sent into this cottage were sent there for two weeks and I met with all of the girls and told them that henceforth anyone striking an officer or threatening an officer or using abusive and foul or filthy language to officers would be sent to this cottage but it would be for a period of thirty days. The most important tool I placed in the hands of the staff at this cottage was the right to add additional days to their original time if they refused to do what they were supposed to do. Now, if you will, I want to back up here because mentioning food raised in my mind a—or rather reminds me of the fact that while the girls were in the hospital for detention, they raised considerable habit of throwing food, and contrary to the report of a very outstanding newspaper man who reported on his visit there that these girls were spitting in the faces of our staff and, therefore, were naughty girls, let me report to you what I told him at the time, that these girls were throwing urine all over the staff members and attempting to smear faces on them. They smeared the place up with food and so I told the girls that until they stopped this behavior they would be on one meal a day.

This. I believe, was on a Tuesday. I left that day for Harrisburg. I was in Harrisburg the following day and I got back to the institution around the time—I believe it was a Thursday. It was at this time that the often referred to raid on Morganza was conducted by a group of newspaper people who were interested not in the why or the wherefore but only in exposing what was going on. By this time these girls had settled down quietly. I have been informed that many of our staff members in the evening gave them additional food in order to have their cooperation. I immediately on my return from Harrisburg after the furor of this raid, lifted this ban of one meal a day, telling the children that since they were now at least in a slightly cooperative mood, they would be served their three meals a day, and they continued to be served three meals a day. The program—going back to this discipline cottage which we set up—I had a general meeting of the officers whom I had selected to go into that cottage. I told them that the girls were to be properly fed and to be clothed in state clothing, that they were to wear overshoes—these rubber overshoes that we have; that they were to be worked outside or inside as the situation demanded; that they were to live in the cottage in silence unless or until the staff allowed them to talk and they could talk quietly—if they were able to talk quietly—and then they would have the privilege of talking. The idea behind not allowing these youngsters to talk at great lengths was based on two factors. No. 1, this made it very difficult for the youngsters to plan any organized uprising against the officers in charge; and No. 2, it maintained a calmness and a quietness because these youngsters were and many of them are of a type that as they chatter and talk they become more and more excited and excitable and this we did not want in that particular cottage. The matter of overshoes was in order to make it difficult for them to attempt to run away. I told the staff—and I wish you would note this well—that they should use any and all means to control these children, but that I did not want corporal punishment

administered. I think that in a lot that has been said here, from my reading of the newspapers and much that has been printed depending upon who printed it, there is a great deal of confusion between corporal punishment, an occasional striking of a child, and a brutal beating.

There is a distinction, corporal punishment means a planned, deliberate meting out of punishment with a certain number of strokes upon the body for a given violation of rules or regulations. Prior to my taking over as assistant superintendent, paddles were used in the cottages for this kind of discipline, and I have caused these paddles to be collected and at least when I left the institution there were several of them available in the front office. These paddles were made in the carpentry shop and were issued to staff members for the purpose of corporal punishment, as I see it. Striking a child can be done in anger or it can also be done for a very specific purpose or reason. My staff have been warned continuously by me that they are not to strike children except in self-defense or in the defense of another trainee. I have not put this in writing because I knew that the reaction of the youngsters to a written statement of this kind would be as it is and has been since one of these newspapers has made such a fuss over gross brutality. We have children today and have had them since last summer—that is a year ago this past summer—who stood in front of officers and dared them to hit them; "You can't lay your hands on me," and proceed to revile them, call them all kinds of names, and do everything within their power to rile that officer to the point where the officer may strike out at the youngster. This has happened to me. As far as I am concerned, the great majority of my staff are people with infinite patience to stand up under the kind of abousive treatment received at the hands of just a few of these children who have been causing these disturbances.

Under ordinary conditions, and when we had been able to overcome the backwash of one or another of the exposes or attacks on our institution, the number of children involved in this kind of behavior was very, very small and limited to the girls' division. The boys' division has done a grand job. We have a lot of fine youngsters at our insttution, both boys and girls. Now, there have been some instances when I personally have struck a child, and I have struck a child under three different types of situations. The striking is with my hand. First of all, when a particular child has been in a hysterical episode, a child who when she is locked up in a hysterical episode is only further driven into hysteria; secondly, when children's behavior has threatened to cause a group of youngsters to riot; or thirdly, when a child was harming or threatening to harm either herself or a staff member with a knife, a broken piece of glass, or other weapon. In all instances in which this has occurred, I have used every other persuasive means that I knew of before resorting to this method of controlling the situation. And, believe me, there have been innumerable instances where infinite patience and hours of counselling with a child on my part have been successful in overcoming situations of this kind. The staff has been repeatedly told the policies of the institution regarding corporal punishment and the striking of children. You recall this morning that it was my unfortunate experience within less than a month of my arrival at the institution and my first introduction to the staff, at which time I was asked to explain this policy to the staff. There has hardly been a staff meeting at which I have not reviewed this statement and it still is being set. No new employee has been hired on our staff who has not been asked by mself two questions. One, how short is your temper, and two, do you think you can keep your hands off these youngsters. And with every employe I have hired I have spent a considerable period of time interpreting to them the fact that they were not to beat or to strike or to use corporal punishment, and where I have found instances of this kind I have used whatever administrative tools I had available to me at the moment in order to correct it. People have been dismissed as a result of board action; people have been asked to resign; people have been suspended for a period of time; official reprimands have been placed in their personnel folders; and in other instances I have sat down for a considerable period of time to again review with these staff members the individuals involved, the why and the wherefore of our inability to accept corporal punishment, indicating a child or brutality.

People have asked me. "Well, how come this happens if you were superintendent and if the board and the Department of Welfare say this should not happen?" And my answer to that has been a simple direct one, "I can hire only human beings to work in my institution. There is no other species known at least to me, who would be capable of working with our children other than human beings, and as human beings each person has a point beyond which they cannot be driven before their fuse gets lighted, before they do lose their temper, before the pressure under which they are working comes to the point where they lose control of the situation. If I could, hire people who could not at any time, or would not at any time respond to the kind of abusive treatment they receive from some of these children, I would be very happy to do so." But I make that. We have to take into account something else. The salaries at the Pennsylvania Training School that were set up in 1953 and that are still in force, make it possible for me to hire a beginning woman for $1,998.00 a year. For this I need a super human person. A beginning man on the dayturn may be paid $2,448.00 a year. I think it is a tribute to the staff of my institution that we have so many people who are willing to work for the salaries they are receiving. Above the 2448 figure is another step for a Cottage Officer B, which pays at the beginning $2,688.00 a year. And for a Cottage Officer A, $3,000.00 a year is the beginning salary. Now, it might be said that these aren't very low figures, these people may live on the grounds for $384.00 a year for maintenance, but the majority of my employees are people who live in the environs of the institution, and therefore it would not be to their economic advantage to move onto the grounds; furthermore, the staff quarters we have available are atrocious, and again I marvel at the fact that so many of these people are willing to live on our grounds. These people are working with these children constantly have a tremendous amount of pressure under which they have to operate. In April of 1954—and mark this date—the Pennsylvania Training School went on to the forty hour week. Orders were received from Harrisburg in December of 1953, instructing the superintendent to prepare for the beginning of a forty hour week and to attempt to put it in operation as soon after

the first of the year as possible. The previous superintendent put this into effect in April, and on the first of May wrote out his resignation. We have been struggling with this question of forty hours a week ever since, with a changing staff, sometimes under-staffed, because we have been unable to employ staff members, and other times because of emergencies we have had to work people extra long hours. I say it has been difficult for use even in a section of the country that reportedly is suffering from unemployment.

SENATOR FLEMING: We will take a ten minute recess at this time.

Recess, from 3:25 p.m., until 3:45 p.m., Daylight Saving Time.

SENATOR FLEMING: The time of recess having expired, the session will resume.

GEORGE MILES ON STAND.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

A I believe when recess was called I was talking about the difficulties of recruiting staff on the salaries and under the conditions of the unfavorable publicity that we were receiving and have consistently received from the Sun-Telegraph. I actually have a person on my payroll who despite a telephone call from a man purporting to be a reporter from the Sun-Telegraph took a job at my institution. This employee was told by this reporter that he would bet her $50.00 that she would not remain on the job for longer than six months because she would be driven out by the girls. This woman had courage. She received two such 'phone calls from the same person who refused to identify himself over the 'phone. Selecting personnel, therefore, has been a very difficult one, and during the summer we hired one Judith Blanque who has since been revealed as, I think, one newspaper put it as the Mata Hari of Morganza. The Mata Hari of Morganza's activities at our institution led us to believe that we had a suit that we could file against her because it was reported to me by some girls, two of whom you had here before you the other day, that Miss Blanque incited them to riot. I have a report here which I sent to the Secretary of Welfare concerning this matter.

"On Sunday, September 4th, six girls attempted to abscond from Sunnyside Cottage," and I have listed the names of the six girls. "They were located on our grounds and directed to return to their cottage which they did willingly. During my interview with these girls following their return, I learned that one of our staff members named Judith Blanque"—and I list her address here—"had been inciting the girls to riot. I then asked Mrs. Sutman, the supervisor of the girls' cottages, to conduct an investigation of the situation to file a report with me. The following is her report as submitted on September 7, 1955: 'Several trainees of Sunnyside Cottage have told me that Mrs. Blanque questioned them about having a riot. They say they are of the opinion that she was going to help them. On Thursday evening, September 1st, Mrs. Blanque said over the Bell Telephone 'I am going to Sunnyside to see if there is any trouble, then I'm going home. I'—and the I here refers to Mrs. Sutman, the writer of the report, "I went to Sunnyside about 5:30. She was not there. It appears that she and Mrs. Reithmiller were in the vicinity of Sunnyside Cottage on Friday night unassigned by me. This same night after nine o'clock a man called on the Bell Telephone insisting upon talking to his wife, Mrs. Blanque, who was on duty here. I told him that Mrs. Blanque was not working. He insisted that that she was. When six girls were returned after an attempted A. W. O. L. on Sunday afternoon, one of the girls,"—and her name is here—"told Mr. Miles and me that Mrs. Blanque was involved. Her story is recorded along with the story of others. On Tuesday, September 6th, before Mrs. Blanque took over the girls, I informed her that the girls were of the opinion that she was encouraging them to cause a disturbance, that I considered it fair to tell her. She said that she was employed by the Sun-Telegraph to find out whether or not the underground cells had been discontinued. She stated that she had not encouraged the girls, that she had meant only to be helpful. She left the school grounds at noon, leaving her resignation on the desk." This was signed by Anne Sutman. The following is a report from Mrs. Sutman regarding some of her contacts with Mrs. Blanque: "Sunnyside Cottage, September 7. August 25th to September 4th, growing unrest prevalent in the cottage. Rumors of disturbances including attack upon staff. General belief by cottage staff and a number of the trainees that a group of girls would riot, endangering the lives of many and then escape. Thursday, September 1st fight in the basement involving two girls; several sympathizers became involved. Order was restored but a feeling of unrest continued. The supervisor of girls cottages remained at Sunnyside from 6:00 p. m. until 8:00 p. m. September 2nd, Friday, some unrest. Man called up at 9:00 o'clock insisting upon talking to Mrs. Blanque. September 3rd, Saturday, unrest but nothing definite. September 4th, Sunday, six girls ran from the cottage about 1:30 p. m. They left through the family room window. The six girls were found on the grounds by members of the staff. When interviewed for reason for leaving the cottage the following information came to light. One girl as follows: 'On Thursday, September 1st, on p. m. recreation, Mrs. Blanque called me aside and asked me if there was going to be a riot. Mrs. Blanque said if there is going to be a riot she wanted to be here to see it, because she had never seen one. She further stated that she would call the newspapers. Miss Blanque said that this farm could not stand much more publicity, that another riot would blow it wide open, that there had been too much in the papers about this place.'

Continuing the statement by this same girl: 'September 2nd, Friday, on recreation p. m., Miss Blanque whispered to me that the newspaper men were out on the highway waiting for the girls to start something. While our group was at the pool, Miss Blanque told me and another girl and some others that she was going out on the highway and ask him to wait. She left several times in her car and returned. One afternoon before this time when a number of us were sitting on two benches facing each other near the school building, Miss Blanque told us' "—and she named the names of the girls—"that if all the girls stuck together and made a disturbance at the same time that all the girls would get to go home, that they, the school, could not send all the girls to Muncy. The plan was that Sunnyside would start a disturbance on Friday evening, then Honor Hall, and then McDonald would start, Miss Blanque said that some should start a fight, pretending to be fighting."

Q Could you tell us—you are reading this statement there—who took that statement?

A Mrs. Sutman.

Q Mrs. Sutman?

A Mrs. Sutman, S-u-t-m-a-n.

Q Is she here?

A No, sir, not that I know of.

Q Is she employed at the institution now?

A No, sir.

Q (By Senator Lane): Where can we locate her? (By Representative Tompkins): Was she employed there?

A She was employed there as director of cottages in the girls' division.

Q (By Senator Lane): Where does she live?

A Over in Charleroi; I can get her address for you.

SENATOR LANE: This committee will subpoena her.

A "—that they, the school, could not send all the girls to Muncy. The plan—" 'I did read all this—"Miss Blanque said that some one should start a fight, pretendilng to be fighting, then others would take off. On Friday evening, Miss Blanque and Miss Reithmiller came to Sunnyside for some ice water after we had had our supper. Miss Blanque called three girls to a window in the family rooms and showed us a car on the highway where the newspaper men were parked. I saw the car. It looked like Mrs. Reithmiller's but it was blue. Then Miss Blanque and Miss Reithmiller left. They came back and sneaked from Honor Hall to Sunnyside window. They were standing behind a tree back of Sunnyside. I called Hague. They ran back to Honor Hall. This was about nine o'clock. Most of the girls knew about this except the ones that nobody trusted. On Sunday, September 4th, when I was brought to girls' main building quarters, Mrs. Reithmiller asked Mr. Price, who was in charge of us, if she could speak to me. Mrs. Reithmiller asked me what I told Mr. Miles about her. I said, 'Ask Mr. Miles.' She said, 'You had better not tell him anything about me or it will be too bad for you.' Later, she said: "That's nice, Freda.' I don't know what she said that for."

Now, this caused us to look into this situation, and we found a notarized statement of employment, application for employment, which asks that the applicant list her record of employment. This is notarized as being truthful. Nowhere on this application blank is there any reference made to the fact that Mrs. Judy Blanque was in the employ of the Sun-Tele at the time she came to work or applied for work at our place. Now, at one time, around the 15th of June, I heard a report that the Sun-Telegraph people were visiting members of my staff in their homes to inquire about some things. When I heard this, I asked the two people mentioned if they would come to my office and give me a written statement about this contact and if they would be willing to sign an affidavit regarding the content of this interview.

Mrs. Blanque was one of the two. I have here a notarized statement by Judy Blanque, signed by her. She says, "On Friday, June 17, 1955, about 9:30 p. m., a man and woman called at my home and told me they were Pat McCormack and Chester Harris from the Sun-Telegraph. Harris asked me what I thought of Mr. Miles and I told him that I thought he is fine. Harris also asked me what I thought of Miss McGuire," who at that time was the supervisor of girls' cottages, "and I told him that, as far as I knew, she is fine also. Harris asked me about Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Reithmiller. When I told him I thought they were both terrific, he asked me why I thought Mr. Miles and Miss McGuire were just fine and thought the other two were terrific. I told him that I was in constant touch with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Reithmiller, whereas I didn't know Mr. Miles and Miss McGuire quite so well. Harris asked my opinion on how the school was being run and I told him it was being run fine.

Harris wanted to leave but Pat McCormack said she wanted to ask me a couple additional questions. She then asked if I knew Mr. Tribell. I told her I didn't know him and she practically called me a liar. She told me that he was such a ladies' man that I must have met him. She asked me if I had heard or knew"—and mark this well, gentlemen—"She asked me if I had heard or knew of an incident when Mr. Miles had exposed himself to the girls at the hospital. I told her that was impossible. She asked why. I told her that if it had happened every one would have known it, it would have spread like wildfire. Pat McCormack was most sarcastic, and Harris said, 'We're not going to get anything here, let's go.' They left. I got the impression that they had gotten information about the girls' division from somewhere, as they seemed to know about me and how long I've been at the school." Signed, "Judy Blanque." "Do you swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that the affidavit subscribed to is true and correct, so help you God. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of June, A.D. 1955." Witness: I. Cook, and notarized by Ian E. Rumstedt.

SENATOR LANE: May we take a look at that a moment, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. (Hands paper to Senator Lane).

SENATOR FLEMING: Is Mrs. Judith Blanque in the room?

UNKNOWN PERSON, speaking from floor of courtroom: She is right outside.

SENATOR FLEMING: Could she be gotten, please?

SENATOR LANE: And while we are getting her, I would like to correct—may I have that application, please? (Application handed Senator Lane). I don't believe you meant to give misinformation but you said this was a notarized application.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: It is not, sir. This is the loyalty oath required of every employee of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is not a notarization of the application in inself. I think the record should show that.

THE WITNESS: If that is technically correct, yes.

SENATOR LANE: Do you want to submit this as evidence, this application?

THE WITNESS: Certainly. Unless it is necessary, I prefer not to leave it; I mean I have reported it.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Could a copy be furnished, a copy of it with the names and so forth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

SENATOR FLEMING: Would you step from the stand for a few moments, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

(Witness temporarily withdrawn)

MRS. JUDITH BLANQUE, called.

SENATOR FLEMING: Senator Lane would like to ask you some questions, please.

SENATOR LANE: Mrs. Blanque, you have been sworn before as a witness here. However, you were excused. I believe we had better administer the oath to you again, if you don't mind.

(Witness sworn)

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Mrs. Blanque, before we ask you any questions, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a witness does not have to testtify against herself. You have the right to claim that privilege. What I want to explain to you—and you also have the right to be represented by counel—we have some evidence that has just been submitted here by Mr. Miles which is highly controversial. I am going to ask you to read this affidavit here, and tell the committee whether or not it is your statement. If you wish to refuse to answer, you may do so. Probably—Could the court reporter just read the last paragraph of Mr. Miles statement? (Stenographer reads as follows as appears on pages 103 and 104 of this record) "On Friday, June 17, 1955, about 9:30 p. m., a man and woman called at my home and told me that they were Pat McCormack and Chester Harris from the Sun-Telegraph. Harris asked me what I thought of Mr. Miles and I told him that I thought he is fine. Harris also asked me what I thought of Miss McGuire," who at that time was the supervisor of girls' cottages, "and I told him that, as far as I knew, she is fine also. Harris asked me about Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Reithmiller. When I told him I thought they were both terrific, he asked my why I thought Mr. Miles and Miss McGuire were just fine and thought the other two were terrific. I told him that I was in constant touch with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Reithmiller, whereas I didn't know Mr. Miles and Miss McGuire quite so well. Harris asked my opinion on how the school was being run and I told him it was being run fine. Harris wanted to leave but Pat McCormack said she wanted to ask a couple additional questions. She then asked if I knew Mr. Tribell. I told her I didn't know him and she practically called me a liar. She told me that he was such a ladies man that I must have met him. She asked if I had heard or knew"—and mark this well, gentlemen,—"She asked me if I had heard or knew of an incident when Mr. Miles had exposed himself to the girls at the hospital. I told her that was impossible. She asked why. I told her that if it had happened every one would have known it, it would have spread like wildfire. Pat McCormack was most sarcastic, and Harris said, 'We're not going to get anything here, let's go.' They left. I got the impression that they had gotten information about the girls' division from somewhere, as they seemed to know about me and how long I've been at the school." Signed, "Judy Blanque." "Do you swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that the affidavit subscribed to is true and correct, so help you God. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of June, A. D. 1955. Witness, I. Cook, and notarized by Ian E. Rumstedt.) Here is the statement. (Handing statement to witness) Do you identify this as your affidavit?

A Yes.

Q You do?

A Yes, I do.

(Witness excused)

GEORGE MILES resumes stand.

SENATOR LANE: You want this a part of the record, do you not?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: Make this a part of the record, Mr. Secretary.

(Affidavit of Judy Blanque marked Exhibit No. 41 for identification)

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Secretary, you take very good care of that; keep that in your personal custody, I think.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Yes.

(Application blank for State employment by Judy Blanque marked Exhibit No. 42 for identification)

Interrogation resumed by Senator Fleming:

Q All right, Mr. Miles, you may resume.

A After I had reported these series of events to my board of directors, they suggested that we should hold a conference with the District Attorney of Washington County to see whether or not there was ground for bringing criminal action against Mrs. Blanque on the basis of inciting to riot. The District Attorney advised us that inasmuch as all we had was the testimony of girls that we might have a difficult time in court proving the allegations. We were puzzled and we pointed out to the District Attorney that for months the Sun-Telegraph had been printing stories about Morganza based upon information obtained from trainees and yet we were in a difficult position to defend ourselves from such a serious thing as inciting to riot, simply because we could find no one on the staff who could testify to this fact. I might add here and now—

Q Mr. Miles, may I interrupt you for a moment. What day did you go to see the District Attorney?

A I cannot recall, sir.

Q Do you have a record of that?

A I believe I can find it, yes. There were members of our board came up with me to the D.A.'s office.

Q That would be the District Attorney of Washington County?

A Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Q (By Senator Lane) Some board member could submit that as evidence?

A I believe that could be, yes.

SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Well—

A I might add here and now, however, that just yesterday or the day before one of the staff members who was on duty the evening Mrs. Blanque is supposed to have gone into the cottage for a drink of ice water—Mrs Blanque asked this staff member if she wouldn't leave the door open so the girls could go out. This staff member refused, and I think, Mr. Chairman, this staff member should be subpoenaed to bear witness to this effect.

Q What is the name and address, please?

A Mrs. Romaine Mickle, M-i-c-k-l-e, Mrs. Romaine Mickle. I cannot give you her address.

Q Is she employed at the institution?

A She is currently employed at the institution. I have not talked to Mrs. Mickle personally, but this information was given me by another member of the staff who had talked with her.

Q By the way, do you have any others that you may wish to subpoena on your statement there?

A Not on this thing. This is all that I have gotten, Mrs. Mickle; that is all that I have gotten. That's right.

Q Did I understand you are through with your statement?

A No, sir.

Q Oh; proceed.

A I have to find my notes here. Now, I have noted that there has been considerable discussion here at the committee hearings over the question of the O'Dell boy, James O'Dell. This is a case of a boy who died recently as a result of an accident, and I think it important for the committee to know that this case has been thoroughly investigated by the administration of the institution by the coroner, by the state police, by the Washington County District Attorney, and by a coroner's jury. I think there can be no question of collusion on the part of these five different organization. In all instances the parties reported death due to accidental causes. The report by the state police is on file in Harrisburg at their headquarters; we have no copy. But undoubtedly such a photostatic copy could be obtained in Harrisburg, if required. The coroner's jury found death due to accidental causes and recommended that the shop equipment of the institution should be modernized and that an investigation of the institution should be made. Now, the next point I wish to touch upon is the physical plant that we have at the Pennsylvania Training School. This plant, through what I consider to be false economy, through the years has been allowed to deteriorate to the point where it has been impossible to keep up with maintenance. In June of 1954 although we had a budget that might have made it possible for us to make some physical improvements in the plant, we received an order from the Governors office through the Department of Welfare, telling us that we must economize. Therefore, for an entire year of a biennium, we were restricted very definitely in terms of what we might spend to attempt to rehabilitate our institution. When the Secretary of Welfare, the new Secretary of Welfare visited our grounds and saw the condition of the buildings, he immediately made available out of our own funds that were there $50,000.00 for us to spend not only on the construction of detention facilities in the girls' division, but to please put some plaster on the walls and put some paint on them because the run-down, decrepit environment is no environment in which to attempt to rehabilitate youngsters," and so, on his direct orders, we were able to add a number of tradesmen to our force. I believe we added three or four painters, two plasterers, a carpenter, and a plumber also. We took over a building which had been in disuse for I am told—and I cannot give you the exact length of time—but I am told it had been in disuse in the girls' division four, or five, or six years, somewhere around in there, but that two or three years ago when they had been—incidentally, the use of this building had been discontinued because a riot had taken place in this area—when they had made an effort to rehabilitate the cottage, the windows had been allowed to remain open and all of the plumbing frozen, so that the piping throughout the building was split. We used these additional tradesmen in order to rehabilitate this cottage and spent approximately $7000.00 putting in improved water facilities and other facilities. We have repainted the girls' school building which had not been painted in a number of years, a large number of years. We have moved in to one of our boys cottages, finished up a painting job that had begun before I came onto the job in April of 1954—this cottage had been closed from April, '54, for a year and a month in order to be repainted. With the help of this additional staff we were able to get it finished and get the boys moved back into it. We have started work on another boys' building, tearing out old plaster, putting in new plaster, and painting. In other words, we are now attempting to overcome the neglect of a number of years. Other painting has been done around the institution as required. Plaster is being put back in some of our buildings. I think, gentlemen, we will stop at this point in terms of my preliminary remarks and stand ready to answer any questions you may wish to raise.

SENATOR FLEMING: All right. The first person to question you, Mr. Miles, with be Senator Lane.

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Mr. Miles, my interrogation is going to be confined entirely to the James O'Dell case. You cited here for the record the different departments, law enforcement agencies, that investigated the death of James O'Dell. However, I would like to ask you this: Are you aware that your Dr. McCarthy stated, under oath, yesterday, that he recommended that this committee delve further into the death of James O'Dell?

A No, sir.

Q And in the course of the cross-examination, he took the position that the wound that the boy received on the head in the blacksmith shop was, in his opinion, not the cause of the death of James O'Dell. Did you know that?

A I read that in the newspaper. I also read in the newspaper that the coroner refuted this statement.

Q Well, the coroner—

A Not the coroner—I am sorry—I mean to say the pathologist who did the autopsy.

Q In reading over a record of the coroner's inquest, nowhere have we found any person that saw the broken link or actually saw the link break; it was not in the record. Do you know that?

A I have read the coroner's jury report. I think it points out that this boy was working on a machine beside one of our tradesmen—

Q We all agree to that.

A —who was working on a lower part of the machine while the boy was working on the upper part of the machine, and I don't see how it would be physically possible for anyone to see the link break.

Q I don't believe the broken link was ever produced. They show a weld on the photograph of a link but they never did produce the broken link, and, if I recall correctly, the state policeman who investigated said he couldn't find the broken link. It was brought out at the coroner's inquest which I attended that the parents of James O'Dell were never notified of that boy's injury or were they ever notified that he was hospitalized; is that correct?

A That is abslutely correct.

Q One of your employees here today made a statement under oath that you had rules and regulations providing that the house fathers, I believe, report to the main

office the illness or the injury of anyone, of any trainee under his control; is that correct?

A I think you have got to define what you mean by main officers; if this means the head of the boys' division, it does not mean my office.

Q Well, you, you being the superintendent, don't you believe you should have a rule whereby when any trainee or anyone comes under your custody, then you should have that information?

A I do get the information but not immediately.

Q Not immediately?

A No, sir.

Q When did you get the information about James O'Dell? The night that you appeared upon the scene?

A No, sir. I testified I belive in the coroner's report that I had received a memo from Dr. McCarthy at the hospital. I received this on August 19, 1955. "Mr. Miles, Re James O'Dell. This boy received a severe blow on the side of his head with marked lacreation of scalp down to the bone. He says he was hit on the side of the head with pipe in some manner. His general condition is good but I believe injury should be looked into and full record made of it as it was struck very hard." Signed, Dr. E. L. McCarthy.

Q Yes, sir, we agree to that. Did you visit James O'Dell in the hospital?

A Several times.

Q But after visiting James O'Dell in the hospital you never notified his parents?

A No, sir.

Q Could you give the committee the reason?

A Yes, sir.

Q I wish you would.

A The doctor's report to me was that he was in good condition, and we do not routinely notify parents of the fact that the child is in our hospital if he is in good condition.

Q Do you feel that that is a good practice?

A I think it could be improved on, Senator, if we had the staff and the time to send notices off. On the other hand, it might not be a good idea because of our parents can become and do become very much upset when they receive notices of this kind without a full and lengthy explanation of what it is all about.

Q Well, don't you think they are entitled to it?

A For what reason, Senator?

Q Why, due to the fact that the parents are the mother and father of the child.

A I think it would be a good idea provided we were skillful in the kind of letter we wrote to them and not cause undue alarm.

Q It is a natural fact, isn't it, in the case of James O'Dell, these parents did not know of his injury or his death until they were notified by you next morning; is that correct?

A That is correct. Just let me back up a bit, there are too many questions in there, Senator.

Q I am not asking a dual question.

A No, I know that you are not doing that, Senator; I don't believe that was meant. Now, what I am saying is that we did make an effort before this boy died to contact his folks, and I began such testimony at the time of the coroner's inquest.

Q I recall that.

A That I had called as soon as I knew that the boy was on his way to the hospital that night. I called information to find out if these people had a telephone so that I could notify them that their boy was on the way to the hospital in serious condition. They had no 'phone. I asked the telephone operator if she could not put me in contact with the police. This was approximately ten after twelve. They connected me with the constable I believe it was there, and he said he was the only one they had in the town and he goes off duty at twelve o'clock, and, therefore, he would do it for me in the morning, and I said, "Mister, I cannot wait that long. Is there any way you can get word to these people because this is a very serious injury?" He says, "I am sorry, I can't help you."

Q What time was that?

A This was approximately 12:10, as I believe I stated.

Q After he was sent to the hospital?

Q We know about that.

A Well now, I must continue the rest of the story because at the coroner's jury I didn't have opportunity to finish the rest of my story. When I could not get any action from the town in which the boy lived, I called the nearest barracks of state police and asked them if there was any way that they could reach this family. The man on duty told me he was the only one on duty. He was on the desk, and he didn't see how he could do it, but that he would call his commanding officer who was home in bed at that time. I directed him to do it as soon as possible because this was a serious injury. I received word I believe about twenty minutes after one that the boy had died. This child who had gone into the hospital with him called me and told me he had died at the hospital. About five minutes later I received a call from the boy's mother. The state police had been able to find these people and got them to a neighbor's telephone. I asked the mother if it was possible for me to talk to the father, and he was there, and then I related to him all the details. I think that was the best thing to do under the circumstances and certainly was not an indication of the fact that we were callous in our consideration of the family.

Q Mr. Miles, there is one thing that hasn't been clear in my mind. In the first place, I will ask you this question: You feel that Dr. McCarthy is a competent physician, do you not?

A Dr. McCarthy is a licensed physician by the State of Pennsylvania, sir.

Q When he filed this report in which he stated that the laceration extended clear to the scalp, you took no action to have this boy x-rayed, did you?

A That is the full responsibility of the medical doctor.

Q I see; all right. When the coroner of Washington County asked you why you were transporting this boy to the Montifiore Hospital in the condition he was in what was your reply?

A My alleged reply, that was our business.

Q Is that your reply?

A That was not my reply.

Q What was your reply?

A I told him that this was a matter of medical judgment. We had had a previous brain injured boy who was sent into Montifiore Hospital because there I had been told by members of the medical profession that we had the most outstanding neurosurgeon in the western part

of the state of Pennsylvania, and the first boy was brought in in very serious condition, and, as a result of their administrations to him, he recovered. Dr. McCarthy, Dr. McCarthy made the arrangements to have the boy go to Montifiore.

Q I guess you took his pulse that day, did you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And it was forty?

A It was forty-four.

Q Forty-four. The nurse said when she said it was forty-four, you said it was forty, in her testimony yesterday, but that is beside the point. You realized yourself that the boy was in very serious condition, did you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q Didn't you think the practical thing to do was to get him to the nearest hospital?

A The decision in a matter of that kind, Senator, must rest with the doctor; I am a layman, not a doctor.

Q There's one other question I would like to ask you. In regard to the death of O'Dell, did you know that the state police testified yesterday that after death they visited the Montifiore Hospital and that one of the interns discovered an abrasion behind the right ear and that Dr. Abernathy testified that he found an anbrasion I believe on the right ankle, too? Now, we could never account for those injuries, and I am wondering if you know anything about that.

A No, sir.

Q Did you know it was reported to one of the nurses there that Mr. O'Dell had fallen down six steps? That was the information, too, they received after death. Did you know that?

A No, sir. I might say that if I followed out every bruise and abrasion on every body of every child at our training school, we would have to have a medical staff equal to the number of patients. These are boys who are active, Senator.

Q Don't you think, though, in an extreme case such as this where this boy was practically on his death bed, that you should have paid particular attention to all details as the superintendent to make sure in your own mind that nothing was wrong? I am going to tell you frankly, too Mr. Miles, I am not entirely satisfied with the explanation which has been given here with regard to the death of James O'Dell. I am not satisfied in my mind because I respect Dr. McCarthy as a licensed practicing physician, and he made the statement here that the abrasion on that boy's head could not have been in his opinion the cause of his death, and he recommended that this committee go further on that. I still have that in my mind and I am still seeking the answers.

A What are the particular questions you have about it, Senator?

Q Well, I have just asked you about whether or not you know about the abrasion behind the right ear, whether or not you knew about the bruise on the left leg, whether or not you knew about the fact that the nurse there said down at the hospital, reported that he had fallen down six steps, the fact that Dr. McCarthy, a physician, your employee, stated emphatically under oath that he felt positively that the bruise he received from the pipe strike was not the indirect cause of his death because he seemed positive, he said he probed that wound with his finger, and he was quite sure the fracture was not there. That is the question that is still in my mind. That is all I have to say.

A Well now, in answer to those, the only thing I can take any stock in, these are statements by a doctor that this might have happened, but the testimony of the man who did the autopsy as I read it, read it in the newspaper,—now, you men have it directly, of course—was that this was the cause. Dr. McCarthy testified, I believe, that there was no fracture of the skull, but the autopsy showed there not only was a fracture of the skull but that it had started to knit. Now, it seems to me that we have here a question of what a doctor thinks—

Q But don't you see—

A —and the testimony of a pathologist who performed an autopsy as to what actually was the situation.

Q Don't you see, though, Mr. Miles, that this boy could be struck on the head at practically the same place after the injury?

A But this abrasion is supposed to have been on the other side of his head and on his legs.

Q But that is possible the death was caused by this fracture, but we want to know about the other abrasion, too. We want to know whether he was shoved down the steps, whether he was hit by anybody, or whether he fell down those steps. We want to know if someone else hit him at practically the same place on the head. That's all we want to know, that's all.

A Well, I doubt very much if we can ever find that out, Senator, I think we must rely on the testimony of a pathologist who examined this boy after death. These are facts, Senator.

Q This committee is not going to close up shop until it gets some answers.

A You can have the testimony of any and all persons who were near that night after he complained. The six steps referred to undoubtedly were the steps leading down into the basement. If there is some way of finding it out, I would be glad to look into it further myself, but the evening that this boy was taken to the hospital I called out of bed the head of my boys' division, asking him to make a study of the thing immediately to determine what had happened, because I was concerned about the fact that this boy was seriously injured:

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Miles, I will say this, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania is going to be notified in detail of the information that this committee got on this particular phase of the investigation.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner will be Mr. Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q Along the same line, Mr. Miles, what was that fellow in charge, his name, of the cottage of the boy when he took sick that night?

A Mr. King.

Q Mr. King. I believe he stated that about ten-thirty that this boy called him and said he was sick and wanted to go downstairs, he wanted to go down to the bathroom?

A Yes, sir.

Q And Mr. King stated at that time that he let the boy out of his cell and he went somewhere—I forget exactly where he said, it is in the record—and shut off some radios and television, so he didn't see the boy going down the steps, and the first time that he knew the

boy was down there is when he heard the toilet flush. Now, why would radios and televisions be going on at ten-thirty when these boys were locked up in their cells?

A This is a privilege we allowed these boys.

Q To what hour?

A About ten-thirty.

Q In their own cells do they have them or—

A This cottage happens to be a single room cottage, Mr. Vaughan, and some of the boys have radios from home that we allow them to use, and his testimony I think includes not only radios but lights as well, and approximately ten-thirty the night watchman in this particular cottage shuts the lights off at ten-thirty. These are older boys, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen boys, and we think it is a privilege for the youngsters to be there quietly listening to his radio playing beside his bed while he is getting ready to go to sleep.

Q Mr. Miles, I wasn't particularly interested in the radios and the televisions. What I was interested in was that when he turned his back and went up to do what he was doing, that this boy could have easily opened up all the cells, let the boys out, caused a riot, or anything. He didn't see where the boy had gone.

A Well, he saw that he started downstairs. Yes, this might have happened, but our men know these boys fairly well. Our boys are not, at the moment at any rate when I left,—and I must always add that when I talk about our youngsters,—our boys are not inclined to do this kind of thing at this moment.

Q Well, I just wanted to know—

A I can say when I first came to the institution that this would have been and could have been a very serious situation to let a boy out.

Q Well, let's get away from the O'Dell case for a second. I would like to dwell on something else here. Is there anyway of you knowing how many of our juvenile court judges send first offenders, first time offenders are sent from our courts?

A No, sir, I do not.

Q You don't?

A We could dig that out but it would be a lengthy process of reading through three hundred records.

Q But there are some first offenders?

A Yes, I think there are, yes, sir. At least, let's put it this way: First offenders in—

Q I mean who appeared in front of a juvenile court judge. In other words, if he was in front of a juvenile court three or four times previous to that, I wouldn't call him a first offender.

A I doubt very much if we have first offenders in this sense of the word, Mr. Vaughan.

Q Mr. Price—pardon me—Mr. Miles, do you have something else to say?

A I was going to say that most of these boys that we get who are committed to our institution for the first time have had several other appearances before the court.

Q As to your merit system, what do you think of the merit system?

A I think the merit system is an outmoded method of conducting a training school today.

Q And should be abolished?

A It certainly should be, and we certainly aim to do so when the time is proper and when we have an adequate staff of professional people who can determine from their contact with the children that they are now ready to leave the institution rather than on the so-called basis of conformity which is all the merit system is.

Q Well, we need it.

A We sure do.

Q Well, I understand down to the present time you are getting quite a few children from distant spots such as Philadelphia and places like that. Do you think it is possible these children being so far away from home, not getting visits from their parents or foster parents or whoever they lived with before they were sent to Morganza, may be the cause of a lot of your trouble down there? I would like for you to elaborate on that, if you will.

A I would be glad to elaborate on this because this has a very definite bearing on the whole situation at our place. I think that it is not right for a court to send a child to an institution so far away that it is almost utterly impossible for the parents to make a visit. Now, I might say that this has led to a feeling amongst the girls that we have received, let us say, from Philadelphia, that we're prejudiced at Morganza against the youngsters from Philadelphia, and they have had a tendency to gang up pretty much against us on the basis that we won't let them go out to visit their homes for a few hours or for a day, but, frankly, the court in Philadelphia, I am convinced, realizes the seriousness of sending children this far away, and do so only as a last resort after they have exhausted all the possibilities of these girls being taken care of in local institutions or institutions within the immediate range, but, you see, the Pennsylvania Training School is the only state owned and operated institution. This means that we are the only institution in the state that do not have the right to turn down a child committed to us. These other institutions, particularly those around Philadelphia, are privately owned and operated although, frankly, in both institutions, Slayton Farm for the girls, and Glenn Hill for boys, one-half of the costs are paid for by the state and one-half of the costs are paid for by the county that commits the child, and there are no private funds involved at all. Therefore, when these local institutions are not willing or able to accept some of these children they can send them to us, and do. Several of the girls we have from Philadelphia have been at Slayton Farms, and some of them have been sent to us because they were involved, for example, in beating up a staff member there to the point where she had to be hospitalized, so they took her out of Slayton Farms and sent her to Morganza.

Q Mr. Miles, are the inmates permitted to listen to this broadcast that is going on?

A Is this going on now?

Q No, I don't say it is right now. I understand that portions of it are being reproduced from the tape and they are broadcasting it. I wonder if they—

A It might be possible that some of them are listening to it, yes, sir.

Q You are not sure of that?

A No, sir.

Q Is it true that in that co-called raid at Morganza, there were lewd and lurid magazines found in one or two of the cells?

A Yes, sir. Well now, I think we ought to again define this lewd and lurid. There are many magazines, even the

first line that carry articles that are not what I consider to be articles that ought to be read by my own children, let alone the children at our institution. It's a very difficult job to look through every single magazine that comes into the place because it's a pretty difficult job to control even where they come from. For example, the literature that we receive on donation is reviewed by our librarian before it's put out for circulation. The literature brought in by the parents is looked over by members of the staff if they get it, and it has been a source of amazement to me, although I presume I shouldn't be amazed, at the kinds of materials some of these parents bring in to their boys and girls. We make every effort to get rid of everything that is not decent and proper.

Q One final question.

A Oh, just let me add just another word there.

Q Yes, sir.

A In order to combat this, I introduced into our commissary a list of well selected comics in an effort to introduce these youngsters who will read any kind of a comic they get their hands onto, to introduce them to some good literature. Most of the comics we have brought in there have been the classics that have been put into comic form. I urged last year at the beginning of the school year when we put this practice into effect, I urged that the school teachers might place some of these in the hands of the youngsters so that as they read some of the classics in comic form, the school teachers might then suggest to them, "Well, you enjoyed this so much, why don't you get the book and read it?" So we have made efforts along these lines, and I am told that they do read a lot of these comics.

Q This is my final question, Mr. Miles. Can you tell this committee why Mrs. Mahramus was fired?

A Yes. Well, gentlemen, Mrs. Mahramus appeared here as a witness I am told and read in the paper at any rate, and, frankly, I don't think that any of you would feel that this woman is competent to deal with, to help to restrain our girls. This woman was on duty down at the hospital as I pointed out at the time of this so-called raid. I had been told that she refused to allow some of these girls to go out to the bathroom because she was fearful of them—at least, that's the cause that was ascribed here; that she did not give them blankets as she should have; and, therefore, we dismissed her on two counts; the fact that she was not in our estimation equipped to retrain our children, and secondly, because she had not followed through on the orders that I had specifically given.

Q Who hired this woman and how long was she there?

A I think that testimony has been introduced here about that. I did not hire her.

Q I think there has been—

A She was on the staff before I got there.

Q Before you got there?

A Yes, sir.

Q I think she was there ten or twelve months, something like that.

A No, she was there—

Q Approximately a year?

A Well, it was in the newspapers, I understand; I don't know the exact date.

Q In other words, you didn't think she was qualified?

A That's right.

At 5:00 p.m., Daylight Saving Time, recess declared for five minutes.

SENATOR FLEMING: The time of recess having expired, the hearing will resume. Mr. Williams, you will proceed.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Mr. Miles, you didn't get a report on this accident until the 19th of August. Have you learned since that time whether or not there was anybody in the machine shop beside Mr. Phillips and O'Dell at the time of the accident?

A No, sir, as a matter of fact I haven't inquired.

Q You haven't?

A No, sir.

Q Besides Phillips and the O'Dell boy—

A Phillips was the man to whom this boy was assigned to work.

Q So far as you know, you did not have a report of anybody else being present at the time of the accident?

A I don't believe so, Mr. Williams.

Q I would like to ask a further question. What is the population of the school at the present time, just approximately, I don't want it right down.

A On the 14th of October it was two hundred seventy-one. Now, it may be down to two hundred sixty-six now or somewhere around there.

Q That's not so material. Now, can you give me the cost per capita for the operation of the school?

A Yes, sir. The latest I have is 8.07.

Q 8.07 per day?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is your salary down there?

A $11,994.00 a year, from which is deducted $2,400.00 for maintenance.

Q Do you have assistants?

A Do I have an assistant? No, sir, I do not.

Q Well, according to the information we have, we thought there were five assistants in your organization down there?

A Oh, no.

Q You just have yourself then and the fellows who are taking care of cottages and the ladies?

A Oh, no, we have various department heads.

Q Supervisory heads?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many do you have?

A I have a director of boys' cottages, that is a supervisor of boys' cottages, supervisor of girls cottages, director of education, a chief maintenance and mechanical engineer, construction and maintenance engineer I believe is his title.

Q Well, I don't want to go into all that. Just roughly, what are the salaries of that particular group?

A They vary from $7,000.00 to $5,400, I think, somewhere around there.

Q From 7000 to 5400?

A Yes, sir. Oh, I have a business manager here I must add, and that's $8,000.00.

Q We could get the names of those; I don't want you to give them to me now, I want to save some time. For our record, could we have a list of your personnel?

A Oh, yes, sir.

Q Will you file that with us for our information?

A Will you write to me? I mean I am apt not to remember it.

Q Well, we will be glad to. In April, 1954, you said that the institution went on a forty hour week?

A Yes, sir.

Q And we've had testimony here that some of these people worked long hours.

A Yes, sir.

Q We have had some say they worked one hundred sixty to one hundred sixty-eight hours per month and that they would work as high as three hundred.

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you paying overtime for that work?

A I am.

Q By the hour?

A Overtime is straight time, however

Q Straight time, is that right?

A Yes, sir; so it was a matter of whether we paid existing staff overtime for these extra long hours, or whether we hired additional staff, but under the circumstances the hiring of additional staff is a pretty difficult job.

Q And you made one statement in your opening remarks about persons at election time, or after election time, coming down to the school and, well, whether celebrating or taking over personnel, or what they were doing, I don't know. Could you tell me what years that took place in?

A It took place when—that I have been told, of course —I was not there—

Q This is hearsay?

A This is definitely hearsay. When the—I understood the Democrats were elected at one time and all the Republicans were thrown out and Democrats put in, and then the Republicans got back in again and the Democrats were thrown out, not entirely. This is what I have been told now for what it is worth; but at any rate, whether it is fact or not, it is believed by some of my staff who told me about it, and they were suffering either from imagination or fact.

Q Well now, that leads me to another question. That hasn't been the case under this particular administration, has it?

A No, sir. I might add and as I said in my direct testimony, Mr. Williams, when I came to Morganza I was assured that this institution once and for all was out of politics and it has acually been conducted that way since.

Q How many employees have I sent to your office for employment?

A None that I know of, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next questioner will be Mr. Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Mr. Miles, how long have you been employed at the Pennsylvania Training School?

A Since the 25th of May, 1954.

Q These questions may not be in order, but I just took notes—

A Sure.

Q What was your first job when you first came to Mayview?

A To Morganza.

Q To Morganza?

A I was the assistant superintendent in charge of children's service; that was the technical title I had.

Q Would you tell this committee who hired you?

A Yes; Mr. Sterling hired me, together with the board.

Q Together with the board?

A Yes, because, you see, in our institution all top level positions must be approved and cleared by the board.

Q I am sure that the board would have the record pertaining to your qualifications. Would you mind telling the committee something about your qualifications for this job?

A Yes, sir. I have been working with children since I was in high school. I handled a group of one hundred fifty caddies at a caddy camp where we had two factions. I was a very small lad in spite of my taking over that job, which had been held by a very, very large—the biggest person they could get to hold down the job. Actually, I at that time didn't want it because I thought that I would not be able to maintain order between these two warring factions, kids from two communities. They were a group of Italians and a group of Irishmen from two different towns, and they had constant warfare between them. I handled that job for three or four years until after I got in college. I graduated from college with a bachelor of arts degree, with a major in sociology and economics. I then went to the Fordham University School of Social Service, which is a two full years program.

There I specialized in child welfare and child psychiatric work. At the end of my period—When I received my degree and at the end of these two years of full time training, I was offered and accepted a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship in Psychiatric social work at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. This was a twelve month training period. It was split between working in child guidance clinic and working in a small treatment home for children and academic work. When I finished there with a certificate, because in those days they did not give advanced degrees in social work, I went from there to the Catholic Community League in Canton, Ohio, which I presume you people know is a steel town. I was the only male trained social worker in that city. I worked with children in their own homes, worked with children in foster homes, worked with children for adoption, worked with children in institutions, and I was called upon very frequently by the local juvenile court judge to help him in some of his more complicated cases, and, in addition to this, set up a delinquency prevention program in town with the help of the Optimist Club; in other words, we did a great deal of work with these boys that were before the juvenile court, and during a period of a year and a half, I believe it was, we had this program going not one boy was sent to the state training school in Ohio. Of course, we had facilities available in those days, the CCC's and the like, and this was a very effective program. I remained in Canton for three years, and then took over the position as director of social service at the Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, New York. There, in addition to running the social program, I carried out many, many administrative responsibilities, to the point where what with the administrative responsibilities such as running the institution on certain evenings in the week and weekends during the month, I also taught at the Forbes School of Social Work, and I taught child welfare and case work. I also taught a group of

Polish refugees, preparing them to return to Poland after the war, so that they might rehabilitate their home land. After four years in this position at the Children's Village, I went to War Relief Services, a national Catholic Welfare Conference. This was the war relief effort in connection with displaced persons and relief to various countries throughout the world, and I worked for them for four years. In that capacity, while I was there I served as the administrative assistant in the organization, and one of my responsibilities was representing the organization in council meetings and the like, because all of our foreign relief agencies were under the control of the President's War Relief Control Board, and we had to unify our plans and see to it that we kept our relief program in line with state department operations and so on, as well as coordinating with the army. While there, I helped to set up this organization known as "Care." these cooperative American remittance to Europe, it was then known, now it is cooperative remittances everywhere. Administratively that organization was one with which I spent a great deal of time. It had a very, very rocky beginning. On the board were members of Wall Street and lawyers, bankers, outstanding successful business men. They were convinced after a few months of operation of this organization that it would not be able to function and it was headed for bankruptcy.

So, with the permission of my own reorganization, I spent three weeks working in that organization, reorganizing it and setting it up on a business basis; we obtained a new executive director, and within six months after that they were doing a $34,000.000 worth of business a year. I spent four years there until after the war, and then went to San Antonio, Texas, as the director or dean of the School of Social Service there at Our Lady of the Lake College, where I worked for five and one-half years.

At the end of that time I returned to the Children's Village, at Dobbs Ferry, as assistant director. I had negotiations, or rather had completed negotiations made with the Village in June; I reported for work in September, found that in the meanwhile a survey of the institution had been conducted and that the position I had been hired for was eliminated. I remained on the payroll there until just a few days or a week or so before I came to this institution at Morganza as the assistant superintendent.

Q Now, I want to ask one more question at least before I get cut off. This Judy Blanque—I do want to get this question—she was hired in May of 1955; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q This letter that you read today was written to you June the 17th 1955. Would you say that is correct?

A That was here—that was the date I believe that she was recalling in this affidavit. I believe the affidavit was made on the 19th, but we'll have to look at that there—

Q I am talking about the affidavit. I took that date on the top; it is June the 17th.

A Yes, the affidavit was made—I am sorry—on the 27th day of June, 1955.

Q The 27th day of June, 1955. Now, this girl was in the employment there approximately from May the 3rd, and this affidavit was taken on June 27th, 1955; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is it common practice with other employees or just with Judy Blanque that affidavits like this are taken or required, and who was the one that asked for this affidavit?

A I asked for this affidavit on advice of some of the members of my board, in order to have some kind of protection against this constant harrassment of my staff, I understand that the Sun-Telegraph has sent people down to Kentucky looking into the background of a cottage officer, they have visited many of the youngsters who have been discharged from my institution, have actually harrassed parents in talking to them. As a matter of fact, there is one situation that I think could bear looking into, in which Mr. Tribell was supposed to have been bringing these youngsters to beer parlors; this was the way it was brought to my attention, and I had a call from the mother of this particular boy, stating that she had been called by a member of the Sun-Telegraph accusing her of this, and she absolutely denied it. After this boy returned home, and I think we should look into this, and I would like to have Robert Laughner subpoenaed—Robert Laughner and his mother—if it is possible; they live in Pittsburgh somewhere; it has been reported to me that the Sun-Telegraph reporter offered this boy $100.00 to sign a story that the reporter had already written condemning Morganza. When you have constant harrassment of this kind, a man had best do something to see if he can protect himself and protect his staff, and that is why when I heard this particularly because of this incident here about this hospital thing, I thought this was getting mighty close to libel, or slander, or starting rumors, or something, and I wanted to have it on the record, and I am very, very, very thankful to the people who advised me to get this in writing.

Q Have you ever taken any affidavits from any other employees?

A Yes, I have.

Q And it wasn't because of any suspicion that you may have found out that this girl had been employed by the newspaper?

A No, sir. The first suspicion I had of it was as recorded here earlier, the day these girls ran away and told us about it.

Q How often do you allow visitations at the school? You made a remark about visitations between the trainee and his parents. How often is this permitted?

A This is permitted every Sunday and on other times if the parents are not able to visit on Sunday. For example, we have some folks who work on Sunday and, therefore, we allow them to come up an evening during the week whenever it is convenient for them.

Q In our journey through the training school the other day, I believe it was you told us about the Jay-Cees were to make a visit and have a party at one of these homes—

A Cottages

Q Cottages. Did you ever find out why that visit wasn't made? I think you told us at that time there was approximately twenty-seven or twenty-nine, some amount of windows broken out in that particular cottage on account of this visit not being made. Can you tell us why that visit wasn't made?

A I understand the chairman of that group that was supposed to be there—well, frankly, it might be better if the Jay-Cees involved would testify themselves.

Q All right.

A I think you could subpoena them on this.

Q I have another question. You talked about this old bus, dilapidated bus. Would you give us the year of that bus, how old is that bus? I would like to know.

A I think I have some correspondence here on this thing that I could read, if I can find it. I am sorry I don't have the year, but there's a letter here written by Chester L. Sterling, the superintendent, on June the 23rd, 1953, saying, "We have an International bus of ancient vintage. It has power brakes and a body which causes people to look twice whenever we have taken it out. Recently every boy in the school has been made a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates Knothole Club. We were permitted upwards of thirty boys to go to certain games through out the season. For the first two days we used this bus. Because of the extreme care which must be taken with it in traffic, the Pittsburgh traffic police asked Mr. Malone, the chauffeur, if there wasn't some other way we could get the boys in besides this bus because they felt it was holding up traffic too much." The body of this bus is a homemade thing. They took a chassis and put a homemade body on it.

Q You don't know what the year of the bus is?

A No, sir, I don't.

Q How big of a bus have you requested?

A I think a forty or fifty passenger bus.

Q You mentioneq something today about a new physician. Do you have a new doctor?

A Yes, sir.

Q This gentleman that was here yesterday, is he no longer there?

A He is no longer the school physician.

Q He is not there employed longer, not in the employment?

A No, sir.

Q How long has he been there?

A October 1st I hired a new physician.

Q You hired a new physician?

A Yes, sir, after we had had several months of negotiations and I believe that Mr. Steinfirst, a member of the board, who I believe is scheduled to appear here, could give you a history of what we have done with respect to the medical program at our school.

Q That was after this boy died; is that right?

A Yes, sir—No, the history begins long before that.

Q I mean that the physician was hired.

A Yes.

Q Have you submitted your request to Harrisburg for the amount of money that you requested for this biennium to run the school; did you do that?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Can you tell us the amount you have requested for the biennium?

A You see, I took over as acting superintendent on August 1st, 1954. In September, 1954, I had to get a budget up to Harrisburg. I believe the budget sum requested at that time was two million one hundred sixty odd thousand dollars, something of that sort for the biennium.

Q Well, we have the chairman of the appropriations committee to my left here and I thought that might be a fair question. I have one more question. When this gentleman, I think it was yesterday or the day before Mr. Price testified, and you supposedly went to Mr. Price and says to him, "Bob, we're in trouble," will you tell this committee what you meant by those words?

A I certainly will. When I set up this program in Sunnyside, I combed through my entire boys' division to see which men I felt would be stable enough and could withstand the onslaughts of these girls to the point where they would be able to stand working with them without losing their temper or their minds. I got together four men for day turn and two for night. After the first day all but Mr. Price had said, "We cannot stand this and we can't work down there, Mr. Miles, if it means our job, and we will have to quit, we can't do it." Mr. Price didn't want to do it, either, but I asked him if he would please hold on because it would be a short period here before we get our detention homes in order, to see if he couldn't hold the fort for me, hence fourteen hours a day with very little time off. After awhile, and I don't recall the date, I received a letter from the department of Welfare that had been referred there from the Governor, in which complaints had ben made to the Governor that the children were being whipped in Sunnyside. So I went to Mr. Price and asked him whether this was true or not, that we have trouble here, trouble from two points of view. First of all, this is contrary to policy and I didn't want Mr. Price to continue his practice if it had been going on, any longer, and reminded him of the fact that this was contrary to our policy and that we could get in trouble over a thing like this. It might have put me in a position where I would have to fire him, and, at that point, if I fired him, he was the last reserve we had in terms of being able to handle this situation down in the girls' division because my other men would either not go down there—and I couldn't blame them, frankly—or would just leave their job before they went down there. So this is what I meant about this matter of being in trouble.

Q I just want to ask you one thing and then I am done. Why did this Mrs. Sutman leave the employment of the Pennsylvania Training School? She said she took this information from Mrs. Blanque I think the lady's name is Blanque—and somebody has said she is no longer employed there. What became of Mrs.—

A She resigned because of ill health; the pressure on her were so great that her doctor told her she just couldn't continue there.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Miles, a former employee of the Morganza institution, Mr. Holsopple, worked there nearly ten years. In his testimony he made a statement that you inherited a bad situation. Is that correct?

A That is definitely correct, yes, sir.

Q You also made the statement that Morganza was a wrecked institution when you took over; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now Mr. Miles, I would like to ask you about your relationship with the board of trustees. Have they been friendly and cooperative with you?

A Yes, they have.

Q Would that be the entire board or a faction of the board?

A This the entire board.

Q The entire board. In other words, practically everything was on unanimous decisions and not split decisions by factions?

A Yes, sir.

Q You have had the support of the entire board?

A 100%.

Q You have been carrying out the policies of the board of trustees?

A Yes, sir, to the best of my ability.

Q As I understand it, the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza is under a kind of a dual control, the board of trustees and also the Welfare Department; is that correct?

A It depends on how you look at it. The Department of Welfare must approve policies adopted by the board of trustees if they wish to exercise this prerogative. Since I have been there, we've had a very good, close working relationship between the Department of Welfare, the board, and myself. I know of no instances, at least none that I can recall, where there has been a dispute between the board and Harrisburg, or me and Harrisburg, or me and the board, or Harrisburg and the board and Harrisburg and myself. Now, this was true when I came to the institution in May of '54. At that time the then deputy of welfare attended all of the board meetings and she was consulted. You see, the secretary of welfare exofficio is a member of the board. He may designate his deputy to represent him. And Mrs. Jones, who was a deputy then, attended all of our board meetings and was extremely helpful in interpreting Harrisburg's policy and routine, and so forth, for the board, and all of us worked together pretty closely.

Q In other words, a policy inaugurated by the board of trustees would also have to be approved by the welfare department before it could be put in effect?

A Technically so, yes.

Q And would that also be true in connection with your employment and the employment of other officers at the institution?

A Oh, yes, sir.

Q It would have to have the approval of the Department of Welfare?

A Every employee, you see, of the Pennsylvania Training School must be approved by Harrisburg before they can be put on the payroll. This on the basis of qualifications of personnel, the salary arrangements made with the person; they cause an investigation to be made by the state police of each and every employee we hire to see to it that they are people who are reputable citizens who have not been involved in various types of activities that we don't want around our place. That is a technical kind of supervision.

Q Now, in terms—

A As we are organized there are certain established positions that are on record in Harrisburg and in our institution. If a position becomes free, then we recruit for that position and try to hire somebody to fill it. Now, we can't, in other words, just go out and hire as many people as we want. We have to have a position open for them.

Q Mr. Miles, there has been testimony to the effect that morale in the boys' division has definitely improved under your administration, while at the same time the morale of the girls' department has deteriorated. Could you tell us something about that?

A I can. Morale in the boys' division, as far as the boys and staff are concerned has improved 100%. In the girls' division it is up and down, and it swings with the various onslaughts that we have, the various incidents that occur, the press, and so on. We have particularly fallen down there. Now, this is due, as I said before, to the fact that we have had many more personnel changes down there, I think earlier today I pointed out that when I came to the institution, the girls' division was a no-man's land—I mean no men were supposed to be down there, and they very seldom went down there. The girls' division was pretty much administered by the supervisor of that division. In other words, in effect, we had two institutions, the girls' school and the boys' school, with the superintendent the head of the boys' school and only nominally the superintendent of the girls' school, so much so that when I first came there and would talk to the staff or to the supervisor of the girls' division, such terms as "up in your division this happens but down in our division this goes on." In other words, there had been a very definite split there. This is not my idea of organization. I think that within one institution there should be one head, and policies that pertain to various divisions ought to be fairly uniform, at least as far as you can make uniform policies regarding boys and girls.

Q Mr. Miles, I would ask you whether you feel it would be a good thing to make the school either an all-boys' or an all-girls' school? Would that eliminate some of the problems?

A I wish that you hadn't asked that question, Mr. Polen, for this reason: Anything I say is printed in the newspapers—

Q Well, I will excuse you.

A —and here is the point: If I were to say that the girls ought to be removed from the institution, they would feel that I rejected them and didn't want them down there, and, therefore, the best we have down there now would be even worse.

Q We will excuse you. Now, Mr. Miles, I was going to ask you another question. It has been testified that there has been a great interest in the colored personnel from Philadelphia, particularly with the girls. I was wondering whether or not you had any trained competent colored personnel in that institution.

A There has been a marked change in championing colored personnel in our institution since I took over. I found a colored man acting as a second officer in the boys' division, and I found that he was qualified to be a music instructor, but he had never been placed in that position. He came there thinking that would be the job he was going to have, at least so he told me. We increased the number of colored personnel on our staff. The head of the girls' school is a colored woman. The woman who is teaching commercial work is a colored person. I have some very fine colored officers. When I first went to the institution, the colored officers were pretty much—well, were exclusively confined to the all-colored girls' cottage, and we had one or two mixed cottages. Now, we have colored staff working wherever we can use them.

Q You feel that has been an improvement?

A I definitely do. I don't think that we teach children or attempt to teach children on the one hand that we are all American citizens and then practice prejudice of one kind or another among practices or anything else. The person who is qualified for a position ought to have it.

As a matter of fact, I believe on Monday I will have a new director of physical education at the school and he is a colored man.

Q Mr. Miles, former Superintendent Sterling, in answer to a question or interrogation, stated it was his opinion that the Morganza institution would be better if it was placed under the Bureau of Correction in the Department of Justice rather than under the Department of Welfare. Would you confirm that statement?

A I certainly would not. As a matter of fact, I think that would be the worst thing that could happen to an institution designed to take care of juveniles. Standards that have been set up by the United States Children's Bureau, by the Child Welfare League of America, by almost any other organization that is concerned with delinquency, are on record as absolutely opposed to having juveniles and adults handled in the same system, much less have them handled in the same institution, and, therefore, I certainly feel that it would be a very definite step backward for the state or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to consider putting the Pennsylvania Training School into the Department of Correction; it ought to be the other way.

Q Mr. Miles, both the Catholic and the Protestant chaplains and also former Superintendent Sterling, testified that one of the needs at Morganza was a non-sectarian chapel to be used by people of all faiths—

A Yes, sir.

Q —that a much better religious atmosphere would be generated. They thought it would be a move in the right direction. Do you concur in that statement?

A I concur in it, Mr. Polen, so much that I put into my original budget request to Harrisburg a figure to build an all-faiths chapel. It is utterly impossible to my way of thinking to use a building one day for movies in the afternoon, and then the next morning expect children to go back to the same building, the same surroundings, and expect them to assume a religious or a reverent attitude. This is asking much too much. However, I was told that I ought to knock that out of the budget when I first submitted it. Frankly, I don't know whether it is still in the budget now or not. I hope it is because we need it badly.

Q Mr. Miles, do you consider the physical plant and equipment at Morganza adequate?

A No, sir, I do not. Fortunately now, since 1942, there has been a struggle on to get the electricity in our instiuttion turned over from homemade direct current to purchased alternating current. This project is now under way, and should be completed by April of '56. It may, we hope, be completed prior to that time. Because of the fact that we have D.C. current there, and since 1942 we were going to get A.C. current, a lot of machinery and the equipment that we have there has been allowed to remain and has been patched up so that it would continue to operate until such time as the change-over in current took place. Then, of course, we would have to buy all new equipment. Now, I have sent in purchase orders already, requesting machinery for some of our shops. We are gathering a list of other materials for other shops that are electricity driven in the hopes that we could have money allocated for this equipment, so that when we have the A.C. power we won't be left without anything. Now, this is a very bad situation as far as equipment is concerned in our shops particularly. We have equipment in our print ship that anyone who knows anything about the trade has commented when they have seen it, "If and when you get rid of this equipment, you should send it to Smithsonian Institute because they need this kind of equipment there; you don't." I have a shoe shop operating, for example, in which practically all of the equipment used is so out of date that a boy who learns to operate these machines, making our shoes incidentally, if he tried to get a job in the shoe trade as a shoe repairman, he wouldn't know, he wouldn't recognize the machines and would not know how to use them; so, in terms of training boys in the shoe repair business, we are training them for twenty-five years ago.

Q Mr. Miles, is the salary schedule at Morganza adequate to enable you to recruit trained, competent personnel to operate the institution?

A No, it is not. We have been working with the administration at Harrisburg to try to get some of our salaries brought up to date. Frankly, the department has allowed me in some instances where new jobs have been created to pay adequate salaries of late. For example—Well, I don't think I should even give you the example, because it's going to cause some difficulty among other personnel in our place, but suffice it to say we are working with Harrisburg and as soon as we can get a budget for our institution, to put all of our people on an adequate salary. I mentioned some of the salaries paid here earlier today. It is impossible—Frankly, I think that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania owes a tremendous debt to the people who have been willing to work at our institution at the salaries that have been offered in the past.

Q Mr. Miles, one witness has testified and other people have stated that the so-called raid at Morganza, and, in fact, this investigation, has caused much of the treuble that is prevalent in the girls' division. Would you say that is true or not?

A That is very definitely true, sir.

Q You think that some of the situations that have taken place there is due to the fact that the trainees felt that they had a champion who might be on their side in connection with their conduct at the institution?

A Yes, sir. I mentioned very briefly earlier in my opening statement, and I reaffirm that now: It is a very, very difficult thing for a cottage officer, or even myself, to attempt to talk to the youngster who is cutting up and have her say to you, "Ha, you're going to be thrown out of here anyway, so we don't have to do what you say."

Q Did that happen?

A Absolutely. "The Sun-Tele are going to get you," and, as I reported earlier, I have instances of children who reported this to me.

Q Mr. Miles, I have just two more questions; they are really not questions. I am going to read a statement as near as I can that was given to me in discussing the situation at Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, and this gentleman said, "What we need at Morganza is for Morganza to be let alone to work out their problems." Would you concur in that statement?

A I certainly would and I have prayed for the day when that might happen.

Q The other was to the effect that Mr. Miles was trying to do a good job under very trying conditions with inadequate plant and equipment, underpaid personnel;

would you confirm that statement? Would you concur in that statement?

A Yes, sir, I would.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Flynn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Mr. Miles, I know it has been a very trying day and I will try to limit my questions and be very brief. In view of the fact that your time at Pennsylvania Training School has been very limited I will say, and in view of the fact there has been such a tremendous turnover in the top administrative officers—nineteen it has been stated in the last nineteen years—would you tell me what you consider to be the contributing factor in that tremendous turnover?

A I think that would be very difficult for me to answer, although some of my friends—and I have a few—have given me clippings of newspaper articles which have been appearing for many years, and, you see, this is the thing that keeps our people on edge. To go back to the thing that Mr. Polen was raising earlier, it seems that every time there was a blast at the institution by somebody that offered the head of the top man, you see, while the rest of the organization, the people that do the work, remained there, and they said, "Well, there he goes, let's have the next man. If we like him, fine; if we don't, that's going to be rough on him," I couldn't definitely state. Now, in this connection, I think that if the committee really wants to know this, there is available a person who could testify to this, and I think that he should be subpoenaed, and that's Dean Moore who was here. Now, Dean Moore has been the chairman of the Morganza committee for the Pennsylvania Citizens Association over a number of years and has followed this situation very closely, and certainly I think that in order to get at the root of the question you have raised, here, I think it might be well, I think it's essential, that he be subpoenaed here to tell you men something about this whole background.

Q Well, the reason I asked you, Mr. Miles, was to clear this up. I was thinking about knowing the conditions at Morganza, Pennsylvania Training School, for the past I would say thirty-five years, because I happen to be a resident of this city, and I would say that in that time it has been a byword in households and neighborhood, "If you're not careful you're going to Morganza and that's why I raised the question.

A That's right; that's part of it, and I think in the article Sun-Telegraph allowed me to write, and they printed it verbatim, I pointed that out in the very beginning. This is not unique to Morganza, though, I don't believe. I know when I was growing up, we were all going to Shirley or Lancaster, up in Massachusetts. This has been the common threat over the years and has been one of the handicaps under which training schools throughout the country has functioned. I think in this article I pointed out that the police for awhile were getting that kind of bad relationship with children. Parents were saying to them "If you don't be careful, the cop will get you," but the police were able to get organized and put on a campaign to help children to understand that the police were there for "your protection and they are your friends," you see, but, unfortunately, the training schools have never been able to be presented to the general public in this light.

Q Mr. Miles, at the time that you held a meeting in conjunction with Mr. Sterling and with the other staff members, is the person who made the remark that within a year there would be a lot of new faces at the school—would you consider that as a direct or indirect threat to you?

A I consider that a very direct threat to me.

Q May I ask you further, sir, is this person, male or female, still employed at the Pennsylvania Training School?

A Yes, he is, sir.

Q He definitely is?

A And I want to say this: I suggested to the superintendent that if I had been in his position, that kind of insubordination would result in immediate discharge. By the time a couple of months had gone by, and I became the superintendent, I conferred with this man's supervisor, and he assured me—incidentally, this man is a genius as a mechanic, he can do anything—and I asked the head of the division or his department rather, what he was doing these days and whether he was going along with us or not and I have asked this question several times and have been told by this man's supervisor that he was going along with us. This is as far as I can go, so that I don't believe in delayed action; discipline ought to take place at the time when something happens, not two or three months later, and since the man was a valuable employee at the institution in terms of his skill, and I had assurance from his supervisor he was loyal to us, I kept him on the job.

Q Mr. Miles, do you have any reason to believe that any member or members at the present time would be undermining your program as you are trying to inaugurate it?

A Yes, sir, I think that the Sun-Tele has bragged for example, in some—

Q Except the Sun-Tele, please.

A You see, it's almost impossible to answer some of these questions without getting into that newspaper situation, because they have bragged that they don't need paid employees on my staff, that I have employees there who are disloyal enough to the point where they call in every day. I have been told—and this is hearsay, hence I have not done too much about it—that there is a male employee in my institution that calls every single day to the Sun-Tele at five-ten or eight-ten p.m., I mean, down to the minute. Now, whether that is true or not I don't know. These things are very hard to determine because if you go around and see ghosts in every corner, pretty soon you become a paranoid and fire everybody, and that certainly I don't want to do because I have—I have some staff—I have a lot of staff that are good people and doing a conscientious job, and I try to keep my feet on the ground and not correct people of whom I might develop a suspicion at the moment because of some remark or comment they might make.

Q One final question. You stated a moment ago since you have been acting superintendent and superintendent that any new employee did not show any signs of political sponsorship on their application; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could you, Mr. Miles, tell me, prior to your taking over as acting superintendent of Pennsylvania Training School, was there any application sponsored politically?

A I can't definitely state that because if this happened—

frankly, I haven't had the time or inclination to sit down and go so far as to see who was politically sponsored and I can honestly say that I don't know the political affiliation of any of my staff, excepting those whose registrations were changed and publicized at one time, and I don't even remember who they were. I am not concerned with the politics of these people. My main and only concern is, can they do the job.

Q One final question. As you know, Mr. Miles, there has been a lot of damaging accusations made in this committee meeting, either directly or indirectly.

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you say, to phrase it in army slang, "There's a lot of passing the buck"?

A We could put it that way, although—I guess that would stand all right.

Q Thank you.

A I am not going to pass the buck; I don't pass the buck.

SENATOR FLEMING: The next gentleman will be Mr. Tompkins:

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Mr. Miles, I believe you stated that the O'Dell boy was the second case of a brain injured child that had reached your hospital, is that right?

A That is right, yes, sir.

Q Who was the other one?

A Gilbert Mihoc, whom I understand appeared before this committee.

Q Could you by the time of our meeting next Tuesday get for us his hospital records, clinical reports, investigations, and all other matters pertaining to this boy and furnish it to the committee?

A I believe I would have sufficient information right with me now to clarify any questions you might have about it, any questions that you might have.

Q I prefer to have those records, Mr. Miles, and from that when we will prepare our questions.

A Yes, sir. Now, may I say this: This question of subpoenaing records I think is one that has got to be given a great deal of thought. In my profession, records are confidential and people in my profession have gone to any limits, some of them to jail actually, for refusing to turn over to courts, investigating committees, these records with respect to private lives, individual lives of juvenile. Now, I would be glad to furnish you with medical reports any reports that have to do with this particular incident, but I am thoroughly familiar with this boy's situation and I could answer for you at this time any question you may wish to raise excepting technicalities perhaps of pulse rate, temperature, and things of that sort.

Q Well now, do I understand that you will not turn those records over?

A I didn't say that, no, I am suggesting that. It puts us in a very difficult position. If it were possible for you either publicly or in private for me to acquaint you with all of the details, believe me I am under oath, I know, I can give you all of the details you need, so as one layman to another I can speak with the facts in hand without necessarily turning over to you the record. I would prefer, in other words, that we—

Q Well, can you turn those records over to the committee that the committee may look at them in executive session and not have them here as part of the record?

A Yes, sir. I would ask, though, that I be allowed to be there to interpret whatever facts are there before you because a lot of these records are not—these are professional records and not easily understood at all times by lay people who have not had training in that particular field. Believe me, I am not trying to be difficult, I am actually trying to be helpful here in this thing.

Q Well, can you bring those records in to the committee next Tuesday?

A Yes, sir, I would be glad to.

Q Now, I believe earlier in your testimony today, Mr. Miles, you made mention of having received some word of an attendant being cut with glass. Have you in the meantime received any actual report of what this consisted of?

A I have had a report from one of the newspaper reporters who contacted my institution, who told me that a woman had been cut in the hand by a girl who had a piece of glass and attacked her with it. The report given to me by the newspaper reporter was that she was not seriously injured. That's as much as I know about the situation.

Q When a window is broken out there, Mr. Miles, how soon do you gather up the glass, the broken glass from the window?

A We get it picked up as soon as possible. I have spent myself, personally, hours from twelve to two in the morning taking broken glass out of windows so that it won't be available to these girls to use on themselves or on others. We try to get the broken glass out just as fast as we can.

Q Well now, Mr. Miles, the reason why I asked that question is this: When we were out touring the institution on Tuesday sometime between eleven and twelve o'clock, in one of the cottages we saw a lot of broken glass on the window sill in one of the rooms. We questioned as to when those windows were broken and they said they had been broken at meal time on the previous day, and we specifically asked the question, "And you still leave this glass laying around here like this?" Now, have you no instructions to them to sweep this up as soon as they learn these things?

A Yes, sir, they know that they have got to get that glass out of there. As a matter of fact, out of the sense of self-protection they try to get it out of there. Now, the glass you are referring to was piled on the window sill. It was glass that had been removed that morning by the man who was there to repair the windows in other words, he had taken it down and been working on the window frames and left it there when he went off to do something else.

Q Well, do you ordinarily have your maintenance men leave the glass laying around? Why shouldn't he have taken it with him when he took it out of the window?

A I think that is a very good question. I don't know. Somebody should have taken the glass out of there, there's no doubt about it.

Q Now Mr. Miles, I have here two magazines. I would like to have you look at these magazines and tell me whether or not that is the type of literature which you approve for any trainee.

A No, sir, it is not. I don't want that stuff around, that's trash.

Q Well, these two magazines were picked up in one of

the cottages that morning by Senator Scott and I was with him at the time it was picked up.

A Yes, sir, and those two magazines have been the subject of a riot, because—

Q Do you have any idea how they got into the institution?

A I have been told two different stories. I have been told that the parents of one of the youngsters brought it up on visiting day, and I was told that a staff member brought them in. I cannot say how they got there, no, sir. I think I testified earlier that this matter of keeping control of what comes into the institution is pretty difficult.

(Two magazines marked for idenification—
Exhibits 43a and 43b, respectively)

Q Now Mr. Miles, Rev. McKim, when he testified yesterday, stated that he had heard rumors about these girls in the detention cells, that he thought them sufficiently shocking to consult you about them and the substance of his reply as I recall it was, that you told him to "stay out of that section and don't go toward those cells." Did you tell Rev. McKim any such things?

A I do not recall having made such statement and I see no reason I should. A chaplain's job in my estimation is to work with girls, particularly when they are—

Q No, I asked you whether or not you told Rev. McKim —you made that statement to Rev. McKim.

A No, I don't recall that I made such a statement, no, sir.

Q It was also testified by one of the employees that when girls went into a certain cottage they were denied church privileges; is that right?

A That is correct.

Q Do you think that's proper?

A I certainly do, because these were girls who were disturbed and were a disturbing influence, and if we allowed them to mingle with the other children during church service, we would have worse services than we have now.

Q Were they permitted the benefit of their spiritual advisor at any time?

A The spiritual advisor never had any direction from me not to go near them. They are free to go around the institution at any time that they are needed and talk with anybody they wish to, and I never given orders nor to my knowledge have I ever even commented that they should not.

Q Then you question the statement of Rev. McKim?

A I think it would amount to that, yes.

Q Now Mr. Miles, do you have any particular reason why the theory of a second injury to the O'Dell boy was never raised until the time of this hearing here yesterday?

A No, I do not, excepting that certainly as far as I am concerned the expert testimony that had been given earlier regarding this boy gave every indication of the fact that he died from the original injury, and I have heard no expert testimony to the effect that there may have been even any other cause.

Q When a child is taken to the hospital, is it usually the doctor's practice to send you a note on every child that goes in there?

A No, sir.

Q When you received this note from Dr. McCarthy about O'Dell, didn't you think that was rather sufficiently important that you should go beyond your normal lengths on this situation?

A Yes, sir, and I did, and, as I testified previously, I caused a complete investigation to be made by the head of my boy's division, who submitted a written report; I received a written report from the man who was supervising this boy, and then I had the head of my division also check the boy and it is in writing, to make certain that all angles of this story fitted together and that there was absolutely no possibility of any—

Q I am not thinking now of what you picked up by way of the injury, etc., or what caused the injury, but here's a doctor who writes you a statement to the effect that a boy has received a severe blow on the head, he's in the hospital, he's there for two weeks, two long weeks—

A At least that.

Q Wasn't that out of the ordinary so far as any patient in the hospital was concerned?

A Yes, it was, and because of that fact the doctor wrote me a letter, a note about it, and, as I say, I caused an investigation to be made. Frankly, I can see nothing further that I could have done in this situation. Frankly, I would also appreciate it if any member of the committee feel that there was anything else that I should have done—I have heard no—

Q Well, Doctor, let me ask another question. Are the outer doors to the hospital locked at all times?

A The outer doors?

Q The outer doors to the hospital, yes, sir.

A No, sir.

Q They are not locked at all times?

A No, sir.

Q I think you stated you established a commercial course out there; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q When was that established?

A When school opened—I think it was on the 17th of September.

Q Of what year?

A This year.

Q This year. And what does that course consist of, Mr. Miles?

A This is a general commercial type of course. Thus far the teacher has concerned herself with grooming. She has impressed upon these youngsters the importance of appearing properly, of filing their nails down to the point where they could work with a typewriter. I recall one incident that came to my attention where a girl refused to file her nails down and, therefore, she was sent over to the girls' main building for some counselling and I handled the situation after other people had failed; this girl just was refusing to do as she was told, and I told her she either had to cut the nails or she would have to be removed from the class, in which case—

Q Well now, that had nothing to do with what the course consists of. What does the course consist of, Mr. Miles?

A I think, Mr. Tompkins, it has a great deal to do with the course, because, you see, the basic problem we have with these youngsters is to have them concern themselves first of all with themselves as wholesome individuals, you see. Also, it is a matter of discipline. You have got to help these youngsters to accept direction and supervision and discipline from the people they are working for. She is

now teaching them the fundamentals of typing in addition to this grooming in appearance thing, and so on, and this very— Perhaps in a regular school the commercial teacher would not have to put so much emphasis on it but at our place it is very important as it strikes right at the core of the problem.

Q Is typing the only element you have in your commercial course at the present time?

A I believe it is at the present time. Frankly, Mr. Tompkins, I haven't spent time in that school to find out exactly what each teacher is teaching or how she is teaching it. This is the responsibility of the directors.

Q Don't you, as superintendent of Morganza, know what the commercial program courses consist of in your educational Department?

A I would venture to say, Mr. Tompkins, that no superintendent of any institution knows what's going on in terms of the techniques employed in teaching any course.

Q I'm not talking about techniques. I am talking about what have you got. Typing. Have you got shorthand?

A I have got typing.

Q Have you got business administration? Have you got writing of letters?

A Do we have writing of letters?

Q Just what does your commercial course consist of?

A I think that's it in general, Mr. Tompkins. I couldn't tell you the specifics of what goes on every day. This is a large institution; these are details you are getting down to now, and Mr. Tompkins, I can find out and I would be glad to report to you later what the curriculum in the commercial course would consist of.

Q Now, when did you establish your music program?

A I established the music program in the spring of 1955.

Q 1955?

A Yes.

Q And what does that consist of at the present time?

A Music appreciation primarily, instruction in instrumentation, and also instruction in vocal work.

Q What supply of musical instruments do you have out there, Dr. Miles?

A We have a supply of drums and bugles and we have some old resurrected band instruments that have been around there since the band was discontinued previously. Some of these instruments have been sent back in to Pittsburgh to be fixed up. We will have to wait until our youngsters develop some kind of ability on these instruments before we request new ones. They are pretty well battered.

Q Now, your educational program generally, a question has arisen. I believe some witnesses have testified that the credits which they receive in your educational program can be credited at the proper grade level in your public schools and others have testified that they could not. Now, will you tell us what that situation is?

A The grades that our children—The credits that our children earn at our school are accepted or rejected by the local school district to which the child returns. I testified earlier that, for example, we had two children who completed their high school work at our institution this past summer, and they were given diplomas by their high schools, which seems to me a real indication of the fact that their credits are acceptable. Now, in our training school we caused a survey of the educational program at our school to be made by the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg. Actually, in terms of creditation of our school as a school, as an entity of itself, no effort has been made in the past to get it accedited as an accredited school. It is our aim and objective to get the qualification of our people raised sufficiently and to develop a curirculum that will be accreditable by the Department of Public Instruction, so that the question of credits will not remain as it has been true heretofore, a matter of judgment on the part of a local school district.

Q Do I understand you then as of now your educational program at Morganza is not accredited by the Pensylvania Department of Public Instruction?

A It has never been, sir.

Q And it is not now?

A No, sir.

Q But you are now making efforts to try to get that done?

A We are, yes. Now, one of the things in connection with this education program as we have it set up now is that it was not until the middle of July of this year— you see, when I took over, when I came to the institution in '54, the person who was director of education had resigned in April, and to my certain knowledge no efforts had been made by the previous superintendent to obtain an educational director. I did make an effort to obtain an educational director and it took me until July of this year to get a properly qualified man to take over this job. I had several candidates for the job but they turned it down, saying "This institution is too political and we don't wish to risk our professional reputation by coming in here." Also, we had a great deal of negotiations in Harrisburg with the new administration to set up an adequate salary for a man in this position. We now are paying our educational director $7000.00 a year, a man who has had seven years' teaching experience in an institution for the training of delinquent boys and girls.

Q What grades do you presently teach out there?

A We have ungraded classes for those who fall below the fifth and sixth grade. We have five and six and seven and eight, and then we have some high school courses as well.

Q Now Mr. Miles, I believe you stated that you called the cottage father or cottage attendant, or whatever you call him—

A Cottage officer is the technical name.

Q —where the O'Dell boy was on the night of September 9th and got a report from him about what happened?

A No. sir. I called the supervisor of my boy's cottages to come down and make this investigation. The cottage officer was asleep in his own room at his own quarters at that time.

Q Who was that?

A Mr. Clark made the investigation.

Q Mr. Clark?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could we have that report?

A I don't know whether you have it or not, but I could make a copy available to you.

Q Would you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now Mr. Miles, you have—

A May I ask this: That the committee write to me about this thing, not that I want to be stuffy about it but if I try to remember all of these things when I get back I am apt to overlook it.

Q Mr. Miles, you have read here from a report today regarding what you considered to be an attempt to incite to riot. As I understand it, that report is based principally upon statements made by trainees out there; is that right?

A That's correct, yes, sir.

Q Now, do you believe fully the statements of all those trainees whose reports, or whose statements appear in that report?

A You are asking me my opinion now as to whether it is true or not?

Q. Yes; how much credence do you put in their statements?

A I put a lot of credence in them.

Q Well, then, by the same token, do you also put a lot of credence in statements of trainees who have appeared before this committee and given us testimony?

A I don't know what their testimony has been, frankly.

Q Well, would you put the same amount of credence in whatever they would say?

A This, you see, was the question that the District Attorney raised with us and his advice to us that we should not prosecute—

Q Now, I am concerned here; I am just putting the question to you, Mr. Miles.

A Yes, I know. You see, my credence to these girls' statements is based upon not just the statements, you see, but my observation of what was going on and what has been going on in this division, in the girls' division. Something had to be happening, some one had to be stirring these youngsters up on the inside to have the kind of unrest that was going on in my girls' division when I returned from vacation. Someone had to be behind it. There was this constant planning whether they were going to riot or not. In other words, we had very unusual circumstances going on, and I was asking everyone—that is all of my top people—what is behind this unrest amongst these youngsters, somebody has got to be stirring them up. You see, in other words, it's not just that some youngsters have told me some things; it's some youngsters have told me something plus the behavior, the abnormal behavior of these youngsters at this time, because, frankly, at this point we hadn't had much adverse publicity.

Q Well, then, by the same token, Mr. Miles, there shouldn't be anything against this committee putting the same degree of credence in the statement of these girls after we had the information about Judy Ward and after we had the information from Mr Price after we have your own information that you caled Mr,. Price in and said you were in trouble and "We've got to stop this stuff"; shouldn't we be allowed by the same line of analogy and reasoning to put the same credence in the stories of these girls?

A Certainly I have no objection to you putting credence in some of the stories of these girls. This I think is a matter of personal opinion, and, therefore, the committee can decide in terms of credibility of anything that these girls have stated.

Q Now Mr. Miles, just what do you consider to be a political sponsorship? I would like to get some definition of that.

A Political sponsorship is something that is very specific and something very definite. If you have this application form, I will tell you exactly and show you exactly what it means. Down in the left hand corner of that application form you see a place which states "Sponsored by," I believe that's the wording for it—no, excuse me—"Signature of Sponsor, address and date." You note that this is dated and you will find that it is blank on anyone that I have hired.

Q Blank?

A Absolutely.

Q Well now, do you consider a political appointment one that is sponsored only by perhaps one that is in public life or what we call a politician, or would that also refer to a member of the board or some friend of a member of the board or other friends in the institution?

A I have not made mention of any political appointments in any of my testimony, and, frankly, I have no concern about political appointments as such.

Q Well, I have. I have to this extent: You said political appointments had been cut out. Now, I want to know what you consider to be political appointments.

A No, I disagree; I don't think I used the term, "political appointments."

Q Sponsorship, political sponsorship.

A Sponsorship is one thing; I think political sponsorship is definitely another thing.

Q Well, political sponsorship then.

A Considering it from which point of view now, Mr. Tompkins?

Q Well, you said political sponsorships had been eliminated.

A That is right.

Q I want to know what you consider to be a political sponsorship that had been eliminated.

A Political sponsorship means that some political figure had signed an application form which indicates that that person feels that this other individual who is applying for the job should be appointed by the administration of the institution. That's what I am talking about.

Q Who do you mean by political figure?

A Anyone who feels that he should sign this sponsorship. I am talking about officeholders or people who are prominent in political circles.

Q Does that also apply to members of the board?

A No. I don't think you could consider in any sense of the word that members of my board are political. However, I must also add that I never received from my board orders that I should hire anyone, nor is it implied. I have let it be known through my board and through the Department of Welfare that I welcome people being referred to my institution for employment because I need good people, and I have had many people referred to me by members of the legislature or other political figures none of whom I know personally, but it is with the complete understanding that any person applying for employment in my institution will be hired strictly on the basis of their qualifications and our judgment as to their ability, and that we will not hire anyone because some particular person happens to say "This man ought to have a job." As a matter of fact, to show you the extent to which this thing had been practiced

in the past, I had some men arrive at my institution with their lunches under their arms shortly after the change in administration, saying that they were told to come down to Morganza and go to work by a political figure, and those men were told that we were very sorry, that we didn't hire people on that basis and they would have to file an application for employment in the usual fashion. Now, we—in other words, it had been, I presume, the conviction of these people that because some political officeholder felt that they should have a job at our place, that they were already hired and they should already come in there with their lunch under their arm, ready to go work.

Q All right. What I am getting at, Mr. Miles—I am going to say I am heartily in accord with your position, that only those who are qualified personnel should receive consideration for employment.

A Yes, sir.

Q What I am getting at is whether or not should such a qualified person appear and just because they are sent there by somebody in political life, whether or not that alone constitutes a kiss of death to that applicant.

A It certainly does not. If a person is qualified, I welcome him with open arms no matter who sends him to me; we need good personnel.

Q I believe you said you set up a separate detention cottage sometime—I don't know when it was.

A In April.

Q In April of this year?

A Yes, sir, '55, yes, sir.

Q And to that cottage you sent those trainees who were particularly unmanageable?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, I believe one Mr. Price was sent down there in charge of that cottage, was he not?

A Yes, sir.

Q What instruction did you give Mr. Price when he went down to that cottage or when he was assigned to take charge of that cottage?

A My instructions were very, very specific and direct, not only to him but to the other members of the staff who were there, that they were to—I gave them direct instructions regarding food, they were to have three meals a day but no desserts; that they were to have no movies; that they were to have no cigarets; they were not to be allowed to go to commissary; they were to have no television or radio unless the officers felt that they could have this privilege without any danger of the youngsters becoming disturbed more than they were. I told them that they should use any and all means to keep these girls under control short of physical punishment, that is beating them.

Q Did you authorize physical punishment, or what I think they call corporal punishment, at all? Did you tell Mr. Price he could use corporal punishment?

A No, sir, never. I have never allowed a member of my staff—I have never told a member of my staff that he could or should use corporal punishment.

Q Mr. Price testified that a belt, and in many instances his belt, that he used was used for the purpose of inflicting corporal punishment on these girls. Did you know about that?

A As soon as I learned about this I instructed Mr. Price to deliver that belt immediately to my office, and I have it in my desk drawer at the present time.

Q When was that?

A Possibly in May or June; I couldn't tell you the definite date, sir.

Q Was physical reprimand of any kind authorized?

A No, sir.

Q Then what are these physical reprimand reports which were made by Mr. Price to your office?

A These reports were not made to my office.

Q Didn't you have control over anything, Mr. Miles? Didn't you know what was going on any place? Didn't they ever reach your office?

A No, they didn't, because these reports—You see, what goes on in a cottage is under the jurisdiction of the person who is the head of that division, and reports are made not by individual work people directly to the superintendent but they go through the channels. Now, I can understand your confusion in these things, because I was shocked also when I found that there had been a number of reports submitted in terms of physical reprimands. This was a term coined and used by Mr. Price, and it is not a term I have ever used. After I had received the complaint that these children were being punished, that is that corporal punishment was being administered, I went to the head of the girls' division to find out whether reports of this kind had been submitted because I asked the people in that cottage that they should write reports to the head of the division regularly regarding what went on there as a safeguard against this kind of thing. Now, the head of the division was a new employee at the time that we set up this program. In order to introduce this woman into the program and give her a chance to operate and to establish a relationship with the youngsters, at the time I set the program up I told her that I didn't want her to get involved in this program. She apparently interpreted this to mean, therefore, that she should have no responsibility whatsoever for it. This I did not know and I was not aware of it. It came as a very definite surprise to me when I talked with the head of the girls' division at this time after I received this complaint. She told me, "Yes, I have got a lot of reports from over there," and I asked her why I had not received them, and she said, "Well, I didn't think this was important enough to send on up to you." In other words, she had not understood what was meant by the term "physical reprimand." This is understandable as far as I was concerned, but I told her that from that time on as reports of this kind were received I wanted to get them myself from her through channels, administrative channels, and it was the same day I questioned Mr. Price about this matter and he told me that he had a strap, which is an old belt, buckle was on it. I told him that we could not have this kind of thing and I wanted him to turn that belt over to me immediately, which he did.

Q Well now, you have raised an interesting bit of information there, Mr. Miles. I would like to know just exactly how you keep track of what is going on in the institution if no reports reach your desk.

A Reports do reach my desk, many of them.

Q Well, written reports I'm talking about. Everything you have said so far you found out by somebody telling you, or you get a rumor of it, and you 'phone to the head of the division. Don't the heads of divisions ever make a

report, a monthly report, a weekly report, or otherwise, to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you have a running record of what is going on at the institution?

A Yes, they report to me verbally as well as in writing, and their reports go into the board meeting. I spend a lot of time with department heads. I think you've got to bear in mind a point I made in my introductory remarks that has been brought out since, that I have had a lot of change-overs in top personnel in my institution and, therefore, I spend a great deal of time with all of the department heads trying to help them to get orientated so that they will be able to do their job and work efficiently along with me.

Q Well now, when Mr. Price went down to this cottage, did you furnish him with any written set of rules and regulations for the operation of this cottage?

A And he replied?

Q I am asking you what you did.

A No, I didn't give him any written rules, but he caused the rules to be written on the basis of my verbal instructions to him and to all of the members of the staff.

Q They are rules which he himself devised or prepared after he went there?

A He prepared on the basis of what I had instructed him and the rest of the staff to follow and to do, yes, sir.

Q Well now, he didn't leave us under that impression, Mr. Miles. He said that he had to work this program out himself and as he did he come back to you and told you what he was going to do, and then you put your stamp of approval on it.

A Well now, did you find out what he meant by that? When he had come back to me it was on matters of this sort. Shall we have the girls sickle, or shall we have them picking berries, or shall we have them mowing the lawn? In other words, he was trying to coordinate his program, that is the operations that he was responsible for, to the other operations of the institution. I had to instruct him to make certain that when he had these girls out working that they not be in any area in which there were boys, or for that matter in which there were other girls, because we did not want incidents arising. There were times when girls who were on other assignments were near this group, they jeered at them, and it would cause another disciplinary problem.

Q Now, Mr. Miles, I am going to show you Exhibit No. 32.

A Yes, sir.

Q Which is headed "Trainees' Regulations." Is that a written set of regulations which you gave to Mr. Price when he went down to that cottage?

A No, sir.

Q Is that a separate sheet prepared and brought back for your approval?

A No, sir.

Q Then where did these come from?

A He apparently prepared them himself, based on what I had told them, and I had frequent conferences with this man with respect to what was going on in that cottage.

Q Mr. Miles, did you put anything in writing to Mr. Price regarding what his duties were?

A No, sir. I said that— I gave him no written rules.

Q Then you have no fixed program of any kind only what you tell the people to do, you have no fixed regulations of any kind?

A I think there are, yes, sir.

Q Do you have any written set of fixed regulations?

A I think to assume, because in this particular instance I did not write out rules and regulations, that therefore there are none in the institution, is not correct.

Q I am asking, are there any in the institution?

A Yes, sir, there are.

Q Do you have a set of them?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you furnish us with a set?

A I presume I could, yes sir. Are there any particular areas of those regulations you would like to have brought to you or sent to you?

Q Mr. Miles, I am trying to find out under what rules you operate the institution. Up to this moment I haven't been able to find out. Now, there are a lot more questions I would like to ask but I want to wind up with one question. There is a bill before the legislature at the present time to authorize the sale of certain land out at Morganza. Mr. Sterling while on the stand the other day stated that a portion of the land which is proposed to be sold constitutes land which is within the water shed. Do you favor the sale of any of that land that is in the water shed?

A I think the question of what land is in the water shed is a very, very complicated question. The engineers from the Department of Welfare in Harrisburg have surveyed the property for sale. They have indicated that it will in no way interfere with the water shed, it will in no way interfere with our water supply. Now, if Mr. Sterling thinks that it will and the engineers think that it will not, I don't know whose opinion we should take. I think the engineers—

Q Let me ask it this way: Should you find that any portion of this land is within the water shed which is sold and used by some outside person and might eventually bring contamination into your water supply, would you favor the sale of that land?

A Certainly not.

Q Now Mr. Miles, we have before us in our records here what is known as the Holsopple report, which I think was submitted in November, late in November of 1954. That indicates that the condition of certain of the cells— I think they are cells—that the condition of the trainees in some of these cells was quite unsatisfactory. Are you acquainted with that report?

A I am, sir.

Q When, did you first become acquainted with it?

A A day or two after the visitation by this group of employees.

Q You had it in your possession at that time?

A I did, yes, sir.

Q You were aware of its contents?

A Yes, sir.

Q What steps were taken to correct the conditions which were set forth in that report?

A I have here a directive, some rules and regulations pertaining to supervision of trainees in detention, addressed to all detention and hospital personnel from Mr. George W. Miles, acting superintendent, dated November 29, 1954. "The following rules and regulations re-

garding supervision of trainees in detention are to be put into operation immediately. 1. Each trainee who is to be placed in detention shall be stripped of all belongings and clothed in hospital garb before being placed in a detention room. No object which is potentially dangerous or harmful should be allowed. 2. Trainees are to be fed regular menu three times a day all cutlery and dishware given to the trainees must be counted and accounted for after each meal is completed. Whenever a trainee refuses food it should be removed from the room immediately. If food is thrown around the room, or wilfully wasted in anyway, the next meal is to be withheld. 3. No cigarets are to be given trainees in detention. 4. No trainees are to be allowed out his or her room except for bathing or toilet purposes whenever necessary. 5. Each trainee should be checked every fifteen minutes during the entire twenty-four hours of each day. If no person is on duty in the girls' or boys' division, the nurse on duty will have the responsibility of checking. 6. Persons checking must see to it that order is maintained, bearing in mind that children in detention are usually disturbed and will therefore make considerable noise. 7. Destructive behavior should be dealt with immediately by those on duty to prevent unwarranted destruction or damage to state property. If those on duty are unable to handle the siutation, they should call the head of either the girls or boys division for additional help. 8. Any attempt to misuse water or toilet facilities should be dealt with immediately and danger or damages resulting therefrom should be eliminated. These rules and regulations are to be followed to the letter. Any infraction thereof will be dealt with summarily." Signed, "George W. Miles, Acting Superintendent."

Q May we have a copy of those? If you don't have an extra copy, will you have one made up and hand it to the committee?

A I will have one made, yes, sir.

Q If we may have that, we will have photostatic copies made and return the original to you. To whom was that directive issued or delivered?

A As indicated in the memo, to all personnel in detention, and in hospital it was delivered to the head of the division as well. These rules were posted in the hopsital and are still there.

Q How long after these rules were issued did you go around yourself, personally, to find out whether or not these rules were being carried out?

A I visited practically every day and many instances at night as late as three a.m., or early as three a.m., in the morning, to make certain that they were being complied with.

Q For how long did you continue that practice?

A Constantly.

Q Up until when, or are you still doing it?

A I still do it.

Q Well, Mr. Miles, then how do you account for the conditions which were found in these cells on February 24th or thereabouts when the so-called raid was made on the institution, the condition of the cells as well as the trainees?

A I can account for it very simply. The behavior of the girls was such at that time as to make it extremely dangerous even for one person to attempt to handle these youngsters, and we had several people that had to go down there at meal time and other times in order to make certain that we didn't have a more dangerous situation arise. We had youngsters when they were let out to go to the bathroom who smashed their fists through panes of glass, cut their wrists and their hands, and so on. These youngsters were very difficult to control even by three or four persons. As a matter of fact, just yesterday it was necessary for us to place a girl in detention in the girls main building, and it took three men, three men—three men to move her into the room. and these men were big men, strong, men, capable men, and they remarked afterwards they would rather have fought five men rather than try to handle this one girl.

Q Now, let's get back to the raid in February. I think you made a statement that you made a daily visit to these cells.

A I said almost constant; I wouldn't say that it had to be daily.

Q Oh, then I am to understand now that it wasn't a daily visit. I understood it was a daily visit.

A On many days it was several times a day, to be accurate. There were many days when it was impossible for me to get down there.

Q Well, let me ask this: I had no particular—When had you last visited the cells before the raid?

A About noon time— If I remember right, the raid so-called was on Thursday. I left around noon time to go to Harrisburg on Tuesday. I was in the hospital prior to leaving for Harrisburg. At that time things were in fairly good condition. I returned from Harrisburg about noon on Thursday, the day of this raid, and I had had my lunch and returned to my office when I received a call from the hospital that this thing had happened, and I went down there immediately.

Q Well now, what do you mean by "fairly good condition"? Were there any beds in these cells?

A No, sir.

Q What kind of bed covering had been issued to these girls?

A They had no beds, therefore no bed coverings.

Q No bed coverings?

A No, sir.

Q Food was administered, as we understand, only getting one meal a day.

A That was the order I gave before I left for Harrisburg.

Q Only one meal a day?

A That's right, yes.

Q Toilets flushed?

A No, sir, toilets were flushed by pails of water, because we could not allow in those rooms that had toilets—we couldn't allow water to be turned on because they were stuffing the toilet and running the water and flooding the building; therefore, it became necessary to turn the water off. The toilets were flushed several times a day when it was possible by pails of water when it was taken into the rooms.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Mr. Miles, I would like to ask you one or two questions. You stated that you gave credence to the stories given to you by trainees and I would presume that you asked them in such a manner that you would get the truth from them. Would that be correct, sir?

A I didn't even ask these trainees these things. These trainees came to me and told me, and then after they had told me I asked Mrs. Sutman to make an investigation of this thing, and to interrogate these girls herself and to get statements from them regarding this. As I testified earlier, the credence I placed in these reports was not just in what they had said but the conditions that were existing in the institution at that time as well.

Q Well, would you agree with me that the Pennsylvania State Police is one of the greatest investigative bodies in America?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well then, would the committee be justified in giving credence to the statements that our state police, trained investigators, secured from these trainees?

A I couldn't say yes or no, Mr. Fleming, I don't know, because frankly, I don't know what the state investigators had. For instance, I have one great question in my mind about this interrogation of these youngesters. I have been told by the trainees, and told in such a way that I do give credence to it, that these investigators visited them at Mayview in the company of Mrs. Judy Blanque, who was at that time I believe still working for the Sun-Telegraph. These investigators had in their hands the chronological summaries of these youngsters, and I still don't know where they received these because, as I stated earlier to Mr. Tompkins when he was asking whether I would bring some records over here, that this is highly confidential information.

Q I'm satisfied. Would you believe that the state police are trained enough to properly evaluate evidence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you stated that when you came— I believe you stated that when you came to Morganza, you did not come with any thought in mind of being the superintendent?

A Very definitely not; yes, sir, you are correct.

Q And you were just acting on a temporary basis?

A No, I was acting as assistant superintendent, when I came there.

Q As assistant superintendent?

A Yes, sir, that was the position I was hired for.

Q Now, do you intend to stay on as superintendent now that you have been made superintendent?

A Yes, sir, I certainly do.

Q Now, one more question, please. You have stated that you don't care much for— or infer that you don't care much for political figures or their interference, and that you have not yet let anybody know how you are registered, and that is perfectly all right, that is your right, sir. May I ask just one question? Do you vote?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q That's all.

A Let me back up on that thing. I have inferred that I don't have much respect for political figures? I think that is very erroneous. I do. I think that the political figures that I have been able to observe or to know anything about are fine, outstanding gentlemen, I have nothing against them. As far as whether I do vote, I haven't voted in this state yet because I haven't been here long enough until this coming election. This will be the first time I will be able to vote here. I have voted always in other states when I have been a resident there.

SENATOR FLEMING: Do any of the other members of the committee have any questions?

Interrogation by Representative Wilt:

Q Mr. Miles, you did state there about depriving the girls of cigaretes while they were in this confinement. Is that correct, is that what you said?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are these children mostly minors?

A The children who are under sixteen years of age, it has been a practice of our institution, that when they are under sixteen years of age, if their parents will sign a permit for them to smoke, we will allow them to smoke; if they are sixteen or over and have been smoking we allow them to smoke.

Q I think you will find that in the statutes of Pennsylvania that a minor smoking cigarets obtained by buying or otherwise is a misdemeanor.

A I was under the opinnion that for them to buy them was. I didn't think there was a law against their smoking cigarets. Now again, if this is true I will have to abide by the law in that respect.

Interrogation by Representative Tompkins:

Q Is there any value in giving them cigarets?

A Yes. As a matter of fact, cigarets in our institution given in our institution is about the highest most highly prized privilege these youngsters have, because many of them have been smoking a great deal prior to coming to the institution. We limit them to six cigarets a day. On occasion the cottage officer may allow them to smoke another one before they go to bed. We have to control this for many reasons, because of fire hazards and so on. As a matter of fact, the smoking in the girls division was permitted by the previous superintendent only after there had been a tremendous riot in the institution in the girls division and they insisted that before they stop they would be allowed the privilige of smoking cigarets, and so this privilege was granted to them. That is what I was told; of course, I was not there.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Miles, we are going to excuse you now and would ask that you hold yourself in readiness for Tuesday, please.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. At 9:30?

SENATOR FLEMING: It won't be necessary that you be here before eleven.

THE WITNESS: ELEVEN: I thank you sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: I would like to state, and will state that we are deeply apologetic to Mr. Steinfirst and to Mr. Prattis. We have subpoenaed you here today and have certainly issued the invitation to other members of the board to testify. As you see, we just don't have the time today to do it, we can't possibly do it, and we would like to suggest particularly to you, Mr. Steinfirst, and to you, Mr. Prattis, that you try to, if you will, come back on Tuesday, at possibly eleven or eleven-thirty. You are certainly welcome at nine-thirty, but we have four or five other witnesses whom we are going to question quickly, and to the other members of the board of trustees certainly we will give you the opportunity to testify. Now, we have two more witneses that we are going to call today, very briefly.

JAMES MOORE, called and sworn.

Interrogation by Senator Fleming:

Q Give your name and address to the reporter, please.

A James E. Moore, 529 Moreland Drive, Pittsburgh 16.
Q And your occupation, Mr. Moore?
A I am unemployed.
Q You are not employed at the present time?
A No, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Jones, will you advise the witness of his right under the Constitution?

Interrogation by Mr. Jones:

Q Mr. Moore, you are a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States?
A Yes, sir.
Q Are you willing to testify as a witness in this proceeding?
A Yes, sir.
Q You understand your rights under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, that you are not compelled to answer any question which will tend to incriminate you, subject you to criminal prosecution, that you may claim that immunity at any stage of the proceedings on any question you are asked, or if you wish you can waive your rights under the Constitution of Pennsylvania and under the Constitution of the United States. You may be represented by an attorney, if you wish. If, however, you waive your rights you cannot reassert them at any time during the procedure.
Q Now, do you understand what I have told you?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you wish to waive your immunity?
A No.
Q You do Not wish to waive your immunity?
A No.

SENATOR FLEMING: You are, however, ready to testify, Mr. Moore?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: All right. Mr. Lane.

Interrogation by Senator Lane:

Q Mr. Moore, what the committee is desirous of knowing from you at this particular time is whether or not you knew Judy Ward.
A I did know Judy Ward.
Q You did know Judy Ward?
A Yes, sir.
Q I have before me a certified copy of a juvenile court record in the case of Judy Ward, who now is in the custody of her father in Florida. In this record it is alleged by Judy Ward that you beat her. Is that true?
A I whipped her.
Q You whipped her. And what did you whip her with?
A A belt.
Q A belt?
A A dress belt, a man's dress belt.
Q A man's dress belt. And how was that brought about?
A Well, I put her over the sink and strapped her buttocks.
Q Were you instructed to do that by any official of the training school?
A No.
Q Had you whipped Judy Ward before?
A I whipped her twice.
Q You whipped her twice. Did the officials of Morganza know about either beating.
A They knew about the last beating; they didn't know about the first beating.
Q And who knew about the last beating.
A Mrs. Sutman.
Q And how was she informed about that, verbally, or did you give her a written report?
A Verbally.
Q And what were the circumstances surrounding you advising her?
A Well, she had run away—
Q What were the circumstances of advising Mrs. Sutman?
A Well, Mrs. Sutman just asked me. She asked me how many girls I beat. I told her Judy Ward.
Q Was it your practice to beat children?
A No.
Q Did you beat any other children beside Judy Ward?
A Yes, sir.
Q And may I inquire who?
A I don't know their names; there were four others.
Q Four others, I see. Did you beat them with a belt?
A I whipped them with a belt.
Q With a belt; I see. Well, in this particular case, why did you beat Judy Ward?
A Well, she wouldn't listen to me and she ran away. I told her, and I talked to her, and she just didn't pay no attention to me.
Q Well, didn't you advise your superior officer when you administered any physical chastisement upon the body of the inmate?
A Mr. Price is the man I worked for; he wasn't there at the time.
Q Do you have knowledge of Mr. Price whipping them?
A No, I have not.
Q Did Mr. Miles know that you had whipped Judy Ward?
A No.
Q He did not. Do you think he knew it before today?
A I wouldn't know.
Q You wouldn't know. You say you are not at the training school any longer?
A No, I am not.
Q When did you leave?
A September the 6th.
Q Did you leave voluntarily?
A No, I didn't, I was dismissed.
Q By whom?
A Mr. Miles.
Q For what reason?
A Not following the policy of the school.
Q And what was the policy that you didn't follow?
A Whipping the girls.
Q Whipping the girls. Had you ever been employed at any other institution?
A No.
Q You had not?
A No.
Q Then do I understand you to say that both times that you whipped Judy Ward was because she ran away?
A That's right.
Q Is that the usual punishment for children that run away from the institution?
A No, it isn't.
Q Well, is this an unusual case?

A It appears to be.

Q Well, did you whip other children for running away from the institution?

A No, I didn't.

Q Then would you explain to the members here why it was necessary that you would whip Judy Ward for running way?

A I whipped Judy Ward on Thursday night. She ran away on Wednesday night. On Thursday, while we were working, the girls asked me what I was going to do with Judy—

Q What girls?

A The girls working with me in detention. I said I wasn't going to do anything with Judy Ward. "Well, you must be afraid of Judy Ward, you must be afraid of all the girls." So I thought about it all day long. I thought I would have to punish her in some way. I thought that it would be the best way.

Q Then it was at the suggestion of the other inmates that you chastised Judy Ward?

A One of the reasons.

Q What were the reasons?

A I felt she should be punished for running away.

Q What I can't get to understand, you stated you didn't whip all the children for running away, but you did whip her.

A I whipped Judy Ward and four other girls that run away.

Q Were those all that ran away while you were there under your jurisdiction?

A There were three run away and two attempted to run away.

Q And each one that ran away you whipped them?

A Yes, sir, that's right.

Q Were you ever ordered by any one to bring about proper discipline and did any one ever tell you to do what you wanted to do to bring about discipline, "but I didn't want to know anything about it"?

A No.

Q No one ever told you then to bring about the chastisement of this girl. You assume full responsibility?

A That is right.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Tompkins, do you have a question?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q I think Mr. Price when he was before us testified that he on one occasion had paddled Judy Ward. Did you witness that?

A No, I did not.

Q Now, when was it that you whipped these other four girls?

A It was on the 11th of September when two ran away and two attempted to run away.

Q Was that on the same day that you whipped Judy Ward?

A Judy Ward.

Q You whipped five of them then on that same day?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Flynn:

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Mr. Moore, I would like to ask a couple of questions. How long was the said Judy Ward a trainee at the school before she was put in detention?

A I wouldn't know that.

Q Do you have any idea who placed her in detention?

A I wouldn't know.

Q When you administered these whippings when she was bending over the sink, were her hands tied around the faucets or anything?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever hit her with your fist?

A Never.

Q Did you ever hit her with a board?

A No.

Q Just with a strap, a belt?

A Yes.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Polen.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: No questions.

SENATOR FLEMING: Mr. Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q How long were you employed at the Pennsylvania Training School?

A Thirteen months and a half.

Q We have a date here, September 6th. That is the date you administered whipping to all five girls, and that is the day you left the institution?

A Yes.

Q This all happened in one day?

A Yes.

Q Is this the second time she was brought back there? She had run away once before, had she not?

A Yes. The first time I whipped her was when she ran away. The last time she ran away I whipped her again.

Q Those would be different dates?

A Yes. I think it was on the 7th or 8th of August.

Q Then you whipped Judy Ward twice?

A Yes, sir.

Q You stated before you only whipped her once.

SENATOR FLEMING: No, he said he whipped her twice. We will adjourn this hearing until Tuesday morning, November the 1st., at 9:30.

At 7:45 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, adjourned until Tuesday, November 1, 1955, at 9:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me at the hearing of the above cause held on Friday, October 28, 1955, and that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes.

MYRTLE B. FETHURLIN
Stenographer

November 1, 1955, at 9:30 a.m.

WITNESSES:
DONALD L. STEINFIRST
JOHN ROBBINS
DONALD L. STEINFIRST (recalled)
JESSIE TARR
ANN C. SUTMAN

Hearing convened before the Joint Investigating Committee on Tuesday, November 1, 1955 at 9:30 o'clock a.m., Eastern Standard Time, in Court Room No. 2, Court House Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired, members of the Committee will take their seats. The Committee is now in order. The first witness to be called this morning will be Mr. Donald L. Steinfirst.

DONALD L. STEINFIST, sworn, testified as follows:

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q. Mr. Steinfirst, for the purpose of the record, what is your occupation?

A I am a manufacturer. I am general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Lastik Products Company, Inc. This concern makes pre-cast concrete products. This is my principal occupation.

Q You are also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A The correct title is President, Sir. I have an avocation I would like to have recorded also for the record. My hobby and interest is music, and I have been for nearly twenty years music critic for the Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

Q Where do you live?

A 1463 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q Do you have a statement to make before this Committee in regard to the activities as President of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A I do, Sir.

Q Will you proceed, please?

A I've two minds about this investigation. In some respects this is an unhappy and very sad day for me. I think it is, as I tried to analyze my own feelings, it is because those people who do something for others, for which there is no compensation other than in their ownselves, have a natural resentment when they are faced with testimony of strip-tease dancers, of editors with an ax to grind as long as this room, which I propose to prove during the day, but I think mostly I feel this way because the whole system of public trusteeship is pretty much at stake in this investigation. I don't know where the State is going to secure decent people, public-spirited people citizens who will participate in State-wide, State-owned institutions if their names are going to be dragged through the filth and muck of a sensation seeking newspaper.

You see, my interest is pretty much like the interests of the other trustees. Not one of us wanted to be trustee of Morganza; not one. We didn't seek this job. All of us had to be urged in one way or the other to go on the Board of Trustees. We did it solely as a public service. There was no other reason. We have nothing to gain. The positions are uncompensated. We pay our own expenses, except for a few cases where the Commonwealth of Welfare has summoned me forthwith to Harrisburg and where I felt justified in putting in an expense account, I paid my own expenses and so have the other trustees. We don't appoint people to jobs so that there is some payment of some debt. We have nothing to do with contracts for materials or labor or equipment or buildings. You will be interested to know that when most of you were at Morganza, I'm sure you saw an enormous barn going up. My firm happens to build concrete roofs and I was offered the contract for that building which I forbade my salesmanager to take, so that it costs me something to do this. It costs me a great deal more, I think, deep down in my heart. I wondered if the Board of Trustees wasted a lot of time and money in examining the qualifications of Mr. Miles to be superintendent.

I have a raft of references which I believe Representative Tompkins asked for which I will present to the Committee in due time, but we spent hours, days and weeks deciding who should be Superintendent of Morganza, only to find that a strip-tease dancer gets reams of publicity in her considered judgment as to who should be and what the qualifications should be of a superintendent of Morganza. Now, I shall spend most of my time telling this Committee what I know about the institution from the Board level, policy making, instructions to the superintendent and the relationships with the Department of Welfare. I intend to answer every question as honestly and directly as I can, and the mere fact we are an unpaid group does not in my mind exclude us from responsibility when we're paying out a lot of the State's tax money. I fully accept that responsibility.

I think I should say that there is not the slightest trace of hostility in me as I make this presentation. I accept the mandate of the Legislature to the Committee exactly as it was written, that is, to look into all phases and aspects of the conditions as they presently exist at Morganza. I believe people are inherently honest. I don't believe that the Legislature would have gone to the trouble and expense of appointing this Committee if it did not want to know the facts, and I am confident that this Committe will see the facts as they are presented and to separate the wheat from the chaff and to determine who is telling the truth. I have nothing to hide. The Board of Trustees has nothing to hide, and so far as I know the superintendent and the staff has nothing to hide.

There's lots of things wrong at Morganza. There's some that even the Sun Telegraph with its vast espionage system has been unable to uncover. I could tell them things. Even the system of informers who telephone daily into the Sun-Telegraph every time anything goes wrong, don't know everthing. We were put there to do a job. The job was to try to bring order out of chaos, in a State Institution. We didn't want to do it. We accepted the job and we believe we have made a considerable amount of forward progress. My only request to the Legislative Committee is that it too accept the responsibility as I have accepted it; that if any of the members of the Committee had any preconceived notion before they came here that something must be wrong, or where there is smoke there is fire, or something of this sort, will listen to the facts as I have made and try to weigh the evidence as I have seen it.

I have never been in such an investigation before and, therefore, I may appear to be ignorant. I don't know the ground rules under which this is concerned, under which this investigation is operated, and I may have to ask a question of the counsel or of the Committee itself. I hope you will forgive me, if I do so. I'm simply doing it so that I can get the information myself so that I can better help you. For example, the usual rules of evidence are apparently not in force in an investigation of this sort. People have made statements which are unsupported by evidence and which have been unchallenged by cross-examination and to which I apparently have no recourse.

The Chairman on Friday was gracious enough to answer a question of mine which I realize now was asked when

I was outside the bar and had not been sworn in and had no right to ask. I appreciate this courtesy on the part of the Chairman. I had no intention of being insolent or brash, and if that was your impression, I regret it. I told you that my statement would be on the positive side; that I would discuss the question of the Board, the management and so on. Unfortunately, I find that I will have to devote some time preceding this to discussing the testimony that has been offered, particularly as the Chairman on Friday made the statement that anyone who was accused of anything would have full opportunity and right to answer that accusation.

I believe it is only common decency to let anyone accused of anything face his accuser and hear the evidence against him, even in an action of this kind which is neither legal or quasi legal. Everyman is entitled to his day in Court and the right to hear charges against him. This is not a trial nor a prosecution. No one has been accused of anything and, yet, the newspapers are filled with what amounts to testimony in a trial. It is a very strange proceedings. I am not familiar enough with the legal aspect to know where it stands but I do know that it is at least a semilegal status. Up to this time you heard the testimony of four staff members of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph; one of them employed as an informer, and editor or assistant editor, I guess is the correct title, and two staff members. Thus far, I believe, you have heard only one or two persons who have testified as to the positive side of what is going on at Morganza.

It is interesting to note and I think this should be borne in mind, that all of the testimony or talk that has been going on since this investigation began concerned a maximum of five per cent of the youngsters who have gone through Morganza in the past four years. Five per cent—fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty girls. Nothing has been said about the proximate four hundred boys who have gone through Morganza in the past two or three years or the balance of the girls who have gone through. When you visited Morganza, you were shown rooms in the hospital used as detention rooms and a great deal has been said about these rooms. These rooms were built as isolation rooms in case of communicable disease, and for no other purpose and nobody in the whole institution from the President of the Board down to the lowest employee ever wanted to use these rooms as detention rooms. We were forced to do it; forced to do it because plea after plea, and request after request, for decent proper detention rooms were denied and we were given very little scant attention by anybody.

If I were to run my business, or any of you in business, and pay attention to the requests from the manufacturing plants, the same way this was done, I would have been out of business long ago. I want to save your time. I know that your time is precious. I can read to you from minutes, or I can leave the minute book for you here and you can read yourself and give you the page numbers. Page after page and day after day and meeting after meeting where we requested that the State give us proper detention quarters. We didn't have them and, therefore, we had to use what was available to us and someone may well ask the question. "Well, why did you order Mr. Sterling to destroy the cells if you didn't have something else to substitute for them." We don't believe cells are the proper place for juveniles. This is the kind of cell blocks you see in any County Jail, typical cells, bars, depressed, no shower facilities, in a cell block of its own, and we ordered them destroyed.

The girls were being kept in underground caves, which I hope you saw when you were up there; one of the most horrible contrivance ever erected by man, without ventilation, without toilet facilities, and we ordered them destroyed. We believe this is what the people of Pennsylvania want. True, it left us without proper facilities for either boys or girls. We still think it was better to use the makeshift hospital rooms,—These rooms that were discovered by Mr. Zehner on his well planned raid. They were inadequate, inefficient, and we knew it and we didn't like it. No one liked it; from Mr. Miles and his staff down and from me and the other members of the Board. I refer, and I will not take your time to read it, to the fact that our first request was made on January 12, 1952. I went on the Board of Trustees in December of 1951. Within thirty days we requested the Commonwealth to get rid of these cells and to start building new ones. There were furthers—February 16, March 20, right up through.

You may see the minutes which I will be happy to enter in the testimony; have them marked as an exhibit, and go through them at your leisure I don't like to take the time of this Committee, but I feel I must do so to refer to unsupported charges that were made in testimony, under oath, by previous witnesses. I refer specifically at this time to the testimony of Mrs. Judith Blanque. She said that she had heard, and note these words,—had heard that a girl had been hit on the head with handcuffs. There is no such report in our files, and no evidence to support this statement.

There was a charge that one of our house officers, Charles Long, had hit a boy and there was no proof of that, that I have heard or seen, nor has Mr. Long been subpoened to answer that charge. The statement was made, "to be bled for three days" and an incredible statement, that he bled for three days and received no hospital treatment. There is no evidence that he ever asked for such treatment or that he did bleed for three days.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, just a moment. After discussing one of your statements with the Co-chairman of the Committee, I'm wondering if you question the power of this Legislative Committee or if you would like to be informed of the authority that is conferred upon us by the enactment of this resolution. If so, we will have—

A Not at all. I don't know how I gave that impression. On the contrary . . .

Q Well, you are questioning the procedure here?

A Oh, no; not at all.

Q Well, I understood you to question the method of holding the hearings and I thought that probably our counsel should advise you of the authority vested in us by the Legislature.

A Let me—Let me disabuse you of that impression if you got it. I do not in the last question the authority and even if you didn't have the authority, I would welcome the investigation. The only way the people of Pennsylvania can know whether it wants this training school or not is to have this investigation.

Q Just a moment, Mr. Steinfirst. Stenator Scott would like to ask a question.

SENATOR SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I got exactly the same impression you did and had the thought of interrupting at that time but thought better of it. The witness did say something about it being a legal hearing. I weighed

that in my mind whether he meant whether it was of legal hearing in the form of there was legality in having a hearing at all, or whether the procedure itself was informal and not in following a legal Court hearing, and I wasn't sure just what he did mean and I think it ought to be clarified at this time for the witness if there is any question in his mind.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, if you will yield just a moment, I will request our counsel to give you his analysis of the authority of this Committee.

A I don't doubt the authority of the Committee. I will waive that.

P. K. JONES: Mr. Steinfirst, this is a joint committee of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative part of the government. They set up their own rules, they call witnesses, as many as they please, they may limit the time of the witnesses. This is not a trial of any sort whatsoever. It is an investigation which may lead to the rephrasing of the Legislation, and all questions asked by the Committee and testimony of the witnesses should be germane to their inquiry. Any person that has been accused by any other person has the right to be heard. The truth or falsity of any statement made by any witnesses, one against the other, is not in issue in this case except as to the question of error or credibility which is to be determined by this Committee. If you think or any other witness thinks that there has been a crime committed, he may hail that witness into criminal court. If you think any slander has been committed, or any libel by any newspaper you may go to any criminal side of the court or you may go to any court of justice to which your lawyer so advises you. Now, do you understand that?

A I understand it perfectly.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

A I have no intention to criticize the legality of the Committee's operations at all.

SENATOR LANE: The witness will please proceed.

A In your visit to Morganza last Tuesday, or whenever it was, Representative Tompkins raised the issue, if I am correct, or perhaps I should not say who raised it; an issue was raised as to the availability of an official of the school to any child who had a request to make. This was reported in the papers. I wasn't there, so I don't know. So I enter in as testimony what is commonly known as a "pink slip." This provides the mechanics by which any trainee may ask for any particular official. Now, I don't say that this works perfectly, nor does anyone else. Obviously, nothing like this works perfectly. The fact that a youngster makes out one of these slips does not in itself guarantee that he is going to see somebody. However, an examination of the desks of the officials will show that a tremendous number of these interview request are granted. I enter this in evidence, Mr. Chairman. (Being Exhibit No. 45). There has been, I believe, and justifiably so, a question raised as to the relationship between officer and trainee regarding punishment and discipline, and I enter in evidence the report that is made by every officer whenever any incident is involved, involving a trainee. Again, I qualify by saying that in any institution it does not work one hundred per cent. There are a great many of these on file. This is entitled "Report to Behavior Clinic." (Being Exhibit No. 46).

SENATOR LANE: Just one moment, please. This is applicable—physical punishment or chastisement or on the person of the child.

A It is a report on any incident that happens at all.

Q Who receives this?

A This is received by the department heads; depending on where it happens.

Q But the department head receives it?

A That's right.

Q And then does the superintendent eventually receive it?

A Eventually he receives those that are brought to his attention if it is not routine.

Q All of these then are not brought to his attention?

A I'm sorry, I can't answer that. You will have to ask him that.

Q Proceed?

A I refer further to the testimony of Mrs. Blanque, in which she was quoted as saying, because I didn't hear the testimony, that she never saw any girls beaten up but she did see them, "right after they were beaten." I think this poses a question of how could she tell,—No. 1 and No. 2: Did she make to her superior? There are no such reports that I have seen. She is quoted further as saying that "Mr. Miles gave tacit approval to illegal or immoral sex activities, with the statement: "Which would you rather have? Sex or riots?" This is an unsupported statement. No one else apparently has heard it, and to which I, as Mr. Miles' superior, take violent exception. I doubt very much whether he condone any immoral sex activities on the ground that to do so would eliminate the possibility of any disturbance. I quote from the Sun Telegraph City Edition, Wednesday, October 26, 1955, quoting from Mrs. Blanque's testimony a paragraph that appeared in one edition only and then was deleted from further editions, as follows: "She told of another occasion in which Mr. Miles, the superintendent, and Donald Steinfirst, Chairman of the Board of Morganza,—Board of Trustees, helped to hold down a half-naked girl inmate while a doctor and a nurse gave the girl a physical test." I am not a lawyer. I am told this is libelous. I don't know. If the statement, as reported, is correct it is libelous and if it was incorrectly reported, it is defammation of character. I was not asked to accept immunity like the other witnesses when I was sworn in. However, I waive immunity and make the statement that this is a categorical lie and I invite suits by Mrs. Blanque on that statement. I have never, under any circumstances, touched a girl or boy trainee at Morganza.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, the reason you weren't asked that question is because, No. 1, according to the Committee you are not directly accused.

A I see.

SENATOR LANE: No. 2, when the times comes where you make statements or anwser questions that might tend to incriminate you, you will then be informed of your Constitutional Rights.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I think you should do it now in case he makes any statements of any kind he will be covered by that.

SENATOR LANE: He has already waived his immunity. Proceed.

A I wish to re-emphasize the statement I made about touching or in any way handling any girl or boy trainee at Morganza. I suspect that Mrs. Blanque knows that I did

not do it. And this is part of the undermining principal which has motivated most of this attack by the Sun Telegraph. Mrs. Blanque was further reported in the same issue of the paper, in answering the question of Representative Flynn, that she would recommend two changes for Morganza,—the employment of a superintendent that the officers and inmates can respect, and "it should be somebody that likes children": and I say to this Committee that one of the cardinal principles in our minds in selecting a superintendent was somebody that had children and who liked children. That's one of the reasons why we selected Mr. Miles. Every member of the Board of Trustees, with the exception of a bachelor, is also a parent. We have home lives which I believe are fairly decent. We expct that to be carrid out in the life of a superintendent we selected. I would like to assure the committee that Mr. Miles is "somebody who likes children." I'm probably not on very good legal grounds on what I'm going to say now. I'm not a lawyer, but I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that Mrs. Blanque secured employment at the Morganza Training School by falsifying her application statement. Furthermore, Senator Lane, the last thing I want to do is argue and I hope you don't think I'm controversial on the subject. I'm merely trying to put the facts straight. The application which she signed and which was reported to the committee as being a loyalty oath was in fact the complete application and not the loyalty oath. It is a separate sheet which I will enter in as evidence and is not the one to which you refer.

SENATOR LANE: For your information, the committee has already agreed that your statement is correct; that it is the completed application. Proceed.

A With your permission, I wish to read the question, only the last statement which Mrs. Blanque answered in the affirmative. It reads as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that this application, contains no misrepresentations or falsification, omission or concealment of material facts and that the information given by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that all statements made by me on this application are subject to later investigation. I am aware that if such investigation at any time disclose any such misrepresentation, falsification or omission of material fact, my application may be rejected; if already appointed I may be dismissed from my position and I am subject to prosecution under Act 387, approved September 26, 1951." Act 387, 1951, adds to the penal code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Section 328, as follows: It is headed, "Falsification in Matters Within the Jurisdiction of State Agency,"—"Whoever in any matter, within the jurisdiction of any department, board, commission or agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania knowingly and wilfully falsify or conceals or covers up by any trick or scheme or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or any representations, or makes or uses any false writings or documents, knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $300.00 or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year for both." Mr. Chairman, at this time I have to ask you a question. It is simply to secure some information which I do not know. Is it within my jurisdiction as witness or yours as a committee to move that Mrs. Judy Blanque—that the information regarding Mrs. Judy Blanque be submitted to the District Attorney at this time or the Attorney General of Pennsylvania? Frankly, I don't know. It is simply to ask for information.

SENATOR LANE: It is the responsibility of the committee after hearing all the testimony, to submit to the Attorney General's Office of any alleged crimes which might have been committed that we discover during the course of this investigation.

A Thank you very much. I call the attention of the committee also to a possible violation on the part of Mrs. Judy Blanque to what is known as Public Rule No. 1273 of August 21, 1953, known as the Private Detective Act of 1953, which is defined to include the business of an investigator and is quite specific in its definition. It means "the making, for hire, reward, or for any consideration whatsoever, of any investigation or investigations for the purpose of obtaining information with reference to any of the following matters, not withstanding the fact that other functions and services may also be performed for fee, hire or reward. The conduct of any person, group of persons, associations, organizations, society or other groups of persons; the credibility of witnesses or other persons with reference to the conduct, honesty, efficiency, loyalty, or activities of employee agents, contractors and subcontractors. The securing of evidence to be used before any authorized investigating committee, board of award, board of arbitration, or in the trial of civil or criminal cases . . . The business of investigator shall mean and include any person engaged and defined above, with, or without the assistance of any employee or employees." Section 3 of this Act provides "that no person shall engage in the business of investigator for hire, or reward, without having first obtained the license of conducting the business of investigator." In Section 4, it say that "any person intending to conduct the business of investigator shall file a written application for license in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions. Every applicant shall establish to the satisfaction of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions that such applicant, if he be a person, has been regularly employed as a detective or shall have been a member of the United States Government Investigative Service, a Sheriff, or member of the City Police Department of a rank or grade higher than patrolman for a period of not less than three years." Section 5 of this Act provides "that the district attorneys of the various counties shall have the power to enforce the provisions of this Act, and upon the complaint of any persons or on his own initiative to investigate any violation thereof. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, and to make investigations as to the relation of any violations thereof, the district attorney shall have the right or power to subpoena any person in the county and require the production of any books or papers which he deems relevant to the inquiry." It then goes on to describe what happens to a person that disobeys a subpoena. Section 6 of the same Act requires a license fee of $200.00 for any such individual, and that such a license shall not be issued to any person under the age of twenty-five years. This Act, repealing an earlier private detective act, provides for the fine of $500.00, or one year's imprisonment, or both for anyone engaging in the business

as a private detective for hire, or reward, without license. Mr. Chairman, I call your special attention to the clause regarding investigations, the securing of evidence to be used before any authorized investigating committee not necessarily having to be employed by the committee, but used before any authorized investigating committee, and I ask this question in view of the fact that this Act specifically says that the district attorney—does your statement regarding the district attorney still apply in this case?

Q Yes, we operate under the State Government and all our information will be referred to the Attorney General. You may proceed.

A You have heard the recommendations made by Mrs. Blanque as to the qualifications of a superintendent of Morganza. I would be the last person in the world to listen to qualifications that should belong to a successful strip-tease act. I think in due modesty, anyone in Mrs. Blanque's position would have refrained from at least defining the qualifications. I suppose it is a hard job. I don't know. I have worked hard to make a living all my life so I am not in a position to criticize other people who try to make a living. I don't suppose you have much time for reading books when you are in that job. Frequently, I read—not frequently, occasionally, I read the Bible. One of my favorite passages is from St. Matthew where it says: "No man can serve two masters, less he lean, I think it is, one toward the other, or less he serve God or mammon." Another one of my favorite passages is from the same book and has to do with the scene in the garden of Gethsemane and referring to the thirty pieces of silver. I come now to the testimony of Mr. Alex Zehner, Assistant City Editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, in which Mr. Zehner complained rather bitterly about people trying to head him off in this examination. I don't know quite what he means. Whether he means that some influence was brought to bare, but if he refers to me I will say to you I did go to the Sun-Telegraph on two occasions to try to determine what was back of this campaign against Morganza. At one time I went accompanied by members of the Board of Trustees and the Deputy Secretary of Welfare at that time and we had an appointment with the publisher of the Sun-Telegraph and he brought in his name as Ed Becker, and who brought in at that time with him the City Editor or the Managing Editor, or whatever his title was, Royal Daniel, Jr., and later Mr. Zehner was brought into the discussion. The question we asked at that time was why was the Sun-Telegraph conducting a campaign of such vituperation against the staff and the trustees of Morganza? Was this a legitimate journalistic move? Was it a public service venture? Was it in the act of receiving and disseminating information which is the legitimate function of a newspaper? The answers that we got were very inconclusive. Neither Mr. Becker nor Mr. Daniel at that time assumed any responsibility. This was placed in the hands of Mr. Zehner who told us, "Something is wrong at Morganza and we're going to uncover it and get to the bottom of it." Later, in the company of P. L. Prattis and another trustee, I had a conference with Mr. Zehner, Chester Harris and Mrs. Pat McCormack of the Sun-Telegraph staff, in addition to Mr. Miles, and we asked the same question. We offered them at that time, and did produce evidence which we thought answered the Sun-Telegraph's objections to what was going on, as they put it, in Morganza, without in any way changing the situation. I bring this matter only to your attention because I don't like the inference that something was brought to bear. "We were being headed off," I believe Mr. Zehner was being quoted in the Sun-Telegraph as saying, and I think I should say also to this committee that at this moment, eighteen months later, I still do not know why the Sun-Telegraph is conducting a campaign. They have written false statements that bear not the slightest semblance of truth; stories that were by-lined by Mrs. Pat McCormack, which she knew were false when she wrote them and which I will read to you and prove to you that she knew were false, and admit in evidence before I am finished. There have been stories of half-truth. There have been intimidation. Our employees have been called upon at night and intimidated; people who were about to apply at Morganza for jobs and received applications and signed their applications, received mysterious calls during the evening "You'll never last there." There have been personal attacks upon the members of the Board of Trustees. We are reliably told that there are dossiers on each one of us, and my own personal business among other things has been investigated to determine whether there is any graft or collusion of any kind between me and the Trustees on the one hand, and the administration on the other. Even Mr. Miles' butcher has been called upon by the members of the staff of the Sun-Telegraph to see what their meat bill was. I don't know what the reason is. I can only conjecture. Since everybody has been permitted to conjecture, I request permission to conjecture also. It may be a matter of circulation. I don't know. The Sun-Telegraph's circulation has fallen off terrifically. It's advertising lineage has fallen way down. Here are the figures of the audit bureau's circulation, the Sun-Telegraph's own figures, to show how it's advertising has fallen back in the last five years, and its circulation has fallen back.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, do you with to submit that as evidence?

A Yes. Here are two copies.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: That will be Exhibit No. 48.

SENATOR LANE: You may proceed, Mr. Steinfirst.

A You head Mr. Miles' testimony as to the possible starting of trouble by Mrs. Blanque. You have already received in evidence certified statements which you will consider. In Mr. Zehner's testimony before you, he dealt in great length on the raid he made on the quarters at Morganza some nine or ten months ago and he produced pictures of intolerable conditions. He did not tell you the events leading up to the taking of those pictures. If you ask me, as a member of the Board of Trustees at Morganza, if I knew what the conditions were and if I approved them, my answer is, I knew in part what they were and I did not approve them; and of you then ask me what steps did we take to correct them, I will then say, and I am under oath, that we took every step, within our power to eliminate the conditions that existed. You cannot properly appraise this situation wihout knowing the fact that existed before hand. I know because I have seen them. I have seen girls who have thrown glasses or cups of milk into the employees' faces. I have seen feces on the floors because the girls

refused to use the toilets, not because they were denied permission to use them. I have seen urine on the floor and have seen girls doing it because they did not want to go to the toilet. This creates a far greater impression to do it on the floors. I have seen girls take the beds apart that they had and bang them on the doors and break the door handle and the door frames with almost superhuman strength. This, I have seen, with my own eyes. This is not hearsay. Nobody wants any other human being treated as a beast. I was in the cell, so-called, the room in the first fioor of the hospital, where a girl was kept for a long time "in semi-clothed condition, in cold weather." This room was cold because the glass was out of it because the previous person in that room broke the glass and there was no other where to put this girl. She didn't have clothes because I have seen them take off their night-clothes, take their bedclothes and take their shoes and stockings and stuff them in the toilet and turn on the water and then overflow and cause a commotion. This, I have seen with my own eyes. I have seen food thrown in the faces of matrons and officers with the vilest of language you could ever imagine; possibly worse than you could imagine. These are girls—may I interrupt here a second, Sir. I see that everything I say is being tape recorded and will no doubt be broadcasted over the radio and the girls will listen to it over their radios. We don't believe the radios should be taken away from them because they are entitled to that entertainment. May I ask that it be deleted from the tape recorder and not be broadcasted over the radio?

SENATOR LANE: It will be deleted. Proceed.

A It must be understood and I want it to be crystal clear as I can. It is the only institution in the State that is required to accept everybody that comes to it. The result is that we have girls, some of them twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old; too young for Muncey, where the juvenile court judge has no alternative. He is in a very difficult and strange position he has no place to send these girls who have been to one institution after the other. He must send them to Marganza when they reach the point of institutionalizing for the third or fourth time. We are not a security institution. We don't believe that is what we're intended for. The Act is set up to provide school for retraining and rehabilitation. I have been there myself when girls were brought up in a station wagon from Philadelphia County, three hundred and fifty miles away manacled to deputy sheriffs, without any papers, and they come in and said: Here they are." These are the girls who no other institution in or around Philadelphia County will accept. What is the judge to do with them? My sympathies are all with him. Is he to send them back home? Is he to send them to a mental institution? If they are under sixteen, he can't send them to Muncy, which is a state prison. If they're not of child-bearing age, he can't send them to Laurelton, especially since they are not feebleminded, so they are sent to Morganza. This five per cent which I spoke of before is usually compounded to this group who will do anything they want to command attention. They'll go along a room and bang out twenty-eight windows in a row with a coca-cola bottle, and your policy is not to hit anybobdy—"you can't strike me;" "what are you going to do about it?"; and "you can take this piece of glass and stuff it—." This is the kind of language they use. . . .

SENATOR LANE: We will have a five-minute recess at this time.

SENATOR LANE: Time of recess having expired, Mr. Steinfirst will proceed.

DONALD L. STEINFIRST, recalled:

A Before recess I was discussing with the committee the conditions which existed at the time of the raid and I told of conditions I had seen with my own eyes that were not hearsay, and I want to tell now the policy adopted by the Board with reference to discipline and how it applies in this particular instance. Let it be said, once and for all, and as clearly as I can make it, the Board of Trustees forbids corporal punishment; it has said so time and time again. It is a policy of the board, unanimously adopted and reaffirmed on more than one occasion. It has instructed Mr. Miles and his associates and he believes in this policy and has so told his people. There is a vast difference and I think it should be made clear between corporal punishment which is deliberately laying on of some kind of blow as a punishment on one end and the striking of a child on the other hand. The officers and matrons at Morganza are human people. They have the same limitations that I have and that you have, and they're pretty wonderful people to stand what they have to, day in and day out, without smacking somebody pretty hard. I was present one day in the hospital ward when a girl decided she was going to smash things up. No. 1, she had no reason for being in that place; there was no other place to put her and she took hold of every chair, every bed, and every thing she could get her hands on and broke everything she could get hold of, including windows and glass doors, and had the gall to say, "Do something to me. You're not allowed to hit me, and if you do I'll tell Pat McCormack." This constant, consistent under-mining of authority aided by our policy of not hitting the kids or spanking them,—I don't know,—has done more to retard the progress of our administrative program than any other thing. Now the legitimate question is, if you don't discipline the children physically, what do you do? How do you keep kids normally. We have three children in our family. Mrs. Steinfirst and I have never hit or spanked one of our children. They have grown up to be pretty good kids. Other parents adopt other methods. I'm the last one in the world to say whether kids should be spanked physically, and I know we can't take the chance at Morganza to administer corporal punishment if they want to because sooner or later someone is going to get out of line and smack a kid too hard. I don't say that has never happened. That has been admitted publicly. An officer who has been on duty for sixteen or eighteen hours a day and has had sixteen or eighteen hours of some kid screaming and yelling the dirtiest kind of language at him, urinating on the floor, pretty soon looses his temper. He does pretty well to hold it as long as he does. Here in the Post Gazette of February 28, 1955, is a statement issued by us, the administration, which is headed "Officials at Morganza admit Shortcomings" (Exhibit No. 49). This doesn't mean that we're not well on the way. We don't have nearly as many of these institutions that we once did. For the first time

in the history of the institutions we have trained personnel. We never had them before. Mr. Miles is the first person trained in correctional work ever to be superintendent of Morganza and an effort that will spell out for you this afternoon, greater effort to secure other personnel. How much did the Board of Trustees know about what was going on in the detention quarters? If they knew, what would they do about it? It is a legitimate question and I have no intention of balking over it. I probably knew more than others. I am there at least once a week sometimes twice and am in touch with Mr. Miles two or three times a day. I knew of it and disapproved of it violently and told him so and he admitted it and we did our very best to correct this situation. When a girl was placed in the detention rooms for the first time, well, she was given everything—toilet facilities, bed, mattress, three meals a day; everything. Of course, if she misused these things, these privileges were taken away. If she stuffed the toilet and washstands with her mattress and bed clothing. it was necessary to shut off these facilities. In Pittsburgh if you visit the neuropsychiatric hospital of the Veterans Administration, considered the last word, you will find that in cases of disturbances and emotional disturbances, there is nothing in the room and the patient wears no clothing and there is nothing in the room but a sewer-type in the center of the room; no bed, no furniture, no toilet facilities, and the place is washed down regularly by hose. I don't approve of such things for children, for emotionally disturbed children, which we have in great quantities, and I am making no excuses or apologies that there were things there that were wrong and there are legitimate explanations for things that were done. Some members of the Board of Trustees didn't visit as often as I did; didn't know what was going on. I believe they weren't derelict in their duties. The job of policy making belongs in the hands of the board of trustees. There were rooms without windows because the glass had been broken by kids previously; toilets not functioning because we shut off the water and shut it off deliberately because they were being misused by the girls in custody. Mr. Miles cut the meals down in some cases from three a day to one a day. He did it sparingly and did it because girls refused to eat or threw their food at the officers. In his testimony, Mr. Zehner referred and compared unfavorably Morganza with Huntingdon and Mrs. Pat McCormack compared Morganza with an institution called Girl Haven or something of the sort. Huntingdon is a security prison under the auspices of the Department of Justice. I'm told it is run excellently, I know nothing about it. I know what we're trying to do, individual training and rehabilitation cannot be done in a prison. I visited White Hill on many occasions. It is a median security prison for juveniles and young offenders. At night it is operated with sixteen men. I think over those twelve hundred or fourteen hundred youngsters, sixteen men in the entire institution have charge over them; they close the cells and they're in for the night. We don't do that. We're trying to send kids back as much rehabilitated as possible, and in the case of boys, I can assure that has been successful. In the case of many boys there and in the case of several girls we have been successful and I can bring before you any number of such youngsters. There is a great deal of comment about the number of runaways, as though this was of first importance. You visited Morganza and saw that it was not security in any way. We don't attempt to put up a security with fences or guards. So youngsters run away for a while. I think I would do it too if I were in any institution. I would want to be home for a while. These are not grown people; they're children. Some times it is their first crime. In many cases they are innocent of anything, except those things which, we as a society, have forced upon them. If you ask me whose to blame for three hundred kids being in Morganza Gentlemen, in most cases, it is you and me; nobody else; we're responsible for it. During Mr. Zehner's testimony, Representative Polen asked him a question as to whether the responsibility—where the responsibility lies? If there is any evidence of mishandling?, and I think that Mr. Zehner answered, according to the Sun Telegraph, it lies with the Board and the superintendent. So far, at least in what I have read, I have seen no charges, much to my surpise, against the Board of Trustees except the blanket statement it is responsible for what has gone wrong. I would like to pursue this a little further representative Polen and Gentlemen of the Committee. In a public institution where the Board of Trustees is appointed from a citizenry without any political implications of any kind, and I venture to say when I was appointed the Government didn't have the remotest idea what my political or politics were. I didn't know myself. I don't have the least idea what Mr. Miles' is. I never asked him and I'm not going to ask him. In such appointment, the Legislature which appropriates the money and the Department of Welfare which is an administration of the Commonwealth has a right to demand these people on the Board pay attention; they're spending their money and it's darn expensive to run such an institution. If you find in your deliberations that the Board of Trustees has been remiss or lax or guilty of misfeasance, I hope that that will be reported to the Legislature with no holds barred. We don't think we have, and think if given an opportunity. We don't thing we have, and think if given an opportunity this afternoon, we will prove that we have not and that we have made considerable progress. I turn now to the testimony of Mr. Chester Harris and I have two minds about this too. I'm not sure I know what Mr. Harris angle or grip is about Morganza. I know that his reporting goes far above the usual duties of a reporter in collecting and dissimulating news. The committee will have to decide whether his testimony is bias or fair. I would like to know his reason, if he made a martyr out of the preceeding superintendent. Is there any connection any where between the two of them? When he says publicly that Mr. Sterling was ousted he is telling an untruth. Mr. Sterling resigned of his own free will. There was no pressure put upon him in the slightest degree or measure by me or anyone else. I tell you honestly as I sit here and my God be my judge. I was the most surprised person in the world when he resigned. I was with him the night before making a speech at his request at Morganza and left him about quarter to ten, and the next morning when his resignation was announced, which was written three months before and which he held in his possession for some reason unkonwn to me,—while we had engaged Mr. Miles and never telling Mr. Miles

his resignation was written at the time. Mr. Harris who wrote this story, very well knew that Mr. Sterling wasn't ousted in any way. He resigned. He said in his testimony that this resignation was submitted in May, to take effect in August. This is a contradiction from his testimony. This is not correct. It was to take effect at once. It was written in May but wasn't submitted until August. That's a vast difference. In his testimony he also stated that Mr. Sterling invited the Sun Telegraph to come to Morganza and make a thorough study, using their methods to do so. Does the committee know that no one on the Board of Trustees ever heard of George Miles until Mr. Sterling hired him and presented us to him as the legitimate man to assist Mr. Sterling. Not one person that heard his name knew anything about him. We needed an assistant because we feared the preceding assitant who was a sadistic man should no longer be associated with Morganza. Mr. Sterling went to some conference. I don't know where it was some place up in New York, a conference of social workers at institutions, and came back and suggested one man that wasn't available and then suggested George Miles. None of us had heard of him before. Now, in his testimony before you he claims he wrecked the institution because he had ideas against him. Why didn't he know about those ideas? You don't hire a man without making some inquiry about him and his ideas. You don't employe in your business somebody that felt diametrically about the way you handled your business. You would hire them if they felt the way you did. The minutes of May, 1954 will give you Mr. Sterling suggestions and recommendations that we employ George Miles as an assistant superintendent; his full recommendations as the best possible candidate. You will find in the Sun Telegraph a statement to the effect that Mr. Miles did not want to be superintendent. You will find there a list of candidates for the office for superintendent. People who applied. Mr. Miles name was not among them. He told you when he came, as the Board interviewed him, when he came there he wanted to be assistant. He did not want to be superintendent for reasons of his own. He was not a candidate. We had to ask him to be a candidate and to file an application, I have been advised that I made a mistake. The assistant that I mentioned previously quit. He was not fired. I apologize. Will you make that correction, Mr. Chairman, please? In his testimony Mr. Chester Harris says further that the Miles' policy was one of extreme leniency and then changed to the opposite extreme. I don't wonder at this Committee being confused about the whole question of leniency or how far does discipline go. No one can be more confused than I You heard Father Denebedian ask for more corporal punishment, and in the same breath, practically, you heard Reverend McKim, both on the grounds dealing with the same kind of youngsters all the time; One a Catholic and one a Protestant,—you heard Reverend McKim say we should not have it at all. You also heard that testimony of Mr. Sterling say that the institution was too lenient; the Miles' policy was too lenient, and at the same time the Sun Telegraph, among other things, say we are too oppressive and beat up too many kids. The Sun Telegraph itself was a little confused on this point. On Thursday, August 5, 1953, Mrs. Pat McCormack writing in the Sun Telegraph said Morganza has such a rule that it is too lenient with kids; they're allowed to do what they want and are not punishing anybody;—On October 26, 1955, they were beating up kids all over the place and should be restrained; damn us if we do and damn us if we don't. I have tried to make the point that the four representatives of the Sun Telegraph have been critical without too much regard to the facts. I am wondering if the committee sees this, as I do, in a little broader picture whether this isn't an attempt, perhaps conspiracy, I don't know. I don't use that in a legal sense. I am not a lawyer, but I am wondering if it is not an agreement of some kind to undermine a State Intitution for the sake of publicity of their circulation and whether this didn't originate in the various offices of the Sun Telegraph where we got no satisfaction when we went to talk to them. Mr. Chairman, I request formally at this time that a subpoena be issued to Ed Becker, publisher of the Sun Telegraph, Royal Daniel, Jr. assistant to the publisher, and at that time I believe was managing editor, that they be questioned as to the policy, not the method, but the policy of the Sun Telegraph with reference to Morganza. I think there has been enough evidence presented to show perhaps this originated on a higher level.

SENATOR LANE: May I say this suggestion will be taken into consideration and brought before the committee in an executive session. What are those names?

Ed Becker, publisher of the Sun Telegraph, and Royal Daniel, Jr., assistant to the publisher. I will refer now to the testimony of Chester Sterling, the preceding superintendent, and his appointment. . . .

SENATOR LANE: May I interrupt you, Mr. Steinfirst. Before we go into that, it is now 12:30 o'clock and I think we had better recess until 1:30 o'clock P. M., at which time we hear about that.

SENATOR LANE: Time of recess having expired, Mr. Steinfirst will you please take the stand and proceed, please.

DONALD L. STEINFIRST, recalled:

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE continued

Q Proceed, Mr. Steinfirst?

A Mr. Chairman, during the recess my attention was called to the fact that I made an error in my statement which I would like to correct at this time. In discussing, perhaps this testimony had better be read back. In dicussing the assistant superintendent who proceded Mr. Miles, I used the words that he was discharged as being sadistic. I wish to delete the words "that he was sadistic" and leave the words that he was discharged—period.

SENATOR LANE: We will delete that.

A I had earlier corrected that and said that he resigned instead of discharged. It was about him that I used the word "sadistic."

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I want to get the record straight while we are on this. Do I understand that you want the record to show that the man resigned?

That is correct. Before the committee recessed I was discussing or just about ready to discuss the testimony offered by Chester Sterling, the preceding superintendent. There were two points in Mr. Sterling's testimony to which I want to call your attention and I will read that and then submit in evidence, from the Sun Telegraph

of Wednesday, October 26, which quoted Mr. Sterling as saying to the general effect, "that Mr. Miles created the detention cells where they had not previously existed and used them indiscriminately for boys in detention," Mr. Miles created no detention cells. If the reference was to the room in the hospital, I explained previously that these were intended for hospital cases and were forced into use because there was no other places available. We had asked the State for new ones. Mr. Sterling and refused to destroy the old ones. We finally, as you could see when you visited Morganza secured modern detention cells in the girls main building. I now submit—I will now read and submit in evidence a sworn statement by a trainee whose name I will not use, in accordance with the usual policy; this boy being juvenile. "I, ... am currently living at the Pennsylvania Training School under recommitment of the Juvenile Court. I came to Morganza around September 21, 1953. I was paroled from this school on January 18, 1955. I was in Cottage No. 6 this entire period. Mr. John J. Tribell took charge of Cottage No. 6 on July 6, 1954. After Mr. Tribell had charge of Cottage No. 6 for about two months, he took me and four other boys to Pittsburgh. I visited my mother who was sick and not able to come to the school to see me. Mr. Tribell planned to take me home on account of my mother being sick and then took other boys along who lived nearby. We made about six more trips to visit my mother and each time different boys in the cottage came along with us. I was released from Morganza on January 18, 1955, and after I was home for approximately two months, Mrs. Pat McCormack and a man whose name I can't recall came to my home to see me. Mrs. McCormack told me she had talked with Father Donabedian and he told her to come and talk to me. She said she had been to see me before this and that I had not been at home. She told me that she talked to some of the boys' mothers and they said that Mr. Tribell permitted us to drink, when we came to Pittsburgh. She asked me if I would answer a few questions and I said "Yes." Mrs. McCormack asked me if Mr. Tribell allowed us to drink and I told her "No." She asked if Mr. Tribell permitted us to mingle with girls outside and have sex relationships and I told her "No." I told her that when Mr. Tribell brought us home, he stayed with us during I told her that when Mr. Tribell brought us home, he stayed with us during the entire visit and that either my mother or my Uncle John was with us, at all times. In the other homes we visited, Mr. Tribell was there too. Mrs. McCormack asked me if I would swear to the above in Court and I said "Yes," and she asked me if I would represent the Sun Telegraph if she had me subpoenaed and taken to Court. I told her that as I was released from the school and that is I didn't have anything to say about anybody or anything at the school, and that I didn't want to have any thing to do with it. Mrs. McCormack said if I represented the Sun Telegraph, I would receive a bonus check from them. She said she would make it worthwhile for me. She asks me if I knew Peter Pappas, and I answered "Yes," and she asked me if I were in the cottage when Mr. Tribell was supposed to have beaten him and I said "Yes." I told her that he wasn't actually being beaten by Mr. Tribell but was being corrected for something he had done which he shouldn't have done. She asked me if Mr. Tribell had ever beaten me. I told her that he had corrected me and that he might have slapped me a few times for misbehaving but that he had never beat me. In fact, he had never beaten any boy during my stay at the cottage. About two weeks after the first visit, Mrs. McCormack visited me again. She asked me to write a story about Morganza and then go to Court and swear to it and I told her I would not do it. She asked me if I would go to Court as a representative of the Sun Telegraph. This statement has been made of my own free will and without coercion on the part of any one, and is signed by the boy. I, ..., October 31, 1955, have made the above outlined statements concerning my interview with Mrs. Pat McCormack, which statements are an absolute true account as remembered by me, so help me God."

SENATOR LANE: Do you wish to submit that in evidence?

A I do, sir, as evidence of attempt to have a boy make a statement of something that does not exist and be paid for doing it.

(Being Exhibit No. 50)

Q Two questions I would like to ask you. No. 1, were you present when this boy made this statement?

A No, I was not.

Q How old is the boy?

A Sixteen, I think.

Q What is the extent of his education?

A Oh, I think he's had a couple years of high school.

Q Well, did he type this out himself?

A Oh, no. It was typed this out himself? He volunteered to make the statement and we typed the statement and he signed it.

Q Who typed the statement out?

A Well, somebody in the office.

Q Were you present?

A No.

Q Who was present when this statement was typed out and who was present beside the Notary when it was signed?

A The—there was a witness.

Q Who is the witness?

A Cook is the witness and I. Rumstedt is the Notary. I think we should lay this on the table until you finish your statement and then we will have to determine the procedure after we hear the rest of your testimony.

A Well, my suggestion is that the boy be subpoenaed.

Q We will determine that after we hear your testimony. Let's hold that for a while. We cannot admit that yet.

Q Proceed, Mr. Steinfirst.

A Before recess, I made the statement that there were in the Sun Telegraph, from time to time, stories that were deliberate falsehoods and which were known to be falsehoods when they were released. I now submit in evidence a story written by Mrs. Pat McCormack dated April 1, 1955, headlined "EXPERT SHOW RESULTS IN INSTITUTION." The first paragraph—I'll not read the whole thing; just submit it to you. The first paragraph reads: "George H. Black, widely known and respected expert of juvenile delinquency has been installed as operating executive at Morganza. Answer-

able to State Welfare Secretary Harry S. Shapiro, Black is apparently "cleaning up," the institution on the basis of giving orders, copies of which he transmits to George W. Miles, superintendent, whose administration has been under fire." That's the end of the first paragraph. This story is a falsehood and tends to undermine the confidence of the staff and the public and the Board of Trustees and Mr. Miles. Before this story was published, Pat McCormack telephoned Norman Laurie, Executive Deputy Secretary of Welfare to determine Mr. Black's status and was told that he was there at my request, to help out for two or three or four weeks, while we secured a new assistant. He was under direct orders of Mr. Miles and he was in no sense of the word ever in an executive position. He was in an inferior position. This was known to the Sun Telegraph and this story was written for that express purpose. They knew about it when they wrote it. This kind of thing is typical, if I may use that word, of the stories that were written, particularly by Mrs. Pat McCormack, and by her answers to questions when she was on the stand and was testifying. According to the report in the Sun Telegraph, she was asked a question by Representative Tompkins relative to the educational system at Morganza. The question was,—I don't know the exact words but to the general effect, "Does the institution have an educational system approved by the Commonwealth of Department of Public Instruction?", and Mrs. McCormack replied, "Not that I know of". We do have such a system. It is available to anyone who wants to go there and see it. She also made comments on the per capita cost in reply to a question by a member of the committee, "We heard that the cost is $12.00; going to $18.00 per day." This is false. The correct cost is approximately $8.00 plus; not $12.00 and not $18.00. I want to refer to the question of so-called dope or medicine being administered to trainees. It has been referred to by many of those who testified and questions have been asked by members of the committee. Our policy is that we have a medical director. He prescribes all medicines except those commonly used in the household, which is prescribed by a registered trained nurse. In the case of any so-called dope medicines, neither Mr. Miles nor any of his staff, nor any member of the Board of Trustees prescribe any such medicine. If they are to be administered to a trainee, that was done so by orders of the physician who is attached to the institution. It is commonly believed that within the last few years, progress has been made in the use of certain medicines of which thorazine, serpasil, and miltown and so forth are examples. These medicines have been approved by the Department of Health and are now widely used in State Mental Institutions, as well as in private institutions. Some of these medicines have been prescribed by our physician, at his discretion. It is true, I believe, that once the prescription is made and the drug is ordered, and I'm not too sure about this, but believe the house officer has authority to administer this on advice or instruction of the physician. On this point, I am not too sure but I do know the prescription itself is made only by the physician in charge. If it's not too much trouble, sir, could I ask that you either recall or read for me the information regarding Senator Lane's question about the girls who testified in the Executive Session? We were, naturally, not there and don't know the testimony that was given and want to comment on it briefly. Could you tell me, sir, briefly what the question was you asked Mr. Miles and what it was in particular you had reference to about their credibility and to the use of the State Police in connection with that?

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I think I asked that question.

WITNESS: Was it you, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Yes, I asked that, and that question is in this form: Mr. Miles had brought in here statements made to one of your staff out there in connection with statements by girls alleging that Mrs. Judy Blanque was inciting to riot. I asked him what credibility he placed upon the statement of these girls and he said he placed every credibility in their statements. I asked him then, if you place that amount of credibility in the statements of those girls then, are we not entitled to place the same credibility in the statement of the girls who were here before and made statements before this committee?

A Thank you. I was referring, I think rather to Senator to Senator Lanes statement after Mr. Miles objected that the State Police were the greatest investigative body, or one of the greatest investigative bodies . . .

SENATOR LANE: I believe Senator Fleming asked that.

WITNESS: (ADDRESSING SENATOR FLEMING) Could you repeat that, please?

SENATOR FLEMING: I don't know whether I could repeat it. I could tell you what I had in mind. I asked Mr. Miles if he thought the Pennsylvania State Police were one of the best investigating bodies; if he agreed with me that the State Police was one of the outstanding investigative bodies in the whole nation. I believe at that time he qualified it some but did agree with me.

Q He did agree?

A Yes.

WITNESS:

A May I say that I agree also, and refer at this time then to the O'Dell case which was thoroughly investigated for four days by the State Police. If they were as fine as investigative body which the Senator felt, and which I agree one hundred per cent, in their investigation of the girls they were equally as fine in their research and study of the O'Dell case. So far as I know there has been nothing in the transcript of the Coroner's Inquest; in the State Police report; or the Coroner's Jury to indicate that the facts are other than was brought out in all three of those studies.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, may I interrupt you to say to you that I think you should leave that to the determination of this committee; that is part of our function.

A May I say then, I do agree it is part of your function except that evidence was introduced about a fall or pushing of this boy down six steps, or a second blow which did not appear in any of the preceding testimony. Also, it was made . . .

Q I beg to differ with you. Your own Doctor McCarthy made a statement under oath that in his opinion this boy died from the result of a second blow?

A That is not the Coroner's verdict.

Q The Coroner had a verdict otherwise, but we're talking about your own doctor.

A He was not our doctor at the time, sir. He has been replaced.

Q Well, he was at that particular time?

A Not when he made the statement.

Q He was the doctor that administered to the O'Dell boy? He was the doctor in that particular case?

A He did not make that statement before the Coroner's Jury.

Q Well, he made that statement here before this committee?

A After he was no longer employed at Morganza.

Q Well, he made that statement, under oath, a direct statement to this committee and we have to take cognizance of it?

A Oh, sure. I will then pass on to my own involvement in this case since a statement has been made or at least interference has been drawn that the O'Dell boy was sent to the Montefiore Hospital rather than to an institution nearer because of my connection with the Montefiore Hospital. I was out of Pittsburgh at the time. I am not now or never was a Trustee of Montefiore Hospital. Under no circumstances would anybody at our institution dare to tell a doctor where to send a boy injured or needed an operation. The doctor on his own selected Doctor Koskoff, because he was a noted neurosurgeon.

SENATOR LANE: May I interrupt you, Mr. Steinfirst. I don't recall of anyone making any statement in regard to your connection with the Montefiore Hospital. As a matter of fact, I can't it before this committee. The only question I recall was a statement by the Coroner to Mr. Miles, to the question rather; that was reiterated here and explained by the person on the stand. I can't recall you being involved in this at all.

A All right. I have only one more subject to discuss before I get on with the positive side of this picture. That is, the discussions concerning the so-called Steinfirst faction on the Board. There was, undoubtedly, if you want to use the term faction, but there was no such thing as a faction, there was vital disagreement between two groups of people at one time. There has been no such thing in recent months. There is no such thing as a faction. This is a devoted, dedicated Board of Trustees and most of them feel the same way. I would say all of them do on any vital matters. I am unwilling to accept the philosophy expounded by Mr. Sterling that there are some children who are "so far gone that no money should be spent on them," particularly when this applies to teen-age adolescence between the ages of twelve and sixteen or seventeen. If we have reached the stage of our civic duty, where we're willing to give up on difficult children because they are simply difficult, and this includes even the ones that have been making shambles out of the buildings at Morganza in recent days. If we are willing to give up on them, we ought to go out of business, I think. There is some good in these children. I don't know that we can reach them, I don't know if anybody can. There may be some that can never be reached by anybody or any help, but until we have exhausted all the tools at our command, such as modern day social work, psychology, even psychoanalysis. We have no right to say that we are not our brother's keepers. Maybe the Commonwealth doesn't want to pay the amount of money it will take to do that job. It is being done in California; being done in Illinois; being done in Kansas being done in Michigan, but it's not being done for three dollars a day or four or five. It's going to cost ten dollars or more; may be much more, but it can be done. Some day somebody is going to have to say where our responsibility starts and ends. At any rate, so far as I am concerned, I believe that is the psychology of our Board. We don't give up on anybody. This concludes the first part of my presentation which is mostly in answer to testimony that has preceded me. If you would like to question me, Mr. Chairman, I shall be happy to be questioned, or if you want me to go on, I'll proceed with what is the positive side of my approach.

Q We would rather you proceed with your entire testimony before we go on with our interrogation.

A I was impressed with the statement of one of the members of the Committee, "Morganza has had a bad history for years." My mother who was born and grew up in this area, told me that as a little girl; she would have been approximately eighty-five I guess, she was brought up with the admonition "if you don't look out, you'll go to Morganza. This was a good many years ago. There is a group of people who has some feeling about it. It has had a checkered and disastrous career. I have had the chance to read some of the history of it; that has gone on. You who live in Washington County probably know better than I do. I'm not going to recite a lot of history except toward recent time. Towards the end of 1951, a special citizens committee of Morganza was formed in Pittsburgh. It was formed at the request of the Pennsylvania Citizens Association and on that committee was Dean M. R. H. Moor of the Trinity Cathedral, one of the country's most noted churchman, a man who is interested in all kinds of welfare matters, especially pertaining to young people; Mrs. John W. Lawrence, a public-spirited and civic-minded person; Mr. Charles Denby, an attorney from Pittsburgh; and Mrs. George L. West, all people interested in this work and what goes on in child's welfare agency. This committee has been looking and thinking about Morganza for fifteen years. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that I requested that you subpoena Dean Moor, not because I wanted him to give any statements about me or the rest of the Board. I don't think we need that, but because he knows a great deal about Morganza. You did say that if I, in testimony, come across a name that would be helpful so that you could formulate your opinion, you would vote on whether you would hear him, and I am going to request that you subpoena Dean Moor. In 1951 Chester Sterling was made superintendent of Morganza and I think he started in May. There was no active Board of Trustees. The Governors preceding had not appointed a sufficient number to be a quorum. At the request of this committee, and at considerable cost in many ways to myself, I and several others agreed if appointed by the Governor to go on the Board of Trustees and of Morganza. If you will forgive a colloquialism—we need to be on the Board of Morganza—if you will forgive a colloquialism—we need to be on the Board of Morganza like we need a hole in the head. Forgive me—I do not mean to be vulgar. I serve on many Boards of Trustees and so does everyone else. We took this step. We have no special qualifications for it except for the fact that we have been interested, many

of us, in children's problems and served on other organizations dealing with problems of children. Most of us have never been on a Board of Directors of a public institution. Having assumed this responsibility, we decided to go through with it. We have given up thousands of time, hours, to try to do our job. We have paid money out of our pockets in order to see candidates for jobs; and Mr. Guyler and I paid their fares here because the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not provide money for that sort thing. We advanced the money, and in only one case was it ever returned to us. What did we find? First of all, I ought to tell you who we are, or is the committee cognizant of this fact? I don't want to repeat—

SENATOR LANE: I think we know all of them. You have confirmed most of it.

A We found an organization of about three hundred people; three hundred youngsters. We found a superintendent who had never had any special training or experience in a child-caring institution or in social work generally; an honorable man, out of this public school system, about whom there was not, or is not now, as far as I know, a breath of suspicion of any kind, harassed by a multiplicity of detail on one hand, undermanning on the other, and a philosophy that developed from school teaching rather than from rehabilitation. We were a minority. Gradually we became a majority, as there were changes in the Board. We knew one thing. We knew that there were plenty of training schools and reform schools and institutions for children. There was nothing that was doing, or trying to do a rehabilitating job or retraining job. It was our belief then, and it is our belief now, that delinquency is a symptom of an underlying cause and once that cause is found and corrected, you are pretty well along the way toward sending back into their own home towns a curred person, rather than have the State of Pennsylvania spend hundreds of thousand of dollars keeping a man in prison. This is not the philosophy of a group of good people who are stupid or of bleeding heart, as we have been characterized by the Sun-Telegraph, but is a re-production of what has been done successfuly in other states. We know that it has been successful in Michigan, in other states, particularly Michigan, where it took over five years to change over from a custodo-philosophy to a rehabilitative philosophy. We didn't believe that kids should be beaten up. We didn't believe that children should be put in jail cells, and so we abolished that sort of thing. We didn't believe that kids should be made to sit at meal times without talking to one another, and that was abolished. We didn't believe there would be segregation of races and eventually that was eliminated. We didn't believe in urban trained boys and girls should be forced to work in the fields doing farm work when the chances were a thousand to one they would never adopt that kind of a life program, and we have gradually cut down our farm program, and as you know there is an Act of the Legislature to sell some of the farmland; but still we were amateurs and still are so we went for professional help. We went to the one man in the county who has the top most reputation. His name is Doctor Fritz Redl, and he is the author of a great many books, one of which is called "Children Who Hate," and he was a visiting consultant at the Western Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Pittsburgh and he came to Morganza on loan and spent two or three days with us and made several recommendations for us.

I have brought here for identification one of his books called "Control from Within." Somebody may want to see something about this man. He is internationally known in the field of training school, psychiatric and psychologic retraining problems. He is the man who took hold of the Michigan State Institution at East Lansing and in five years changed it from a custodial institution of the lowest kind to the restraining institution of the top, the highest kind, and he is now with the Children's Bureau in Washington on special assignment. Doctor Redl said to us, "Yes, you can do this job. It's much easier if you don't do it. You can live longer and have happier lives." "Since the Juvenile Court law of Pennsylvania requries that you must take every child that comes to you, you have no selection whatsoever, and you're the only institution that does not have selectivity and you've got to take everybody. You can find yourself much happier if you don't try to start rebuilding an institution. Take them in. There is a philosophy in Harrisburg that Pennsylvania—and I don't refer to you Gentlemen,—that Pennsylvania must have a dumping ground for the boys and girls who are incorrigible and may be that's Morganza. So, you'll be happier if you don't try anything. If you do, you'll have a lot of heartaches, because you have to explain this to people; they don't understand it. Not that the people are stupid, but that the people don't see that you can't train a delinquent by subjecting him to more of the same thing that brought him into the institution." So we went ahead, at his suggestion, and had a survey made of our Morganza. It was made by a man with a lot of practical experience, Doctor Novick, and he is the head of the girls' training school for New York State. I think his title is Superintendent of the New York Training School for Girls at Hudson, New York. I submit this in evidence. (Exhibit No. 52). There was no money for this kind of thing so I went to the Pittsburgh Foundation and they gave us a thousand dollars to have this made. Along about this time the Department of Welfare felt that a similar study should be made. This was in 1953 and two members of the staff of the Department, Mrs. Marjorie Davis, Division of Personnel Supervisor, and Mr. George H. Black, Bureau of Childrens' Services, made a survey which lasted for two weeks or so and presented it to the Board of Trustees. The studies covered similar grounds; administration, personnel, program, maintenance, diet in foods, homelife, detention social service, buildings and equipment; both studies went through the institution pretty thoroughly.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Is this what is better known as the so-called "Black Report?" (Exhibit No. 53).

A That is right, and we took those two reports and decided that simply having them on paper meant nothing. It was necessary to organize our institution and through that was prepared what is known as an organized chart.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Do you want to submit that in evidence, Mr. Steinfirst?

A (Being Exhibit No. 54). The purpose of this chart is to outline the kind of people who should be employed at the institution and what their respective jobs would be and what they should do. There have been some changes made from that chart for the reason that every job on the chart had to be re-classified and re-written

and submitted to the Department, and a request for a salary adequate enough to attract people and some we simply couldn't get and, therefore, we had to make some changes in the chart. When Mr. Sterling resigned in August; when his resignation was presented and accepted in August of 1954, George Miles was elected temporary acting superintendent. I think acting superintendent was the correct title, and he served in that capacity until he was elected superitnendent by the Board of Trustees. The law requires or states that the superintendent is elected by the Board, subject to the approval, I think, of the Governor of the Commonwealth. Mr. Miles was approved the last day that Governor Fine was in office; I think the 15th or 16th. Somebody may correct me on that. I'm not sure of the date. The mere fact that he was the assistant and had been brought to us by Mr. Sterling as his assistant, did not parse qualifying him to be superintendent, and we received other applications and investigated him pretty thoroughly.

I have, and will submit into evidence correspondence and recommendations concerning Mr. Miles' employment. These are copies because I have made quite a few of them. The originals are on file. I submit a letter signed by Charles W. Leonard, Superintendent of the Connecticut Child Study and Treatment Home, of the Department of Mental Health of the State of Connecticut. There are about five or six copies of this. I submit letters from B. A. Tompkins, Senior Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, who was either President or Chairman of the Board of Children's Village. I submit a letter from George A. Shea, Director of Personnel of the Community Chests and Councils of America Incorporated. I submit a letter from Harold F. Strong, Executive Director of the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. I submit a letter from T. L. Swander, Secretary-Manager of the Community Chest of San Antonio, Texas, and I submit a letter from Charles F. Mitchell, Acting Director, Division of Mental Health, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas, and finally, a letter from John L. McMahon, President of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas. Not all these letters are the most glowing . . . I think if references were asked on me, they wouldn't be the most glowing, but they were sufficient to impress us in comparison with some of the others we had received. I would like to read a few extracts. I read from a letter from Mr. Mitchell, Director of Division of Mental Health, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas, reference to Mr. Miles:

"He is generally well-liked, is an out-going genial person who is unpretentious and unassuming. People here in the State have a great deal of respect for his ability. Mr. Miles has consistently been responsive to requests for services and for assistance in various projects, perhaps a little too much so. Although he is exceedingly conscientious and industrious, he perhaps over-scheduled himself at times and was, therefore, not always able to carry through. I do not, however, consider this a major weakness.

Mr. Miles showed flexibility in his professional work, a great deal of initiative and receptivity to new ideas. He has broad interests and uses imagination in carrying out his work.

He has been unusually successful in enlisting the support of individuals and groups for various projects. I believe that he is exceptional and his ability to interpret both to professional and lay groups as well as to individuals.

It is my opinion that Mr. Miles is capable of performing high-level executive duties in the field of social work, particularly in the area of program planning."

There are many others here I can read to you. I particularly picked that out because it was not a hundred per cent all-glowing reference. (Exhibit No. 55). A question has been asked, and I have attempted to answer, as to our educational program and at our request the Department of Public Instruction made a survey of our educational program. I submit in testimony a report entitled "Tentative Morganza Report, Department of Public Instruction." This gives a clear picture of the problems of the school encountered in any school system in an institution such as ours where we have about thirty per cent children with I.Q.'s of sixty or seventy, or less, plus a suggestive program for covering this type of child. In 1955, March 18th, realizing that we had peculiar and unique medical problems, we requested five distinguished physicians in Western Pennsylvania to organize themselves into a special medical advisory committee. This committee was headed by Doctor Benjamin Spock, one of the most noted pediatricians in the United States and one of America's most busiest physicians who took time out to come into this group, as chairman; Doctor Joseph Kramer, Associate Professor of Child Psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School; Doctor Lucian Gregg, Coordinator of Professional Services at the Faulk Clinic, in Pittsburgh; Doctor Michael Krosnoff, President of the Washington County Medical Society; and Doctor Elizabeth Beech, Neuro-Psychiatrist, at Overlook Presbyterian, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. This was not just a group of front names of prominent doctors. They took an active interest in our school and medical problem; they visited the school and had meetings at the University and submitted a report, recommending changes in our medical program and suggestions for approval. I submit this report in evidence and call your particular attention to its recommendations of the subject of the physician and the hospital. (Exhibit No. 57).

Q When was that?

A March 18, 1955. This was long before we had reached the trouble regarding either the O'Dell boy or any beatings. This committee was actually functioning. I requested before that you hear Dean Moor, and I have been informed by your attorney that he is here, and I again request that I be excused for five or ten minutes and that the committee hear Dean Moor on the subject of Morganza and his particular interest in it.

SENATOR LANE: I will repeat—that the committee will determine as to who it will hear on the stand. That problem will be taken up in the Executive Session. Proceed with your testimony.

A Very well. The question might well be asked—you have a lot of surveys and a lot of blue-prints and a lot of conversations. What have you accomplished? That deserves a fair, honest reply. You could have a million surveys and if you did nothing, it would be useless. In the period from August 1, 1954 until the spring of 1955, Mr. Miles was the only trained person on the grounds of Morganza; the only trained person in the sense that he had any experience, either professional experience in either social work or in correctional institution training. I exclude, of course, the doctors and the dentists.

As the result of this knowledge that Morganza was engaged or going to engage in a rehabilitation program, we have attracted approximately nineteen new professional people who are now working and are on the staff. Thus, for the first time we can assure the Commonwealth and those Juvenile Court judges who are interested that children will receive the benefit of the best available services. We have a business manager. Previous to his appointment, we had any number of justifiable, I suppose, complaints about the way our business end was handled. We have a man who has had a vast experience now. He was with the Veterans Administration, personnel director, fully responsible and capable; knows the way things are wanted in Harrisburg at the Department. He has had contacts with them. They have faith and confidence in him. We have a director of psychiatric social workers, a man who is experienced in this field from New Hampshire where he was directer of a school of his own. We have a psychologist; senior psychologist. For the first time we are able to apply proper psychologic training and aid. We have two trained psychiatric social workers who are able to work with children directly and give them whatever help can be secured from social work training. We have five junior social workers, graduates of the Undergraduate School in the various univerities, who are now receiving their credits at Morganza on part-salary, and who are graduate students of the University of Pittsburgh; Morganza being the only institution of this kind in the whole State of Pennsylvania, recognized by the school of social workers as a proper training for field service. This was determined after visits and consultations by the Dean of Social Work at the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor I. Wilbur Lowstetter, who was fully cognizant of our aims and what we were trying to do. As result of his visits, he recommended that the University send us five graduate students who are now there. Mr. Chairman, I request that Doctor Lewstetter be subpoenaed to tell you of the social work angle. We have for the first time a trained man at the head of our boys division. I use "trained" in this way because he has had training and experience in other institution of this kind. He comes to us from an institution in Harrisburg with the highest recommendations, approved by the Department of Welfare. He has taken over the heads of our boys' division. We have eliminated insofar as possible, all jobs which serve no useful aims in training such as power plants, shoveling manure. We are aiming toward a retraining program in the field of vocational work which will involve the establishment of shops that will lead toward training the children especially boys, in the field where they can become useful and successful. This involves vast sums of money and we have asked for this in our budget currently before the Legislature. We're dealing with outmoded shop, buildings, and are paying now for fifty years of neglect; physical neglect, to keep these buildings going requires a great deal of time and money and effort, let alone the shops we hope to train these kids to be successful commercially. We have accomplished, particularly in the boys division, a great deal. There is an entirely different atmosphere. There has been instilled a feeling of friendliness, of the becomes loving kindness. When you ask a house officer, at $24.00.00 a year, to serve as a parent and expect him to be both a father, a wise counsellor, an intelligent person who understands human behavior, you're asking a great deal, and I think it is to the ever-lasting credit of these people to establish this kind of relationship. Salaries are far too low at Morganza. There's no question about it. The starting salary for a woman officer is $1998.00. Her title is cottage matron and goes from $1998.00 to $2322.00. A cottage officer gets $2448, and if he goes through all three grades, he might achieve $3342.00 a year from which is deducted certain amount for maintenance. Do you have these figures?

SENATOR LANE: No, we don't. The members would like to see that chart.

A There is not a professional person in the whole state of Pennsylvania, to my knowledge, who knows anything about child care, who does not hold George Miles in the highest respect. I have talked to dozens of them in conferences and meetings which I have attended in the field of delinquency or in the field of training schools, or in the field of social worker. He is facing a great deal of the problems that faced Mr. Sterling, only with a different philosophy, and in spite of all, with this group, this trained team now working we have made progress. I submit four examples of letters which come to our attention all the time from parents of youngsters. I'll submit them in evidence by first will read a few extracts. "Eight months ago my son..... was committed to the school. I was very unhappy about this because one hears about the terrible conditions that prevail in schools of this type. However, I am an open-mnided person and like to draw my own conclusion. Since ..... has been there, I have visited every visiting day and have always found him in good spirits. He has never complained of mistreatment or abuse, and if he was punished it was done justly and because his actions deemed it." I'll submit this in evidence. (Exhibit No.). I'll only read extracts from it. Second letter "I thought I would write to you and thank you and all the people there for helping my son. During the years before he came there he had seemed to lose interest in school, working, and was not close to us as he had been. He now seems interested in school and doing work, and also talks to us and acts like he did before. It's a terrible feeling when your child has always talked to you, not only as parents but as friends and then suddenly stops, but now with the help he has received there, he's like the boy we had before that year. I had dreaded the thought of him being sent away from us. Ever since he has been there, we have seen him every Sunday and know that he is well taken care of and has a very nice place to live and so we are satisfied and could not ask for more. After all, he has done what is wrong and has to be punished. I'm glad that he is under the care of such understanding people. He certainly is not mistreated, and in fact, looks better than he ever had, so we want to thank you again for the help you have given our boy and us." Another letter— "Just a few lines to let you know how much I appreciate the treatment my son gets and the improvement that has been made in the past months at the school. From what I have seen myself and from what my boy and other boys have told me down there, conditions are a lot better generally than they were when he entered the school. I am writing to you in appreciation as my son gives you a lot of credit for the changes that have been made." This is addressed to Mr. Williams, our Senior Social Worker, at the school. (Being Exhibits 59 A-B-C-D).

SENATOR HALUSKA: Could I have the dates of those letters?

A This one I just read is dated October 17, 1955, Senator.

Q The other two?

A October 16th. October 17th was when it was postmarked.

Q Have they all come since this investigation started?

A About that, yes. The last letter is the same general form. It says: "Every Sunday since Mr. Miles put into effect the new program of visitors, parents are permitted to visit as often as they want, instead of once a month as they did previously. Quite a few spoke to us voluntarily since this investigation began and we suggested since many of them felt the way they did, they should write us. We didn't coerce anybody. That's why these letters were written, Senator. This concludes my statement except for one other thing, and then I am finished. This is the subject that was raised with Mr. Miles, general subject of politics and politicians. I am not one who believes that politician is a dirty word, sir. You asked the question the other day to Mr. Miles, which I propose to answer for the Board. I may be paraphrasing, but I think you said something like this. If a bona fide person comes to the school and wants a job and he has the endorsement or has been sent by a political officeholder, does he have two strikes against him? The answer is "No," sir. We want as many qualified people as we can get on our staff. I think we might even take the qualified persons—strike that out—the policy which Mr. Miles enunciated and which he is directed to use by the Board of Trustees is to get anyone who is qualified to do the job from wherever he comes, and conversely if he is not qualified, he is not to have the job from wherever he comes. I think I make myself clear on that point. We are asking only that the committee in reviewing its findings recognize the problems we have been under, recognize that we have a devoted and dedicated Board of Trustees who have tried to do a job, and that we have actually made progress, limited as it is, but we make no excuses but explanations for the fact that there have been things that have gone on that we do not approve of and have tried to eliminate. We have a very firm fixed policy on the subject of beatings and such. We believe there has been a tremendous exaggeration in the public prints about such things, and there were days and days and days of discussions about one girl whose name I will not mention but who comes from Washington County and I think you have the facts before you and know which girl I refer. The actual hospital records disclose this girl was not "beaten brutally as was done in the dark inhuman ages." We ask your sincere attention to our problems, and if we can be of help to you further, please, ask us. Now, I am ready for questions.

SENATOR LANE: I wish to thank you, Mr. Steinfirst, on behalf of the committee. However, at this time we must forego that interregation until we have the opportunity of hearing a young fellow who will be brought before the committee, and I must ask in view of the circumstances, we must clear the Court Room temporarily and then after we have heard this young fellow the people are then invited to come back into the Court Room; so will you clear the Court Room, please. We are fighting against time. We have to get him back to the institution. Thank you very much.

MR. STEINFIRST: May I stay? Do I have to go too?

SENATOR LANE: Everybody.

JOHN ROBBINS, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE

Q What is your name?

A John Robbins.

Q You are a trainee at Morganza?

A That's right.

Q How old are you?

A Sixteen.

Q Did you ever take an oath before? Were you ever sworn to testify?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know what it means to take an oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know what it is to swear to God to tell the truth?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'll administer the oath for you have nothing to be afraid of. (Oath is administered by Senator Lane).

A I do.

SENATOR LANE: Does any of the Committee members want to start off with the interrogation? I don't think we ought to have much interrogation.

SENATOR SCOTT: I'll pass.

SENATOR LANE: Well, I want to explain something.

Q Did you work down there in the blacksmith shop with James O'Dell?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you there the day he was injured?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. I'll ask you this question. What time of the day was it that he was injured?

A I don't know.

Q Morning or afternoon?

A I recall it was in the afternoon.

Q You think it was afternoon?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw the accident?

A Not exactly. I was working on a lathe at the time of the accident.

Q How far was the lathe from this pipe bending machine?

A About ten feet.

Q Tell the committee what you saw? Think it over and take your time and don't be nervous. Tell us what you saw?

A I was working on the lathe before I got this job assigned to me to work on the lathe. I was over there watching them bending the pipe. I even lent them a hand to help bend the pipe. Jim and Mr. Phillips. Of course, after bending the pipe you have it heated so that it stays bent and you release the screw. That's all I know until Mr. Phillips said "that has to be tight," there is a roller that comes up on it.

Q When you talk about it, tell us what you mean? Pick out anyone of the five pictures there.

A This one right here (indicating) when its tight, this part will be up here and, of course, hold the pipe up. This was up like this (indicating) and Mr. Phillips was heating it down here (indicating) and as he heated it down there it gets looser. This thing up here (indicating)

it slid off. It feeds itself as the pipe is being bent; it slid off.

Q What slid off?

A This thing right here broke. Here's one of the things we made to put in there; to repair it, (indicating).

Q Is that the side which was broken?

A Yes, and there was a chain like this on the other side; that was the chain that broke.

Q But did you see it?

A No. sir.

Q Mr. Phillips told you what had happened?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you notice anything else about the machine that you saw broken?

A No, sir; that's the only thing I saw broken.

Q Just to make the record clear. How about up here? Was anything broken up here (indicating), if you noticed?

A No, sir. There's a thing that comes up there that connects on the chain, and there was no strain whatsoever on that, and that couldn't have caused it.

Q Did you talk to James O'Dell after he was injured?

A No, sir. There's a thing that comes up there that connects on the chain, and there was no strain whatsoever on that, and that couldn't have caused it.

Q Did you talk to James O'Dell after he was injured?

A Not necessarily. He was a little dizzy and we took some water and wiped his head off and took some clean gauze and fixed it up the best we could; we hardly have no medicine there, and the tinners that fixes the roofs came over that time for something we made for them, and the boss of the tinners, he drove James O'Dell down to the hospital.

Q Who all was there besides yourself and Mr. Grimes?

A Mr. Grimes, Mr. Phillips, me and two boys on tinners.

Q Were they there at the time the accident happened?

A No, sir.

Q Who was there at the time the accident occurred?

A Me, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Grimes were the only ones at the accident.

Q It happened in the afternoon?

A Yes, sir, to my knowledge that was a long time ago.

Q Was James O'Dell knocked unconscious?

A No, sir.

Q He was conscious?

A Yes, sir.

Q You didn't talk to him directly after the accident?

A No, I didn't talk to him directly after that.

Q Was there ever anyone else talk to him after the accident?

A Mr. Phillips was putting some iodine on his head. He told him it would hurt and it would get numb but that it would help stop the bleeding.

Q Did you see O'Dell after he came out of the hospital?

A Yes, he come in the shop two weeks later.

Q Did you talk to him then?

A He didn't work then that afternoon but came back later to work.

Q Was he normal in your opinion? Was he normal in your opinion? Was he dizzy?

A He was normal; no signs of anything. He was as normal as I would be if I got in an accident.

Q Did you see him the day before he died?

A Yes, I seen him the day he did die. He died Friday night and I seen him Friday afternoon.

Q You saw him Friday afternoon?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was the circumstance surrounding that? Where did you see him?

A I worked with him on shop in the afternoon.

Q Was he working that afternoon?

A Yes, he was. We was working on a garbage truck we were making that for the pigs; to cook the garbage in.

Q Did he complain that day to you?

A The only thing I know; one of the things I noticed, we were at the shop and I don't recall what we were doing. He was talking to me and always used to talk about his hometown; working in a mill; working in a sawmill and was talking about something and got his words all twisted up and he usually didn't do that. I said to him, "You're getting tongue-tied," and he just laughed and said, "I ain't getting tongue-tied." He mentioned—there is a separation between the blacksmith shop and the upholstery shop, and we didn't have nothing to do and he said, "Let's go down and go cut down those weeds," and so we got a couple of bows and went down and cut the grass and weeds. He tired easily. I didn't think anything about it. We sat down and rested and then started again. He got tired fast and told me he had a headache.

Q Did he tell you that he had told any of the officers about it?

A No sir, not that I can recall. I think if he would have told Mr. Phillips or Mr. Grimes, they would have saw something was done about it.

Q Did you stay in the same cottage he stayed in?

A No, sir, he was in No. 1 and I was in No. 5.

Q What time was this when you saw him?

A I was with him all afternoon, from one o'clock to five.

Q Did you eat supper with him?

A No, sir.

Q Is there anything you can tell us about this accident that you haven't already told us?

A I told everything I know about the accident. The only thing—

Q The only thing?

A I told everything I know about the accident to my knowledge: what I knew and that's all I know about the accident. Of course, he told me when we were cutting down the weeds, he was going to go down to the hospital not this hospital, go down to Canonsburg Hospital to see something about his head.

Q He told you that?

A Yes, sir, he told me that.

Q Did you ever hear that he fell down any steps?

A Yes, sir, I heard that from the boys in his cottage.

Q They say he fell down the steps?

A Yes, sir. That was in the evening. He was having a hemorrhage is what I understood. They found him down the bottom of the steps.

Q Who told you that?

A Quite a few boys in No. told me that.

Q That would be the steps leading down to the lavatory?

A The steps from the dormitory down to the lavatory.

Q Are those concrete steps?

A Slate.

Q Did they say he fell down or was shoved down?

A They heard him pounding on the door and the night watchman wouldn't let him out of the room. He said to "Quiet down." I don't know how he got out of the room. They found his glasses and part of his pajamas laying on the bottom of the steps.

Q But they did say he fell down the steps?

A I think that would be it.

Q Is that what the boys told you?

A That he fell down the steps.

Q That he pounded on the door and the night watchman wouldn't leave him out?

A Yes, sir.

Q And he told him to quiet down?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did they say the night watchman swore at O'Dell?

A No, sir.

SENATOR LANE: That is all the question I have.

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: I would like to ask him a question, please.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q At the time of the accident, you knew nothing of the accident? You didn't see the actual accident?

A That's right.

Q You were just working on the lathe?

A That's right.

Q How did you know about the accident? Did Mr. Phillips call you over after the accident happened, or did you happen to walk over after the accident?

A Before the accident, Mr. Phillips told me to keep away from that because when he heated it, it might fly off and swing back. He told that to us both a few times when he was bending, or help bending the pipe.

Q Did he happen to call you over after the accident?

A I saw him after he got hit, holding his head and getting up and then Mr. Phillips assisting him to the sink.

Q Did you see the broken chain, the part you showed us where there was a broken chain there? Did you see that broken chain? The part where there is a plate now?

A After the boy was down in the hospital, I went back to see how he got hurt and I saw the broken chain.

Q You actually saw the broken chain?

A Yes, I actually saw it.

Q Did you see it broken at the top at any time?

A That chain had been broken.

Q Was that broken here (indicating top portion of the chain over the ratchet here)?

A Yes, I saw that broken.

Q That was also broken and the bottom part was broken?

A Yes, sir (indicating); that don't have anything to do with it.

Q Regardless, you saw the broken chain and also saw the broken part at the bottom?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you actually see that?

A The same afternoon, after he went down to the hospital, I came back and wanted to see what he got hit by. I saw that broken chain.

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT:

Q Is this the first time you have asked to testify on what you saw and heard and know about how the accident happened?

A I gave my testimony up at the Training School Saturday afternoon; some members of the State Police.

Q In other words, the State Police did examine you on this situation?

A Yes, sir.

SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q Did Mr. Miles or anyone else ask you to give a statement since the death of James O'Dell? Were you called into the office or any other place and asked to give your statement?

A Yes, in the morning. I was called in the office by—I'll tell you this. The night that James O'Dell had that hemorrhage Mr. Clarke came down and got me out of bed and asked me quite a few questions about the investigation. I thought, myself,—I did not know he was on his way to the City Hospital at the time. I thought he was just unconscious in the hospital.

Q Since you talked to Mr. Clarke the night of the injury, has anybody else called you in?

A In the morning, Mr. Clarke came up and we went over what I said the night before. He thought I was a little sleepy and wanted to make sure what I said.

Q Did he type it out or write it out?

A I don't know.

Q That is, you talked to Mr. Clarke the day of the injury and the following morning? Anybody else ask you about the injury or . . .

A No, sir.

SENATOR LANE: He was talking to you about the day of the investigation and after O'Dell was found at the foot of the steps.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I asked him whether he was called in to make a statement by the Board or any of his superiors.

Q He talked to you twice; the day of the injury and the following morning he talked to you again?

A What I mean by the night of the injury. That isn't the night the boy was hit. That's the night the boy took the hemorrhage.

Q Since James O'Dell died, has anyone with the exception of the State Police asked you for a statement?

A No, sir.

Q No one?

A No one.

Q You did not see James O'Dell fall down those steps?

A I wasn't there.

Q You remarked some boys told you? Did you hear that?

A Yes, the boys over in No. 1 cottage. One boy's name was Liberty. When they looked, they found the boy or saw him at the bottom of the steps.

Q He was found there? Did anybody tell you they saw him fall?

A No, sir.

Q A moment ago you said two boys told you they saw him fall down the steps?

A No, sir, I didn't say that.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q John, is the link that broke, the same link that had been repaired and welded? Do you know?

A Why, I don't remember. The way it looks here, it

don't look like the one repaired was the one broken. It don't look like it here. (indicating).

Q Did you examine the chain to determine that?

A No, sir.

Q Did you at any time after the accident see the broken link?

A Yes, sir, me and Mr. Phillips thought when the boy went down to the hospital, they were going to x-ray his head and he would be well in a couple of weeks. It was just a plain accident. No one told us not to let the chain that way and naturally we tried to fix it again, and we had one link made and the chain that was broken,—I don't know what happened to it when the investigators was taking pictures of this apparatus . . .

Q Do you have any idea what happened to the chain?

A No. It must have been lost in the shop somewhere. I don't have any idea.

Q You stated that on the afternoon O'Dell was taken to the hospital and later that night, and later the next morning died,—you stated he talked to you in an incoherent way?

A That's right.

Q How long had you known James O'Dell?

A About two months.

Q Is that the first you ever noticed him being that way,—incoherent and not being able to follow his train of thought with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q That was the first you noticed it?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long had you heard James O'Dell complain about a headache?

A I think it was twice. I'm not sure. Once in the shop he told me; I'm pretty sure he told me.

Q How long was it after this particular accident?

A After his release from the hospital.

Q And before he went back the second time?

A That was the following Friday.

Q And again on the day he went to the hospital he complained to you about a headache. Is that right? He complained to you twice about a headache?

A Yes, sir, that was on the same afternoon.

Q The same afternoon?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many times did he indicate he would like to get out to a hospital and have his head x-rayed?

A Just once.

Q When was that?

A Friday afternoon; the night before he passed away.

Q The same day he had gone to the hospital again?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you one of the boys that was playing football with him that night?

A No, sir, I wasn't.

Q Did you think enough of his actions to say anything to anyone that night?

A No, sir, I didn't see the accident.

Q When he was speechless and sick and his head hurt, did he tell any of the other boys that, or did you repeat anything or say anything to anybody?

A Not until after the boy passed away and then I brought that all up, of course.

SENATOR LANE: John, naturally, the officials down there know that you are subpoenaed to testify here. When you go back to the institution, will you have to report to anyone as to what you said before this committee?

A I don't know.

Q Were you contacted by anyone before you came up here?

A No, sir. I was brought right out of school, went down and got dressed, and came up here; met the man and he brought me up here.

Q Do you have any apprehension about testifying up here? You think you may lose some merits?

A I don't know if I'm talking against them or with them. I'm just saying what I know.

Q Do you feel you will suffer any penalty by being here?

A Not that I know of.

Q You don't think so?

A Not unless—

Q Not unless what?

A Not unless they think I done something awful by saying something by telling what I know.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q How long have you been at the Training School?

A Four months.

Q Altogether?

A Five months, this 13th of November.

Q You weren't there very long until this accident occurred?

A No, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: That's all.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN

Q What type of pipe was it, John, they were bending?

A A two-inch pipe, in diameter.

Q You know what .soil pipe is, don't you? Was it soil pipe?

A No, sir.

Q Was it galvanized pipe then?

A Yes, sir, more of galvanized pipe.

Q Do you think it was too big for that machine?

A No, sir, I don't. That machine is made for much bigger pipe. It's a machine that—I don't know the capacity, of the pipe that is put on that machine itself. I know, if I got a piece of pipe—I wouldn't know how big or how small, I wouldn't know. I would have to try it out.

Q Do you know the difference between soil pipe and galvanized pipe?

A Yes, sir.

Q You know that soil pipe is cast-iron?

A Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: That is all.

Q Morganza has been on the increase, is that true, say in the last six months or year, and if it is true, could you tell us the answer?

A Well, the actual figures are available. If you will recess for five minutes and permit me to, I can get you the actual figures of runaways or perhaps give them to you at a later session. Undoubtedly, an investigation of this kind or nature will bring on a considerable number of runaways among children in whom unrest grows. When this did not evist, such as in July or August, the rate of runaways was very low. May I add something? On that point we don't consider a run-

away to be the most tragic thing that could happen. It used to be that the kids were pretty badly punished for being a runaway. During the previous regime they were put in prison cells for certain length of time and now we try to find out why they ran away. The kid is interviewed when he comes back; maybe he's got what is in his mind a just reason for doing so. For example, kids look forward to visitors very much. Every Sunday,—the most heartbreaking thing in the world is to see a youngster expecting somebody to visit him and then not find that visitor. He has no opportunity to go to the telephone and find out why his mother and father didn't come, and immediately there goes through his mind some kind of a harsh feeling, something is bad or happens and frequently on Sunday nights runaways reach a pretty high point and unrest reaches a high point for that reason.

Q You would say then, sending these children all the way from Philadelphia to Morganza, has created part of the problem?

A Undoubtedly, undoubtedly. Why these families, I think, should find it extremely difficult, both economically and for other reasons to travel six hundred miles, around trip, to see a child. Undoubtedly, that would cause a lot of trouble.

Q This has been recent. How come the system has been changed, they are sending the children all this distance from Philadelphia? Can you answer that?

A Well, I can answer to the best of my knowledge. Outside of Philadelphia, you see, there are two institutions. One is for boys and the other is for girls. There are to some extent privately supported, but they are helped by the State funds. I think twenty-four State institutions for delinquents are in existence. Ours is the only State-owned, but the others all get money from the State and they are supported by Legislative grant through the Department of Welware. Now, they being privately owned, they are run by their own Board of Directors and they can set up any rules they want to run their institution. Now they have elected in the Slaten Farm, which is a girl's school, arbitrarily, to refuse to accept girls below a certain I.Q., No. 1, No. 2: every girl that is submitted there has to be approved by their own psychiatrist or their own staff personnel. What happens? The judge in the County of Philadelphia, the Juvenile Court judge, has a girl before him like some of the ones we have had who have been in institution after institution. They come back as a repeater.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt, your time is up.

WITNESS: May I finish answering that?

SENATOR LANE: Go ahead.

A. He decides to send this child to Slaten Farm, and "No, we don't want them." What is the judge to do? He can't send them home; can't send them to a mental institution; can't send to a State prison; they're not old enough, so, Morganza has got to take them.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS

Q Mr. Steinfirst, I believe you stated in your remarks that the educational program at Morganza is now state accredited. Is that right?

A I don't think I used the word "accredited," sir; and if I did, it is incorrect. If I did, it is at least under the egos of the State. It is an unofficial kind of thing. We had a very bad school system. One of the worst. It was run by sort of a correspondence school. We brought in last summer a man from . . .

SENATOR LANE: That is all, John. Thank you very much. We hope you don't suffer any ill-effects from testifying here today, and if you do, we would like to know about it.

SENATOR LANE: The meeting will please come to order. Mr. Steinfirst, will you subject yourself to interrogation?

MR. STEINFIRST: Yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: Now, Gentlemen, it is our understanding we will observe the rules that were set up by the Committee and each member will have five minutes to interrogate. Is that correct, Gentlemen? If so, we will proceed with the interrogation over at this end. Representative Flynn? Do you have any questions?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN

Q Mr. Steinfirst, I have here before me an article written in one of the Pittsburgh papers on October 24th, whereby Mr. Miles is quoted as saying, "As the Board of Trustees made clear"—and I am quoting you that part—"we feel we have nothing to hide and feel free to answer any questions that the Committee may desire." Is that correct, sir?

SENATOR LANE: Before you answer that, Mr. Steinfirst it is your Constitutional Right to refuse to answer any question which might tend to incriminate you. Proceed.

Q On that basis, Mr. Steinfirst, I would like to ask you one question. At the time of the so-called raid at the Pennsylvania Training School and according to the pictures taken at the time of the detention rooms, it had steel plates over these doors. Last Tuesday, when the Committee went down to investigate conditions there, these steel plates were removed from the doors. Would you say this was done intentionally—to have those plates taken off the door?

A —in order to throw the Committee off, you mean?

Q Well, what was the purpose of removing those plates then? May I ask?

A Well, I think the plates have been changed several times. These are things that get battered and beaten all the time; like beds and beds legs and so on. I don't think there is any attempt to mislead or to let the committee think something was not as it was. I don't think that was intended at all.

Q Those plates were bolted on the doors, weren't they?

A Yes, I think they were. I can't answer that if they were, I don't think there was any attempt to mislead the committee in any way. I know those doors have taken a terrific licking and the chances are they have been changed more than once.

Q The reason I bring that out, Mr. Steinfirst, is because originally in the door is a window and, naturally, from the looks of things the window was battered out.

A That is correct.

Q And the steel plate was over the window and there was a hole only large enough for the human eye to see through. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q I have photostatic copy of a letter, signed by you, dated July 6, 1954, whereby in this letter and I quote the

last paragraph, "No where in the minutes," and this is directed to Mrs. Mary Jane Myers,—"No where in the minutes is there a reference to my requests that I have made for the last three months at the Board Meetings that the institution have a comprehensive sex educational program among both boys and girls, as well as the custodian of the staff, and I ask for this at three meetings and I am going to continue to ask it at every meeting until it is instituted or some valid exception is raised against it. I insist that my requests be inserted in the minutes of the meeting." May I ask you Mr. Steinfirst, why did you advocate a program such as this as far as the trainees are concerned and also the custodian of the staff?

A A great many of our trainees are there because they lack sex education of any kind. It is being taught in every high school in America. Comprehensive course of sex education is part of the hygiene of a growing adolescent, in my opinion. I know of no schools in which it is not taught. I think it would be a beneficial thing to any one of our boys and girls, many of whom do not have the remotest knowledge of some of the evils that come out of sex problems, and a proper training by a doctor or nurse, qualified social worker or phychologist, I think would be of considerable help. I don't know of any place that it isn't taught. It is taught in the high school my youngsters go to. Obviously, I don't advocate it be done together; separately. And the officers, the purpose of that is so that it will help the youngsters in their charge.

Q Will you tell me, Mr. Steinfirst, why that request of yours was not inserted in the minutes although you asked for it on three different occasions?

A I cannot say. That is why I wrote that letter.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Polen.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Steinfirst, other witnesses have testified here that the so-called raid had a detrimental effect on the inmates and the Morganza School itself, and also that this investigation has had a detrimental effect. Even though it has received a temporary set back, do you not think that if out of this investigation will come something which is concrete, that once and for all the situation at Morganza will be stabilized; that we shall secure the proper buildings, equipment and so forth, that is evidently necessary to operate the institution and to secure the proper personnel with the proper salaries,—do you not think in the end it is a good thing?

A Representative Polen, it is not only a good thing, it is the most desirable thing that could happen to these unfortunate youngsters and particularly for those who have no other place. If you could by any means secure what you have just said,—proper trained personnel, sufficient buildings and grounds, you will be doing the Commonwealth the greatest boon that can be done and in the long run you'll be saving the Commonwealth literally thousands of dollars, because a retrained child of fifteen or sixteen who goes straight is not a candidate for a lifetime prison sentence.

Q Mr. Steinfirst, do you feel that if we do have these things, that we can make Morganza or the Pennsylvania Training School a model training school and can rehabilitate and return these boys and girls to society?

A I do feel that from the bottom of my heart. I don't think it is going to be easy. I think it is a long time pull but I do think it can be done. They will have an institution that they will be proud of.

Q Mr. Steinfirst, as I understand it, one of the witnesses testified there was a so-called new faction at Morganza and it was known as the "Steinfirst Faction," as I understand it. Is that faction any longer in existence?

A No, sir, it is not.

Q Are the majority of the decisions made by the Board of Trustees on an unanimous decision?

A I think all the decisions that have been made in the last, possibly, a year have been on the unanimous basis.

Q In other words, complete harmony prevails on the Board of Trustees?

A Yes, complete harmony.

Q As far as your relationships with the superintendent is concerned?

A Friendly; amicably; we respect each other. We believe the superintendent should run the institution and we set the policy; the agreement to our policy which he has done completely if he wants to run the institution that way. Our relationships are of the friendly.

Q You do believe that if we can get the proper facilities that I mentioned before, that the present Board of Trustees and the present superintendent could put this institution where it could be on a par with other institutions?

A I do believe that, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: That is all, Mr. Steinfirst. Thank you.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt will be the next member of the Committee to interrogate.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q Mr. Steinfirst, is it true that the runaways of trainees at

I appreciate that, Mr. Steinfirst, but because our time is limited and I don't like to cut you off, but I want to correct any mis-impression I may have had on that point. I definitely asked Mr. Miles that same question and he had said your educational program, as of the date he testified, was not yet State accredited?

A Sir, my answer for that is, I don't know except for one portion of it. I know that some of our youngsters that go to our school when they leave us, they get full credit for what they have done there. If that is not State accredation, I do not know. I know that they get full credit. In fact, they have been graduated from their own school when they were still at Morganza; several of them.

Q I wanted to clarify that. Mr. Miles definitely stated it was not State accredited. You take his word for that, would you?

A I think so. At any rate we have a new man there and . . . Reverend McKim, when he testified before this Committee, made the statement that when he heard rumors about these girls in these dungeon cells, went to Mr. Miles and discussed the matter with him; that Mr. Miles' reply was that he should stay away from that section. Mr. Miles does not recall Reverend McKim ever having approached him on the subject. Now, which of these two men would you believe?

A Well, this is a difficult question, which of the two would I believe?" I hardly think . . .

SENATOR LANE: You don't have to answer.

A I believe them both. It is possible for people to make an error. I see the Reverend often and he never told me that Mr. Miles forbade him entrance into any part of our school. I also asked Mr. Miles . . .

Q That isn't what I asked you, Mr. Steinfirst. I think you answered the question. Let's not have a lot of explanation. Mr. Gray, the Washington County Coroner, when he was on the stand stated that he had called Mr. Miles after the O'Dell matter came to his hands and in substance Mr. Miles told him "it was none of his business." Mr. Miles gave a rather lengthy explanation of that situation which in effect stated that he did not do any such thing. Now, which of those two men's statements do you think this committee should believe?

A I think this committee should make up its own mind. I don't think I'm in a position to say which one is to be believed.

Q I think I am right in making the following statement, Mr. Steinfirst. I believe you made a remark in your statement to the effect that had it not been for the Sun Telegraph, perhaps this invesigation would not have come about, or in the reverse,—had you been left alone you would have worked yourself out of this situation. My recollection is that this investigation request was placed in sometime in February at the time of the expose of the so-called raid of the Sun Telegraph back in February. It lay quiet in the General Assembly until such time as the O'Dell, and immediately following on its heels, the Judy Ward case came to light, at which time this resolution was brought forth and an investigation requested. Now, I, for one, am here to state that it was not the expose of the Sun Telegraph in February that eventually got this resolution into being by these conditions which arose after that of which I don't believe the Sun Telegraph had any part. Now, that isn't in the nature of a question but more in connection with the statement to you in regard to the statement which you made this morning.

A May I answer that. I know it wasn't the question—the implication was that immediately following the O'Dell case and the Judy Ward case, the uproar in the Sun Telegraph had nothing to do with the investigation. I don't have the remotest idea what went on in the Legislature but I do know that following both instances that The Sun Telegraph had pages about both instances. The Judy Ward case was violently exaggerated, as you know from reading the records of St. Francis Hospital. They wanted to discharge the girl that night from the receiving room. She was so little injured. The Sun Telegraph insisted on her being x-rayed and the x-rays were negative. So this was exaggerated all out of proportion.

SENATOR LANE: I'm going to take the privilege of asking one or two questions at this time.

Q No. 1: It has been repeatedly stated here that your organization, that is, the Training School at Morganza, has little or no difficulty with the boys. Most of the trouble appears to be with the girls. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q No. 2: It has been stated here repeatedly by officials and authorities that the officials at Morganza cannot select the type of trainee submitted to Morganza. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q If that be true, both sexes there are submitted by the various Juvenile Courts and, of course, you cannot select either sex and you still have the same element among the males as you have among the females. Is that correct?

A As far as,—let us say,—lawlessness is concerned, the degree is much greater?

Q The degree is much greater?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell the committee why that degree is so much greater between the two sexes?

A I think so.

Q Tell us.

A I'll do it to the best of my ability. I'm hardly an authority on the delinquency of boys versus delinquency of girls, but I think that it would prove of immassable help if it knew of the crimes of which the girls are committed and the crimes of which the boys are committed. I think you will find that robbery, petty thievery on the one hand and sex trouble on the other cause that degree. I don't need to tell you that a girl is often a woman at fifteen or sixteen, and a boy is seldom a man at that age. The degree of maturity is much and far greater. Also, the age at which first commitment is made is lower than in the case of girls.

Q You're telling the committee in a sense that the problem with the girls is primarily sex unrest. Is that correct?

A The problem is delinquency of which, at least in our case, sex unrest is the greatest factor.

(Five-minute recess)

SENATOR LANE: Senator Fleming, our Co-Chairman, will be the next member to interrogate Mr. Steinfirst.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING

Q Mr. Steinfirst, you believe in the segregation of boys and girls in seperate institutions?

A Generally, yes.

Q Now, Mr. Tompkins did ask another question I had in mind. What is the outstanding cause of trouble, and seemingly it is with the girls. Now, if they are causing the trouble and sex seems to be one of the big cause with the girls, I have noticed that you have some pretty husky men in charge of these girls. Would it not be a better policy to get someone possibly comparable to the matrons we have in police stations if they had to be rough to handle them than it would be to have men handle them?

A Well, I would rather have brains than brawn. I like to think that we're going to come to the time when maybe this is an ethereal thought, but I like to think we're coming to the time when we can control them by other means; when we can offer other means, the positive side; when we don't have to do it, the social side, I think Mr. Sterling said that forty per cent or thirty per cent, whatever his figures were, were absolutely hopeless when we get them. Thirty-two per cent, or whatever it was,—I don't think that. I think that we'll get, or will have some. Yes, I suppose it will be better to have stronger people than weaker people.

Q Now, at least in my opinion, two of the witnesses who gave the most informative testimony was Father Donebedian and Reverend McKim, both of whom have been at the institution for some time, a good many years.

Has the Board ever availed themselves the opportunity of consulting with them at a Board meeting and getting their opinions as to what they thought or what might be done to alleviate conditions?

A Well, I don't think we have ever had them at a Board meeting. I have talked with Reverend McKim very often and have talked with Father Donabedian less often only because he is busier when I'm there on Saturdays and Sundays. I think it would be a very good point. It is an excellent suggestion that we have both the Chaplains at our Board meetings, yes.

Q One more question, Mr. Steinfirst. Mr. Sterling was given additional help when Mr. Miles was brought in as his assistant superintendent. Were conditions made intolerable for Mr. Sterling in this case that he might have been being by-passed and he felt that the assistant superintendent was running the institution arther than he who was actually the superintendent?

A Absolutely not. No one interferred with Mr. Sterling's running the institution so long as he was the superintendent in any way, shape or form. The policy was that the Board, quite profitably we believe, dictated certain policies and in every case we tried to have Mr. Sterling go along with those policies, but even if that failed, nobody ever by-passes him and talked to Mr. Miles or gave orders. That is something that puzzled me ever since I read it in The Sun Telegraph and they used the words that "the Board stripped Mr. Sterling of his powers." Where they got that I don't have the slighest idea. Not one power was ever taken away from him. He employed everybody. We had nothing to say. He ran the institution. He had everything to do with program, with food, with everything maintenance. We did not have anything to do with Mr. Miles. We did not deal with Mr. Miles directly at all, ever.

Q Now the institution has practiced intergration of the races and I think that is in modern thought thinking, and I believe that it should be done. I recognize the fact that there were more colored girls than white girls there. But do you think it was a good policy when you were in the first stages of intergation of putting six white girls in with twenty-three colored girls?

A It is a difficult thing to say, Senator. We left it pretty much in Mr. Miles' hands as to the timing of it and he has told us, and in fact, he held back so long because he didn't think the time was right, but as this proportion grew, we had to do it, and we wanted to do it. You see, from the very beginning we opposed an all-negro cottage and an all-white cottage. We opposed it very much and Mr. Miles opposed it too, but we have to leave it to him since he had his finger on a positive time as to when the proper time was. Now—you say is it right to put six white girls in with twenty-three colored girls, or vice versa? Non-integration, if it is worked properly, makes no difference whether you have one against a thousand. It works in our schools where there is one negro boy in a school of thirty white boys. My youngster goes to a school where there are four negro-boys, that is all.

Q This was left then to the professional opinion of Mr. Miles?

A Correct. I don't think that is our job, he knows what we wanted done and he did it at the time he felt was proper.

SENATOR FLEMING: That is all, Mr. Steinfirst. Thank you.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee is Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN

Q Mr. Steinfirst, first of all I would like to correct a statement you made that Father Donabedian said he believed in corporal punishment.

A I think that is how it was quoted, as saying he believed in less sparing the rod and spoiling the child.

Q He said he wouldn't abolish that?

A Yes, I see now. I stand corrected, excuse me.

Q What I can't understand. Why would this glass be broken out in in these dentention cells and you would bring another trainee or inmate in after the window is out. Why is . . .

A You mean, why didn't we put one in right away? I don't know. I think it should have been done except that it would have been broken out again. Do you know how many windows we have had broken out down there? I would be ashamed to tell you what our glass bill is.

Q Well, does every trainee break these windows?

A No. not every one. It isn't fair to blame, or it isn't fair to suppose that because Trainee A broke the glass out, that Trainee B will when she goes in but this particular group did do an awful lot.

Q I did see a lot of windows out when I was there.

A I think you are right. I went in there one day when there were chairs flying through the hospital, right through the doors, and the glass.

Q I also heard a rumor down there that a boy was bleeding for three days and you say it wasn't possible, and yet it was possible for a boy to be there with a head injury or fractured skull for three weeks without having x-rays.

A No, I didn't say it wasn't possible. I said it was impossible for him to be bleeding without getting any medical attention. If you will recall, I was quoting from The Sun Telegraph and the report was that he bled for three days and he didn't know who to go to see about the bleeding is what we have and I introduced these pink slips certainly go to the hospital and get it fixed. We have a morning line there, and you're going to have a nurse here who can tell you, we have a morning line there and that if any kid feels he needs medical attention, get in line. If a kid was bleeding, why wouldn't he be bound up?

Q Do you think you have any children down there that should be in Polk instead of Morganza?

A I do. May I elaborate on that, sir?

Q Go ahead.

A I.Q. is not the only test but it is the test that is recognized by the public. We have an awful lot of kids with I.Q's that is border line, sixty or seventy. They can't even be expected to do conventional vocational training jobs. The most they can be expected to do is hard labor, physical labor of the simpliest kind, or arts and crafts; this kind of a thing. For them, Morganza training program is not desirable.

Q What about your merit system? Who is in charge of the merit system? Who set it up?

A We have had it for years and years. We inherited this thing. The kid starts with nothing and he builds up

to six thousand merits. Now, before Mr. Miles got there, these merits, I believe were determined by a clinic who I believe met once a month on each kid. This clinic happened to be composed of people who are not necessarily close to them. Now he changed the system and he now permits merits to be bestowed by anyone who has anything to do with a youngster. That is, if a boy works in a shop, well than by that man; if he lives in a certain house, by that house officer; if he goes to school, by the teacher, and, in other words, a combined merit system now so that each person that has anything to do with a kid is able to give him some merits or take away from him.

Q Do you think it should be changed? Do you agree?

A Oh, it's terrible. Certainly I agree. We're working towards it so that we can get a better degree.

Q Who is in charge of that?

A Mr. Miles.

Q He has full authority on that?

A Absolutely. He will present a program to us, and by the way, the Department of Welfare also is working on some kind of a program.

Q It isn't easy to do?

A Remember we have kids that have been committed to us for indefinite periods of time. Now, the simpliest way for us to say, when you earn six thousand merits, it's time for you to go home. But this is wrong. You have kids there by conforming will get their merits, and they can stay there for five years and it won't do them any good. They should go home in two months or three months.

Q As I understand it, the minimum, they will have to be there at least thirteen or fourteen months?

A That's right. It's a bad system and I assure you we don't want it for a minute longer than we have to have it I don't like it. None of us do.

Q Well, in finishing my questions. I agree that all the money we can spend should be spent to cure that child. I can't agree with Mr. Sterling's statement that if a boy can't be cured, you forget about him or the girl and . . .

A Well, let me interrupt you, Sir, and say if you think that, may say that the forty-hour a week is the worse possible thing that could be voiced on us. Forty hours is what a person should work. I run a plant and I work forty hours, but a child doesn't just have a parent for forty hours.

Q I realize that but when you give it to the whole State, you have to give it to everybody working for the State, and that's what we are up against. In other words, we couldn't discriminate either.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee to interrogate will be Representative Williams.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS

Q Mr. Steinfirst, you know a gentleman who was formerly employed at the Training School by the name of Malarky?

A I do.

Q When was he first employed there and by whom?

A I can't answer that. I would have to look up the dates.

Q Well, approximately?

A When he was first employed there? I don't know. I think he was there when I went there in 1951.

Q He was there prior to when you got there?

A I think he was.

Q You had nothing to do with his employment? Did he leave there voluntarily or was he fired?

A He left there voluntarily. He resigned.

Q Was this after they discovered there was something wrong between Mr. Malarky and possible trainees at the institution?

A He resigned.

Q We have confidential information and don't care to make it public. What I'm trying to find out is whether the Board asked him for his resignation?

A He resigned immediately after that.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska? Do you have any questions?

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA

Q Mr. Steinfirst, as one, I deeply appreciate your candor and comprehensive reports which you made. They are going to be very helpful to this committee. I have some questions and they are very pertinent to this case. I might say now, if you don't know the answer, I would be happy to have you say you don't know, if you don't mind.

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm going to go back to medication because there's a question in my mind whether a little punishment is more effective and everlasting than improper medication. Before I go to that, you stated Doctor McCarthy is no longer there?

A That's right.

Q By whom was he hired? Was it under your administration?

A No, sir.

Q Was he there before you came?

A Yes, sir.

Q You fired him or did he resign?

A He resigned. Wait a minute—wait a minute. I should know, but I think he resigned. You asked me to say if I know—well, I don't know.

Q Don't you know the reason he resigned, if he did resign? Either way—whether he was fired or resigned? Do you know what his reasons were?

A No, sir. Wait a minute—I don't think I'm being just as candid as you are giving me credit for being. We engaged a new doctor. Now whether Doctor McCarthy resigned or was discharged, I should know, but I'm sorry to say I do not, but we engaged a new doctor to replace him.

Q In the meantime will you check on that and give me that information?

A I certainly will.

Q You stated that personnel, officers, or whatever you call them had the authority to administer medication. Is that correct?

A In certain cases, aspirins, and things like that, yes.

Q Who gave them that authority?

A The doctor or the nurse. If it was a question of a child taking something every three or four hours, I presume it wasn't necessary for the child to go to the hospital to take his medicine.

Q Do you or the present Board have knowledge whether the doctor granted this authority to give this?

A No more than if my doctor would say to me to give my child an aspirin every three hours.

Q Are you acquainted, Mr. Steinfirst, with duties of a registered nurse in a hopital?

A Yes, I am, generally.

Q Are you acquainted with the duties of a practical nurse in a hospital?

A Generally, yes, sir.

Q Can you tell us whether or not there is any difference between a nurse and practical nurse?

A I don't think there is very much difference, I don't know. I don't think.

Q Do you know whether they are permitted to administer drugs? Be carefule of that, please?

A If I have to be careful, I would say I don't know.

Q I would rather you say that. They are not, for your information. A practical nurse and nurses aid are not permitted to do that.

A I didn't think they were.

Q They are permitted only to help in bedside chores and to wash down patients and under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are not permitted to administer drugs. If that is true, would you say that an ordinary person or layperson at Morganza are permitted to administer drugs?

A Well, sir, we're probably getting into the subject of defining drugs. I don't think that an officer could give penicillin shots or serpasil, wherein he could be trusted to give a child an aspirin every three hours.

Q We have testimony here that injections of thorazine, serpasil were given by employees to the inmates?

A Thorazine and serpasil, yes.

Q Now, do you know whether you and I could walk down across the street and buy this stuff in the drugstore without a prescription?

A I know that you cannot buy thorazine without a prescription.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, your time is up, but you have three minutes yielded to you by Representative Williams.

Q Mr. Steinfirst, do you know the ingredients of thorazine or sepasil?

A The ingredients?

Q Yes?

A No.

Q Do you know whether they contain morphine, codeine or phenobarbitol?

A They do not contain morphine or codeine.

Q Do they contain phenobarbitol?

A They do not contain phenobarbitol.

Q Then, some of these are not contained therein?

A Some of those are not contained therein, yes.

Q But you don't think the ingredients that are contained in that medication. . . .

A Well, I think I have read enough about serpasil to know that it is an old Indian-Hindu drug of some kind that has been used for many, many years and has now been rarefied and is being used in our mental institutions and hospitals and in institutions for disturbed people.

Q Do you know whether or not thorazine has been approved?

A Approved by whom, sir?

Q The American Medical Association?

A Yes, sir. It has been, sir.

Q You're positive of that?

A I take it, sir.

Q Do you know the effects of it upon the human body?

A I know the effects on me.

Q Thorazine?

A Yes, sir.

Q What are the effects of that?

A You mean how it effects?

Q Yes.

A The effects on me is that it has a quieting influence if I am excited.

Q In other words, it's a sedation?

A Certainly.

Q It will calm you down if you are excited?

A Yes, sir. I think it can be called in a general classification as sedation, yes.

Q Then do you believe that a drug that is of such importance where you must get a prescription before you can use, could be properly administered by the ordinary laypersons?

A I think it should be administered by a doctor or nurse.

Q You are right, sir.

A I do.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That is all, Mr. Steinfirst. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we subpoena the Director of Nurses at the Washington Hospital to determine from her, as a trained person, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as to who can or cannot be permitted to administer drugs.

SENATOR LANE: We will bring that before the committee in an Executive Session. The next member of the committee to interrogation will be Senator Scott.

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT

Q I would like to return, sir, for a moment to the time when Mr. Miles was engaged as assistant superintendent at the Training School. I would like to know what role Mr. Sterling played at that time?

A We had a vacancy at the time and we asked Mr. Sterling to suggest a man that we could elect as assistant superintendent. My recollection is that he suggested some one else first who was not available and then he suggested Mr. Miles. Now, that is only my recollection. I would have to refresh my memory by going through the minutes.

Q Did the Board of Trustees ask Mr. Sterling to make recommendations?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the time that Mr. Sterling was testifying, he left me under the impression that he had another choice and that the the Board of Trustees refused that choice and selected Mr. Miles instead? Is that correct?

A To the best of my knowledge that is incorrect.

Q We have had testimony from certain persons who stated in their estimation that when Mr. Miles became superintendent of the institution, that he initiated a soft or permissive policy as far as the inmates were concerned, and after it had been in effect for a while chaos resulted and then a cruel and harsh policy was put in to take the place of the soft or permissive theory or policy. Would you care to comment on that, sir?

A I would, Senator Scott. Both are extremes which did not exist. The so-called soft policy meant—this is nomenclature directly from the newspaper.

Q I think the nomenclature was permissive theory or. . . .

A The term "permissive", if you will excuse me, sir, is a technical term that is bandied about a little too much by people like me who sometimes use fancy words when they could use simple words, I am probably responsible for this word getting around at Morganza for which I regret very much. Permissive theory carried to its highest degree means you let a youngster do whatever he wants. The idea is if you permit him to do it when he is young, that he won't have any repressions when he gets older. I have seen some classic examples of the results of that. I assure that that is not what is wanted or meant by Mr. Miles or intended by him at Morganza. It was a softer regime. There's no doubt about it. And that's what we wanted. Kids weren't—there wasn't an air of repressive or custodial air. You used to see youngsters who were afraid to go around and talk to you or open their mouths. Youngsters who were afraid to walk anywhere without being cussed around and beaten up; without being banged around in line. They used to have officers who screamed and yelled at them in order to get anything done, and you have to. . . .

Q Mr. Steinfirst, do you know that to be a fact?

A I certainly do know that to be a fact. This is my own personal observation. Now, Mr. Miles' whole theory is different. He instituted and insisted, not by order, but by precept that youngsters would be getting more friendly treatment, a more kindly treatment, be allowed to do certain things that they were never allowed to do before such as have visits. Do you realize that some of these youngsters never had visits at all because they weren't in Form 1, which is the highest form you can get into, and they were only allowed visits on once a month on Fridays when they got in Form 1. Some of the youngsters never had visits from one year to the other. Mr. Miles instituted Sundays as visiting days every week for the whole family. This creates a whole new parent-child-teacher relationship. Soft? Yes. Softer, I think, is a better word. Now, chaos did not result is in the boys' division. Not only did chaos not come there, but actually what happened was a complete betterment of the program. He allowed the youngsters to go out to work on Saturdays. We have youngsters that have been able to get jobs as the result of working on Saturdays. We allowed kids to go home for the holidays. This would have been considered rebellious a couple years ago.

Q Is that policy still in effect at the institution?

A Yes, sir.

Q That's all, Mr. Steinfirst.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Steinfirst, a number of the committee members have requested permission to ask you one question. We don't want this to be a star-chamber proceeding, but if you will agree, we will permit them to ask you one question. Do you agree?

Mr. STEINFIRST: Certainly.

SENATOR SCOTT: I will waive my question.

SENATOR LANE: All right. Senator Haluska?

SENATOR HALUSKA: I'll pass at the moment.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Williams?

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I pass.

SENATOR LANE: Do you have a question Representative Vaughan?

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q What you have just said, Mr. Steinfirst, to Senator Scott reminded me of something. You mentioned before that Mr. Miles is permitting the children to get to see their parents, their fathers and mothers, once every week. Is that correct?

A Correct.

Q You just said you had to be in Form 1 to do that?

A That's what they used to do in the olden days. Not now. Today, any child, don't matter where they are, we even have them in the hospital. Every child who has a family can have them come and visit every Sunday. I wish you could come and see it some Sunday. On a nice day you will see hundreds of people sitting around and making an awful mess on our grounds and we love it, because they picnic together with their families.

Q What if that child happens to be in detention?

A Even a child in detention—now, wait a minute. I'm not sure. I want to be sure about that. I think it depends upon the degree, Mr. Vaughan; I'm not sure. I can't answer that. Mr. Miles can answer that. I know the girls aren't if they are in detention.

Q Previous?

A Previous and now.

Q They can have visits every Sunday?

A Yes, and once a month on Friday afternoon but a lot of the parent's couldn't come on Friday because they work on Fridays.

Q I'm glad to hear that.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Scott?

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT

Q Mr. Steinfirst, on this perspective—I don't know what you call?

A Organizational chart.

Q All right. On this organizational chart which you had, and I don't know the exact heading, but one was beauty culture and it was rated No. 1, in fact. Now, I realize that sometimes these kids don't tell us exactly the way it is, but I particulary questioned a little girl out at the institution the day we were there and she struck me as being very much interested in obtaining training as a beautician but she was very much discouraged because she said the teacher would not permit them to work on anybody's hair except their own. They could work on their own nails but they didn't get any training. That certainly wouldn't be conducive to rehabilitation training?

A I can't imagine. I don't know what goes on every day, but I have been there myself and seen girls setting other girl's hair, and in fact, the last time the Secretary of Welfare was there he created somewhat of a commotion by going in when one of these girls was working on the other by taking off his hat and showing his bald head and said, "Who's going to work or me?" I was there and saw that. One girl was working on the other girl's head, at that time. Now, this was not a staged thing. Nobody knew that he was going to be in that room.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA

Q Mr. Steinfirst, right or wrong, why do you think the Sun Telegraph of Pittsburgh went to great pains to expose the conditions at Morganza? What's your answer to that? What's your opinion?

SENATOR SCOTT: Senator, he testified on that same

subject for an hour and ten minutes this morning before you got here. Would you just as soon take it from the record? I don't want to stop you from asking the question.

MR. STEINFIRST: I can do it briefly, if you want.

SENATOR LANE: Well, you have already put it in the record. He can refer to the record for that particular thing.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE

Q Mr. Steinfirst, were you aware that the parents of James O'Dell never received any information from the institution in regard to his injury or his hospitalization. As a matter of fact, they knew nothing until they were notified of his death. Did you know that condition existed?

A Senator, I was on the Jersey Shore and didn't know anything about it until after the boy died.

Q You didn't know anything about it?

A Only after the boy died and one of my first questions to Mr. Miles was, "did you notify the boy's parents?", and he said he had. Then he told me just what he told you. May I add a point there, sir?

Q If you wish. Don't take too long.

A My son goes away to a prep school, one of the most expensive prep schools in America, and we had a letter from the doctor last Wednesday saying that he had pneumonia since the preceding Friday.

Q What are you trying to prove by that? I have a son that goes to Pitt and he sprained his ankle and they called us the same day.

A I'm trying to prove that . . .

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA

Q Mr. Steinfirst, as an administrator or businessman, and I think you are both, in your opinion, do you think that Doctor McCarthy should have ordered an x-ray to determine the cause of the injury of young James O'Dell when he was hit on the head with that pipe?

A Sir, I'm not qualified to answer that question.

Q Is there a policy of any kind in your minutes where that is determined?

A We engage, in our opinion, competent medical care. He is a doctor who has been established here for many years, is registered to do business and licensed to do so by the State of Pennsylvania, and we have hundreds and hundreds of x-rays taken at the Canonsburg Hospital, and it seems to me that any time a kid hurts his leg or wrist or his arm, there is an x-ray taken; and if Doctor McCarthy in his own wisdom elected not to order an x-ray, I have no way of knowing. I could never say.

Q Were there any injuries of a greater seriousness than James O'Dell?

A Ever?

Q Throughout your administration?

A We have had other head injuries; yes, sir.

Q Have you taken x-rays of those?

A Sometimes the doctor would order them and sometimes he didn't, I presume. I don't know.

Q Then you have no opinion on the O'Dell case whether he was right or wrong?

A Whether Doctor McCarthy was right or wrong?

Q Yes?

A Sir, I have no opinion as to his rightness or wrongness. I am no physician. I can't answer that.

Q If he is licensed by the State of Pennsylvania he can do most anything? Is that right in your opinion?

A If he is licensed by the State of Pennsylvania he can do most anything?

Q Yes? Is he right in your opinion?

A I can't answer that, sir.

Q Well, do you think sometimes they're wrong?

A Well, I make mistakes and I presume physicians do too.

SENATOR HALUSKA: That's all, Mr. Steinfirst.

SENATOR LANE: The next member will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS

Q Mr. Steinfirst, I think you stated that one of the policies or rules at the institution was that when a girl was put in these detention cells, that she at times was put in without a bed, without much or little bedding, that the toilet facilities were shut off, if there were any in the room, that one meal a day was ordered for her? Is that right?

A My understanding is that unless she had a previous bad detention record, that when she went in she got all of these facilities, and that they were subtracted as she showed she couldn't use them.

Q Is that policy still in force today?

A So far as I know it is.

Q So far as you know, is that policy approved by the Department? In Harrisburg?

A Yes, sir, so far as I know.

Q Now, Mr. Steinfirst, there are two items I want to clear up for clarification purposes. This pink slip that a trainee may may fill out to receive attention. Where are those slips available?

A In each cottage.

Q And what instructions do the trainees have with reference to their right to use such pink slips?

A They are told that they may fill out a pink slip at any time.

Q Are they instructed in the nature of what the pink slip consists of and what its purpose is?

A I think so.

Q Do you know?

A I'll answer that yes.

Q The reason I asked that is that a boy trainee said he didn't know who he could make a complaint to for excessive mistreatment. I want to clarify that definitely and know that these trainees out there are instructed in this regard and they know to whom these can be filed with? Now, if a child receives excessive mistreatment in a manner such as has been testified to in several instances before this committee, so that trainee entitled to fill out one of these pink slips and receive medical attention if he had received injuries to that extent?

A Yes, and more, if he received injuries that require medical attention. He doesn't have to wait until the functioning of a pink slip procedure. He is supposed to be taken to the hospital at the earliest possible moment.

Q Suppose he is in detention?

A You mean a boy or girl?

Q Either one?

A If it is a boy, he is in the hospital. We are still forced to use the hospital as detention for the boys. If it is a girl and she is in detention, there is a woman

or matron and she is attached to those rooms all the time and she can ask that person to pass on the slip.

Q You also have produced here a paper which we marked Exhibit No. 46, a report to behaviour clinic. I understand that is a report to be submitted to the superior officer and eventually finds its way into the main office in connection with the physical reprimand of a trainee?

A That is part of it; among the other things.

Q That is only part of it?

A Yes, sir.

Q This is the report that is supposed to be made on that particular slip?

A Also, they may report a physical reprimand without that sheet. They can do that without using any particular form. Physical reprimands are not permitted space.

Q What I'm trying to get at, in every instance where physical reprimand is administered, are the superiors required to make out this yellow sheet?

A I think so, but I don't know for sure. I don't know. Do you whether or not, Mr. Price, when he was put in charge, I believe of Sunnyside Cottage as a detention cottage, had instructions in connection with the information on this yellow slip in reference to physical reprimand? I would not know about that particular sheet, No. I know he very definitely had instructions about what to do because I was there when he testified?

Q Were you here when he testified?

A No, sir.

Q Are you acquainted with the fact that he turned over to the committee a number of copies of letters that he turned over to his superiors about physical reprimand?

A No, I don't.

Q You don't know whether there were any yellow sheets that eventually reached the office that covered these letters in regard to physical reprimand?

A I do not know about the yellow sheets. I do know that Mr. Miles had information and that's when he called Mr. Price in, or went to see him, whichever is was.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: That is all.

SENATOR LANE: The next gentleman to ask Mr. Steinfirst a question will be Representative Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q Mr. Steinfirst, these letters that you introduced here today, I noticed on the envelopes they all had the same postal date marked on them, October 17?

A Yes, sir.

Q They were all sent to the same gentlemen. What's in my mind, isn't that a coincidence in itself they were all sent on the same date?

A No, no. What people said—a good many people came and talked to us and there's a good many Sundays and Mr. Williams is always there and he is available just for that purpose to these parents and when people would say, "Look, I think that is happening or this is happening," and he would say, "How do you think we're treating your youngster?," and they say, "I think all right," and so he said, "Well, would you write us a letter?". Yes, this is a coincidence that this happened, since the investigation began. We don't go around asking people to write us a letter if they don't want to.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Polen, do you have any interrogation?

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Steinfirst, I asked four of the previous witnesses the same question, Superintendent Miles, former superintendent Sterling, and the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains, whether or not in their opinion they should have an all-faith chapel at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza and they all testified they needed that. Do you concur in that?

A Not only do I concur, but it is not without our budget and at the request of the Board we should have it and it is very definitely needed.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Flynn.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q In your opinion, do you think for the betterment of the school as a whole, do you think its jurisdiction should be transferred from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Justice, or should it remain under the jurisdiction of the Welfare?

A I think it should remain under the Department of Welfare.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you very much, Mr. Steinfirst. That completes your interrogation. We hope that we haven't unduly treated you.

MR. STEINFIRST: I have been very graciously treated. May I, if it is within your province, in relation to a subject which has been brought up by Representative Williams, could I discuss this subject with the Committee alone?

SENATOR LANE: I will bring it up before the Executive Committe. You see that isn't in our ground rules and we are going according to the rules until they change the rules.

(Two-minute recess)

ANN C. SUTMAN, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE

Q I believe, Mrs. Sutman, it was Mr. Miles who testified here the other day that you took a statement from some of the girls at his request. Do you recall the details of that statement?

A Yes, I do.

Q Will you tell the Committee in your own words what was in that statement and who you took the statement from?

A On Sunday afternoon, September 4th, six girls ran from Sunny Side Cottage and they didn't get away from the ground; they were brought back to Sunny Side and Mr. Miles and I spoke to the girls and they told us that Mrs. Blanque had encouraged them to run and to cause trouble in the cottage. Then, well, Monday was Labor Day and on Tuesday morning I spoke to Mrs. Blanque before she took the girls out for recreation. She was assigned to outside work on Tuesday, let's see—September 6th, and I told her the girls had involved her and said that she encouraged them to cause a disturbance and encouraged them to riot, and encouraged them to run, and she said she had not encouraged them to do this, and that she had come to the cottage various times intending to help but that she did not encourage them to do that. This was Monday morning, as I say, I spoke to her about the girls and thought it was only fair

to speak to her before she went out with them and tell her what they said, and I further stated that the girls said that she would bring in a photographer to take their pictures; that the photographer was out on the highway, and she said then that she was employed by the Sun Telegraph to investigate whether or not the underground cells had been removed. She said they had been removed and that was her mission. She didn't use the word "mission"—I can't exactly remember what word she did use.

Q She did tell you that she was employed by the Sun Telegraph to investigate the underground cells?

A Yes.

Q Did you know the girls you took the statements from?

A Yes.

Q Have you known them long?

A No.

Q You haven't known them long?

A No.

Q In your opinion, do you believe these girls were telling you the truth when they told you that Mrs. Blanque had encouraged them to run away?

A I don't know.

Q These have been—that has always been the question here, as to whether or not these girls were always telling the truth. And you don't know whether in your own mind they were telling the truth or not?

A No, I don't.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Wilt?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q Are you still employed at the Training School, May I ask?

A No, sir.

Q Will you tell the Committee the reason why you are not employed at the Training School at the time?

A I left. I wasn't well and the strain was too much for me and I gave up the position.

Q You left of your own volation?

A Yes, that's right.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: That's all the questions I have.

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT

Q At the time these girls told you this story, did you believe it then?

A I don't believe I could answer that accurately. I do feel the girls were being—there was some outside faction or some faction that was stirring up the girls but I can't prove that.

Q You had that feeling, did you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you prepared to give, not in testimony, but in writing the names of the girls that told you that? It is necessary that the Committee receive that, I believe.

SENATOR LANE: Don't we have that, Senator?

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I don't believe Mr. Miles gave us the names of those girls.

SENATOR LANE: Would you supply us with the names of the girls, please. You can write them down on a piece of paper and submit it to the Committee.

A Yes, I will.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Would you tell the Committee—you did take these notes about the girls? What was your job at the Training School?

A Director of Girls' Cottages.

Q Director of Girls' Cottages.

A Yes, sir.

Q That's all.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the Committee to interrogate is Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS

Q Mrs. Sutman, how long were you out at Morganza?

A At this time, I was there one month.

Q Only one month?

A I had been head of the Girls' Department for nine and one-half years before that.

Q Previous to that?

A I had been there for nine and one-half years and been gone for three and a half years.

Q And you come back for this one month and left at the end of that one month?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the month you were there, had these same girls been involved in any runaways other than the one on September 4th?

A I don't recall.

Q You don't recall? You don't know?

A I don't believe they had.

Q You don't know whether these same girls had been involved in any runaways since you left the institution?

A I don't know that.

Q You are the one that interviewed the girls and took the statement from them?

A Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: That is all, Mrs. Sutman.

SENATOR LANE: Mrs. Sutman, this is Senator Fleming, our Co-chairman, and he would like to ask you one question.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING

Q You are director of girls' cottages? Did I understand you correctly?

A Yes.

Q Do you know of any of the alleged brutality that occurred at Morganza? Let me be specific, if I may. Do you know of any girls ever taken down to the basement in that one building and bent over the wash-stand and whipped with a belt?

A Not in the month I was there.

Q Could I ask you whether you had heard rumors of that?

A I know of a whipping on a certain day and that was reported to the superintendent and he took care of the situation, and it's been reported here and taken care of, I noticed.

SENATOR FLEMING: That is all. Thank you.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN

Q You were employed for nine and one-half years at Morganza, Mrs. Sutman?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you terminate your employment that time?

A I left when Mr. Sterling came.

Q Was there any particular reason for it?

A Well, I didn't care to work with Mr. Sterling and—

Q You didn't care to work with Mr. Sterling?

A No, and I secured a better position. It was a position in the field I wanted, and Mr. Sterling had spoken of taking the girls' division away.

Q Do you think that would be a good thing to take the girls' division away from the Training School?

A I think it would be a good thing to have them divided, at least.

Q You would?

A Yes.

Q Then why did you return to Morganza?

A Mr. Miles asked me to come over, and I thought I might be able to help but found—

Q But you found the thing too strenuous to continue?

A For me, yes.

Q I would like to ask you one more question. When you received this information that someone was fermenting trouble, fermenting trouble possibly to get the girls to riot or run away, did you put credit in that report? Did you believe it?

A It has always been my custom, if I heard a rumor, I usually paid some attention to it and probably visited the cottage and visited the girls and possibly talked to the staff and I do think they were disturbed. Someone might have unwisely said something to them. I don't know whether someone deliberately incited them but I do feel that there was a faction that was causing it.

Q When you speak of the word "faction," will you tell us what you mean?

A Well, I don't know whether anyone else, I guess, faction would mean more than one person, and I don't know whether there was anyone else.

Q But you do definitely feel that someone was stirring up trouble?

A Yes, I do.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: That is all.

SENATOR LANE: That is all, Mrs. Sutman. On behalf of the Committee I wish to thank you for giving your testimony here.

JESSIE TARR, sworn, testifies as follows:

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE

Q Your name is Jessie Tarr?

A Yes, sir.

Q Miss Tarr, are you employed at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A Yes, I am.

Q In what capacity?

A I'm nurse there.

Q Are you a registered nurse?

A Yes, sir.

Q You are a registered nurse?

A Yes.

Q Did you accompany James O'Dell in the Speakman ambulance to the Montefiore Hospital in Pittsburgh?

A Yes, I did.

Q Could you tell the committee if you ever received any information that James O'Dell had fallen down a flight of steps?

A Yes, I did.

Q You did receive that information?

A Yes, sir.

Q From whom?

A The nightman.

Q Who is the nightman?

A Mr. Ferguson.

Q And he is the night watchman?

A Yes, sir.

Q And he told you that?

A Yes, sir. I understood him to say that James had fallen down the steps that night.

Q And what was James O'Dell's condition when you took him from the Training School to the Montefiore Hospital?

A His condition, it wasn't good. It was serious when I took him that night.

Q Were you in attendance there when he expired?

A Yes, I was there.

Q What time did you arrive at the hospital?

A It was on fast time. I think it was a little bit after twelve.

Q A little bit after twelve?

A I think now.

Q What time did James receive medical attention from the hospital?

A We waited a little bit there for help. It seemed, I thought, the doctor had called them and asked for help. A few minutes; the time was dragging, I thought, there too long for help.

Q You say you thought the doctor called in and asked for help?

A They told us that.

Q You didn't ask them?

A No, I didn't ask them. We told them when we came in we were from the Pennsylvania Training School and had a head case coming in.

Q Is it true that James D'Dell expired on a cot belonging to Mr. Speakman?

A That's right.

Q He wasn't taken into the hospital?

A Yes, in the reception room.

Q Who was in attendance when he expired?

A A student nurse, and I think a graduate nurse, and an interne.

Q Did you notice any bruises upon his body?

A No, I didn't.

Q Did you help wash him or prepare him?

A Yes.

Q Did you notice any bruises behind his right ear?

A No.

Q Did you notice any bruises on the left leg?

A No.

Q But you did give the statement to the hospital he had fallen down the steps?

A Yes, I did.

SENATOR LANE: That is all the questions I have to ask. Are there any questions by the members of the committee?

SENATOR HALUSKA: I have a few questions I would like to ask Miss Tarr.

SENATOR LANE: Proceed, Senator.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA

Q Miss Tarr, you say you are a registered nurse. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And how many nurses are employed with you at the Morganza Hospital?

A There would be four.

Q Are they all registered?

A Two.

Q Two registered and two what?

A One is a graduate nurse and one is a practical nurse.

Q What do you mean by graduate nurse, Miss Tarr?

A She didn't take her State Board.

Q She isn't a graduate nurse. Is that right?

A She's a graduate nurse but not a registered nurse.

Q Are there any qualifications for a graduate nurse? What do you mean by a graduate nurse? Do they have a school of their own? What do you mean . . .

A No, she could have taken the State test if she had wanted to at the time of graduation, but she didn't.

Q Therefore, she isn't qualified to administer medication under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q And did you permit her to administer medications of all sorts?

A Feeling that she was capable as she is, she is a very, very wonderful person; the same as in your own home.

SENATOR LANE: Miss Tarr, may I interrupt you to tell you you don't have to answer any questions which might tend to imcriminate yourself.

A Then, I'll refuse to answer.

SENATOR LANE: You understand that. You can refuse to answer on the grounds or basis that it might tend to incriminate you. I anticipated this line of questioning and so I want to inform you of your Constitutional rights. You don't have to testify against yourself.

A I refuse to answer.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Again, Miss Tarr, did you know when you permitted her to administer a medication, that it was against the law under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

A Not as long as she was employed by the State there; I thought that was all right.

Q Was that the same policy under Mr. Sterling's administration?

A Yes, sir.

Q That's been the procedure?

A Yes.

Q Who laid down that law? The Board, the superintendent, or did you take it upon yourself to do that? Did someone inform you that you were permitted to let these girls administer these medications, or did you take it upon yourself? Did you take it upon your own free will?

A I don't employe those girls; those employees.

SENATOR LANE: You can refuse to answer.

A I refuse to answer.

SENATOR HALUSKA: On what basis are you refusing to answer that?

SENATOR LANE: I'll answer it for her, Senator.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Mr. Chairman, I'm asking her the question, not you.

SENATOR LANE: That's all right, but I feel this way, as I spoke before, this lady is entitled to counsel.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Does she plead the Fifth Amendment or—

SENATOR LANE: She said she is not going to answer on the grounds that it tends to incriminate her.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Wait a minute—she didn't say that. You said that.

SENATOR LANE: Well, I'm saying it for her. She is a registered nurse. She is not a lawyer.

SENATOR HALUSKA: If she can plead the Fifth Amendment, she can—

SENATOR LANE: (Addressing Attorney P. K. Jones) Counsel, will you represent the lady on the stand?

ATTORNEY P. K. JONES: Certainly.

SENATOR LANE: (Addressing Senator Haluska) Does that meet with your approval, Senator?

SENATOR HALUSKA: It certainly does. I'll ask the counsel a question. Does your client ask immunity? Does she plead the Fifth Amendment, or does she refuse? Does she refuse to answer questions under Section 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania?

ATTORNEY P. K. JONES: This witness has not been advised as to her Constitutional rights but Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—

SENATOR HALUSKA: Will you inform her accordingly?

(Witness is informed by Attorney Jones)

SENATOR HALUSKA: Now, Miss Tarr, you have been advised by counsel?

A Yes, sir.

Q In your line of duty, have you authorized authority to any person other than a registered nurse to dispense medication?

A I claim the privilege of my Constitutional rights.

Q Then you refuse to answer that question? Is that correct?

A I do.

Q Miss Tarr, do you think it is right for any other person to administer medication unless they are properly licensed?

A I claim my Constitutional privilege.

Q How long has this been going on?

A I claim my Constitutional privilege.

SENATOR HALUSKA: May be I should put Senator Lane on the stand.

SENATOR LANE: May be I should put Senator Haluska on the stand. I'll get on the stand if you do.

SENATOR HALUSKA: I make a statement for the Committee, Mr. Chairman. I definitely want the committee to consider seriously what has been going on in Morganza. I'm not picking on any administration. It is my belief that it has been going on for years and persons not licensed to administer medication in Morganza to humans, and we must determine who originally gave that authority and in Pennsylvania no other person except a registered nurse is permitted to administer medication, which in my opinion is more harmful than corporal punishment; corporal punishment being secondary as compared to the effects a person can receive after receiving these medications. I am praising you both, Mr. Chairman and Co-Chairman, to get to the bottom of this and determine when it started and most important when is it going to stop, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska, we are all cognizant of the statements that you have made and will

take them into consideration, and they are going to be duly considered at an Executive Session at which you will attend. At that time the proper procedure will then be followed as defined by the Committee.

SENATOR HALUSKA: Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have a question I would like to ask Miss Tarr.

Q Miss Tarr, I did miss what your position is at the institution?

A Head nurse.

Q Unfortunately, I wasn't there at the end of last week to hear the testimony as to the situation of a doctor being employed at the institution. Will you explain that to me? Is there a doctor employed at the institution?

A Yes, sir.

Q And is he on duty at the instituion at certain hours, or is he on call?

A Doctor McCarthy has lines three times a day.

Q What do you mean by that?

A He is there at the hospital three times a day and then he is on call twenty-four hours a day; three hundred and sixty-five days a year.

Q And in the prescribing of medication of any type, did you take your orders from the doctor?

A Yes, he ordered them and signed them. All the orders are ordered by Doctor McCarthy and signed.

Q Again, I caution you, you don't have to answer this if you don't want to? Did you take it upon yourself—I didn't quite understand, Miss Tarr, what Senator Haluska was driving at; may be it is because of testimony I missed from being absent last Friday. Did you ever take it upon yourself, the prescribing of medication to any of the inmates who might come to the hospital for treatment?

A No, the doctor does that. They're asked to come back and see the doctor.

ATTORNEY P. K. JONES: This lady is not well. Her mother died three weeks ago, so be gentle, please, Senator.

SENATOR SCOTT: I understand. I'm trying to be gentle, but I'm trying to get some ideas in my head what the situation is out at the institution. I didn't follow Senator Haluska's line of reasoning and what he was attempting to get at. I thought I might be able to get at it in a more gentle way and find out in my own mind exactly what the situation is out at the institution. I think it is very important.

Q If the doctor who was in charge would prescribe a type of medication for an inmate and authorize one of your associates to give that medication, do you feel it was within your province to say that that person was not authorized to do so and, therefore, should not.

WITNESS: Would you repeat the question, please? I'm not certain I understand it.

(Question is repeated)

A I follow the doctor's orders.

SENATOR SCOTT: That's all I have.

SENATOR LANE: If there are no other questions, we will excuse Miss Tarr.

We have another witness, Ann C. Sutman, who was formerly employed at Morganza and she was brought into this investigation by reason of a statement that Mr. Miles made.

November 1, 1955, at 7:20 p.m.

WITNESSES: JOHN L. GRIMES, GEORGE PHILLIPS, P. L. PRATTIS, MRS. MARY JANE MYERS, MRS. MARY DENMAN, J. ALEX ZEHNER, DONALD STEINFIRST, GEORGE MILES.

Hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee reconvened Tuesday, November 1, 1955, at 7:20 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, at the Washington County Court House, Washington, Pennsylvania, in Court Room No. 2.

P. J. Jones, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, was present representing the Commonwealth.

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess being over, the committee will be in order.

JOHN L. GRIMES, called and sworn.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Your name is John L. Grimes?

A That's right.

Q And Mr. Grimes, where are you employed?

A At Morganza, in the blacksmith and machine shop.

Q And how long have you been employed there?

A Since February—No, since March 16, 1954.

Q I see. On August 17th were you in charge there? Were you employed there?

A I was working in the shop.

Q You were?

A Yes, I was working on bench work.

Q On bench work?

A Yes.

Q Do you know James O'Dell?

A I do, he worked for me for quite awhile; I liked Jimmie a lot.

Q He worked for you for quite awhile?

A Yes.

Q Were you in charge of the machine, pipe machine?

A No, Mr. Phillips was in charge of that job on the pipe end.

Q I see. Well Mr. Grimes, did you see the accident when James O'Dell got struck with a chain or a link on the left side of the head?

A I didn't see the accident happen. I heard the noise and looked around and when I looked around I could see that Jimmie was hurt, so I ran to help him. He was hit on the left side of the head right above the ear with a screw of the machine, not a pipe, not a chain.

Q A screw of the machine?

A Yes; he couldn't have been hit otherwise by looking at the bend.

Q Tell us on that picture what part hit him? (Showing witness pictures).

A This I think here is about the plainest. This would be about the plainest. (Indicating.) Now, this screw—they had the pipe in like is shown there, and was heating with an acetylene torch. And they would pull up on this here—

Q Yes.

A —until they couldn't move it any farther, and then they—that would be with the screw even, and then they would heat it again, and by the time they had heated that and pulled it up, they had it up there about here, and, of course, that left the screw pretty high above the machine.

Q Yes.

A But that was natural, with that kind of a job.

Q Yes.

A There was nothing wrong with it at all. When they pulled it up like that, and when he went to heat again, Jim leaned over this here. See?

Q Yes.

A And this part here was above his head—not this part, but this part here, the screw was above his head, and of course, when that chain left it left this screw come back and get him, and hit him with the end of the screw.

Q The end of the screw hit him after this was clipped off here?

A It broke, this broke. This one shows the length of the screw here. The other is blurred at the top.

Q Now, you didn't see this happen?

A I didn't really see the accident happen, but I heard the noise, I wasn't too far away, I heard the noise, and I ran around to help, and Mr. Phillips; then, his head was bleeding bad, started to bleed bad. Of course, at first no blood showed but it was just a moment after, a wound like that—

Q Yes.

A Then he was bleeding bad, and then we got some sterile pads and started to hold on there until it stopped bleeding.

Q Yes.

A Well, after it stopped bleeding, Jimmie told us then that he was leaning over here, this bender, to heat the pipe. I went to get my car ready to take him down to the hospital and Mr. Bailes came along then with a truck and a couple boys.

Q Did this happen in the morning or in the afternoon?

A In the morning.

Q In the morning?

A In the morning. I am going to have to explain that because those state police have it in the afternoon.

Q I see.

A You see, when an accident like that happens,—you know it was an accident just to look at it, he was hurt pretty bad, but we didn't think it was fatal. We didn't think any more would come up about it, and Mr. Phillips had to write a report about it; he was supposed to write it that day or the day after, I ain't sure which. Well now, he knew the time better than I did, and I tried to time myself to the time because it seemed to me in the afternoon when the state police asked me, and I told them that and I couldn't convince myself for quite awhile, until I finally applied myself to the job. You see, they brought the pipe in there, it was laying on the floor that morning, and they had just got that far on the bending. I knew they worked steady on it, and they just got that far on the bending. So it couldn't be afternoon, so I was willing to change my mind although I don't know what to say about it.

Q But it actually happened in the morning?

A It actually happened in the morning.

Q What time?

A I would say around, oh, between ten and eleven.

Q Between ten and eleven o'clock?

A Oh, I would say; I didn't time it, mind, somewhere in there.

Q Well, there is one other question I am going to ask you about. Did James O'Dell appear to be hurt seriously at that time, from your knowledge?

A Well, it seemed like he was reeling a little bit, just as though he may fall, and that is one reason why I ran for water to help him not fall. He wasn't knocked out but he seemed normal soon afterwards, but he seemed to reel as I imagine he would, it was a rather hard blow.

Q Did you see James O'Dell when he started back to work?

A Yes, he came back to the shop. Right after Labor Day he came back to work and he came to the shop and worked the rest of the week.

Q Did he appear to be all right?

A He said he was and he appeared to be all right. He worked good all week, and Friday, about noon or a little after noon, we wasn't very busy, we cleaned up the shop in the morning, and he wasn't very busy and wanted to know if he could go out and cut weeds between the machine shop and the upholstery shop, and I said yes, so both boys rounded up some tools that they got, corn knives, but they call them "boloes," but they are really corn knives, and went out and cut weeds. Jimmie had one he made himself out of a broken crosscut saw, with the help of Mr. Phillips, and he was pretty proud of it, and he wanted to go out and try it.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Fleming, do you have any questions?

SENATOR FLEMING: No, I don't believe.

SENATOR LANE:

Q I would like one more question, if you don't mind. At the time of James O'Dell's death, did you ever hear that he fell down a pair of steps from his cottage?

A I didn't know, of course, anything about it. I know he worked the machine shop. I didn't hear it.

SENATOR LANE: Any other questions? (No response). (Witness excused).

GEORGE PHILLIPS, called and sworn.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Now, for the purpose of identification, Mr. Phillips, what is your full name?

A George A. Phillips.

Q George A.?

A That's right.

A And where do you live?

A Hendersonville.

Q Hendersonville?

A Yes, sir.

Q And where are you employed?

A At the Pennsylvania Training School.

Q On August the 17th were you in the blacksmith shop at the time that James O'Dell was injured?

A Yes, sir, I was his officer.

Q You were his officer?

A Yes, sir.

Q What do you mean by that?

A Well, I mean the boys are all out on assignments at various shops; I happened to be at the head of that shop that particular day with James O'Dell.

Q Will you tell the committee in your own words just what happened that day? By the way, to identify the time, did the accident occur in the morning or in the afternoon?

A At ten-thirty.

Q In the morning?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right; proceed.

A That morning James O'Dell came out to work the same time as usual. He was there around eight-thirty. We were to make this connection for a sewer line up in the slaughter house at the dairy barn. It was a special connection, it had to be made, they couldn't buy it, and I am employed there under the engineering department as a machinist and mechanic, as a welder, an electric acetylene welder. James O'Dell was very much interested in those traits, so I was there to instruct him, not to teach him. So at ten-thirty—well, just before we started to make this patricular bend, I warned O'Dell about bending this pipe. And I told him to stay behind me, which he done at all times, he was right behind me. So I put this pipe in the machine, made the necessary cuts to weaken it in order that it would bend easily, and with the help of an acetylene torch I heated the pipe so that the machine would bend it and make a nice bend. The bend had to be perfect in order to fit in this particular place. So at the time the accident happened, I happened to be right directly in front of the machine and O'Dell behind me, and which I was in a crouched position with an acetylene torch heating this pipe, and James O'Dell happened to lean over this machine at the same time this link in the chain broke on the bottom of the machine, so that let this screw swing back on the machine and hit him on the left side of the head, so when this happened I turned the torch off and grabbed O'Dell before he hit the floor, and I didn't know whether he was going to pass out on me or not, but, anyway, I set him on a chair and looked at his head. At that time he had a laceration on the skull and I gave him temporary first aid and sent him to the hospital by the way of this truck. I started to the main building to get a special wagon, a carry-all, or some way to get him to the hospital, so I would say in about fifteen minutes after I rendered temporary first aid I sent him to the hospital, and from then on I didn't know what happened to him or anything. I went to see him a couple of days afterwards and he seemed to be all right to me.

Q Mr. Phillips, how long have you been employed there?

A Since July.

Q Since July of this year?

A July of 1955.

Q '55?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do they have any safety devices down there to protect people in the event of an accident? I mean, in viewing this picture, I can't see any safeguard at all around there. Do they have any?

A No, not on this particular machine.

Q Now, Mr. Phillips—

A Now, this machine was patented and I guess a man that was a blacksmith in that shop before me made this machine, had it patented, but any way this machine was are always around there and they look over the machine it's made by a Pittsburgh firm.

Q Well, does the Department of Labor and Industry come in and inspect those shops?

A No, not since I have been there, but Johnnie Rule and the heads of the department, engineering department, are always around there any they look over the machines pretty carefully.

Q Well, don't you think that if there was a guard placed upon that machine like up above here, in all probability this accident would never have occured?

A That is correct, sir. In fact, I have taken steps now—The machine is not in use, but I started to repair it and would put a guard on the machine so the same accident will never happen again.

Q What size of pipe were you bending on this machine?

A That's three inch pipe.

Q Three inch pipe. Was the machine built to bend three inch pipe?

A Yes, sir.

Q It was?

A Yes, sir. The capacity is marked in the machine. It will—this automatic screw on the top and this here ratchet will pull approximately two and one-half ton. That's what's marked on the machine.

Q Now, in your testimony here, you actually saw this accident occur?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was James O'Dell's demeanor when he came back to work for you?

A Well, he just—I asked him how he felt. He said all right. I asked him if he thought that I purposely done this and he said no, it is just one of those things that happen. It wasn't any fault of mine at all.

Q Oh, we're not arguing about that. Did he ever complain to you on the afternoon before his death, the Friday afternoon, about any head injury or head pain?

A Yes, sir, he told me he had a headache.

Q He said he had a headache?

A Yes, sir, that Friday. I asked him if he wanted to go to the hospital and he said, "Well," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll take it easy and if it gets any worse we'll run down right at four oc'clock.

Q What happened at four o'clock?

A Well, that's when he went over for distribution. So apparently he was all right, and he didn't complain any more and there wasn't any more said about it.

Q Did you make the repairs on this machine like they say over on the other side there where the link was broken, did you put a new one in there?

A No. I made two strap iron pieces; it's been tested to the weights of the machine, and we test them by other machines to see just exactly what the strength would be.

Q Have you used this machine since the accident?

A No, sir.

Q You have not?

A No, sir, we haven't.

SENATOR LANE: Do any of the committee members have any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN: I would like to ask a question.

SENATOR LANE: Yes, sir, Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN

Q You say that was a three inch pipe that was in there at the time?

A That's right, sir.

Q And what was the capacity of the machine, how large a pipe will that bend?

A Well, it'll take—the machine is marked up to three and one-half inches.

Q Three and one-half inches?

A That's right, and has an approximate pull of two and one-half ton, that is to make the bend. That's exactly

what is marked on the machine. And even at that weight, I cut the pipe to weaken it in order so that the machine wouldn't have to pull that much.

Q I looked at that machine myself when we were down there visiting. I thought three inches was a large pipe to put in there.

A Well, sir, I had the pipe cut. It is, it's a load for that machine, I'll admit it's a load for that machine, but it will pull it with the aid of this heat from the acetylene torch.

Q That will weaken it?

A That's right, yes, sir.

Q And it is marked that it will pull three and one-half inch pipe—or bend three and one-half inch pipe?

A That's right, yes, sir.

SENATOR LANE: Any questions, gentlemen?

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT

Q Mr. Phillips, you stated you haven't used this machine since this accident.

A No, sir, I haven't.

Q You were first employed there approximately July, is that right?

A July 1st.

Q Did you ever use the machine before the accident?

A Yes, sir, I did. I made a lot of bends on that machine.

Q If you made a lot before the accident, haven't you had any opportunity to make any bends since the accident?

A Well, as of now we had no orders from the engineering department for any more bended pipe.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Flynn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN

Q Mr. Phillips, were you a journeyman machinist?

A Yes, sir, I am.

Q What is your salary down there?

A Down at the Pennsylvania Training School, I started in at 250 a month.

Q In your testimony, Mr. Phillips, at the coroner's inquest, you stated-you were asked what caused the chain to break and stated, I quote, "I believe it was pressure due to the fact the chain may have been on there a good while."

A That is true, sir.

Q By the pressure, you still maintain the machine is capable of bending a three inch piece of pipe?

A Yes, sir, I do.

(Witness excused)

P. L. PRATTIS, called and sworn.

SENATOR LANE: We will have a two minute recess for the purpose of having an executive committee meeting.

(Two minute recess declared)

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired, we will be in order.

P. L. PRATTIS, on stand.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE

Q For the record Mr. Prattis, what is your full name?

A My full name, about which I make no boast, is Percival Leroy Prattis.

Q And where do you live, Mr. Prattis?

A I live at 1311 Grotto Street, G-R-O-T-T-O, Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

Q And you are now a member of the board of trustees at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A That is correct.

Q And how long have you served in that capacity?

A I think since December 18, 1951.

Q Mr. Prattis, you have heard the testimony of Mr. Steinfirst; do you agree with his statements?

A I would say completely and wholeheartedly. There may be some slight differences of emphasis but as to the substance of his remarks I agree completely and wholeheartedly.

Q Do you have anything to add to his testimony?

A I would like to make what is called a—what has been called here a preliminary statement about some matters at Morganza.

Q Well, that will be fine; we will be glad for you to go ahead, but we thought that for the record we don't want repetition, understand, because it will be expensive to transcribe, and, of course, take up a lot of our time. So you are going to add to it?

A I hope this will be adding; I think it will be adding to it.

Q Then you may proceed.

A I think this will be driving the nail in and then clinching it.

Q You may then proceed.

A The first thing I would like to do is to invite all of you gentlemen to Morganza this Sunday, November 6th. The Jay-Cees, Junior Chamber of Commerce, are putting on a program with and among our boys and girls there this Sunday that I would like for all of you to see for yourselves. The second thing I would like to refer to is the implication, perhaps pardonably, made or indicated, that reprisals might be undertaken against any boy or girl at Morganza, the Pennsylvania Training School, who might in anyway cooperate with this committee. I want to strongly insist that I, as one member of the board of trustees, and I believe this is true of all members of the board of trustees, would strongly object to anything in the nature of reprisals being taken against any of those youngsters for any form of cooperation with this board and to further state that I do not believe that there is anyone on our administrative staff from the superintendent down who would undertake any reprisals against any boy or girl there for cooperating with this committee. The third thing I would like to address myself to is this matter of factionalism which has been referred to. So far as I know, there are not now and there never have been during my membership on this board any factions, any two or three groups, any cliques, which banded together in opposition to other groups. It is my considered and honest opinion that all the members of the board of trustees whom I have known, starting in 1951, have genuinely had the best interests of the school at heart. Now, as you would expect, being human beings, there has not always been complete agreement among members of the board. I have been curious as to how the notion of factionalism might have emerged, might have become an issue in respect to this board. In attempting to search the recesses of my own mind to discover what might be the bases for such a false assumption, I have only been able to discover two differences, shall we say, of opinion or of philosophy among

members of the board which might have led some persons to believe that there was factionalism. There wasn't factionalism, there was honest difference of opinion. What were these differences of opinion based on? The first difference of opinion within the board was based on the limits to be attached to the responsibility and authority of the superintendent and the limits to be attached to the responsibilities and authority of the board. There was some difference on that point, not a great difference.

I might tell the members of this committee that after having read the administrative code and the responsibility invested in this board, I took the business seriously. I felt that we expressly charged with responsibility for overseeing expenditures and for setting or determining matters of broad policy. I did not think that any superintendent then or now, at anytime, should be permitted to operate without regard to the board's attitude, and I did think that the board on matters of policy should take a position. There were some members of the board who didn't feel that way. One of those members, whom I greatly respect and admire, but he had an honest difference of opinion, was Judge Morrow of Uniontown, and I can recall at one of our board meetings telling Judge Morrow that I was not prepared to abdicate what I thought was my responsibility as a board member. The other difference in point of view as between members of the board was in respect to this matter of corporal punishment. Most of—All of the persons who went on the board at the time I did, and they include the present president, Mr. Steinfirst, Mrs. Mary Jane Myers—there were four of them—myself, and Dr. Harold B. Woods, the late Dr. Harold B. Woods—I think I am safe in saying that these members took a positvie position in respect to corporal punishment. We were faced with the issue almost as soon as we become members of the board, because at that time there had been trouble in one of the cottages, and either one of the cottage officers had taken the leg of a table and struck at a boy or one of the boys had taken the leg of a table or a chair and struck at one of the cottage officers. At any rate, there had been this physical violent contact between a cottage officer and one of the boys.

And we took a position at that time, which was tantamount to saying "We do not want corporal punishment in this institution." Now, there were other members of the board who were just as much interested in the welfare of the institution as we were who did not completely share our point of view but they were not factionalists, they were men with honest opinions. One attorney, Edward Golden, of Kittanning—Mr. Golden is a lawyer of high repute, long standing, and he did not see how our youngsters could be handled without the use of corporal punishment. Another of these members who apparently was not conviced at the time that corporal punishment should be abolished was Mr. Ernie O. Adamson. Mr. Adamson frequently referred to the manner in which he had been strapped as a child—his father was a judge in Georgia—and he was convinced that some time the rod was needed, so to speak. I give Mr. Golden—or Mr. Adamson credit for having an honest difference of opinion, but he was not a factionalist. Nor, we worked on this matter of corporal punishment to seek to bring about an agreement and understanding among board members in respect to it. The problem involved is a very difficult one. Is it a question of never laying your hands on a youngster in anyway? If you permit it, to what degree do you permit it? How far are you going to permit a cottage officer to go in administering corporal or physical punishment to a youngster? Those were questions which we asked ourselves. The answers were somewhat disconcerting to us. We weren't sure how far a permitted policy of corporal punishment might go. We had had some experiences in the school about which we were apprehensive and so we gradually worked around to some unanimity of opinion. I must give our trustee, Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, most of the credit for insistence that the board take a stand of some sort. Mrs. Myers worked at that job for a couple of years, trying to get our minds all together, trying to get us to take a unified stand and to preserve harmony within our board, because, for one thing, we consider our board to be a team and we feel that if we are to promote the best interests of the institution we must work as a team. Ultimately Mrs. Myers drew up a statement which reflected our attitude, our position in respect to corporal punishment. Now, it has been said here that corporal punishment was completely banned and in the true definition of corporal punishment that is true, but the position taken by the board was not one of completely abolishing what has been spoken of here as a physical reprimand.

I will read to you gentleman for the record a statement introduced to our board meeting of April 18, 1953. This statement was drawn up by Mrs. Myers, and it reads as follows: "Inasmuch as the objective of the Pennsylvania Training School is rehabilitation, particularly in respect to behavior problems, I earnestly hope that the officers and staff of this school will develop disciplinary methods which will enable them to eliminate corporal punishment to which I am opposed." Now, Mrs. Myers circulated that statement among members of the board. She received letters favorable to it from Mr. Golden—or Attorney Golden, Dr. H. B. Woods, Mr. Alvin R. Guyler, and myself. Those letters are in our minutes. There are also letters—There's also a note from Mr. Adamson in respect to this suggestion from Mrs. Myers, in which he simply writes, "I would not tie the hands of officers of the school," and it is signed "Ernie Adamson," but it is behind this statement, this position, as written out by Mrs. Myers, that the board placed itself in respect to corporal punishment at the institution. Now, you can quite properly ask, if you were going—if you were hopeful of eliminating corporal punishment from the institution, what tools, what disciplinary tools did you propose to give the officers of the institution, the cottage mothers and fathers, for example, who have to live with these boys and girls, what tools did you propose to give them in order to control these boys and girls. Immediately a special committee of the board of trustees was set up. It was known as the committee on privileges. It was the duty of this committee to draw up a list of worthwhile privileges which we felt these youngsters would appreciate and which could be given to them, or granted to them, or withdrawn from them on the basis of their behavior.

I read this into the record, if you please: The committee appointed by the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School to suggest additional privileges

for the school's trainees submits the following preliminary report for consideration of the superintendent and the officers responsible for the care of the children: 1. One Sunday afternoon monthly extra visiting day. Now, you gentlemen have been told that at the time there was only one visiting day a month, and that was Friday. That was the day on which most of the parents of most of the youngsters had to work and they could not get out to the school on Friday to see their children. So we recommended that one Sunday a month be set aside, so that children who had behaved themselves, or who hadn't behaved themselves for that matter, could have the privilege of seeing their parents and relatives. No. 2. Visits with small brothers and sisters should be permitted. Now, understand that. As these new privileges are—or additional privileges are read out, they indicate privileges which did not exist before. No. 3. Visitors, which largely means parents and other relatives, to meet trainees in their cottages thus enabling parents, actual parents and cottage officers, pseudo parents, to become acquainted, and light refreshments to be served when the parents visited the cottages. No. 4. Permission to have pictures of relatives and bona fide friends in their cottages or in their rooms. Visits of babies of girls, visits of babies of girls encouraged on an individual basis. No. 5. Trainees permitted to leave school on visiting days for short periods with parents or responsible adults. No. 6. Encourage normal conversation at table, and girls be permitted to talk while on line to chapel or movies. No. 8. Girls be permitted to wear home clothes approved by girls' division, and have three separate outfits, also a change in the boys' outfits. No. 9, Allow trainees to write and receive mail from a number of bona fide friends over and above the members of their close family. No. 10. Have regular school assemblies. No. 11. Step-up in cottage activities, choral, dramatics, folk dancing, regular gym instruction, home nursing, Red Cross life saving course, Red Cross first aid. Then some suggestions: That the state allotment for trainees' incidentals be credited to each and used according to the school's regulations; that trainees be given a report of credits earned; that electric refrigerators be placed in the boys' cottages and there was a recommendation that a regular series of professional sex counseling courses be provided for both boys and girls on a separate basis.

Now, the members of that committee, the committee on privileges, were Mr. Donald Steinfirst, at that time the vice-president of the board, Mr. Alvin Guyer, Mrs. Mary Jane Myers, and myself. This report from this committee was made to the board of directors or trustees. The board of trustees directed that the—accepted this list of privileges, and directed the members of the committee to meet with the superintendent to discuss ways and means of implementing or establishing these additional privileges. Within the very next week we met with the then superintendent, Mr. Sterling, at Trinty Cathedral where Mrs. Myers works as the financial secretary of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, and we discussed these privileges, these prospective additional privileges with the superintendent. Gentlemen, I regret to have to tell you that the superintendent's attitude was completely negative in respect to every one of these privileges, and, as a result, so long as Mr. Sterling stayed, there was no positive—there were no positive steps taken to give these boys and girls these privileges which were designed as discipline tools in the place of corporal punishment. We felt that if we could hold these things out to these boys and girls and say, "Now, if you don't behave yourselves, you won't be permitted to visit, to go home to visit your parents" or "you won't be allowed to have your parents visit in the cottage," or "you won't have that Sunday visiting day;" that if we could use any of these new privileges as a tool that these tools might be of some effect in controlling these youngsters. Now, I move on to another point which has been touched upon but which I wish to add to. Mr. Miles testified that Mr. Sterling left him the broken pieces of an institution. I do not take issue with Mr. Miles' statement, but I want to amend it to say that Mr. Sterling himself was handed the broken pieces of an institution. He came there in the midst of public clamor, such as exists today; he went to work in May of 1951, and as Mr. Steinfirst related earlier today, from May until December he worked without a functioning board of trustees, but he inherited the institution which in a way you gentlemen have heard about, "that terrible place," that's what Mr. Sterling inherited.

I had great respect for Mr. Sterling. As long as he was at the institution I regarded him as a fine Christian gentleman, sincerely interested in the institution and even interested in improvements, but I personally always had reservations in respect to Mr. Sterling; and they were in no way a reflection on his character or even his competence. But, I'm getting along in years now, gentlemen—I'll say this not boastfully, but I will be sixty-one my next birthday, in April—and I've seen a lot of life and I know a lot about people. I measure people pretty accurately. I can tell pretty well what a man—what the size of a man or a woman is. Mr. Sterling was what, in ordinary language, one would call a "can't" man. Now, I suppose the dignified term for that is a negative personality. Mr. Sterling was the type—and I know you men have run into the type—who could always see the reasons why you couldn't do something, rather than brush aside the reasons that you can't, not admit that you can't, but settle upon a goal, determine within your own self that the goal is necessary, and tell yourself in spite of hell or high water you are going to make that goal, don't tell yourself you can't; but, he always told us "you can't; you can't do this, gentlemen, you can't do this." He inherited, or was handed the broken pieces of an institution, and as we members of the board—and that included Mr. Goldon, Mr. Adamson, Judge Morrow, Dr. Wood, and all the others—as we tried to set up a constructive, progressive program, there was this matter of "you can't" on the part of the superintendent. Now, in as gentle and polite language as I can, I would like to address myself specifically to the members of this committee and their relationship to Morganza. I start out by saying quite bluntly, and even though blunt that doesn't mean that I don't respect you personally; I do; but I think that all of you, particularly if you are from Western Pennsylvania, have been remiss in your responsibility so far as Morganza is concerned, have fallen down on your responsibility. So far as the operation of Morganza is concerned, there are in my opinion five levels or echelons of responsibility. You gentlemen are

on the highest level of responsibility. You are members of the general assembly from which we must get our life blood. No important changes can be made at Morganza unless we have your understanding, your interest, and your backing, because we have to come to you for the money, and changes cost money.

This is the first time, gentlemen, that we have been able to see you in four years. We have repeatedly had affairs at Morganza; particularly on the 4th of July we stage Patriotic celebrations and what not, and we ask all the members of the general assembly to "please come and share the day with us, share a day of fellowship, talk with the boys and girls, let's have a meal together, let's talk about Morganza," but we don't get any response; we don't get any response. In the course of this hearing, my respect and admiration for Senator Lane has grown. I didn't know you as a Senator before this year, but I have been on the board for four years, I never seen Senator Lane on the ground at Morganza. Now, he may have been there, but I've never seen him there, and I don't mean to single him out because he isn't different from other members of the general assembly from Western Pensylvania, and I hope that Senator Lane will pardon me for mentioning his name because it was with no lack of respect that I do so, but I just haven't seen the Senator, I wish I could have, I wish we could have walked around and talked together. The second level of responsibility is the Department of Welfare. As members of the board of trustees, it took us a couple of years really to discover just how we were to mesh in with, to work with the Department of Welfare. Not before Mr. Shapiro did any secretary ever come to visit with us. We never saw Mr. Brown. We never saw Mr. Reynolds. It has been stated here that we recognized the need for special detention cells as early as 1952, but they cost money. We recognized the need for modern shops as early as 1952, but they cost money. We know how you get money; you get money through the general assembly, but we didn't know when we went on the board in 1951 how Morganza was operated. When we looked around for the budget where we might have put in a request for additional funds for the consideration of you gentlemen, and where we might have justified such a request, the budget was gone—it was gone. And in another two years when we woke up and asked for the budget, the budget was gone again.

It was in Harrisburg, it was with the department, we never saw it, never had a chance to look at it. We said, "What goes here?" "Why don't we see the budget?" and then we were told that they had been handling it like they had always been handling it, that Mr. McKibben—I forget his designation—but he had been handling it, he had sent it to the controller in the Department of Welfare, and the controller would go to the general assembly with it; the board never saw it. Well, it was at that point that we strongly opposed and we insisted that no more budgets should go to Harrisburg unless the board of trustees saw them, and we set up a finance committee to study the budget. After four years, gentlemen, this is the first budget, the one that you have before you now; this is the first one that we've ever seen, the first one that we've had a chance to dig our teeth into, the first time that we've had a chance to ask you gentlemen for the money that we need for the kind of program which Mr. Steinfirst and Mr. Miles have outlined. Of course, the third level of authority is the board of trustees which does concern itself with matters of broad policy. Now, there are two other levels of authority in my opinion which are crucial and very important in an investigation such as this. One is that of the administrative staff which is headed by the superintendent. He is the administrator. If there are policies settled upon by the board, he puts them into effect. If there are orders from the department, he puts them into effect. If the general assembly takes action, he puts them into effect. He is the administrator. And he has department heads, and he is supposed to have an assistant, but he hasn't had one for the last year; for the last year and a half, the position of asisstant superintendent has been vacant, and Mr. Miles has been actually carrying on the job which we ordinarily pay two men to perform. Now, after the administrative staff which, as you can understand, would include the people who work in the administrative building, the department heads, the school head, and what not, then you get down to another level of authority which covers the cottage personnel, the cottage personnel.

Now, these two levels of authority—these last three levels of authority are very important for these reasons; When I went on the board at Morganza, I think there were one hundred twenty-seven employees. I went through the list and I found that there were one hundred of these one hundred one hundred twenty-seven who were between the ages of fifty and eighty—between the ages of fifty and eighty; in other words, we were employing principally old people to take care of young people, of children. Now, I bring that point out here because of this fact: Some of those people had been on the payroll five years, ten years, fifteen years, twenty years, twenty-five years I think there was one couple that had been on thirty years, I'm not sure—but at any rate many of them had been on the payroll for long periods of time and they had been working in the cottages with the children. All right. Now, when policies are formulated by the board of trustees, and when the administrative level of authority tries to carry out these policies, and these policies, are repugnant to this cottage personnel staff, the reaction you get is this: "Trustees come and go, boards come and go, there's always a flare-up at Morganza which ends up with the resignation of trustees and the resignation or firing of the superintendent; trustees come and go, superintendents come and go, but we, the cottage officers, go on forever; and we know the children, we live with them. What right have they, sitting up there in the administration building, to tell us how? We have to live night and day with these boys and girls, but there they are, up there with some fancy theories that they're handing down to us. No corporal punishment—what do they mean? They don't live with these youngsters. We're the ones that have to fight it out." That's the attitude from this lowest level of authority. Now, gentlemen, this point I hardly need to mention because you are men of intelligence and I have perceived of great percipency as well, but I do trust that in your deliberations you will consider the use of semantics as an instrument in playing up conditions according to your point of view. When I say semantics, I refer particularly to worries which convey—

which give extraordinary coloration and depictures views of what may take place at Morganza.

I read in one of our newspapers Sunday, I think it was the Sun-Telegraph, the use of the word barbaric in respect to the handling of children at Morganza. I don't think that the writer of that editorial knew his history well. There is no such thing as barbaric treatement of children at Morganza. I will confess, as a newspaper man, barbaric is a strong word, but if we know our history and if we know what happened to not only children like these but to adults in barbaric cultures, we know that there is nothing barbaric about what goes on at Morganza. In barbaric cultures, children like these and all the adults like these were chased into the forests. They were tied to trees and left there and allowed to starve and to rot. All you have to do is to read history to know that. That's a fact of history. We haven't chased children into the forests; we haven't exiled them. We've tried to organize a program to rescue them, even the 30% whom Mr. Sterling said were not redeemable. We don't give up on any of them. Mr. Steinfirst mentioned if we get them with I. Q.'s of sixty and seventy—I don't know why he left out the forties and the fifties—we get them with I.Q.'s of forty and fifty, too, but we don't give up on them. We know that there's something society can do for them, that there's a responsibility that society has for them, and maybe we can't make first class competent citizens out of them, but we at least can help to protect them from themselves. It's not their fault that they may be imbeciles, but they are among us, they are a charge upon us, and we ought to do something about them. I would like to mention something in respect to the care of the sick. I'm not going into the O'Dell case unless questions are asked me, and I might say in front that there's no need to ask me questions; I wasn't on the New Jersey coast as Mr. Steinfirst was, but I know nothing about the O'Dell case. But in respect to the children and sickness, twice a day the boys and girls in all of our cottages have the opportunity of reporting to their cottage parent whether they are sick or not, and it is the duty of the cottage parent, if such a boy or girl is sick, even if for no more than a headache, to send that child to the hospital.

Now, that had not been brought out here, and I thought it was necessary that it should be brought out. One other point and I shall have finished. A question has been raised in the newspapers as to the competency of the board. In my opinion this is one of the most competent of boards. Many of the members of this board I have been working with in different organizations over the last ten or fifteen years. I know of their interest in children, I know of their interest in a better society. As for myself, I would just like to say this: For nearly forty-five years I have been either a member or an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association. Forty-three years ago I was the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the institution-of the school which I was attending at that time. I am at present a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh; I am a member of the board of directors of the Brashear Association; I am a charter member of the board of directors of Hill City; for a number of years I was the president of the group work devision of the Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County, which has within its purview group work activities among all the children and all of the agencies in Allegheny County. Now, I have mentioned these things as a matter on establishing my personal competence. Now, gentlemen, I thank you for your patience, and I'm prepared to try to answer any questions you may wish to ask me.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Prattis, you will be interrogated now by members of the committee. They have the privilege, according to our rules, of interrogating for five minutes each, so if you are ready we will start over on my right. Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have no questions.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska:

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q Mr. Prattis, your qualifications you gave us are here in the record—I hope it is. Now, you tell us that back sometime the board of trustees had offered an eleven point program and that you turned that program over to Mr. Sterling, and that he just refused to cooperate with your eleven point program; is that correct?

A I would rather it be put this way, Senator, that Mr. Sterling says, "You can't do this; you can't do that." His attitude was negative. He took the thing—He said, "We'll try to work on it," but nothing was ever done on it. His attitude was negative.

Q Then what did the board do about his attitude? Did you make any atempt to put your program into effect, or did you just stop?

A Well, in so far as this particular program is concerned, this program of additional privileges, no, we didn't stop. The committee on privileges was kept alive and the committee sought opportunities to influence Mr. Sterling to put the program into operation.

Q After Mr. Miles became superintendent or administrator, did you offer him that program?

A We didn't offer him this program formally. Now, the chances are that we discussed it with him, that he read it in the back files of the institution, and he has put many of these recommendations into effect.

Q Is the program in effect in toto?

A I don't think so.

Q Is there any reason for that?

A Well, yes. I would say that—You see, Senator, we're in the position where we're damned if we do and damned if we don't. Now, when Mr. Sterling suprisingly and suddently quit on us last July—that is when we first knew of his resignation which took effect in August—there were stories published in the newspapers about this so-called permissive theory, the kid glove policy, the country club atmosphere, the spare-the-rod policies, and all that sort of stuff. See? And honestly, we didn't know just what to do. We were confused. Here was a powerful organ, a powerful instrument in the general area which in a sense was attacking us and we didn't know which way to turn, and, as Mr. Steinfirst told you earlier today, we visited with officials of the Sun Telegraph in an effort to find out what the issue was or—

Q I was very much impressed about that eleven point program, and I feel that program, if put in effect, it may have been the answer could yet be the answer.

I am somewhat befuddled why the committee who proposed this program hasn't insisted upon its being into effect. There's something wrong some place now. The program sounds very logical and reasonable and yet you adopted part of it and I can't quite understand why you haven't carried out all of it. We have trusted you men. You are placed in a public trust to run that great institution and now you tell us, Mr. Prattis, that because of public reaction you have failed to put this program in force.

A Well, I should't put it that way, Senator; I don't think—I don't know—let me put it that way—I don't know that the entire program as specified here has been put into effect. It may have been. I do know that in some matters the superintendent has gone further than we recommended. For example, we recommended visits on one Sunday a month. He now permits visits on any Sunday a month. And the chances are that he has added privileges that we didn't even include in here, but I can't be specific about them, I just don't know.

SENATOR LANE: The next gentleman to interrogate will be Representative Williams.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Mr. Prattis, you sort of mildly chastised the members of the house of the senate in Western Pennsylvania for having not visited Morganza. This is the first time in my lifetime, and I have lived in Washington County fifty-two years, that I ever thought that we were welcome to Morganza. In fact, last Tuesday I wasn't so sure that we were welcome down there, because when we wanted to interrogate a girl there was somebody hanging over your shoulder to see what you were going to ask her and we had, on a couple of occasions, asked personnel to leave while we were questioning. Now, since the door is open and I am a member of the legislature, it is my intention to visit Morganza, and I am going to go unannounced because there are some things there I want to find out.

A You don't want to go around with me sometime?

Q I'll go around with you but I would rather go around with some laborer down there.

A O.K., that's all right.

Q Or go myself, if I can find my way because there are a lot of things I can't see.

Q (By Representative Vaughan) May I inject? I thought your invitation was to the members of the Welfare Committee.

A Which?

Q The legislature, the members of the house. I know, I mean, as a member of the Welfare committee since 1947, I have received invitations to go down there.

A Yes. Well, my invitation for Sunday is to all members of the assembly and at any time to members of the general assembly from the counties or districts particularly which send youngsters to Morganza.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Representative Vaughan.

THE WITNESS: You are welcome any time, Mr. Williams, and to the board meetings.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: I will be down tomorrow morning.

SENATOR LANE: Let's go on.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q Mr. Prattis, you said something about corporal punishment. You put that in the way of football officials; in other words, it is strictly judgment of who was giving punishment, or who was giving it. In other words, in a football game when an official is accused of illegal use of the hands; now the player learned that it wasn't the illegal use of his hands but the way the player uses his hands is unofficial; it is the way the player administers his hands. Is that right?

A It's the way it is administered, it is the severity the degree of it. If an officer takes his fists and knocks a boy down—

Q Well, you are saying just what I did.

A Yes.

Q That is what I thought you had in mind. Speaking about another theory that is an old theory of the institution, is it your opinion that these boys and girls could work better with younger people if they had charge of these cottages?

A It is my opinion that the job at Morganza is a hard job, it takes a lot out of you physically, and mentally, and I believe that people, let's say between thirty and fifty rather than between fifty and eighty might be better able to do the job.

Q Well, I am leading up to this question about the old people and the young people. We had a man in here the other day and he was in charge of a boys' cottage and I understand, if I remember correctly, that he said he was seventy-four years of age. We also heard testimony to the effect that the night O'Dell wanted to go to the bathroom he rapped and hollered, not once but maybe four or five times, that he wanted to go to the bathroom, and that King was supposed to have said, "You're a lot of trouble, don't be bothering me," so forth and so on. After all, boys, like anybody else, as you said earlier in your testimony, are only human beings. A lot of boys may have weak kidneys and other things might affect them and they may have to go during the night, or something like that. Don't you think at least in every cottage they should let those boys out to go to the bathroom if they have to go?

A They are supposed to without question; they are supposed to without question.

Q Well, it was brought out in testimony by witnesses that King—

A Well, Mr. King was guilty at least of an indiscretion.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Senator Fleming, co-chairman of this committee.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Prattis, you talked about the forty hour week very briefly, I believe. Do you think it is possible to put the type of program that you advocate into effect by having the cottage parents on a forty hour week?

A No, sir.

Q Would you say they should be dedicated people who are willing to be on call possibly—pretty close, I mean— to one hundred sixty hour a week? I don't mean on active duty, I mean on call.

A I think they should be dedicated people who are willing to be on call and I think they should be well paid.

Q Now, do you believe that segregation of boys and girls in separate institutions is advisable?

A If I answered that question, Senator, on the basis of the difficulties we have had, particularly with our girls, I would say yes, but in saying yes I would be saying, in essence, "Lets get rid of the trouble makers." I think that is such an institution as ours, it can be run with both boys and girls but that it has to have a properly trained staff and the tools to work with.

Q Now, I am pretty far afield here because I don't know; but a child with an I. Q. of forty, would they be an imbecile, would they be in that range?

A Well, forty—what do you call it?—cretin?

Q Well than wouldn't girls particularly in that range, instead of sending they to your place, if they were of that I.Q., could they not be sent to Laurelton?

A We would like for them to be but they are two years behind at Laurelton.

Q The classification then would take care of that?

A Yes.

Q You spoke that Secretary Shapiro visited Morganza, and it certainly is too bad the previous ones were derelict in their duty and didn't go, and I believe Secretary Shapiro when he did go I believe put the stamp of approval on Morganza; is that not correct?

A I think he did; I know he gave us here great encouragement.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q At this time, if I may, I will use a couple of minutes of time here, Mr. Prattis, to set you straight on a few things. No. 1: Since 1936 up until around 1951 or '52, I was a frequent visitor at Morganza. I happened to serve as a member of the Minor Judiciary of this county for quite a number of years. I served as vice-president of the Magistrates Association and we had a duty to perform in visiting Morganza. The last time I visited Morganza I met with a cool reception. It was in 1951. Then I visited again this year on four different occasions, unannounced. I might also add that as a former member of the board of directors for the Society of Crippled Children and Adults, we were quite active along that line. I have also been very active in the problems and with the problems of juvenile delinquency. Now, I would like to ask you this question. Did you participate in the so-called raid on Morganza, with, I believe, Mr. Zehner?

A I was in the so-called raid with Mr. Zehner. Now—

Q Well now, one other question. At the time did you find conditions existing at Morganza that you were not aware of?

A I did.

Q You did?

A Yes, sir.

(Two minute recess)

P. L. PRATTIS, on stand.

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired, Mr. Prattis, the next member to interrogate will be Representative Tompkins, for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a little remark which I hope is not going to be charged against my five minutes, and that is to the effect that, although since I have been a member of the General Assembly since 1947, I have not visited Morganza but twice during the early '40s I did, because we had a couple of boys sent from my county who escaped and I came down to find out what kind of an institution it was.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Prattis, you are connected with the Pittsburgh Courier, are you not?

A That is right.

Q Now, after the so-called raids in February, did you write a story in the Pittsburgh Courier under date of March 5th which was headed "Prattis Tells His Version of the Morganza Story?"

A I wrote a series of articles, yes.

Q Well, I show you this, it is here, and I ask you to state if that is one of the items which you wrote on that, Mr. Prattis?

A Oh, yes, yes.

Q In this article among other things you state, and I quote, "I think Miles is guilty of keeping the true picture from the board or from me because I did not know what incarceration in the hospital was like until last Thursday." Was that your judgment and appraisal of the situation at the time you wrote this article?

A It was then; it is now.

Q Senator Haluska started on a line of questioning that I am much interested in. You have left me under the impression on his questioning that you did not know yourself, personally—I don't know whether you can speak for the other members of the board or not—but that you do not know how much of this eleven point program has actually been put into effect by Mr. Miles as superintendent.

A That's right.

Q Does Mr. Miles make periodic reports to the board of his administration of the school?

A He makes regular lengthy monthly reports.

Q Are those verbal or written?

A They are verbal, from written notes.

Q Are they incorporated as a part of your minutes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do your minutes reflect any place or do you recall while sitting as a member of the board, his making any report in connection with the institution of any part of this eleven point program?

A Not formally as such. He told us of changes which he had made, of privileges which he had extended to the youngsters, but I don't recall that I or any other member of the board tried to match it with this particular program.

Q As I understand it, this program was first developed while Sterling was at the institution?

A That's right.

Q He has now been gone to close to a year or for a year and a half?

A Yes.

Q In that year's time, the board, as I understand it, has not seen fit to review this eleven point program with Mr. Miles and request it's being instituted in the school.

A That is a somewhat unfortunate way of putting it, Senator—or Representative. The board has actually been very busy in the time it can give with other matters which are qually important. One of the things that the board has been greatly concerned with, of course, has

been the construction of new detention quarters, and another thing that the board has been interested in has been the remodeling of some of the cottages, some of these at least seventy-five years of age; and another thing—

Q I don't want to appear unfair; I am not trying to cut you off, but I was trying to follow a line of questions and I don't like to deviate on account of the time element here. Well now, Mr. Prattis, don't you think it might be a good thing if the board would sit down with the superintendent and perhaps go over this eleven point program and find out how much has been done there, and discuss the matter with him?

A I think—I feel—

Q I feel like Senator Haluska; if this program is instituted it might lend itself to great improvements to the institution.

A I think we ought to do it, I think the board would be pleased to do it; I think it will be very grateful for your concern in that respect.

Q Now, I want to ask you just two more questions and then I am going to be done. You felt when you wrote this article in March, and you say you still feel the same way about it, that Mr. Miles was guilty of keeping the true picture from you in respect to these detention cells. Do you have any feeling that Mr. Miles is keeping any other information from you, vital information, that you think the board should have?

A No, sir, I do not. When this matter occurred, I might tell members of this committee that in the ensuing board meeting I told Mr. Miles exactly how I felt in much stronger language than is used there in the newspaper, there could be no doubt in his mind as to how I felt. I told him I thought he had made a mistake in not keeping all of us informed of his problem. He had a very, very grievous problem. Mr. Steinfirst indicated this morning that he knew something about it and some others did but all of us didn't. Now, if we had known about it, I think we could have helped Mr. Miles with this problem, and I told him that I thought he had made a mistake by not keeping us fully informed about the problem.

Q I have one more question, then I will be done. This question hasn't been asked yet as far as I know in the committee meetings. I, however, am quite concerned about this particular phase of it. I have before me a summary sheet of the biennium request of the Department of Welfare. This summary sheet shows that the per capita cost at Morganza is 8.104. The next highest per capita cost of all the other institutions under the Department of Welfare is $4.51. The overall per capita cost of all the institutions, including Morganza, in the state of Pennsylvania is 3.378. The thing that I am interested in, could the board or the superintendent furnish us with some information as to why the large per capita cost at Morganza as compared to the other institutions.

A I not only think they could, I think they would be delighted to do so.

Q I for one would like to have that information, and I think the members of the board would be interested in the answer to that question, as to why the costs there are at least 100% higher than the costs of any institution in the rest of the state.

A I am sure we would be glad to get that information, and I am sure the president will see that you get it.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Representative Wilt.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILT:

Q Mr. Prattis, I personally want to thank you for your invitation for us to visit the Pennsylvania school, but I just to say this evening before going out to dinner I approached Mr. Miles and asked if at some later date I would be welcome there and he assured me that I would be. The only question I would like to ask you, I would like to know what conditions did you find at the Pennsylvania school when you visited the school with other reporters that were a shock or a surprise to you. Did you find any conditions of that sort?

A Yes, I did.

Q Will you tell us about it?

A Well, they are such conditions as have been described before the committee. The girls were locked in basement rooms. In one room particularly, the panes of glass had been broken out, they were scantily clad, there were evidences that they has answered the calls of nature on the floor, their attitude was such as to some what distress me; that's about as much as I can say. As I said, semantics can do a whole lot with a situation like this. The girls were in these solitary rooms without sanitary facilities, although sanitary facilities were available to them if they would go with the officer. In one room, the window panes had been broken out by the girls, they were scantily clad, and there wasn't much bed clothing and there were no beds.

Q I have just one more question. You stated in your testimony I think sometime during the day here, there were one hundred twenty-seven employees at the Pennsylvania school. Would you tell this committee, if you know, how many employees we have at the school at the present time?

A I think there are one hundred eighty-four.

Q Do you mean it went from one hundred twenty-seven to one hundred eighty-four?

A In four years.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee to interrogate will be Representative Polen.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to make a statement such as Mr. Tompkins made and not charge it to my time, although I do not think I will use my time.

SENATOR LANE: Go right ahead; proceed.

REPRESENTATIVE POLEN: Mr. Prattis, I was very glad that you invited the members of the general assembly to visit Morganza. I have been at Morganza, and I will say that until the present administration is there I don't consider I was very welcome. Mr. Miles did invite me. I did not go because I felt that at this time it might be wrongly interpreted, but I did have a number of people bring various complaints, suggestions, and I discussed it with Mr. Miles over the telephone, and I must say that he answered every question to my satisfaction. I will say in reviewing this Morganza situation, I went and talked to the Secretary of Welfare, Secretary Shapiro, and I discussed it with him in detail, and he told me of his plans and his ideas. It was mentioned—you mentioned, I believe, the matter of the legislature, the general assembly giving you money is important. I think it is. I want to say that the appropirations committee of the

house did not in any way change the appropriation request of the Pennsylvania Training School made through the Secretary of Welfare.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Now, the question I would like to ask you at this time, inasmuch as this institution is located in Washington County and historically throughout the years there has usually been a representative or possibly two representatives on the board of trustees, do you not think it is wise to—would you say it is unwise not to have a member from Washington County on the board of trustees?

A We have two now.

Q You have two?

A Yes, Mr. Stouffer and Mr. George.

Q That is O.K. So you have two members on your board?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe the gentleman that talked to me about this matter mentioned that they were inactive.

A Inactive, I should say not.

Q They are not inactive?

A No, no.

Q Then Washington County has a very active representation on the board?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, I would like to ask you one more question, Mr. Prattis. Witnesses have testified here that Superintendent Miles was incompetent. Now, to be frank, the witnesses I don't believe had background such as you have in institutional work and other organizations, so I am going to ask you the question. Do you consider Superintendent Miles incompetent?

A Mr. Miles came to us as the assistant superintendent in charge of children's services. I think that his training and experience and preparation for that work were all that could have been expected. I think we reached into the air and really got something in that respect.

Q Then you feel that he is competent?

A I feel that he is perfectly competent.

Q And you are satisfied with his administration?

A I am.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of the committee to interrogate will be Representative Flynn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Mr. Prattis, how often do you visit the training school at Morganza?

A You are embarrassing me, Mr. Flynn, because some members of the board get down there two or three days every week, and I'm only able to get down there about once a month. I travel an awful lot but I do get there once a month. I don't think I have missed but two meetings of the board in the years I have been there.

Q Well Mr. Prattis, you stated that you were amazed at the conditions that you found the night of the so-called raid.

A Yes.

Q Is it safe for me to assume that you very seldom get around to visit the different phases of the institution?

A That's true, and the president—I almost—I will say mildly has reprimanded me and a couple of others because we don't find the time to visit the cottages and the other installations, but we usually spend an entire day in the board meeting and at the end of that day I am fagged out and I want to go home.

Q Well, the, Mr. Prattis, you are aware of the fact that the rules that Mr. Miles handed down for the supervision of the trainees in detention dated May 29, 1954, this list here, this list of rules, that he expected to be compiled with so far as these trainees in detention are concerned?

A Am I aware of them?

Q Yes.

A No, I wouldn't necessarily be aware of those. That is an administrative duty which he would undertake on his own, That is within policy, not outside policy.

Q Then you are not aware of them?

A I hadn't seen these, no.

Q One final question, Mr. Prattis. We have, as a matter of record testimony sworn to here whereby a question was asked if the party who testified thought there was partiality being shown at Morganza, and his reply was—I believe I can tell you—it was something to this effect; "Partiality is being shown particularly to the white girls." I would like to ask you in your opinion do you think that partiality is being shown?

A I need more than your five minutes to answer that question. It is a wonderful question; I am glad to answer it. With the indulgence of the Chairman, I will answer it.

SENATOR LANE: Do you wish it answered?

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Well, Mr. Prattis, the statement was made that the white girl is given preference over these girls in detention. If that be the case, how would you account for the severe beating that this Judy Ward is supposed to have received? Now, that is why I ask you. In your opinion, do you think that partiality has been shown to the white girls?

A No, sir. I will go ahead with my answer, and the chairman can stop me. At least two-thirds, maybe three-fourths of the girls who find themselves in detention are colored girls. In my opinion there's a basic reason for that which Mr. Miles is removing. I don't think that previous administrators there, and even most members of the board of trustees, even this board of trustees, can understand the kind of hate-white environment, slum enviroment, out of which many of these girls come. All of a sudden—all of a sudden—they are caught up. Who catches them up? Somebody white, and takes them from their homes and pens them in an institution, and then they look around and whom do they see giving the orders, running things? Always somebody white. You can't understand how that burns within the soul of a negro, particularly a young negro, and particularly a woman. Women are much more sensitive on these matters, girls than adults are. Now, they were brought to Morganza, they were put into segregated cottages, the principal officers all around them were white, everybody up at the administration building, the professional workers were white; everything was white, and they were in this vice, they were caught up by this thing that they hated. This is being changed, Mr. Flynn. We've broken up our segregated cottages. When I went on the board I knew that it was a responsibility of mine to try to do something about those cottages. I never got

anywhere with Mr. Sterling. It was always "tomorrow, when the time is ripe." This man has broken up those segregated cottages, and, belive me, if we have the proper supervision and guidance there's going to be no trouble, there's going to be more harmony and people are being put to work at spots on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of their color. There are colored and white officers in this cottage, or that cottage, or the other cottage, and there are colored professionals on the staff now. Now, these girls who come there angry and hostile no longer have to feel that the guy they hate has got them. Their own have them, too. And they'll come to understand and the violence—the violent attitudes we have had will subside. This is all to the good, Mr. Flynn.

Q Listening to your reply, Mr. Prattis, and now is it safe for me to assume that Mr. Miles if very broad-minded and progressively inclined in comparison with Mr. Sterling?

A He has followed the policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of Governor Fine, the Department of Welfare, of Governor Leader, and his own conscience.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q By this time you and your colleagues have no doubt grasped the thinking and the intent of this committee. Is that correct?

A I hope so. We have the highest regard for the committee and we believe that the committee intends to help us if we can tell our story to the committee.

Q Do you think now since you admit you've grasped the thought and the intent of the committee that they will serve some purpose in helping the trustees and the administrator and all concerned?

A If we continue to have your backing, but this must not end here. Your concern for Morganza, your interest in Morganza, must not end with this hearing. You must carry Morganza with you, it belongs to you as a member of the general assembly, and what is our program must be your concern, and if it's a good program you must work to help us.

Q Well, I don't think it will ever end. I think it will be under close scrutiny and watched very carefully.

A That will make us very happy.

(Witness excused).

SENATOR LANE: Now, I have been instructed by the committee to advise any other member of the board of trustees that they are welcome to testify. Is there any other member of the board of trustees at the training school willing to testify?

MRS. MARY JANE MYERS steps forward: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe I want to testify. I just wanted to speak to you for a few moments. I am Mary Jane Myers,

SENATOR LANE: We will put you under oath and you make a statement.

MRS. MYERS. All right, sir.

MRS. MARY JANE MYERS, sworn.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q May I ask you a few questions for the record? What is your name?

A My name is Mrs. Mary Jane Myers.

Q And Mrs. Myers, where do you reside?

A I reside on 239 Meridan Street, Mt. Washington.

Q And you are a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza?

A I am.

Q How long have you been a member?

A Since December 18, 1951.

Q All right. If you wish to make a statement to the committee, you may proceed.

A Thank you. I think the first thing I want to do it to correct my distinguished colleague—that is what we call each other. Now, he spoke of inviting you to a Jay-Cees program on Sunday. Now, you are all invited to a program on Sunday afternoon at the school, but it is a Memorial Americanism program, and it is being conducted, in addition to the children of the school who will participate, by members of different posts of the American Legion, so while it's a program and the Jay-Cees have done marvelous work at the school in different ways of that kind, the Jay-Cees are our guests Sunday afternoon, so I just wanted to make that little correction. It is part of a Veterans Day observance that the school will have.

Q (By Representative Vaughn) Do you know the hours?

A At two o'clock, and each gentleman on this committee is receiving a personal invitation to that program, and we hope each of you will come in because you will be—I don't know that you will be surprised, but you will be gratified to see the fine boys and girls that are in our school, that our responsibility, that we have an opportunity of helping them over a little difficulty that adolescents get into. I think my particular purpose is asking for a few moments of your time is that I would like, if possible, to say a few good words for these girls down there. Now, you have heard from most of the people who have testified that they have trouble with the girls and they don't know just exactly what to do with them, and that's true. I don't know whether men always know what to do with girls, and our girls particularly are very—well, they are what you might call sort of in a way aggressive, they are adolescent children, both boys and girls, who have had many puzzling problems. They are just like any child who hasn't had the security of loving parents or a good home or a good environment. They get into difficulties. Then authority takes hold of them and they send them to our place, and those children resent when they come to us; 90% of them resent any—even this limited custody that they have, and it takes a little while for us to try to get them to feel that that is a place that people are concerned about them, that they are there because there are some things that they need that they haven't had, and we hope to provide that for them. Now, we have—I am speaking generally. Now, I want to tell you about our girls. We have a little segment that are very, very active, as you might know, from the reports you have heard. Now, those youngsters, too, are our responsibility, and we don't feel in any sense that they're hopeless. They're terribly confused when they come. They just haven't any idea of where they belong or what we are to them. We're somebody who has taken them where they didn't want to go, and they're very young. We have children from twelve to eighteen years old, and that just means

they're just children. It takes with these children who have had a very, very unfortunate background and experiences, it take much longer to sort of get them feeling that now, "this is your home for awhile, that you are going to be well taken care of, we want to be your friends, and we hope that we are going to be able to do something for you."

That takes a little longer with some children than with others. now, with our girls, if you will come down there next Sunday afternoon, and I hope you will, you will see just as nice looking youngsters, just as alert as you will see in any group of children of that age, and I would like to make—this is a little dig at some of the children who are not there—our children are better behaved in most instances than the junior high school children that you meet in buses and in streetcars. I don't think our children ever go any place and are as—sort of unmannerly sometimes as—almost unruly. Our children don't act like that. Our children learn and they absorb very readily good manners. Our children have good manners. If they don't, if they have forgotten or never had any training, by the time they are in there a little while and living with people who are interested in them and who are polite, and you will find that our youngsters measure up very, very well. They have been unfortunate children. Now, they are in a period of their life where they must have help. We can either turn them this way or that way. We don't want to send our children to other institutions. We don't want to graduate our children to the penitentiary as every time you hear, "Well, he is a graduate of Morganza." That name is a detriment to a child who comes to our place, because it has the long association of the children who have been not very good, you might say. But they have the opportunities of school. We are very proud this year that two of our girls graduated from high school, from their own high schools from the credits they get in our school. I talked to one of them and she was very, very enthusiastic, and she said. "Mrs. Myers, what do you think? I'm going to college just as soon as I get out of here. I'm all prepared," and they all have aspirations, these girls have, and as I am able to be with them maybe more than some of the other board members are, they like to talk—I am especially with the girls, and you know they like to talk about their aspirations. I talk to them about boy friends. I will sat that they're like other girls, most of them are boy crazy.

I was—I haven't got over it altogether. They want to tell me about their troubles, and I'm very glad, and I hope that even by listening to them that I can help, and I go home a good many times with a very sad heart because those children tell me things that have happened to them that no child of that age should know anything about, but they have had the actual experience of them, and we try to wipe that out. And then they want to tell me, they ask me about what they can do when they get out of school, when they get out of there, of our training school, and of course they're like a lot of other youngsters, they never did like school very well, and then they ask me how they can get into the army maybe, or how they can train for a nurse, or how they can train for different kinds of jobs, and then I have to—I don't try to tell them—I do find out what grade they are in school and the things that they want to do, and then I try to impress upon them that "you must be prepared to do that, no one goes into a job these days without having some training for it and then to have that training you must have the proper—have the background of education," and they, of course, at first try to talk me out of it sometimes, and talk around it, but they are just like other boys and girls. They have aspirations. Their whole life is ahead of them, and they know that this hasn't been good for them or what has happened to them before, and they all have a hope, you know, that they are going to be like other girls. They tell me about their beaux, and some of their beaux are not very nice, but they all want to—I will say they all have aspirations for living a little differently from their past experience. So we've had them—some of them can make a lot of trouble and when a girl starts out to make trouble I think sometimes she makes a pretty good job at it. And we get discourged, but you do have to think that those children feel that something has been taken away from them, they object to custody although it is a very limited custody, but they are very, very young. They have had very, very hard experiences, and our place, our school, and with this administration, and we have a very understanding man at the head of our school now, and the board of trustees are very interested, and there have been and there has been, and I guess perhaps because they are human beings we are going to make a lot of mistakes with those children. We have done things, things have happened that we have been very, very sorry for. We know that the children have had things happen to them that we regret, that we regret perhaps more than they do. So I just want you to feel that this committee and the general assembly has a great responsibility. We're very happy that you're — Well, I will qualify that a little bit; some of the things you have heard about us are not just heavenly; but we are happy, extremely happy, you know, we've been very happy to be able to present to you some of the ideas that we have had and some of the problems, etc., and if you will just stand back of us like Mr. Prattis has said, if the general assembly will just remember that it has only one training school in this great Commonwealth, there's only one place where a child who needs care of that kind can come, and we don't want our children to leave us and go into a place where there is a cell block. We threw out the cell blocks at our school. We threw out the—I'm ashamed to say that for years there was underground cells in the girls' main building. They are all gone and if there are any of them around they are used for storage, etc. There are no doors on them. And after that was done, they were changed and so on, and the rooms were used for other things, and I stayed all night one night that I was at the school, and I slept in one of those remodeled rooms, and it made a very comfortable place. So we're trying to treat them like normal children should be treated. We know that we've all had youngsters and our youngsters have made us pretty angry a good many times, and then we've made our parents very angry, and these youngsters, they haven't had anyone that was tied up to them very closely, but when you see them on Sunday—and if you don't come down I won't like you as well as I do now—you will just see that you'll be proud to have the opportunity to take these youngsters who need your help just now and make that contribution to our children, and especially of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I thank you. If you would like to ask me any questions, better

ask me just about the girls, because there are six or eight men and they are the ones who are better acquainted with the boys, although, just to be frank with you, I know a lot of those boys, too.

SENATOR LANE: Thank you very much, Mrs. Myers. We appreciate your statement, and I know the committee will take your remarks into serious consideration. I don't believe there are any questions.

(Witness excused).

SENATOR LANE: We have, I believe, another member of the board of trustees present, Mrs. Mary Denman, by the way a former member of the legislature. Do you wish to testify before this committee?

MRS. MARY DENMAN: Just two minutes; throw me out if I am any longer that that.

SENATOR LANE: Well, we won't do that because then we would be accused of shutting you off.

MRS. MARY DENMAN, sworn.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, I do really have only two things to say. I hoped Mrs. Myers would say them—

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q First, for the record, your name?
A Mrs. Mary T. Denman.
Q And your address?
A Orchid Lane, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Q Proceed, please.

A I have just two things to say. I hoped Mrs. Myers would say them and then I wouldn't have had to. One, I do think it is important for the committee to understand that the girls we've been talking about as giving trouble represent a very small percentage of the total girl population. I think there are about—and my figures are not accurate—but I think there are about one hundred thirty girls at the school, and I don't think there are more than thirty of those that would be in the group that we have talked about, the aggressively delinquent—explosive I think should be a better word, and I think the committee should know that the rest of those girls are going about their business, they are every day working in the laundry, in the mending room, at the sewing machines, in the academic classroom, in the craft shop, doing all these things, obeying their regulations, taking their part, really participating in the program of the school, and this is a small group—unfortunately, it is the small group that gives you trouble, that you probably concentrate on, and they certainly have been over-emphasized today, and I just wanted to say a word for this group of girls who are really participating and doing a good job and I think getting something out of school. The second—I don't know why we seem to have had so much about this list of eleven points. As far as I'm concerned, I know what has been put into effect and I would like to run down the list fast if you want me to. One Sunday afternoon monthly, visiting; now we have every Sunday as visiting day. Small brothers and sisters are now permitted. Visitors to meet trainees in cottages—I am not sure that that happens every Sunday, but we know that that is a part of the program. I am not sure that that happens every Sunday. I'm not sure that they get served refreshments, because especially in our boy's cottages we don't have the kind of kitchen setup for refreshments. You've heard we have been trying to get refrigerator. Meals in the boys' cottages are transported from a central dietary. I can't be sure that pictures are in their rooms. They have everything else in their rooms. I have seen all kinds of airplanes and everything else in their rooms; I just can't remember seeing pictures of relatives; and you know, you've already had in evidence that trainees are permitted to visit homes, that they are permitted to make home visits, and you've already had introduced in evidence that we do now have, we've encouraged, we've insisted that the trainees are allowed to talk at meals. Girls are wearing their own clothes. There's a problem there because all the girls don't have clothes, but the Jay-Cees as was mentioned have been providing, have been bringing in clothes so that the girls would have a change of clothes. And I know that the problem of boys' clothes is one that the school is working on now. The problem of laundry is one. We have had it where they all wore the same kind of shirt, and when they went to the laundry, a boy didn't necessarily get back the shirt he had last week. We have discovered that if they can have their own clothes, they'll take care of them; if they know they won't get this shirt back next week they don't care whether it gets ripped or not. This is a problem and that hasn't been solved, but it's being worked out now. I can't answer this one, whether or not—how many letters, how many people outside the immediate family trainees are allowed to write to. We certainly know that there has been a step-up in this last point, a step-up on cottage activities. You heard the testimony that a music teacher, a man who was working as a cottage officer, now is the music instructor and we have choral; you will hear the kids if you come on Sunday—to put in another plug for Sunday. We've had this amateur program; these kids not only produced amateur skits at the school but they appeared on a Pittsburgh radio station. We have had home nursing. We have had this summer Red Cross life saving and our children passed life saving, got their certificates, so, I think thats pretty well—Now, there may be one or two points in here we haven't accomplished. I think you should also know that these things had to be—there has to be timing. You give something this time, and then you give something again, and you work into a total program like this, and not only with the children, you have to work this in with yourself; you've got staff that haven't been used to these, to some of these privileges, and so you have to bring your staff along as this moves, but I want to say that this is something that we believe is good, and 99% of it is in effect, and we won't give up until it is all in effect.

SENATOR LANE: Are there any members of the committee who wish to interrogate Mrs. Denman?

REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS: I would like to ask one question.

SENATOR LANE: Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mrs. Denman, I am glad you mentioned that clothes question because, as I recall it, when we interviewed several of the girls, Representative Flynn, Williams, and myself, they indicated that they had a considerable amount of difficulty among the girls because of their stealing the other girls' clothes out of the locker. Do you have any knowledge of that situation?

A Yes, I do. We have old lockers. As a matter of fact, they are not lockers, they are open, and one of the prob-

lems has been that if a girl's clothes are hanging in there, they are just hanging on a hook, and if another girl has a grudge against her for anything even without anyone knowing it as she passes by she can grab hold and, wham, the dress is torn clear down here. So there is no question about that, that is a problem.

Q And a fight ensues as a result?

A And a fight ensues as a result. It is one of the real problems. I talked with someone about another school where they tell me about a very nice locker they have where the girls can lock up their things. Those are expensive and we have not installed them; we are still using the older method.

Q There's one question I haven't had a chance to ask, I forgot about it with all the others. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the new detention cells—I think they were just about finished when we were out there on Tuesday of last week—are the girls' rooms locked at night time, do you know?

A I believe they are. And may I say, you'll find in the record the concern of the members of the board of trustees that these detention rooms—and they're not cells, we tore out the cells—these detention rooms are in on the second floor of one of the oldest buildings on the grounds. There is twenty-four hour a day attendance; I mean there is a staff person twenty-four hours a day in attendance there.

Q Then the next question I would like to ask is this; I note that in that new addition there was one toilet facility for the entire, section, some—what is there, about six or eight rooms in there?

A Thirteen on one side, I think, and six on the other, and there is a dividing door, and the reason for the two is that the one side is used for girls actually in detention and the other side is a kind of semi-disciplinary for girls that need to be separated that can't adjust to cottage life.

Q What I am trying to get at is, there is a central toilet instead of being an individual toilet, in each room. These rooms you have indicated you think are locked at night time. We have had testimony from several witnesses here regarding the difficulties at times of getting out of their rooms to get to the toilet facilities. Now, is having the central toilet going to increase that difficulty?

A Well, I don't think I can answer that because I haven't been there at night. The person in charge is supposed to take them out of the room when they indicate that they want to go from the room to the toilet; but I haven' been there at night and I don't know.

Q I don't know whether you were here or not, but I think there were several witnesses said they had to pound sometimes for upwards of a couple of hours sometimes before they were given any attention. I am wondering whether or not that thing would be aggravated in this new section by reason of that central toilet.

A I think you would have to ask someone on the administration that question.

(Witness excused)

SENATOR LANE: We will now have a five minute recess for the purpose of holding an executive session, and I would now request that the members of the board of trustees to not leave because there may be a question of rebuttal here, and we would also like to have Mr. Miles stay. We will now have a recess.

(At 10:10 p.m., 10 minutes recess after which the hearing is resumed.)

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired, the committee will be in order and the members will take their seats. I have a statement to make. We have considered the request of various individuals to subpoena additional witnesses to appear before this committee here in Washington County. The committee in executive session has voted down those requests, with the proviso and understanding that when we finish here tonight we will be in recess. We will go back in session in Harrisburg and after evaluating the testimony if the committee feels that any additional witnesses should be called they will be subpoenaed to appear in Harrisburg. That is the action of the entire committee. It has been requested here also that certain members who were accused from the stand have the right to take the stand and rebut the accusations, which is a policy of our committee. The persons involved are Mr.. Zehner and Mrs. McCormack. We have also agreed that in addition to those two rebutting, Mr. Steinfirst and Mr. Miles or Mr. Prattis and Mr. Steinfirst, either of you two, can rebut for the opposition. That is the action of the committee in executive session. We will now call to the stand, with the approval of the committee, Mrs. McCormack. (Whispered conversation between Senator Lane and Mr. Zehner). Mr. Zehner is not quite ready; he will be ready in just a moment. Mrs. McCormack requests that Mr. Zehner take the stand first. I also want to make it specifically clear to all parties concerned that you have the privilege of filing a written brief with the secretary of this committee who is Representative Edwin Tompkins. That brief will be circlated to all the newspapers—accredited newspapers of Pennsylvania, and we will make sure that you will get the proper amount of publicity with what you are concerned with. Mr. Tompkins suggests that if you wish to file a brief, send it to Representative Edwin Thompkins, c/o House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. I wish to also report and I am just reminded by my colleague, Representative Polen, that the committee decided that in the rebuttals each person taking the stand will have ten minutes in which to rebut. Of course, they will be subject to interrogation. Are you ready?

J. ALEX. ZEHNER comes to stand, and is sworn.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q. Mr. Zehner, it is my understanding that you wish to take the stand in order to rebut or refute certain allegations in testimony which was given before this committee. You may proceed.

A Yes, if it is satisfactory to the committee, I would like to use Mrs. McCormack's time and also Mr. Harris' time, if it's necessary.

Q Well, we weren't informed of Mr. Harris, so we hadn't discussed Mr. Harris at all. We discussed Mrs. McCormack and yourself. As far as I am authorized, Mr. Zehner, you will be permitted to use Mrs. McCormack's time.

A I also have some answers to some questions that you asked me when I was on the stand when I promised to get some additional information. May I present that first and not include that in my time? That is not rebuttal that is certain documents you asked me about and I prom-

ised to bring those, and may I present those first and not use up my time?

Q How long will it take?

A Oh, it will just take a couple of minutes.

SENATOR LANE: He doesn't want it included in his time.

SEVERAL OF COMMITTEE: That is all right.

THE WITNESS: I do this because there have been hours and hours of insinuations and false statements.

SENATOR LANE: Well, it is the opinion of the committee then he can submit this and it won't be counted on his time?

SEVERAL OF COMMITTEE: Yes.

SENATOR LANE:

Q You may proceed, Mr. Zehner.

A One of the questions asked was, what was the temperature during that period that the punishment cells were in use. I said that I had that information in my files and would submit it, and I submit that in the form of the Climatological Report or data of the Weather Bureau, which shows that during the period from November up until the time of our raid on Morganza that there was considerable winter weather, including several days below zero.

Q You are submitting this as evidence?

A I am submitting this as evidence.

(Climatological Report marked Exhibit No. 61 for identification.)

A I was also asked on what we base our estimation of the educational facilities at Morganza, and I promised to provide certain reports that had been made and that we had studied before we expressed opinions at the previous hearing, and here are those reports.

Q Do you wish to submit them as evidence?

A Yes, sir, that's correct.

Q Is that all the evidence you wish to submit?

A Yes, I believe that is the important thing; there are some others here, but I believe that is all.

(Reports marked Exhibits Nos. 62, 63 and 64 for identification.)

Q All right. You may proceed, Mr. Zehner. What do you call that?

A I don't have any particular name for that. What I presented to the committee in my original testimony was meant to be largely this That: as a result of many reports, letters, and our own investigation, we decided after we had been subjected to criticism and vituperation from many sources, that it would be necessary for us to, in effect, provide some visual indication of what was wrong at Morganza, two or three points, and we confined what we presented pretty much to that, as you gentlemen remember. One of them was, of course, what we uncovered during the raid. As you have heard, everything we presented at that time has been substantiated, has been pretty much admitted.

We also said that after this method of punishment it would seem a far cry from any course of treatment, anything that would have anything to do with rehabilitation of a delinquent; after this procedure was fairly got in disrepute another method was adopted, one which seemed to us was designed to take the place of this tough punishment in cells and one which possibly could be covered more. I think we were fair in making that interpretation of what was done at first in Sunnyside Cottage. What we published was a contention that men, young men, were put in the actual—given the actual charge of disciplining adolescent girls, and that in instances these men mistreated the girls, whipped them, did things of that sort—another situation it seemed to us to be a far cry from anything that could be interpreted as a modern method of handling juvenile delinquency. That has all been admitted and substantiated by witnesses that were called, not ones that we subpoenaed. They were subpoenaed, of course, but not as anybody might say witnesses on our side.

These two methods as we pointed out are the very base, cruel, inhuman methods used by jailers from time immemorial, and the system is a simple one, it's to grab the guiltiest, the tough guys, and people will say, "Give them the works" in the hope they put the fear or whatever it is into the rest of them; witnesses here have so testified, people that have associated with Morganza. That was pretty much our case.

We heard some rather dramatic elaborations on what seemed to be unimportant allegations. One was supposedly based on what youngsters say, for instance. Great importance was placed on what the girls were supposed to have said to Mrs. Sutman about Judy suggesting that they run away. I can't help but note that after Mrs. Sutman heard that Judy had advised these girls to run away, the very next day I believe Judy was given charge of a group of girls and went on as usual. The original charges in that case, the original charges of the witnesses, were rather definite but Mrs. Sutman certainly softened them up in her testimony which would lead me to wonder just how important they were in the first place. Then we were told about this open door, suggesting the door be left open, and lo and behold, when the witness comes on that is supposed to substantiate that, she says, "No, no," she didn't say that, that was someone else. I think that was pretty much a sample of a great deal of the testimony that was and chiefly it seemed to discredit our investigation rather than any effort to probe to the bottom of what these allegations were.

The most important thing—one of the most important parts of it I think was the fact that these conditions in these cells were absolutely the worst jail conditions that I have ever seen or read about. Mr. Prattis' description of the situation there was very mild. It's one of those things you had to see, hear and smell to really appreciate the conditions under which those children were kept, and I also wonder—and, oh, by the way, I have never seen the Holsopple report until this hearing, until it was brought into the testimony by Mr. Holsopple, and I hope you gentlemen noticed how very closely the details of the Holsopple report matched up with what we found on the day we raided the place in company with Mr. Prattis. May I just mention in passing, do you gentlemen know any better way in which I could have investigated those reports of this cruelty and mistreatment, inhuman treatment in the cells than to ask the spokesman for the board of trustees to accompany me and insist that he do it, not on a dress rehearsal visit to Morganza, but on a surprise visit with me? I will say Mr. Prattis was very cooperative in that. I thought that was a perfect and a very fair way of approaching it.

Another angle: We did this on Thursday. Friday we checked, and asked if the girls were still sleeping on the cold floor in this winter weather with the wind

blowing through the many broken windows, and we were told they were still sleeping on the floor and their attitude was, as near as I could get it, "To heck with you; we'er not interested in what you saw, and we'll do as we see fit." Saturday, a member of the board of trustees visited the place and the cells were essentially in the same condition as when we were there. The whipping of the youngsters, the hiring of people absolutely inexperienced and unqualified in any manner for jobs; the job to handle these adolescents I think has been established far beyond any need for comment, and I refer to such men as Price, whose qualification for the job included such things as being a motor mechanic, and Tribell, another one Judy, you saw no qualifications but this was the very time that the statement had been put out by the board and all, that "This is the new Morganza with a new type of personnel."

Now, my credibility has been attacked and that of my paper, my motives, and so on, and I could spend hours analyzing and interpreting and taking apart some of the pretty speeches that you have heard, but I believe I am just going to take one—I have a great many notes here—and go into this matter of credibility on the part of some of these witnesses, and I refer to Mr. Miles' very pretty speech to show how he handled the institution, how careful he was—for instance, in the handling of glass breakage. He said that he himself spent a great deal of time gathering up his broken glass and the policy of the institution was that he was very careful to keep this out of the hands of youngsters.

He also said that the youngsters incarcerated in these cells were the ones that were highly emotional, that they were put in these cells to protect them against themselves, and to protect the other inmates, and to protect the personnel. You will remember the one rather dramatic speech that he told us about one being so emotionally disturbed that it required three strong men to put her in a cell.

Here, gentlemen, is the real glass story at Morganza and one we picked up by accident. This is a picture taken from the outside the day we first visited these cells. Any number of windows were broken out and tramped into the ground in front of this window on the outside were plenty of bits of glass and glass slivers. These, you will remember, are the cells used for the Morganza inmates who were being protected against themselves. I don't think I am being dramatic or over-emphasizing the situation when I say that situation is simply an invitation to suicide, and there's all the glass slivers that any youngster wanted to get and now this place is not some hidden spot at Morganza, you can't help but see it. This particular window any time you approach the hospital you don't have to go inside the hospital. Mr. Miles tells us that he visited the hospital many times, many times during a particular day, but that's the situation we found. There is a photograph of the evidence. Here is another photograph of the same picture, showing the ground area there which shows the glass chips lying on the ground. So I ask that that be put in as evidence at my insistence. Is Mr. Miles a credible witness if he makes speeches about how glass is handled? But that is probably his theory, his plans, his purpose. This is how it is done. I submit those.

(Two pictures marked Exhibits Nos. 65 and 66, respectively, for identification.)

Now, here is a visit—we made a visit two days later when we heard a member of the board of trustees was down to see what this hullabaloo was all about. Now, remember this is before we published anything on this situation, we were not rushing into print. After the visit I told Mr. Prattis I didn't know what I was going to do with these pictures. Mr. Prattis' principal statement on it was, "Well, things are bad but these are bad girls." This is what we found in another cell. That to me is more of an invitation to suicide. The girl couldn't actually get her head through and cut her throat, but these disturbed girls could certainly put their wrists through there and do what they did, and they could get any shape or from or variety of glass slivers they wanted. I would like to put that one in.

(Photograph marked Exhibit No. 67 for identification).

I've been through a number of situations of this sort, and a condition like these punishment cells, with the intolerable conditions they have, drawing the attention of some responsible person connected with an institution of this sort, usually results in one story, sometimes not a single story. I think the fact that we didn't rush into print with this, that we held it and said, "What do we have here?" would probably have meant that if some member of the board had come to us and said, "This condition is wrong, we're going to do something about it; here's what we are going to do about it," the story at that time would have been pretty much washed up, because I have always said that I had, and I'm sure Mr. Steinfirst will bear me out in this, because he followed me around, followed me at least once when I was making a speech and I said the same thing on a radio broadcast—Mr. Miles—that I had confidence that these people were a good board; in fact, the way I put it was that if I were going to name a board these were the type of people I would name for it. I had no personal feeling in this matter, and yet from the very beginning the, shall we call it the Miles regime, any criticism of Morganza touched off an effort to embarrass me. I'll not bore you with enumerating a great many of them but it has been continuous and very widespread, and the last occurrence happened today. I wasn't here this morning because I was participating in a civic affair in town which involved a luncheon. The pastor of the church I attend happened to be a man selected to deliver the invocation, and he came to me and said that three young men, who have associated themselves with this Morganza situation, came to him, and he used almost of the words of some of the witnesses here today as to my motives, the motives of the Sun-Telegraph in pounding on at this investigation, that was that our circulation had sloughed off, the sheriff was about to catch up to us, and this was the last ditch effort to do something to boost circulation. That is a fair example of what I have encountered in many spots involving former friends, people who should know me better than that, and that's about my story.

Q You have one minute left. Did you want to speak on behalf of Mrs. McCormack, make any statements?

A No. I think we would like to just rest on that. I would be very willing to answer any questions that the board might have, and I certainly am going to submit any number of bits of evidence to knock down and disapprove some of the statements that have been made during the last several days because evidence is available and I intend to submit this to the committee.

Q You will permit yourself to be interrogated?

A Oh, my, yes.

SENATOR LANE: We will start at this end. Senator Scott, do you wish to interrogate the witness?

Interrogation by SENATOR SCOTT:

Q When do you intend to submit that evidence?

A Well, as soon as I can get it together, possibly—I want to offer—if possible, I would like to see the exact testimony, that is see a transcript of it. I have the equivalent of it, but I think we can work on it and get it as soon as possible.

Q Is that evidence to combat testimony that was given here at this hearing?

A That is correct, yes, not in just wild—what you would call wild undocumentative statements.

SENATOR LANE: Senator Haluska.

Interrogation by SENATOR HALUSKA:

Q When did you first learn of the conditions at Morganza?

A Which conditions do you mean?

Q That prompted you for the so-called exposure? When did it first come to your attention?

A Well, as testified before, the original visits to Morganza—

Q By whom?

A By Pat McCormack and another reporter, James Moore, were made at the time this new group got into control and announced, as I put a statement in evidence, that we were going to have a new deal at Morganza. We went down there to—this was to be a new and enlightening approach to juvenile delinquency. We've always been very much interested in it. My own interest certainly dates back thirty-five years. That was our original interest, and we discovered the undertones of disagreement in procedure down there and so started to question and ask questions and write stories, obtaining the best material we could, and it was simply an approach in the form of general interest in human delinquency.

Q Was there any close relationship or association put in between any member of your staff and the prior administrator?

A I am sure there was none, of us ever knew him before this situation went off down there; in fact, I didn't see him until after the series of stories were well on the way.

Q Is there any association between any member of your staff and the present administration?

A None at all. I believe the first time I ever saw Mr. Miles was when Mr. Miles and several of the members of the board of trustees came to my publishing office to complain about the way we were handling the story.

Q There is a question that runs through my mind. The first visitor was Mrs. McCormack; is that correct?

A I believe it was; it could have been another reporter, James Moore, but I believe she was the first one.

Q Upon invitation, or did someone tell them of the condition that previaled? How did they first learn, or how did they come down? Did they have some inside information?

A No, I don't believe so. I would have to guess at that, but my impression has been that it was a contact from somebody on the new group who was interested in the material we had been running on juvenile delinquency. I do not believe it was the previous superintendent.

SENATOR LANE: The next member of interrogate will be Representative Williams:

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS:

Q Is it your intention to enter that document there as evidence or as an exhibit in this series?

A May I glance at it? Not particularly, and—I suppose I might as well enter it, and I'll read it, "The Big Cleanup", and this is a P. C. A. publication, I believe: "Donald Steinfirst, president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, describes some of the changes in planning and program which have been effected in the past year: 'Morganza now has a dedicated board of trustees'; and in relation to the superintendent, George W. Miles, 'He is the first top official with professional experience in the correctional field in the history of the institution. According to Mr. Steinfirst, Morganza is at least starting on the difficult road to become an institution of which the State can some day be proud." I don't know exactly where this came from but I originally brought that for use in the evidence I gave when I said that when I got possession of the—was given possession of the letters and recommendations of Mr. Miles, and I had taken them to as big a personnel man as I could talk to, a very qualified man; he told me, as you will remember I testified, that the letters contained a red flag that would certainly have got him busy on the telephone, and one of those letters in particular—he said the letters were plainly of the type that to beware. That was my purpose—but I would be glad to put it in.

Q Is that an article that was published in a national magazine?

A No, this is an article I think published—

Q What is the date of it?

A February, 1955; this was right at the time we made the raid.

Q I want to ask one more question. You said that Mr. Miles visited the Sun-Telegraph office. At the time you published your first report, did you give Mr. Miles another opportunity to make a rebuttal in your paper, to get their side of the story?

A Oh, the day Mr. Miles and the members of the board of trustees were in, the sense of the meeting was pretty much this: They contended that the Sun-Telegraph was advocating that the children should be beaten, and their reasoning was that we opposed what we call the powder puff, the soft policy, and I explained a number of times during this session that that simply wasn't the situation, we didn't condemn they should beat the children, we just wondered and were interested and were concerned as to whether this announced plan of being softer, or very soft, or whatever it was, was the answer, and one member of the board time and time again came back, "Well, do you us to beat the children?" and I threatened to walk out of the meeting. I felt that I was being misconstrued and heckled and I didn't need to be in my own publishing office, and then I insisted that Mr. Miles put in writing what the Morganza program was, and then that is the long wandering, squirming, hard-to-nail-down report that I put in evidence when I first testified, and I did that verbatim.

Q Do you want to submit this in evidence?

(Copy of Federation Notes, Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County, barked Exhibit No. 68 for identification)

SENATOR LANE: The next gentleman is Representative Vaughan.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q Mr. Zehner, are you Miss McCormack's and Mr. Harris'—are you their boss?

A I was at that time; I would say at that time.

Q When they came down to Morganza, did you send them down there?

A Well, it was more this way: Mrs. McCormack had been working on a series of juvenile delinquency—that was one of her specialties—and she bumped into Morganza situation. That's the way it came in, and a reporter with a speciality pretty much roams and covers the whole field, and he reports from time to time and seeks my advice and counsel, and usually talks over the story before it is written unless it is strictly routine.

Q Previous to their going down there, the board, when they went down there, did any of your immediate bosses ask you to send them down to get a story?

A No, they didn't know Morganza was in the picture, so far as I know. None of them, none of my immediate bosses, they didn't know I was raiding Morganza as far as I know. I take full responsibility for that.

SENATOR LANE: The next one to interrogate will be Senator Fleming.

Interrogation by SENATOR FLEMING:

Q Mr. Zehner, did you ever authorize Mrs. McCormack to pay any of the inmates at Morganza to give information to her?

A I did not.

Q To the best of your knowledge, did she ever offer to pay them?

A The only payment made in connection with Morganza, except for certain funds that were advanced to Judy Blanque, was a news tip that I heard of since I have been down there, and that is one news tip of $10.00, I believe.

SENATOR LANE: I will pass up my perogative and let the others question. The next question will be Representative Tompkins.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Zehner, you have put the blown-up pictures here into evidence. How long after those pictures were taken was it before you published them?

A We took the pictures—there is two different dates there—The first picture that I described, the picture from the outside was taken on Thursday. We took the picture of Mrs. Myers on her visit down there on Saturday. Our first publication of this story was on Sunday, which, of course, gave them plenty of time for Mr. Prattis and any member of the board to consult with me and make any statement they would care to make about the situation.

Q After you got these pictures, did you call them up at all or say anything to them other than any knowledge Mr. Prattis and Mrs. Myers had because of their personal interest?

A No, of course not, because Mr. Prattis was the spokesman of the board and was right with me. I know there would be—I knew what we were going to find pretty well. I had an idea pretty well what I was going to find. I knew from past experience there would be attempts made to confuse the whole issue. That was my purpose. Well, I had a purpose in taking Mr. Prattis along. I knew that Mr. Prattis—

(At 11:05 P. M. five minute recess declared)

SENATOR LANE: The time of recess having expired, Mr. Zehner will proceed.

Further interrogation by
REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Zehner, what I was trying to do was to fix the dates on some of these pictures and the use made of them. As I understand, when you went out on your first raid this one blow-up was taken; is that right?

A That is correct, yes.

Q Did Mr. Miles come out there that day when you were taking that picture?

A Oh, yes, he was there within a few minutes after we landed and he was present almost during our whole visit. He stayed until we left. We visited Sunnyside Cottage, I believe, with Mr. Miles. Mr. Prattis took us down there to show us something.

Q The point I am trying to get at: On these pictures when Mr. Miles came out there, did you call his attention to the glass laying on the ground at that time?

A No, I didn't because that was a comparatively minor part of the program. These children sleeping on the cold, bare floor, and excrement, eating off the same floor, the one facilities of the toilet that hadn't been flushed for days was much more important at the moment.

Q Then the other pictures were taken in a matter of a couple of days afterwards; is that right?

A Yes, on Thursday.

Q Now, there is one point that I want to try and clarify in my mind. It has been asked by a couple of other members of the committee, and I am not quite satisfied with the answers that were given, at least it is not clear in my mind. Did I understand you that when you got a report that there was a sort of a new deal on at Morganza, that you decided that this would be a good time to try and give boost to an institution that was trying to do something for the benefit of the juvenile delinquents?

A That was Pat McCormack's first report to me, that they had this new plan at Morganza; it was just one little part of a general investigation of juvenile delinquency and what was being done about it.

Q Well, the point I am trying to get at is this: Your original intention on the subject was to do a series of articles that would boost the institution?

A Well, boost it if they were doing something, deserved boosting. We were really covering the news.

Q Then do I understand that after your reporters got out there and found out what the condition was, that instead of turning it into an article of boost, it was necessary to make it an article expose?

A I wouldn't call it an expose, but rather a series of articles, several articles, on what is going on, and what

is the new policy, articles of a questioning type. I wouldn't call that an expose, necessarily.

Q Anyhow, what you found deflected you from your original intentions. Couldn't I put it that way?

A That's right, yes. We felt here was a new plan for attacking juvenile delinquency, and Morganza did not have an enviable record for a good program of that sort.

Q One more question, Mr. Zehner. Somebody some place during the course of these hearings has testified, as I recall it, that one of your reporters, I believe they mentioned specifically Pat McCormack, had offered one of the inmates or former inmates of Morganza $100.00 to write a story for the Sun-Telegraph on his experiences or otherwise at Morganza. Did you at any time authorize Pat McCormack, or any other member of the Sun-Telegraph staff, to make such an offer?

A Absolutely not, and that particular case, the Lockner case, L-o-c-k-n-e-r I believe, was one in which there were two people. Each time the Lockners were visited, they were visited twice—I belive that was some testimony of three times—and as is customary in a case like that, our people kept signed notes from people involved and there was no offer of money, whatsoever.

SENATOR LANE: The next member to interrogate will be Representative Wilt.

REPRESENTATIVE WILT: I pass, Senator Lane.

SENATOR LANE: REPRESENTATIVE POLEN.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Zehner, a witness testified here that a certain employee at the Pennsylvania Training School called in daily at a specified time to your newspaper. Is that correct?

A That is absolutely false.

Q Mr. Zehner, you also mentioned the amount that has been advanced to Mrs. Blanque. Could you tell us how much has been advanced to Mrs. Blanque for her investigation?

A Yes; I don't think there would be any reason not to. We didn't make any firm financial arrangement with her at all, and when the state failed to pay her check, pay her promptly, they haven't paid her yet. I advanced her on two different occasions $100.00. She received $200.00 from us. And there was no deal as to how much she was going to get, whether she was going to get anything more. That is the whole story of the financial arrangement.

SENATOR LANE: REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q One question, Mr. Zehner. I think I understood you correctly a moment ago to say that you had a general idea of what to expect when you visited Morganza with Mr. Prattis, the conditions?

A That is correct. Our information came from several sources, including some employees who apparently were perturbed that the Holsopple report had been ignored, the conditions continued after that report had been filed and there was no change in conditions, and so we were told what the conditions were, that is given a detailed description where to find them. So we took Mr. Prattis, of course, right to the front of the hospital, jumped out of the machine and run up to it, so that our visit was entirely a surprise visit. And that's another instance of where unofficial information, as some people would say, of the way rumors turn out to be the absolute truth. That is, we didn't write a story when we got rumors that little girls were geing punished in these cells; we found ways of providing it, getting evidence, getting as we say a visual education, a visual lesson in what was there.

Q Well then, prior to that visit you had inside information?

A Oh, Most certainly.

Q Well, this tip your newspaper paid $10.00 for; did that have any bearing on your visit to that institution?

A I don't believe that tip—I would have to check it up, but as I recall it that particular tip had nothing to do with these cells.

Q (By Representative Polen) Mr. Zehner, the condition which you found at the time at Morganza on your February visit, in the light of nine months having elapsed, do you think that they have been corrected?

A Well, my information is that they have been to a degree, but, as I explained, the switch then for punishment, the tough punishment, was to the person at the Sunnyside Cottage deal, where the tough men were put in charge of the adolescent girls, and that was just another type of this same terroristic method of punishment and one that was usually used to get the little tough ones and scare them so bad that they will carry the message of terror back to the others, which ws contend is not part of rehabilitation.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. Zehner, I would like to have the privilege of asking you a couple of questions. It has been testified to here that some people thought it was the objective of the Sun-Telegraph to wreck the training school at Morganza. Is that your objective?

A It absolutely is not.

Q What is the objective of your newspaper?

A This is part of a realistic approach to the big problem of what's wrong with the method of handling juvenile delinquency, and, as you recall perhaps, I just touched it lightly; immediately after the raid on Morganza., we visited, unannounced, several other institutions, because we wondered if juvenile delinquency had got so bad that methods of this sort were needed. As an old police reporter, I knew they wouldn't need to handle anything in any police station that I visited, so we visited other institutions and we found all these problems of discipline that popped up at Morganza being handled without any of this inhumane treatment.

Q Mr. Zehner, from the testimony you heard throughout this investigation, you have in all probability formlated a general picture, especially from your own knowledge and what you have heard here. Would you favor Morganza being an all-boys' or all-girls, school?

A I think that is the first and fundamental step, and I would also insist, of course, that nothing could be done until those men are taken out of the job of handling the adolescent girls, particularly the good looking ones—may I add that?

Q No. 2: Do you think that Morganza as a training school and as an institution of rehabilitation should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice?

A I would, for this reason: I think in the Department of Justice right at this very moment are men very capable of doing the job, because children are—what's happening to them I fear is the opposite of rehabilitation, and I am very familiar with some of this sort of work, both in the private institutions and the public, and it just so happens that fourteen years ago George Junior Republic was in just as bad a shape in some respects as the cells in Morganza for a different reason, a little different setup. I went through the same campaign of vicuperation. At that time we used pictures, we visited it, surprised them, and we got pictures, and we handled it about the way we did here; we found the same abuse and then the true conditions were uncovered and very quickly that institution was rehabilitated and the man who did it was a young fellow who formerly was at Morganza as a worker of some kind named Prasse. He was put there purely on a trial basis. We had something to do with backing him up and giving him encouragement and followed through for a year or so, and now that institution, no longer in charge of Prasse who is the head of the Justice—Commissioner of Correction, I believe is his title, in the Department of Justice; he certainly showed a deep, profound knowledge and ability in handling children and handling situations like that, and I think he would be the ideal man. That is one reason why I think of that particular department. Then our second raid that followed that was on Huntingdon where we got the full cooperation, given the keys you might say, and even locked in with one murderer they had there at the time, and saw what to us was a masterful attention of these very problems they have at Morganza. In Huntingdon particularly they have seemingly solved the one problem. From your personal interest and knowledge of handling juvenile delinquents, you know the average juvenile delinquent doesn't want a fair trial, he wants a little more than a fair trial; that is, he is very sensitive if, as somebody would say, that he was picking on him. They solved that problem with a simple approach at Huntingdon which most certainly would solve many of the problems that apparently are troubling Morganza. So it seemed to me that that particular setup would take care of the situation. Now, just—it is probably unimportant—just to show you I am not talking through my head, I am going to ask permission to show you one more set of exhibits. These are some pictures of George Junior Republic as it was fourteen years ago, and if you would like to see what George Junior Republic is now, by a coincidence of juggling features to fit spaces, the present George Junior Republic will be described, I believe, in next Sunday's Sun-Telegraph.

Q Does the committee have any objection?

(No objection noted)

A This was the clothing offered at George Junior Republic at the time we raided it. The boys traded overcoats. This was a senile head of the institution, about the way they handled boys; he had been a very good leader and very capable man before he got old and senile. He sat around playing a piano, that's all he did for them; he didn't get them food. The person who was supposed to use the money provided by the county to send youngsters there, misused the funds and the youngsters didn't get any food. These pictures just show the institution, the clippings tell the story including the appointment of Prasse. I think they probably will be of interest to your committee.

Q Mr. Zehner, since you brought up Huntingdon, it seems quite a number of spokesmen here have taken the position that Huntingdon is a penal institution; and, therefore, it could not be compared with the operation of Morganza. Do you agree?

A No, I am talking about methods used at Huntingdon. They seemed to have solved all the problems. For instance, they have no trouble with stopped up toilets, flooding cells that requires them to shut off water. They insisted upon having a toilet in every cell and they buy a very simple stock piece of equipment that can be flushing from the outside. They had trouble with destruction of beds and mattresses until they built one that couldn't be destroyed. It is a very simple thing, I believe it is made of old blankets covered with sail cloth, riveted firmly, and maniacs have actually tried to destroy these and they don't, so every prisoner has that. They insist on three meals a day and they insist on incarceration not being punishment; it's segregation. They do rehabilitate a great many of their younger prisoners, even the mental cases go out in the world, and they do it with kindness and this type of approach. It is not a walled in prison except that they have the walls there, but a great many of their people work outside on an honor system and work there is not a punishment, work is a reward. Their rules are simple, their approach is seemingly simple to be understood I think by anyone and it gets results; they didn't have an escape in a year of a couple hundred people or so who worked outside; they didn't have a chance to run away, but many could be driven away in trucks if they wanted to, so they seem to solve a great many of the problems that are causing distress at Morganza.

Q One final question. This question here—and to this question I would like to have a forthright statement from you? You have observed this committee in action here. I would like to have your expression. Do you feel that we have been fair and square, and do you feel that we have operated without any comments being injected in this investigation?

A I think the committee has operated very fairly and squarely. I have been impressed by the fact that in a committee this size there are a great many different approaches, illustrating the different interests and knowledge of the material being testified to, and I think what we have here is a very Democratic approach to a problem that's been a big problem for a long time, and I will be very much disappointed if some very good results do not come from it.

(Witness excused).

(12 items, being pictures and photostatic copies of news reports In re George Junior Republic marked Exhibits Nos. 69-a through 69-l, respectively.)

SENATOR LANE: We will now hear the rebuttal of Mr. Steinfirst or Mr. Miles.

DONALD STEINFIRST, being previously sworn, takes stand: The other members to whom you refer have allocated their time to me.

SENATOR LANE: All right, sir, that will be twenty minutes.

THE WITNESS: I will take a very few minutes. Since

this was offered to us as rebuttal for the last testimony and since nothing new was brought out by the preceding speaker, Mr. Zehner, we feel that no rebuttal of any kind is necessary. It would be insulting the intelligence of this committee to rehash the denials that we made originally today or to restate the affirmative statements made by us. Briefly, Huntingdon is a prison, Morganza is a cottage type training rehabilitation institution. There are no resemblances whatsoever of any kind in program or methodology between the two institutions. It is perfectly simple to achieve conformity in a prison. We stand on our previous statements, and we will answer any questions that the committee now might want to ask us.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q I have but one question to ask you, Mr. Steinfirst. You have observed our committee here in action today and probably last week, too. I would like from you a forthright answer as to what you think of the committee's operations, and if you think we have operated without any politics being injected into the proceeding?

A It is my belief that the committee is operating in a straight-forward, non-political atmosphere. It is as hard working a group as I have ever seen. It has been fair in its questions and answers to our side and has made every effort to learn the facts to enable it to present a true picture to the legislature.

SENATOR LANE: I wish to thank you very much, Mr. Steinfirst, and if there are no other questions we will now recess until the week of November the 14th, at which time we will arrange to be in executive session, right after the 14th sometime, we can't determine the date, and we will, as I say, evaluate the testimony in detail because we will then have all the testimony transcribed. I want you to know that as of today we don't even have the first day's testimony, so you can realize what a tremendous job it is, and after we receive that anyone that wishes to make a request might have a copy of this testimony. If you wish to have any comment, contact us or appear before us, let us know, and we will try to arrange it.

SENATOR FLEMING: I don't think you meant what you said, Senator Lane, that anyone can have a copy—any interested party can have a copy.

SENATOR LANE: That is right, any interested party, that is right.

REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN: I would like to ask you one question.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q Did Dr. McCarthy resign, was he removed or is he still an employee?

A No, Dr. McCarthy resigned—I got this information during the evening's recess—and was replaced by another physician. I think the date was October 1.

Q He hasn't been employed there since October 1?

A Correct.

Q Is Dr. Donaldson there full time?

A Correct—No, no not full time, no, sir.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE VAUGHAN:

Q A point I want to bring out, Mr. Steinfirst, is this: They talked to Dr. McCarthy at the village and the doctor states that his own private practice kept him from doing full time duty at the hospital; however, he states he is still doing eye, ear, nose and throat work for the school. Is that correct?

A That is correct, yes, sir. He is a specialist in eye, ear, nose, and throat.

(Witness excused).

SENATOR LANE: Before we recess, Representative Tompkins would like to interrogate Mr. Miles briefly.

GEORGE MILES, called to stand having been previously sworn.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q Mr. Miles, I was questioning you and I raised an issue about the record of one of our trainees at Morganza. You have brought that record in to the committee. The record indicates in this particular case that a young lad while there was a riot or disturbance of some kind on the campus received rather a severe blow on the head. That was on the 19th day of April of 1955. The boy was immediately admitted to the hospital. The records indicate that he was in a coma, and under date of April 20th there is a letter addressed to you from Dr. McCarthy which reads as follows: "This boy was injured yesterday afternoon. He has a contusion of left side of scalp with a laceration of scalp about four inches in length. I received a history that he arrived at the hospital in a coma and that following injury he was in a coma with a convulsive type of seizure. He has a severe concussion with a possible skull injury. His general condition is fair for type of injury. He should be x-rayed when his condition warrants moving. On account of the seriousness of his injury, I had Dr. Carazola see him in consultation last night. This boy will have to be kept under observation for months and in hospital a month." Now, the nurse records indicate almost continued vomiting, other circumstances indicating that the injury was as serious as Dr. McCarthy had indicated, that this boy was not delivered to the Montifiore Hospital unit the night of April the 22nd, and upon his arrival there he was given immediate brain surgery which saved his life. I also find among the notes in this file a statement to the effect that they should not call a neurologist to Morganza but that the boy should be transferred to the hospital. Now, is it your opinion that a boy that was in that condition should have been left in that hospital from the evening of April 19th until the night of April 22nd without having been given the attention of that neurologist?

A You are asking me whether in my opinion as a layman this boy should have been allowed to remain in our hospital. That's part of the question. I visited that boy on April the 19th after I returned from a part of the day off, and found him in serious condition. I raised the question immediately as to why he should not be moved to a hospital and I was told by the doctor, or by the nurse on duty—I don't recall which now—that to move this boy at this time would be pronouncing a death sentence on him. I was in constant touch with Dr. McCarthy about this. I was in touch with the chairman of our medical advisory committee with respect to availability of a good neurosurgeon. He told me Dr. Koskoff at the Montifiore Hospital. I inquired about the possibility of Dr. Koskoff coming out to our place. I was advised by our own doctor and by the chairman of our medical committee, Dr. Benjamin Spock, that even if the man came to our hospital he would find nothing that he could do at our hospital

that our own man and the consultant whom we had in on the case could not do themselves; that Dr. Koskoff stood ready to operate as soon as, in the opinion of our doctors, it was proper to move him to the hospital. It is true that the operation saved his life, but it is also very true, on the testimony given to me and telephone calls with Dr. Koskoff and with our own medical doctor, that we also saved his life by not moving him earlier.

SENATOR LANE: Mr. Miles, Representatives Polen would like one question.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE POLEN:

Q Mr. Miles, you stated the last day you were on the stand I believe, that after the last election, men were sent to you with their lunches stating that they had instructions from some officeholder or politician to be put to work, and in reply to a question of Mr. Williams you stated it was not Mr. Williams that sent them. I am asking you whether or not I was the person that sent them?

A You were not, no.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE FLYNN:

Q In view of that fact, Mr. Miles, I also am a representative of this district. I would like to ask was I responsible for that?

A No, you were not. I never heard of you, Mr. Flynn, until the time of the O'Dell inquiry.

Interrogation by SENATOR LANE:

Q Mr. Miles, since I am the only one left, did I have anything to do with it?

A No. I wish you would all send some good men and women down to our organization because we would be delighted to employ them.

Interrogation by REPRESENTATIVE TOMPKINS:

Q I will ask one more question. I notice among this record that George S. Black, who is acting assistant—he signed himself as acting assistant on May 17, 1955—is that the capacity he was working in out there?

A Yes, during that very brief period.

(Witness excused).

(The following are marked for identification: Exhibit No. 70, a running report, January 1, 1954, to October 27, 1955, showing escapes from Morganza; Exhibit No. 71, list of names submitted by Miss Sutman; Exhibit No. 72, list of names of persons submitted by Mrs. Mickle; Exhibit No. 73, list of items, being broken glass, crochet needle, aspirin tablets, etc., submitted by Mrs. Mickle; Exhibit No. 74, "Trainees released from our institution during the month of September, 1955, and to date in October," dated October 21, 1955; Exhibit No. 75, letter dated October 11, 1955, from Harry Shapiro, Department of Welfare, addressed to Mrs. Judy Blanque.)

SENATOR LANE: The meeting is now recessed until after November 14th.

11:55 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, adjourned until sometime after November 14, 1955, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me at the hearing of the above cause held on Tuesday, November 1, 1955, being the evening session held between 7:00 p. m. and 12:00 midnight, Eastern Standard Time, and that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes.

Myrtle Netherlin, Stenographer.

MEETING OF CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE COMMITTEE UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 6

HELD TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1955

RE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

Mr. BRETH. Gentlemen I call this meeting to order. This is another meeting of the House Committee on Conservation of Wild Life called under Resolution No. 6, which recommends that this Committee look into the proper use and management af the game, fish, forest and waters resources of the Commonwealth. Today we are going to inquire into matters pertaining to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, particularly to the fifty cent increase in fishing license granted two years ago by the Legislature.

I want to first say that in these hearings it is understood personalities are not involved. This is a fact finding committee and we are charged to make recommendations to the House after we determine facts in any situation. We are informed that is the Committee has been informed that the personnel morale of the Fish Commission is practically non-existent. This is due mainly to the fact that practically the entire staff employed by the Fish Commission is under paid and has been continually promised suitable adjustments in their salary and wage scales over many years, that they have not been granted. The situation a few years ago got so bad that the Federation of Sportsmens Clubs appealed to the Legislature for an increase in the fishing license to take care of the salary and wage problem. That increase as we mentioned was granted and I want to at this time quote from the Legislative Journal of the House of July 13th, 1953 when the bill was up for debate on the day it passed.

I am quoting from the record when Mr. Stimmel stated at the time the bill was brought up, "the reason this is necessary, that is a fifty cent increase, is because the employees of the Fish Commission starting with the wardens and up to but not including the Fish Commissioner, are desperately in need of more money, if we are to keep the capable personnel in our hatcheries and and the men that police our streams." He also added that it is now necessary that we spend about $800 thousand on our fish hatcheries if we are going to continue to have good fishing in the Commonwealth. He kept saying it is even more important that we pay the average person who works for the Fish Commission. These fellows must love this business or else they would not be in it because they are certainly not very well paid presently.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs has met with the Fish Commission and there is an understanding that the complete salary scale will be evaluated and job personnel will be reclassified so that after we pass this bill, and I sincerely hope we do, we will be able to pay those people a living wage.

I would like to submit as part of the record in that respect a letter written to me as Chairman of the Fish

Committee, from Everett G. Henderson, Legislative Chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation, which outlines the purpose for which the fifty cent increase is to be used. That letter is in the record and I wish to quote a paragraph or two from it.

It is from Everett G. Henderson, Chairman, Legislative Committee Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmens Clubs and is directed to Mr. Stimmel, at that time Chairman of the Fish Committee.

The letter says and I quote extracts "the Board of Directors of the Federation met with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission at their Administration Building in Bellefonte, at which time we very thoroughly discussed the proposed increase in the fishing license. It was mutually agreed that a Committee of three directors of the Federation and three Members of the Fish Commission representing the Fish Comisison, meet and further discuss in detail the entire salary schedule of the Commission and the reclassification of the Commission employees. The Commission mutually agreed that an adjustment in the salaries of their employees should be made that they keep and attract qualified men to their services."

"The two Committees have been appointed and I might say that the Fish Commission has spent considerable time on the preliminary studies of reclassifying their personnel and I feel of a certainty that there will be no difficulty in the Commission and the Federation mutually agreeing upon these adjustments."

"The Commisisoners agreed with our directors that as much of the fifty cent increase as would be necessary would be used for the salary increases and that any revenue in excess would be used in the rehabilitation of the hatcheries and facilities of the Commission." I want to quote from that letter there. That is on page 3210 of the Legislative Journal.

Now under the debate at that time which was quite lengthy Mr. Tompkins, Representative from Cameron County, spoke on the bill. Among the things he said, I will only quote part of it, he said, "If it were not for the fact that they propose to evaluate and sort of harmonize the salaries of the Fish Commission with others doing like duties in the Game Commission on this bill, I would be against this bill. In the hope that they will carry out not the promises of the Federated Sportsmens Clubs because they have no power to grant these salaries to the employees, but in the hope that the Fish Commission who have that power will carry out that mandate that the employees be taken care of, I am going to vote for this bill."

At that time since I was tremendously interested in getting the bill passed for the benefit of the Fish Commission personnel, and I also quizzed Mr. Stimmel.

He stated that he was absolutely certain in his mind that the Fish Commisison would carry out the increases and especially those due to hatchery employees.

Mr. Stimmel when he was cross questioned by Mr. Tompkins also stated, and I want to quote this, Mr. Stimmel said "I had hoped I made myself clear, this incresae would evaluate all the jobs from the job of the Fish Commissioner down, but not including Mr. French's job, but everybody's job in the office, in the field, in the hatcheries, from thereon down, and would result in an increase for all employees."

He also stated "until these jobs are completely evaluated and agreements reached it would be a rough estimate, but let me say that about $100 thousand would go to increases in salaries or more."

The debate on the bill was closed by Mr. Stimmel when he said "certainly I have every reason to believe from my discussions with the Federation of Sportsmen and with the Fish Commission that this money will be spent in good faith and more certainly I would be one who, if they did not spend it in good faith, should I be re-elected I would censor them come the next Legislature."

"I have every reason to believe that this money will be spent in the best interests of the sportsmen and certainly some of those employees need a well deserved raise."

Now, subsequent to the passage of the fifty cent increase the Fish Commission met and discussed the situation.

On September 1, 1953, when the Governor ordered a ten percent cost of living increase, they did increase the Fish Commission personnel ten percent.

But on October 5, 1953 at a meeting of the Fish Commission the pay increases came up. This meeting was the meeting in which Mr. French reported on the meeting between the Federation and the Commission held at Bellefonte July 11th. He said, which is in the minutes this, "the most important matter discussed with the Federation was the reclassification of all employees." He added that the Commission's Committee had worked out a new schedule which had the approval of the Governor. In some instances wardens would receive over $600 increase and that they will all be brought up to the schedule agreed upon.

At that some meeting October 5, 1953, Mr. Horne stated which is in the minutes, "$100 thousand had been appropriated for salary increases and he thought it would be well to have such a report for the sportsmen."

That brings us down to the present time which is March 1955. And to date since October 1953 the Fish Commission has not reclassified or granted a general evaluation upward in salaries and wages. That is the question that this Committee desires to have answered.

The question is Mr. French, why has not the Fish Commission carried out the mandate of the House of Representatives when it passed the fifty cent increase in the fishing license?

I wish you would be perfectly at ease and perfectly frank to say anything that you wish to in that direction.

MR. FRENCH. The Fish Commission did keep every pledge and every promise it made to the Legislature and to the sportsmen.

In September 1953, a general increase was given to Fish Commission personnel. Before we could do that we had to get approval from the Governor's office for an advancement of $100 thousand which we did not have in our budget at that time.

Please bear in mind the budget that we are still working on was presented to the Legislature and to the Governor in the fall of 1952.

In the 1953 session, as soon as it was possible that budget was presented to the Legislature for their consideration and it was approved and went into effect June 1, 1953. No one knew in 1952 in the fall that there was going to be an increase in licenses or an increase for employees. So naturally the money was not in the budget. We got approval for this increase which amounted to about $100 thousand annually. Even though it was ap-

proved after September 1, 1953, it was made retroactive to September 1953.

We worked on a reclassification schedule with this Committee from the Federation and within our own Department and we did adjust the salaries of the wardens upward to near the point, or somewhat comparable with the salaries paid the wardens of the Game Commission.

That certainly was in these cases much more than a general ten percent increase.

MR. BRETH. Were you speaking now of wardens only—

MR. FRENCH. Speaking only of wardens.

At that time the starting salary for a warden was $2562 a year. They got permission to raise that to $2760 a year. That amounted in some cases to as much as $672 and it ran down in that category to $570 annually.

The Federation was perfectly satisfied with what we have done, so far as the wardens were concerned.

MR. Buller who has charge of our hatcheries was asked to go over his personnel in the field, which he did. The Commisison approved what he recommended so far as increased are concerned, and I think everybody received an increase but four or five employees, that he felt were at the very top of their bracket at that time.

MR. BRETH. Is this the ten percent increase in September?

MR. FRENCH: I am talking about the ten percent increase in September 1953.

With that in mind the money that we received in 1954 from the increase in the cost of fishing license has not yet been available for the use of the Fish Commission. It will not be available until June 1, 1955. All the revenue received from this increase in 1954, what we will receive up to June 1, 1955, will be in the Fish Fund, but not in the operating budget of the Fish Commission.

In October 1954, at a meeting of the Fish Commission, they voted unanimously for another increase in the salaries and wages of the personnel of the Fish Commission. That is to become effective after the new budget goes into effect and the money is available.

MR. BRETH. How much of an increase?

MR. FRENCH. It will amount to about ten percent or approximately $100 thousand.

Are there any questions?

MR. BRETH. Yes, I have a considerable number of questions. First of all, is it true that if we grant another salary increase at this particular session of the Legislature that it will not become available until 1957 in June?

MR. FRENCH. The budgets are effective June 1st of each year when the biennium starts. It would not make any difference if there was $5 million in the Fish fund, if it wat not in the budget as it is approved, it would not become available to the Fish Commission in our operating budget.

MR. BRETH. October 1953, which would be prior to the budget in 1954, you stated at the Commisison meeting that the reclassifications if it worked out and that they had the approval of the Governor, now did that have to wait until 1955?

MR. FRENCH. Are you talking about the $100 thousand that we gave in 1953.

MR. BRETH. You mean the ten percent increase?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, that is right.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask you another question. If we hadn't had this fifty cent increase in the fishing license you would still have had to increase the ten percent because it was cost of living raise ordered by the Governor.

MR. FRENCH. It would have to come out of the Fish fund by an executive order, because it was not in our budget at that time.

MR. BRETH. In the same October 5th meeting in 1953, after you knew that you had the fifty cent increase, and the $100 thousand had been appropriated.

MR. FRENCH. That is an allocation from the Fish fund approved by the Governor. You understand I am—

MR. BRETH. Now do you mean to tell me that October 5, 1953, that an appropriation by the Fish Commission has to wait until June 1955—

MR. FRENCH. We have a budget the same as every other department in this Commonwealth. It is set up for a biennium.

MR. BRETH. What I want to know, if I am working for the Fish Commission and you tell me today I am going to get a raise, do I have to wait almost two years for the raise?

MR. FRENCH. No, sir.

MR. BRETH. I think that is what this means, because in that October 5th meeting of the Fish Commission, after they knew they had the fifty cent increase it was stated by yourself that the reclassification of all employees had been worked out and had the approval of the Governor. Also at that meeting Mr. Horne said that they had appropriated $100 thousand. I want to know why the employees have to wait until June 1955, eighteen months to get that raise?

MR. FRENCH. They did not wait eighteen months. They got the money retroactive to September 1st 1953 because the Governor approved an allocation from the Fish fund to the operating budget.

MR. BRETH. You mean this $100 thousand applies to the September 1, ten percent cost of living raise?

MR. FRENCH. It did in September 1953 and it was granted as we promised it would be done in 1953.

MR. BRETH. At this October meeting the Commission knew that it had the increase.

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. BRETH. Why must it delay until June 1st 1955?

MR. FRENCH. It didn't. Let me explain.

At the October meeting I told Mr. Horne that the Governor had approved the reclassification that we set up here with the wardens, which was something that had never been done before. But he agreed that it was proper and should be done. Then he said it would be alright to issue the ten percent increase or the increase that the Commission had worked out and he would approve an allocation from the Fish fund of $100 thousand.

Understand we don't get an appropriation like other Departments do in operating the Fish Commission. We get an allocation from the Fish fund. But it operates exactly the same as any other Department and it must be within the budget.

MR. BRETH. In the record of your salaries agreed on and signed by the Governor in 1950, what we are interested in Mr. French is not what the mechanics are, we are interested in raising these salaries.

I believe personally, this is a personal opinion, but I believe that two years is too long, after an increase is granted for any body to get it.

MR. FRENCH. They did not have to do that at all. Our employees have had this increase since September 1st, 1953. And in October 1954, last fall, our Commission voted unanimously for another increase in the salaries of Fish Commission employees which will be available immediately if approved after June 1st, 1955.

MR. BRETH. I am confused.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Will that increase be retroactive—

MR. FRENCH. No, because the Resolution said to be come effective when the money is available in the new budget in 1955.

MR. BRETH. At this time does any Committee member or Representative have a question to ask about this. I frankly am confused.

MR. GRAMLICH. I am confused also. This is not or hasn't been a raise, particularly to these individuals. This was a ten percent general raise.

If there has been a reclassification and this money that we voted for them, this fifty cent increase, I am still confused why they have not received this increase out of this new fifty cents. This ten percent, everybody got that. From an individual angle, or a individual standpoint, nobody got any raise up to now that I can understand.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. I will follow the line that Mr. Gramlich raised there. I am not interested in the ten percent general increase that was given not only to the Fish Commission employees but all employees of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

What I am interested in, the employees of the Fish Commission were supposed to have been reclassified, certain job standards set up for those classifications and certain salaries fixed for it. Where is that classification? You have some of your employees classified here according to the information that I have. Our Committee wanted the men classified. It was found that some of the truck drivers were classified as fish culturists. The Fish Commission said that was done in order to be able to give them more money. If we have a situation like that existing where you classify a truck driver as a fish culturist for the purposes of getting the proper salary adjustment, then the reclassification is what we should have.

MR. FRENCH. We worked this out with the Federation People. If the Committee were here that we worked with I am sure they'd tell you that they were perfectly satisfied with the way we did this.

They were reclassified. It was a terrific job to do it and, as I say, if you have the report of the Federation Committee to the Federation, I think you will find that they were satisfied with the way it was done.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Mr. French, the last general reclassification of which we had knowledge was back in 1950. Now we were talking about reclassification of employes. I advised workmen's organizations, and I advised them officially, to get a copy of any such reclassification and to this day I cannot get hold of any such. Now where is that reclassification?

MR. FRENCH. It was all done.

MR. TOMPKINS (?) I don't care whether it was or whether it wasn't done. I want some information.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Well, now may I ask on that classification, are you still working under the classification of 1950? What is the last one we had, do you remember?

MR. FRENCH. It is the one we worked out with Mr. Buller.

MR. BRETH. Was that the one under Duff

COMMITTEE MEMBER. I don't know.

MR. FRENCH. It's the only one I have a record of.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Could I take a look at it just a minute? Salary Schedule, Field Forces, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, August 7, 1950. Now this sets up a senior fish warden to start at $3168. At the end of four years he can get the enormous sum of $3516. A fish warden can go from $2124 to $3168 after 12 years. That isn't the one we are working under.

MR. BRETH. All right, these are the missing links that we are looking for. Hatchery superintendents in charge of hatcheries, which is a very valuable product, fish, can start at $3168 and at the end of ten years he can get $4668. A Senior Fish Warden, which I imagine includes biologists, can start at $3168 and at the end of four they can almost make $300 a month, which is $3516. And a fish culturist has to start at $2496 and go to $3168. And a hatchery official can start at $1753 and go to $2496.

Now in analyzing these employes who do this work, the schedule shows for instance, they have received, well here's one, he's classified as an advanced fishery technician; he started to work for the Commission in June 1942 at .40¢ an hour and since 1950 he has come up to $1.10, $1.21 to $1.33 an hour. Still his classification is advanced fishery technician and I understand that they are allowed around $2,000 a year. Is that right?

MR. FRENCH. $2,080. I believe.

MR. BRETH. That would make it in the neighborhood of less than $3,000. Here's a hatchery superintendent who started in 1950 getting $2496. He had cost of living increases that brought him up to $3882. Does anyone wish to ask any questions?

MR. BANKER. Your increases granted on the regular ten per cent, of course, did not affect any increases in regard to the fifty cents because there was no increase at that time in the fishing license.

MR. FRENCH. That is correct. I tried to explain.

MR. BANKER. That was not put into your budgetary account?

MR. FRENCH. That's right.

MR. BANKER. This next increase that you have asked for, you said was last October?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BANKER. That would not be dependent on the fifty cents increase of license, or would it?

MR. FRENCH. Sure.

MR. BANKER. Now that is trying is fulfill a promise of using $100,000 to increase the salaries of the employes of the Fish Commission.

MR. FRENCH. Well, the other $100,000 that was granted before will naturally come out of this increase.

MR. BANKER. It couldn't come out of this increase because it wasn't granted would be my attitude.

MR. FRENCH. What does it come out of?

MR. BANKER. Suppose there had never been an increase, then what would you figure out? Just take it out of the money you had, of course, from some other source. And I would say that that money should have come from that other source at that time because they

had no knowledge of an increase. And I don't think it could be put forward to attach the first revenue derived from that. It seems to me that you would get the horse away ahead of the cart and then catch up to him. I believe you said at that time there was no knowledge even of the fifty cents increase.

MR. FRENCH. Oh, sure when we granted the increase in September 1953, we knew.

MR. BANKER. Had the Governor approved it?

MR. FRENCH. He advanced it, he approved it, that's right.

MR. BANKER. That had nothing to do with it; but then the increase was approved by the Legislature. That money, of course, accrued in the fund beginning January 1954.

MR. FRENCH. We couldn't attach something we didn't have.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. I want to ask the question this way. If the 1953 Legislature had not granted fifty cents increase in the license fee, would the September 1953 general cost of living increase of ten per cent still have been put into effect by the Fish Commission?

MR. FRENCH (?) It probably would have been put into effect but it could not have been put into effect without a lot of study to see whether that money was in the Fish Fund which could be transferred to the budget.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Would they have received the ten per cent general cost of living increase even though no increase in the fishing license had been granted yet?

MR. FRENCH. I can't answer that. I can't say just what they would have done. I tried to explain to you how it did work.

MR. TOMPKINS (?) Now I am not interested in that. We are scurrying around the edge of the matter here as we always have. The Fish employes are just as good as any other employes on this Hill. We have tried to get something done for them. We run up against this stonewall every time we make an attempt to get any of this information.

MR. BRETH. May I interpolate something here, Charlie? Back, I think it was two sessions ago, you stated to the Fish Commission of the House that you did not want or need an increase in the fishing license fee.

MR. FRENCH. No.

MR. BRETH. But you did. I was there.

MR. FRENCH. It was during World War II, Harris, when materials were not available in any respect. What they wanted to do at that time was increase the license so we could rehabilitate our hatcheries. I am certain of that.

MR. BRETH. Well, Charlie, I hate to contradict you, but I was a member of this Fish Commission Committee of this House and I remember two years ago, in 1953, it was said by members on the Fish Commission of the House, how can we ask the Legislature for this increase when Mr. French said the last session he did not need an increase? That is one thing I wanted to recall to your mind. You make one statement and I make another. But I know that we had one awful time getting this fifty cents increase through on that one particular basis. I think there are people here who remember something about that story.

But, Charlie, back in September 15, 1952—now we are going back before this raise and before the cost of living increase a year later. You stated in a Fish Committee meeting it was imperative that an increase be granted to employes if we expect to hold our personnel. In many sections we are fortunate in maintaing standards as the rate of pay in industry is considerably in excess of what the Fish Commission pays. You also stated that the increase would have to be by reclassification and not a straight ten or fifteen per cent.

What I see this entire problem is that the Fsh Commission has known that it has, perhaps, the most underpaid staff and personnel in the state. They have known it for years. These minutes go back.

Why finally in July two years ago when the fifty cents increase was granted and they knew they had the money—I'll never get it through my head why the employes must wait until June 1955 for a satisfactory, not ten per cent increase, but a reclassification which will lift their morale; pay men who are doing the kind of a job the sportsmen and fishermen want done, get properly paid and when other employes can be attracted to the Fish Commission which is producing a highly sensitive and delicate product, to do the job that can best benefit the guy that's paying the bill, the fishermen.

You had a question?

MR. FRANK. Yes, my name is Frank. Mr. French, what was your starting salary?

MR. FRENCH. $6,000 a year.

MR. FRANK. $6,000 and it went to what?

MR. FRENCH. $12,500.

MR. FRANK. Did you at one time receive $9,600 and then you received the ten per cent?

MR. FRENCH. Well, I worked twelve years for $6,000 and for a long time making less money than some of our employes.

MR. FRANK. Well, you were at one time making $9,600?

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. FRANK. And then they gave you a ten per cent increase on cost of living the same as everybody else, is that right?

MR. FRENCH. I was excluded purposely in this Fish Commission reclassification or salary increase because I was afraid people would think I was out fighting for an increase for myself.

MR. FRANK. I would like you to answer the question to me. I am still asking the same question. You received $9,600?

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. FRANK. Then you received a ten per cent increase. Was that a cost of living increase?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. FRANK. It was. That went to $10,000, I think, about something like that. Is that right?

MR. FRENCH. That was in July 16, 1951.

MR. FRANK. Your salary was what?

MR. FRENCH. It was $9,500 and the ten per cent increase that was granted at that time made my salary $10,482.

MR. FRANK. That's right. And your next increase was what?

MR. FRENCH. $12,500.

MR. FRANK. When did you receive that?

MR. FRENCH. That was approved on November 18, 1853.

MR. FRANK. Was that approved at the same time as the other budget that you have mentioned?

Mr. FRENCH. No, the Fish Commission did not approve. It had nothing to do with that because I was excluded. I asked to be excluded.

MR. TOMPKINS. When did you start receiving that $12,500?

MR. FRENCH. November, 1953.

MR. TOMPKINS. November, 1953?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. TOMPKINS. Yet you have your employes' schedule set up that they can't get anything until June, 1955?

MR. FRANK. Yes, that was the question.

MR. FRENCH. Yes, they got an increase in 1953 in September.

MR. FRANK. A ten per cent general increase. It had nothing to do with the reclassification, and as yet you had not produced a reclassification schedule.

MR. BRETH. What I think confuses some of the Members of our Committee is the fact that the Executive Director's salary was raised November 18, 1953, after the fifty cent increase and after the ten per cent raise was granted all employees. And it was a very substantial increase. It was more than twenty per cent of an increase which lifted the Executive Director of the Fish Commission to the same salary range as the Executive Director of the Game Commission. The Executive Director of the Game Commission now gets exactly the same salary, $12,500.

However, and this is the thing that I cannot understand, and it will have to be further explained to me, the top that a fish warden can get is $3,600.

MR. FRENCH. No. Harris.

MR. BRETH. Wait a minute. At the present time game protectors get over $5,000, men with long service. Biologists employed by the Game Commission are ranged from $3,600 to $4,500. Biologists with the Fish Commission, the last and only thing that we have been able to get and make available to this Committee, is a range up to $3,600. Now, we can't understand it, and I hope we don't get into a maze here that we can't work out of, because I frankly state that this Committee is interested in a terrific problem that exists in the Fish Commission personnel. Their morale has been shattered. It is completely demoralized. I say to you, Mr. French, that if I could go around to every hatchery, to every biologist and every man concerned in your personnel and offer them the same amount of money or less they would leave you like that, because we see in this record that promises, and promises, and promises, and promises have been made. In the Legislature in 1953 the only reason the fifty cent increase was granted was for those employes. Now, we have a problem and we are going to do something. We must do something because the sport fishing of this state is a tremendously valuable resource to the Commonwealth and to 750,000 licensed fishermen.

I say this, too, as an individual now, that if I had anything to do with this problem I certainly would have started years ago. I certainly would have started the day the Governor signed the fifty cent increase to see that my employes were protected.

Now, let me ask you this. How much money, extra money, would it require to bring a reclassification up to a level that would satisfy and show the Fish Commission personnel that, at least, efforts were being made to bring them up to living standards? How much money would be required?

MR. FRENCH. We estimated another $100,000.

MR. BRETH. I don't think it would cost that much. I am in possession, Mr. French, of a reclassification schedule for the Fish Commission employes that shows it would take only $37,400 a year.

MR. FRENCH. Oh, no.

MR. BRETH. Well, here it is. I have here, which I requested to prepared, a schedule of annual increases which shows that starting with each classification, and each individual employe listed with what he is getting and what he got, and the proposed raise to satisfy him, which only takes $37,400.

MR. FRENCH. Well, I don't know where you got those figures, but they must be very obsolete. There certainly is . . .

MR. BRETH. This is dated July 19, 1954, and I did not subpoena them. I didn't have to. I requested them from the Bellefonte Hatchery employes' schedule, and here it is. Now you tell me you have no knowledge of this?

MR. FRENCH. I have no knowledge of that, no, sir, I certainly do not have.

MR. BRETH. This was never discussed with you?

MR. FRENCH. That $38,000 would grant a ten per cent increase to all . . .

MR. BRETH. No. No. No. A reclassification. This is dated July 19, 1954. It totals $37,400 a year only. Some of the raises would be, the six hatchery superintendents, who would get raised $300 a year, making a total of $1,800. Biologists would be raised so much money, hatchery assistants would account for $7,000; even clerks, typists, and all that, are included in these raises. Now, this is what I can't understand—

MR. FRENCH. I want to make another statement. I think I know what you mean there now. But what you don't know, Mr. Breth, is how many employes of the Fish Commission that covers.

MR. BRETH. I certainly do know, it covers 248.

MR. FRENCH. How many are left out?

MR. BRETH. I don't know. You have 52 or 54 wardens. How many in your office force in Harrisburg?

MR. FRENCH. The Federation Committee, the reclassification committee, went over this report (if Mr. Buller prepared that for you) and agreed it would be suicide to adopt it, because it did not cover the personnel, only certain ones.

MR. TOMPKINS. Where is the schedule then, Mr. French?

MR. FRENCH. That is a proposal that was made. I remember this report now.

MR. TOMPKINS. Where is the schedule? That is what I want to see. Do you have a schedule?

MR. FRENCH. We were talking about an over-all picture for everybody?

MR. TOMPKINS. Yes, that is what we want to see.

MR. BANKER. Let me ask you this question. If the Commission were to grant a ten per cent, not cost of living, a ten per cent meritorious increase, how much money would it cost? Is there any estimate on that?

MR. FRENCH. Well, our comptroller has estimated and it is in the budget which goes into effect in 1955, approximately $100,000.

MR. BANKER. All right, $100,000. A ten per cent in-

crease on wages such as they are getting now wouldn't be a drop in the bucket. It looks to me as though what the Fish Commission needs is about a half million dollars to go ahead and get straightened out.

MR. FRENCH. I want to make one statement for the record here, Harris, about the salary range of the wardens. The salary range that we are working on now is from $3,132 to $4,596.

MR. BRETH. When was that adopted?

MR. FRENCH. August 26, 1953.

MR. BRETH. That was adopted after the increase was granted? August, 1953, would be after the raise of fifty cents was granted by the Legislature.

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. So, it shows that the wardens, at least, have some hope. Now what is your highest paid warden? You have 50-some wardens.

MR. FRENCH. 54.

MR. BRETH. All right. Exclusive of their supervisors, what do your wardens get today? How many of them get $3,400, how many of them get $3,600, how many of them get that $4,000?

MR. FRENCH. Will you give me just a minute to hunt that up?

MR. BRETH. I sure will.

MR. FRENCH. I didn't know I was going to have to have any of this material because I didn't know—

MR. BRETH. Well, I see we are running on, Charlie, and I tell you that what we are going to have to do is ask you for certain material and certain information that you will have to prepare for us, because I think if the Committee is as confused as I am in this we have to have some definite facts to work on. Up to now I don't see anything. I think Mr. Banker here stated that we are getting into bickering on this.

MR. FRANK. Mr. French, when does your new report come out?

MR. FRENCH. The biennial report?

MR. FRANK. That's right.

MR. FRENCH. Very shortly. It should be out in a very few weeks.

MR. BRETH. Do you have the information on your books so that if this Committee would request your comptroller to give us a documentary statement on your budget, we could get it?

MR. FRENCH. I think so.

MR. STONER. We passed the increase in fishing licenses in 1953, which became effective in 1954, as I understand. And you say we have 370,000 licensed fishermen in the Commonwealth?

MR. BRETH. 750,000.

MR. STONER. 750,000. That means that we must have brought it at least $350,000, is that right?

MR. BRETH. At least.

MR. STONER. What has happened to that $350,000? In what category has it been placed and how has it been spent in the year 1954?

MR. BRETH. I think that is a very good question, if you will make note of it, Stack. This committee would like to know how the increase in the fishing licenses was allocated by the Fish Commission to be used.

MR. FRENCH. Well, I thought maybe for the record since you asked the question, there was 696,134 resident fishing licenses sold in 1954.

MR. BRETH. How many?

MR. FRENCH. 696,134 a 50 per cent increase for that amount of licenses amounts to $349,067.

MR. BRETH. Are you finished, Charlie?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. All right. Before I forget it, let me say this, because I am afraid it won't go into the record unless I say it now. Charlie, this is not your problem. We know that you have a Fish Commission, Now, you have to take orders from the Fish Commission. If they say the money is to be spent this way, your only way out is to spend it that way. Now, one of your Fish Commissioners, and I want this in the record, when his term had expired stated to a group of wardens that he had kept them from getting raises because he thought they had enough.

MR. FRENCH. Well, I am not—

MR. BRETH. Yes, he did.

MR. FRENCH. I don't know—

MR. BRETH. Okay but he stated that. Now, I want to ask you a personal question, which you may answer or not because it is personal. Does he reflect the attitude of the Fish Commission?

MR. FRENCH. I don't know who you are talking about, Mr. Breth—

MR. BRETH. Well, I won't say his name because . . .

MR. FRENCH. But I can tell you this, I know every member of the Fish Commission was in favor of doing everything they could for our employes. They could never understand why people felt that they shouldn't get the ten per cent increase, that we didn't keep faith, because the money did not come out of the general fund as it did with the general increase over the state, it came out of the Fish Commission's funds, and it didn't make any difference, as they saw it, whether the ten per cent increase was given by the Governor or whether the Commission itself gave it. This ten per cent increase, or the increase, rather, that we gave in September, as far as the wardens are concerned, and that is what the big howl at that time was about, was much more than ten per cent.

MR. BRETH. I want to get something else into the record. You received a letter April 9th from Mr. Buller recommending—though I suppose there are twenty or thirty hatchery employes here, he says to you: "At the present time new hourly employes are starting at $1.10 an hour." This is April 9, 1953. "This is making ill feelings among men that have worked for the Commission for some time who are receiving less than $1,10 per hour. On the Bitter Spring project new men start at $1,25. If those men within our organization that are now receiving less than $1,10 an hour could be brought up to that figure, it would relieve a rather embarrassing situation."

And here is the list. Their dates of employment go back to '46, '48, '51, '52, '47, and their hourly rates are $1.00, $1.02 and $1.06.

Now in answering that letter, which you answered December 7th, you state to him:

"I am advised that no adjustment on the other employes that you write about are possible at this time, since they did receive a substantial increase in September and adjustments for these will have to wait until a later date."

This letter that you wrote December 7, 1953, closes the subject completely.

MR. FRENCH. No, No.

MR. BRETH. "No adjustments on the other employes are possible at this time."

MR. FRENCH. Can I say this to you? Mr. Buller and I have discussed this thing over and over again. As late as last Friday of last week we went over this very thing, and since there is another general increase in the wind, which will take place, I am certain, then he agreed with me that the thing to do would be to pick out the meritorious increases after that happens, rather than before it happens.

MR. BRETH. Yet there is no indication that you have done anything of the kind or that the Fish Commission has done anything of the kind.

Now, one more question, Charlie. Why cannot any raise that you grant, or any reclassification that you grant, be made retroactive to where it should be, January 1954? You certainly have the money in that 50 cent increase. Why cannot you recommend to the Fish Commission that those raises be made retroactive to January, 1954, when the fishermen started to pay it? Can that be done?

MR. FRENCH. I doubt if it can be done a year retroactive. That is up to the Budget Office and the fiscal officers. I certainly never heard of anything being made . . . They did make the increase which was granted in October and November retroactive to September of 1953. But if you were to grant, if the Commission were to grant, an increase effective or request an increase effective, January 1, 1954, and ask that that be made retroactive back for a year and month or two—I doubt if it can be done.

MR. BRETH. Here is March 31, 1952, which makes the cost-of-living retroactive to July 16th in accordance with the memorandum of the Governor's office,"we approve a ten per cent cost of living increase retroactive to July 16th"

MR. BRETH. What is the date of that, March 16, 1952?

MR. FRENCH. I never knew of any such thing.

MR. BRETH. Well, it is in the minutes, it is Volume 4, page 3, that the cost of living 10 per cent be made retroactive to July 16th for all employes, and that is dated March 31, 1952. Now I will tell you this Committee is interested, as I have said, in lifting the morale of the fish personnel to the point that we get production, interest, and the most for the sportsmen's money. I think that should be everybody's ambition—or I mean attitude—in this. Are there any questions on this?

MR. BANKER. Since you brought up this commission, the Fish Commission, how many members are on the board now? How many vacancies?

MR. FRENCH. The terms of the six of the members have expired, there is one member of the Commission who has been confirmed.

MR. BANKER. You have two members at the present?

MR. FRENCH. No, I said, there is one member of the Commission whose term has not expired, he has been confirmed.

MR. BANKER. Oh, you have only one?

MR. FRENCH. That is right six of the term have expired.

MR. BANKER. How long has that existed on the Commission?

MR. FRENCH. I believe in August of 1953.

MR. BANKER. August of 1953. In other words, you have been operating with one or two commissioners—

MR. FRENCH. No, do not misundertsand me. They serve until their successors are appointed.

MR. BANKER. They have been attending the meetings?

MR. FRENCH. Yes sir.

MR. BANKER. The other thing I wish to know, I know most of them myself—I would like to know the next time we meet the total payroll of the Fish Commission, the number of employes of the Fish Commission and the total income.

MR. FRENCH. You would not have to wait until the meeting time. Our comptroller is down in bed very sick and I could have him give you a lot of these details.

MR. TOMPKINS. Do you want that income to include the money from the federal government or just income from licenses?

MR. BANKER. It can be broken down, income from licenses and moneys from the federal government.

MR. TOMPKINS. I would like to make one observation at this point. All throughout here it seems as though the Fish Commission has the feeling that they have been carrying out the mandate of the Legislature by granting a general 10 per cent cost-of-living increase, which was not the intention of the Legislature in 1953. Now, there is a tremendous difference between a 10 per cent increase and a reclassification. The general 10 per cent increase merely continues the inequities that have existed before giving them more money. There should be a general reclassification of the employes to give them a rating in connection with their years of service, the jobs they are in, and things of that kind. That is what we are after, that is what we want. You have stated that you have no such classification as a truck driver. Why? You should have a classification for every person that works for you.

MR. BRETH. It is called a maintenance operator, but it is only a play on words.

MR. TOMPKINS. Well, maintenance operator or whatever it is if it is maintenance operator, it ought to have a classification—

MR. FRENCH. That we can give you, Mr. Tompkins.

MR. TOMPKINS. You should have a classification for your technicians, your office employes, your stenographers, and what have you. Now, the general 10 per cent increase does not mean a thing to me because you are only continuing the inequities that are already there.

MR. BRETH. I wish you would make a note of this. This Committee is interested and we would like to have a statement, we will have to take it up at some other time, we want to know the schedule that the Fish Commission intends to set up, not when the Governor or anybody else increases salaries, we want to know what the intentions of the Fish Commission are. We want to know dates, when they intend to raise their personnel to living wages, or more in line with other similar divisions on the Hill. We want to know if a fish warden can ever look to making $5,000 a year after 18 or 20 years. We want to know if a hatchery superintendent must sit down and look $4,400 in the eye and say, "That is all I am ever going to make." We want to know whether a fish biologist, who has some brains and something to contribute to the state fishery programs, can look forward to making $6,000 or $7,000 a year. We want to know that, and that is why the 50 cent increase was granted.

I want to make a public statement that if I am not satisfied that that 50 cent increase, or as I stated in the record, as much of it as is necessary is used to bring these employes to where they will work for the sportsmen, I am capable of recommending to this Committee that we ask to cancel the 50 cent increase. I say it is

only fair to the Legislature, who in good faith voted that 50 cent increase. I say that the Fish Commission, as far as I can see now, is derelict. I can also see reasons for carrying out what Representative Stimmel said, to censure the Fish Commission for not carrying out the mandate of the Legislature. I can see all of those things, but, as I said, I am still confused—Charlie, I am—I am confused, I am not satisfied that the Fish Commission did not have the power to raise those salaries. I am not satisfied, and I will not be satisfied, until the Fish Commission retroactive makes any raises far enough back to give the people that work for the Fish Commission the kind of treatment in the way of salaries and wages that they deserve.

My feelings are very, very deep on this matter, I am very, very serious in all of this, and as I said, my feeling does not include personalities, I know, Charlie, your position, but I can not understand why the Fish Commission did not do something about it. Now, that is the extent of my personal remarks.

Now we have here—he has been waiting a long time—we have here Doctor Kohler, who is the legislative representative of the Federation of Sportsmens Clubs. Doctor, you have been patient, I know you want to say something, or ask a few questions. Do you want to make a statement?

DOCTOR KOHLER: I would like very much, Chairman Breth, in this respect: I think the Federation asked Mr. French at one time whether he cared for an increase, and following your line of thought, he stated that it was not necessary. Then when the Federation wanted to do something about the injustice or the difference between the salary rates of the Fish employes and the Game employes, and so forth, it was brought forth we would make an appeal to the Legislature for a 50 cent increase. I remember nowhere along the line anything being mentioned about 10 per cent or anything else of that nature. The understanding was the 50 cents—if it took it all—that was the object—to raise the personnel and to reclassify them, and if it took all of the 50 cents it made no difference.

There has been a statement made to the effect that this could not be done because it was not in the budget. By the same token, it was stated that the Governor could give an approval. There was no such approval asked for, there was no effort whatever to pay this before the stated date of next June.

MR. BRETH. Then you thought in your mind, Doctor, that these increases would be, not immediate, but at least timely and within a limited time?

DR. KOHLER. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. Charlie, do you want to say something?

MR. FRENCH. I am sorry the Members of the Fish Commission are not here. You know what I mean, I carry out the policies of the Commission and I know that those men are sincere and honest in believing that they did what they had promised to do. Perhaps, it is misunderstanding. But the record will prove that my interest in these employes has been uppermost in my mind. I fought for instances for them—

MR. BRETH. Let me ask you a question, Charlie. Does the Fish Commission operate on a committee basis? You have a finance committee, and a planning committee, or this, that and the other thing. Did the Fish Commission ever appoint a committee among itself? I notice that the Federation met with three members of the Commission. Who were they?

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Bittenbender, Mr. Winner, Mr. Buller, and myself.

MR. BRETH. That was the committee from the Fish Commission? Maybe that will give us a starting point. Is Mr. Bittenbender still a member of the Fish Commission?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. And Mr. Winner?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR . BRETH. And, of course, Mr. Buller is, and you are. The Secretary will make a note of those names so that the Committee may decide in the near future whether we want to confer with those men. We will decide on that at one of our future meetings.

MR. FRENCH. Will you please check and see if it is the same as you have?

MR. BRETH. No, it is not. When is this dated?

MR. FRENCH. Well, that is the present one.

MR. BRETH. When is the date it was put into effect?

MR. FRENCH. September, 1953, I believe .

MR. BRETH. Do any Members of the Committee have any further questions?

MR. STEPHENS. I would like to know who the one member is on the Commission whose term has not expired?

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Dean was appointed in 1953, I believe.

MR. BRETH. Are there any other questions? Are they appointed for four years, Mr. French?

MR. FRENCH. These appointments are made two for two, two for four, two for six, two for eight, to get them started. You see what I mean?

MR. BRETH. You mean that has never been done?

MR. FRENCH. No.

MR. BRETH. That is what I want. The date of this new schedule was September, 1953?

MR. FRENCH. I will check it and see.

MR. FRANK. Mr. French, how often does the Commission meet?

MR. FRENCH. By law they have to meet twice a year.

MR. FRANK. How often have they been meeting?

MR. FRENCH. Four or five times a year.

MR. FRANK. Have they been meeting recently?

MR. FRENCH. We met in January, 1955.

MR. FRANK. Prior to that?

MR. FRENCH. October or November.

MR. BRETH. I see, Mr. French, it is rather humorous, this schedule has so many employes—number employed—under the range and there is a great many of them that you have no employes, Chief Chemist, Senior Fish Biologist, Senior Fish Engineering Aide, Senior Engineer, Consultant Geneticist Consultant. You are still looking for people to put on the payroll.

MR. FRENCH. We can't find them.

MR. BRETH. Well, at these salaries I can see why. An Engineering Aide for $2,100 to $3,200, Charlie, that would only give them $250 a month.

MR. FRENCH. Well, he is a truck driver that follows the engineer, so they give him a technical name, call him an Engineering Aide rather than a laborer.

MR. BRETH. Doctor Kohler?

DR. KOHLER. One more thing, since this has been brought up, I would like to ask Charlie, isn't it a fact that up until very recently that you had only one Engineer, O'Hara?

MR. FRENCH. That is right, but we have been able to —I think we have four or five engineers employed now. Mr. O'Hara has been able to find that many people.

MR. BRETH. Are they registered engineers?

MR. FRENCH. I do not know. I doubt it.

DR. KOHLER. Isn't it also a fact that it was very doubtful whether you would be able to get the Dingle-Johnson fund money expended due to the fact that you did not have an engineering corps, that was capable of getting the work done?

MR. FRENCH. That was true, but it has certainly not beet true since we got the new personnel.

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. French, I would like to ask you a question. Isn't it a fact that there is Dingle-Johnson money available at the present time which we will lose if certain options on land and lakes in certain quarters of this Commonwealth are not lifted within a very short time?

MR. FRENCH. No, that is not true, Mr. Tompkins. I heard the same rumor yesterday, but I inquired and the options are in force. Are you speaking about the local options in Somerset County now?

MR. TOMPKINS. Yes.

MR. FRENCH. The Chamber of Commerce informed me yesterday that they had exercised all the options that are anywhere near expiring and that they would certainly exercise those well in advance of the time they expire.

MR. BRETH. How about Negro Glade, Charlie? Are there two dam sites out there on which the Fish Commission has options?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, that is right.

MR. BRETH. And the Negro Glade dam site, the option expires around the middle of March?

MR. FRENCH. I believe that is right.

MR. BRETH. And at the present time the Fish Commission is proceeding with the Somerset location, but not with the Negro Glade location?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, that is right.

MR. BRETH. I understand the Negro Glade location would only cost $35,000 for approximately 500 acres of land to impound a 290 acre lake. At the present time, is it the decision of the Fish Commission not to proceed with Negro Glade and to let the option expire?

MR. FRENCH. I believe so.

MR. BRETH. Well, Mr. French, don't you think that is shortsighted?

MR. FRENCH. We talked it over—I say "we," I am speaking now of the Commission. Let me explain this to you, the Dingle-Johnson people will not participate in any project that is not active. In other words, if we bought the land and if we were ready to develop it within, say, a year, six months or a year, they would participate in that, but if we bought the site as a potential lake site, or a future lake site, we would have to pay the $35,000 out of the fish fund and they would not participate at all.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, in Somerset County those two locations on which the Fish Commission went ahead in the past and got the options, certainly in the past they should have known what they were going to do and how they were going to do it. The first fact I cannot reconcile is why they proceeded to get options on two sites if they intended to drop one.

MR. FRENCH. Can I explain it to you?

MR. BRETH. Not until I finish. Now it did some doing to get the Somerset thing through. I understand that the Chamber of Commerce cooperated beautifully, raised around $40,000 of money which the Fish Commission did not think it could afford to pay for the land, the Fish Commission paid only $200 an acre, that is all it could pay, but the Chamber of Commerce raised the money to pay the difference in land costs. I also understand that the Negro Glade thing was held up for a long time by one man, and finally he capitulated and they have the option on the site. Now, to my mind, as a fisherman I am interested in a Fish Commission that is interested in me. There are two dam sites totaling 543 acres. They at one time, according to the facts, wanted both of them. They got both of them in their hands. Now, I also understand the operation of the D-J money, the Dingle-Johnson money. I know that it comes in and is allocated on a biannual basis. Now, I also understand the workings of Pitman-Robertson, which is the same fund for the game setup, and also of the D-J which is the operation of the Dingle-Johnson money. For the information of anybody present, Pitman-Robertson and Dingle-Johnson money come from an 11 per cent tax on firearms and ammunition and on fishing tackle and equipment. The 11 per cent federal tax is put into a fund and allocated to the game commission of various states on the basis of land area and number of hunting licenses sold in that state. The Dingle-Johnson money is allocated on a basis of the number of fishing licenses sold in and the land area of the state. As it stands now, the Fish Commission has approximately a little over $90,000 in unexpended D-J money. Is that right?

MR. FRENCH. No, much more than that.

MR. BRETH. I mean up to June, spend this biennium up to June.

MR. FRENCH. No, I think we have about $130,000.

MR. BRETH. All right, $130,000. Now, I know the operation of those funds, and it is just like anything else that has human relations. Since the Fish Commission has both those sites, if I were on the Fish Commission, I would say, "boys, let's go ahead. Let's buy that thing and tell D-J that we want them to pay three-fourths of that cost." That would only leave us in for $9,000 on the $35,000. We would tell them, "We are in good faith, we are going to build." I know how operation of this stuff is done. No federal man in charge of that fund is going to say to you, "you can have unlimited time," but he is not going to hold a state like Pennsylvania to six months or one year. If I can show these D-J men, who are all under the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service—and by the way, Allen Studholme, who was formerly with the Game Commission is now the head of this northeast region for the Fish and Wild Life Service and he is boss of the allocation of both Pitman-Robertson and Dingle-Johnson money—I would say to Allen Studholme, "look, Allen, at the present time the most we can do is buy this land, but we are going to go ahead with it as soon as we can work it out. We got a fiity cent increase in the fishing license and it may be a little while until we can go ahead, but we are

going to go ahead." I bet you I could get permission from those fellows in Boston to go ahead and buy and we would get our $27,000 or whatever it is, and the worst that could happen to me in two or three years after I have put them off, and put them off, and put them off, was at that time I would have to give them back their money. That is the

MR. FRENCH. Well, I will just tell you the thinking of the Commission. We have a beautiful record with fish and wild life because we have never fooled them. Whatever we say, they know we mean it. We have a site that we are working at right now in Washington County for about a 75 acre lake in a section of this state that needs it as badly as any place I know, except Allegheny. There is a site in Indiana County we are working on, trying to purchase, and our Commission says, "We can't go back to Somerset County until we get some of the other parts of Pennsylvania taken care of."

MR. BRETH. That is exactly my point, Charlie. I think this Fish Commission—I don't know what is the matter with it. I have questioned people from Allegheny County, I will tell you the big point about fishing is, the fishermen will fish where there is water. I have never gotten an objection from a single sportsman in this state. If someone would say to me, "we can put five dams in Somerset County"—and I honestly believe you can, there is a terrific number of locations—I would say go ahead, because I got a car, Somerset County is 45 minutes from Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh has 75,000 licensed fishermen and they don't have a pot to fish in. They are perfectly willing to hit the Turnpike and go right out there to Somerset. Cambria County has over 20,000 fishermen, and it is right next door. Westmoreland County has 35,000 or 40,000, it is even closer than Pittsburgh. Fayette County has got all of these fishermen. Where is the fuzzy thinking on the part of the Fish Commission that they will let a thing go that they have in their hands, one of the most magnificent fishing sites in southwestern Pennsylvania? Charlie, how can they let it go?

MR. FRENCH. You have a theory that you might be able to do something with fish and wild life that they say cannot be done.

MR. BRETH. They have never said.

MR. FRENCH. They said they would not participate in anything but an active project.

MR. BRETH. Charlie, first of all, that money will not need to be paid, I can put the paying of that money off a year. The paying of the landowners, I can put it off a year. I have a copy of the option. All the option says is all I need to go is notify that landowner that I am lifting his option, and until all the legal end of it is worked out he doesn't get his money. That is in the option. I can put landowners off a year. Then I would go to Fish and Wild Life and get them to okay it, and I would put them off another year. By that time I would have some money in the fish fund.

That is the kind of planning we need in Pennsylvania. Everybody knows there are ways and means and there is a way to every end, a way to do things. I am a lawmaker who believes in making laws, but I want those laws enforced according to the spirit of the law, not the letter of the law. I think in this case the Fish Commission should definitely take steps not to let that area get away from the fishermen of this state.

MR. TOMPKINS. On this Dingle-Johnson money a couple of questions come to my mind. That comes in on an annual basis, does it?

MR. FRENCH. Yes. Let me explain it this way to you, Ed. We have, I think, a quarter of a million dollars in our present budget which will be before the Legislature and the Governor before long, that is beginning 1955. We can only anticipate what revenue we will get from D-J funds during the biennium.

MR. TOMPKINS. Is that on an annual basis?

MR. BRETH. It is on an annual basis, but let me explain to you, the money that comes back, we complete project and we are reimbursed for the money that we have spent and they give us back 75 percent of the money that we have spent.

MR. TOMPKINS. What I am trying to get at, Mr. French, is this: You get it allocated on that basis. All right. If you do not use the monies which are allocated for Pennsylvania, does that allocation to Pennsylvania lapse?

MR. FRENCH. It goes into the Fish and Wild Life Service, I understand.

MR. TOMPKINS. It goes back to federal government.

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. TOMPKINS. Have you used up all the money that has been allocated?

MR. FRENCH. Every time. We have never lapsed a nickel.

MR. TOMPKINS. You have programs now which will absorb the moneys which are presently available?

MR. FRENCH. That is right, but when this money is paid back—and I want to make this point clear, because it is confusing—that goes into the fish fund and does not come back as they pay it to us in the operating budget. Do you understand what I mean?

MR. BRETH. Yes, I understand what you mean.

Now, Doctor Kohler, I want to ask you a question. You are from Cambria County and those dams are in Somerset County. What do you think the attitude of the sportsmen would be if the Fish Commission would go ahead and get both of those dams in Somerset County?

DR. KOHLER. I have only one answer to that, Chairman Breth, we haven't any hopes in Cambria County, we have pled, begged, and we have done everything under the sun, but we are the unlucky people of the State of Pennsylvania, it seems. We are predominately Democratic in Cambria County and with a Republican administration for twenty years we got nothing.

MR. BRETH. Strike that from the records.

DR. KOHLER. Finally we got one little dam up at Neuman Lake. Now, we are in a position where our sulphur water and our mining interests has destroyed the greater part of our fresh water. We have a very difficult time even getting streams that are acceptable to the fish culturists for stocking purposes. So I am certain that Cambria County has in the past and will in the future back anything that is in the interests of all others, anything that is within reaching distance of their county.

MR. BRETH. Well, as a representative of the Federation, what would be the attitude of the Federation?

DR. KOHLER. There may be come question from a federation standpoint. I have not heard it brought up. They have backed certain areas such as the purchase of the Babcock Tract, which is in Somerset County. They

backed the purchase of that. If the object is good, if there is a 260 some acre dam, that is the purpose of the sportsmen, to get these things. If they are available in one place and can't be gotten somewhere else, let us get them where they are.

MR. BRETH. The President of the Federation spoke to me on the telephone and he said his attitude would be just that he did not care where or what it was, so long as he got fishing. More and more water is what is needed, and more and more fish to put in it.

DR. KOHLER. I was instructed to send a telegram to the Governor on that very thing, and the Cambria County Federation of Sportsmen's Club's Board of Directors, since I met with you, met and passed a resolution to that effect.

MR. BRETH. Are there any other questions on that?

MR. YETTER. Why haven't the new Commissioners been appointed?

MR. BRETH. I think I can answer that. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, and it seems that the retiring Governor did not get around to appointing new men on the Commission, and all Commissioners of the Game, Fish, and many other departments and commissions, serve until their successors are appointed. They have not yet been appointed.

MR. STEPHENS. I would like to ask Mr. French about this Somerset matter. Have you an opinion yourself, Mr. French, or are you going to abide by what the Commission has heretofore tenatively agreed to, or are you now going to try and persuade them to more or less see things as this Committee sees them? I mean, will you bring the matter back up for consideration?

MR. FRENCH. Before the Commission?

MR. BRETH. Yes.

MR. FRENCH. I would not hesitate to do that for a minute. You understand my position in this. But I would first want to know whether Fish and Wildlife would consider—they said they would not—our buying this on the basis that we get a 75 per cent kickback, and I can tell you that I do not think there would be much hesitation on the part of the Commission as far as buying this as a potential site for future development.

MR. BRETH. Charley, is it not true that the only thing you have to do is to pay them back the money in case they object to anything that you do. That is all the law says, the Federal law, I have read it. On this basis and in the future I can see a weak Fish Commisison depriving the fishermen of thousands of acres because at a particular time they might be able to acquire a site they won't in the parlance, take a chance. Now I do not want anybody monkeying with money, but in this particular instance it is merely the play of a card. If they would buy that Negro Glade site and then in good faith tell the Fish and Wild Life Commission, "We are buying this in good faith. We may be a little slow," I bet you would get a buy. If they will appoint me a committee of one, I will do that for them.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. BRETH. The Dingle-Johnson money is on a yearly basis, right?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. How much expires by June 30th, which is the fiscal year of the federal government.

MR. FRENCH. You mean would we lose?

MR. BRETH. How much do you have in your hands to spend, that you have to spend?

MR. FRENCH. I think around $130 thousand, but let me explain this to you, we do not have to spend it by June 1st but we must have projects approved by June 1st, then you have two years' time in which to spend the money.

MR. BRETH. All right, then can't you get approval on that Negro Glade dam? You have two years on it, then.

MR. FRENCH. We have lots of projects.

MR. BRETH. But not that you have the option on the site.

MR. FRENCH. We have options on a site in Washington County.

MR. BRETH. Yes, but it is a small site, it is only 60 to 75 acres.

MR. FRENCH. But in that country a 75 acre lake is more than a 500 acre lake in the Poconos.

MR. BRETH. It is not worth more than a 290 acre lake in Somerset County.

MR. FRENCH. I do not know. They are right next door to Pittsburgh.

MR. BRETH. I know they are, but a 75 acre lake will accomodate, not in subtraction and addition, I don't know the right term for it, but a 290 acre lake will accomodate more than four times the number of fisherman that a 75 acre lake can. It is a matter of geometrical progression, and a 290 acre lake will help sustain itself by the fish having plenty of breeding space and reproduction facilities, wherein a 75 acre lake you are going to have to put and take, put and take, because it is not big enough for nature to do anything.

MR. TOMPKINS. I have one more question, and at our next meeting I would like some information on this. In February of 1953 you made a re-districting of your warden districts in the state of Pennsylvania, is that right?

MR. FRENCH. The Commission did, yes. I think that is the date, I do not remember.

MR. TOMPKINS. Well, sometime in '53. That, as I understand it was done as an economy move, is that right?

MR. FRENCH. I believe that was the excuse, yes.

MR. TOMPKINS. I would like to have information as to the dollar and cents saving as the result of that reallocation.

MR. FRENCH. You can have that. I shall get it for you.

MR. BRETH. Did you say that was the excuse that was used?

MR. FRENCH. Maybe the word "excuse" is not proper, but that was the reason, I will say.

MR. GARLOCK. There was a statement made a little bit ago that I do not know whether you said you were rather confused, but I am rather confused. The statement was made that it would have taken considerable study to have seen whether or not the funds were available to give this increase in salary that there was a lot of talking done about, and it led me to believe that these funds were rather loosely handled if it took considerable study to see whether or not the funds were available in the fund. I was not of the opinion that it would take a considerable amount of study to determine if there was that kind of money in the fund, especially after this 50 cent increase had been granted.

MR. BRETH. Did you have an observation to make on that, Charlie?

MR. FRENCH. No, I don't believe so.

MR. BRETH. I think it is getting a little late.

MR. WILT. You seem to be quite familiar with this situation in Somerset County, and I admire you for it. Mr. French brings out the situation in Washington County with this 75 acre lake that is in the near future. Do you in your own mind know of any other situations in any other nearby counties that may be similar to the situation in Somerset County?

MR. BRETH. Is that addressed to me?

MR. WILT. Yes.

MR. BRETH. I know the Fish Commission, which is another thing and we are getting a little late on it, but I shall answer that this way, Mr. Wilt. I am not satisfied that the Fish Commission has a definite dam building program. I am not satisfied about it, but it is too late to go into it. Furthermore, I am not satisfied that the Fish Commission has a definite stream improvement program; I am not satisfied that the Fish Commission has a definite salary increase program; and those are some things we are going to defer and will have to defer to another session.

At the present time I do not want to open up another subject, because it is getting a little late. I do think, though, Charlie, that this with Mr. Banker's approval this committee will have a short session immediately after this session, or this afternoon, whichever we prefer, to send you in writing the information that we want regarding salaries, regarding this Somerset dam problem, and regarding a few other things on which we will then ask you to come back.

I think the Committee should discuss that within itself to determine to save you time and to save our time, so that we get the information that we want and need. I think that his session this morning has been very productive in at least plowing the ground, and now that it comes time to cultivate it, seed it and make it bear fruit, we shall be ready for the future. We are going to have to do it that way, because I definitely believe that we have several sessions ahead of us before we can make any recommendations. I would also like to say, Charlie, that I believe it would be a good thing if you would notify the members of the Fish Commission of our attitude here today regarding certain things and the fact that they might at some ime be asked to come and sit with us. And I think especially the matter of salary increase, although I would not want to put that to them "cold turkey," but you can advise them of everything that you think they would want to know, or should know about what our attitude is.

Is there any other question? If not, I want at this time to express the committee's very, very great appreciation to the stenographers who have very graciously come here today, as they did on the San Juan rabbit thing, and put themselves out with this extra work. I hope if they are not paid in some other way that the payments will be taken care of in good will from the Members of the Legislature and all present concerned, because we do know what a terrific problem it is taking down a public hearing. With that I want to thank the gentlemen from my heart, and I know I express the feelings of all present. So at this time if there are no further questions, this session is adjourned.

(Whereupon the Committee meeting is adjourned at 11:50 a.m.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1955

MR. BRETH. This is another meeting of the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life held under Resolution No. 6 of the House of Representatives to conduct a study into the game, fish, forest and waters resources of the Commonwealth and their proper use and management.

This meeting was called after an original hearing was held by the Committee with the Fish Commission. It is to further study the activities of the Fish Commission, its budget and its salary and wage policies in the past and in the future.

After the last meeting the Committee met with the Pennsylvania Game Commission regarding its salary and wage schedules and inspected a classification of personnel chart which was quite comprehensive and understandable. After the meeting with the Game Commission the Secretary of the Committee was instructed by the Committee to send a copy of this Game Commission schedule to the Fish Commission, and under letter of March 11th to them requested a similar report.

At this time I think that is the first order of business. Mr. French, you have such a report to present?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. Has the Committee availed themselves of the report? Would you mind explaining this, Charlie?

MR. FRENCH. I am sorry, I do not have a copy.

Would you mind if Mr. McCaslin, our Comptroller, explained this, Mr. Breth?

MR. BRETH. No, Charlie, if he is the one that has the information.

MR. GRAMLICH. Do you have any more of those copies, Mr. Breth?

MR. BRETH. We do not have any more, Mr. Gramlich.

MR. FRENCH. I have some copies, Mr. Breth. I think I can get some more.

MR. BRETH. I wish you would send for them. We can start discussing this now, but if you can send for more—

MR. FRENCH. All right.

MR. BRETH. All right, Mr. McCaslin.

MR. McCASLIN. What angle do you want on this?

MR. BRETH. I want what your classifications are, what your grades are, just whatever you want to state about the payroll and wage schedules.

MR. McCASLIN. They are listed here in the grade in which they are. It starts in with Grade 25, the Executive Director, and is set up according to the increments as given to us by the budget office for the different grades. I really do not know what you want on this?

MR. BANKER. What does that mean, Mr. McCaslin. I do not understand yet. You have Grade 25, $12,108 and $14,520. What do those figures represent?

MR. McCASLIN. That is the basic salary and the maximum in that grade.

MR. BANKER. That would be the Commissioners. You are the only one?

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. BANKER. Do I understand that the minimum is $12,108 and the maximum is $14,520—

MR. McCASLIN. Yes, sir.

MR. BANKER. And the present salary is $12,500?

MR. McCASLIN. That is correct.

MR. BANKER. That is the same way all through the classification?

MR. McCASLIN. Yes, sir.

MR. FRANK. How many years must a man serve in your particular service in order to reach the maximum salary you have set up here?

MR. McCASLIN. It is four years to an increment according to their budget schedules.

MR. FRANK. Four years?

MR. McCASLIN. Yes, sir.

MR. FRENCH. This is the new schedule, is that right?

MR. McCASLIN. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. I would like to ask a question here. Is this an adopted schedule by the Fish Commission? What is the basis for this presentation?

MR. McCASLIN. The increments that come over to us from the budget office.

MR. BRETH. I mean—

MR. McCASLIN. You mean how the exact salary is set?

MR. BRETH. No, I mean, what is the basis for this report? Upon what authority has this report been submitted?

MR. FRENCH. Can I answer that, Mr. Breth?

MR. BRETH. Certainly.

MR. FRENCH. The schedule as you see it there is based on the approximate ten per cent increase which was promised in October of last year. That brings up to date the present day salaries of the employees of the Fish Commission.

Can I clarify that a bit?

MR. BRETH. You may, yes, indeed. I hope you will.

MR. FRENCH. After the last meeting with this Committee I had a talk with the budget office to see if there was any way possible that these increases could be granted prior to June 15th, when the Commission had voted they go into effect.

The budget office was familiar with this situation because at the budget hearings we had took a lot of time explaining why we were asking for $600,000 more money in the next biennium than we have in our present budget.

MR. BRETH. Is that a matter of record?

MR. FRENCH. It is a matter of record.

MR. BRETH. Do you have the record?

MR. FRENCH. I have the record here which will show you that we are asking $600,000 more for salaries and wages for Fish Commission personnel in the biennium beginning June 1st than we have in our present budget.

The budget office agreed that they would speak to the Governor about it and see if this increase could become effective prior to June 1st. To do that it was necessary to approve an advanced allocation of approximately $25,000 for the three months, and the Governor agreed to that, the budget office agreed to it, and as of March 2nd, the day after the meeting, the personnel of the Fish Commission will receive these increases.

The members of the Fish Commission unanimously approved stepping this ahead three months.

MR. BRETH. That does not answer my question and I do not think it answers the Committee's question. The question at point now is, upon what authority is this schedule submitted to us by you based? What authority is it based on?

MR. FRENCH. I just tried to explain that it has been approved, that is, the ten per cent increase we talked about, is represented in those figures. It is effective right now.

The members of the Fish Commission unanimously approved stepping it ahead three months. The pay checks coming through will not show that because there is a mountain of paper work that will have to be done, but it is effective as of March 2nd.

MR. BRETH. Let me put it another way. How long has this schedule been in existence?

MR. FRENCH. Those figures have been in existence since March 2nd.

MR. BRETH. Of this year?

MR. FRENCH. Of this year.

MR. BRETH. Well, that is exactly what answers partially the question. In other words, up until March 2nd on what basis did the Fish Commission proceed in its salary and wage schedule? Now I think we are arriving somewhere, if we can get some information up until March 2nd. You stated that this came into existence March 2nd of this year?

MR. FRENCH. Right.

MR. BRETH. Upon what basis did you proceed prior to March 2nd in your salary and wage schedule?

MR. FRENCH. It is not clear to me just what you do want. That is exactly the same as it was prior to March 2nd, other than the salaries involved. The salaries, of course, are different, but the set up is exactly the same.

MR. BRETH. In the last session we had, Charlie, we discussed the only information this Committee could get regarding the salary schedule of the Fish Commission, this is August 7, 1950, and we showed you this. That is what we want. What this Committee would like to know is what has been the policy since August 7, 1950?

MR. FRENCH. I am not prepared to say that this is the same schedule we had—

MR. BRETH. That is a copy of what is in your minutes for August 7, 1950, where you adopted that schedule of salary increments at that time. At the last meeting you stated that that was an incorrect schedule. What the Committee would like to know now is, what is your schedule from that time to this?

MR. FRENCH. I never saw that, I don't believe, Mr. Breth, before now, I mean that you had—

MR. BRETH. This is Volume 2, page 71, August 7, 1950, of your minutes, do you have them Mr. Stackhouse?

MR. STACKHOUSE. I believe they are in my book.

MR. BRETH. Volume 2, page 71, in which Mr. Bittenbender, seconded by Mr. Horne, and unanimously carried that the Commission adopt the reclassification as approved by the Executive Board as of this date. It was also agreed to reclassify or promote within their grade those employees in the office and field who should be given an increase provided it is approved by the Governor's office. Mr. French, the Executive Director, advised the Commission that the increase for employees as adopted at the last meeing had been submitted to the Governor and budget secretary and it was suggested that a reclassification be requested rather than a general increase, which would place the Commission in a much better position and would provide for promotion in the new grade.

The grades as adopted by the Executive Board are as follows:

See exhibit A—and that which I just showed you is Exhibit A.

MR. FRENCH. I am familiar with that exhibit, of course, but I do not recall you showing it to me last meeting.

MR. BRETH. Well that is a point of contention. I do not want to look in the record of the last meeting, but I definitely did, Charlie. Then we came over to your office, Mr. Banker and myself, and we discussed—you said these figures in here which showed that your wardens started, senior wardens, at $3,168 and at the end of four years went to $3,516, which was the top grade, you said that was not right.

You produced then some records which at that time—Mr. Banker will check me on this, we asked whether or not, or when, the new schedules had been put into effect, was that right, Mr. Banker, or whether they were official?

MR. BANKER. I believe you are referring maybe to the schedules that were on the Commissioner's desk.

MR. BRETH. Which he showed us from the file.

MR. BANKER. Yes, he had two or three copies out.

MR. McCASLIN. Was that the schedule which you wanted to know—

MR. BRETH. No, this is an approved record. This is the type of record that we want. In other words, this is something for the Committee to study and to act on because it is an approved schedule, but it is dated August 7, 1950.

MR. FRENCH. Do you want the schedules from 1950 up to this? Is that what you want?

MR. BRETH. I think we are getting more and more confused than we were the last time.

Let me continue. This is the approved schedule for the Game Commission and they have followed it for—I do not know how far back, but this is what they proceed on. This is what every employee of the Game Commission can depend on. It contains their annual increments, it contains provisions for different ratings, and it is something upon which they base their salary schedule. In other words, their wardens, just to take the one example, start at $3,666 and they go to $3,882, they can go then from $3,900 to $4,200, then they can go from $4,500 to $5,058, and they know they can.

MR. CURWOOD. I think we are getting all confused. As I understand, what we want as a Committee we want now, right now, not 1950, in 1955. We want a copy of what they are going to start to work on in paying to advance these wardens.

Why are we going backwards? Isn't that the idea you want?

MR. BRETH. We are trying to determine, yes. What we are trying to determine is whether or not any personnel in the Fish Commission, or why the personnel in the Fish Commission have been set up on such low salary scales and whether or not the Fish Commission has had a policy regarding salary and wages. Up to now we have had no evidence submitted that they do have any such policy.

MR. CURWOOD. I agree with that, Mr. Breth, but here is the way I feel. My contention of the thing is we want them to start out with such a policy like that, isn't that right?

MR. BRETH. All right, then suppose we have some direct questions.

MR. BANKER. Mr. Commissioner, when we talked to you in your office last week that schedule or layout you had you said was not the one you are operating on, I believe?

MR. FRENCH. That was an old one I had at the time.

MR. BANKER. You did not have any dates, you did not know when that was drawn up?

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. BANKER. Is this what you had at that time to operate under, or did you create this since then?

MR. FRENCH. This was created since you and Mr. Breth were in my office, I mean, so far as schedule and salaries are concerned.

MR. BANKER. Now your plan is to operate under this?

MR. FRENCH. From here on, that is right.

MR. BANKER. And I imagine to go ahead and make it a little more complete in its coverage.

MR. FRENCH. Is there anything on the Game Commission map that is not on there?

MR. BANKER. I don't know, you do have it complete?

MR. FRENCH. As complete as we thought you wanted it.

MR. BANKER. It will be approved by the Commission, I presume, or is that within your jurisdiction to go ahead

MR. FRENCH. The Commission did approve the salary increase, that's sure.

MR. BANKER. But this method of operation—well, it is not operation, really, it is merely a classification. That answers my question.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, there was no action done on a new scale of this type until the last meeting, until now, is that right? Was there anything prior in 1951, 1952, 1953 or 1954?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. There has been?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. CURWOOD. We are gaining nothing here, Mr. Breth.

MR. ASHTON. Mr. French, I would like to ask a couple of questions, or one question really for clarification.

MR. BRETH. Just a minute, Mr. Ashton. Will you restate your question?

MR. ASHTON. I would like to ask a couple of questions for clarification. They are both on the same point, really. In the minutes of July 1, 1953, I read here in a discussion on reclassification of Mr. Reagan, "Mr. Reagan requests the Commission to consider a reclassification of his position as at present he is living at Pleasant Mount and working out of Bellefonte and his present salary will not permit him to move his family." In discussing the question, Mr. Horne and the Members present agreed that Mr. Reagan should be reclassified as a land purchasing agent, or some classification which would be in line with the duties performed.

"Mr. French, Executive Director, advised he had been discussing this question and that employes doing plumbing and carpenter work were now classified as fish culturists. It was agreed by those present that a reclassification of all employes should be made."

And that is the point I want to bring out—it was agreed in 1953 that a reclassification of all employes should be

made. However, in looking through subsequent minutes there is no indication of any reclassification having been made. I am just wondering whether there was a reclassification made at this time as a result of this action and it did not get in the minutes, or what is the status of the reclassification of employes after 1953?

MR. FRENCH. Well, you understand there are a great many jobs at the fish hatcheries where there is not any actual classification.

MR. ASHTON. No, I don't mean that exactly. I am not referring specifically to Mr. Reagan, but I am referring to this, it was agreed by those present—I imagine that is the Fish Commission?

MR. FRENCH. That's right.

MR. ASHTON. That a reclassification of all employes should be made.

MR. FRENCH. That was done.

MR. ASHTON. Well, where does that reclassification appear in the records of the Commission?

MR. FRENCH. I wouldn't know. Mr. Stackhouse, would you?

MR. STAKHOUSE. No. That new reclassification, whatever you are talking about, is not in the minutes.

MR. BRETH. What was that?

MR. STACKHOUSE. The reclassification Mr. Ashton is talking about does not appear in the minutes.

MR. ASHTON. Is it anywhere?

MR. STACKHOUSE. I don't know whether Mr. McCaslin would have any new reclassification or not.

MR. FRENCH. We reclassified these people after weeks of study, giving everyone in our department a title. We started this reclassification, I think, in Bellefonte and spet several weeks in Harrisburg, and finished several weeks later at Bellefonte.

MR. ASHTON. Well, Mr. French, was that written down or put in print anywhere so the employes would know what they were going to get, or what they might expect, or was it just a—

MR. FRENCH. No, Mr. Buller, I am sure, notified every employe of his organization in the hatchery of what their new classification was from then on. Is that right, Mr. Buller?

MR. ASHTON. But this said all employes should be made . . .

MR. BULLER. Just a minute, I can answer that. You understand that a great majority of the men in my organization—when I say my organization I mean the personnel I have supervision over—the personnel, excepting the wardens and the people in the Harrisburg office, most of those men—

MR. BRETH. We will call those hatchery employes.

MR. BULLER. All right, hatchery employes. Most of them are on an hourly basis. The personnel that is on the regular payroll was not reclassified to my knowledge. They comprise the hatchery superintendents, fish culturists and hatchery assistants, and they still maintain those titles. That dates back to the first Pinchot administration. The hourly men were classified according to their assignments, and then each hourly employe that comes under the supervision of the field office at Bellefonte was notified of his title. It is a matter of record at the Bellefonte office.

MR. BRETH. In that classification was there any provision for meritorious raises or annual increments?

MR. BULLER. That was a maximum wage, for instance, if you were a senior fish technician, that you could reach, but we did not set up the annual increments. We set up brackets, but they were very low, very low, but I set the brackets up. I asked also for an equalization of wages because some employes at one station were receiving a much lower wage than an employe at another station who was doing identically the same work, but I haven't gotten that yet.

MR. ASHTON. You didn't get the equalization?

MR. BULLER. We did not get the equalization.

MR. FRENCH. May I ask a question? Mr. Stackhouse, I would like to have this for the record. These are the minutes of the Fish Commission that you brought in, is that right?

MR. STACKHOUSE. Those are the minutes, yes.

MR. FRANK. In Volume V, page 100, it states here on the legislative report, "Mr. French stated that the extra fifty cents has made it possible to reorganize and reclassify the Commission employes with the approval of the Governor." That was in 1953. Has anything been done since 1953 until March 2nd, that is what I would like to know?

MR. FRENCH. What is the date in 1953,

MR. FRANK. October 5th. That is, Mr. Ashton asked about your report on July, 1953, where you talk about reclassification, then you bring it up again in 1953 in October. Was anything done on that, that is what I would like to know? You got the extra fifty cent pieces and you state here that money was to be used to reclassify your employes.

MR. FRENCH. Yes, definitely, that is when this classification happened. These titles that you have on this list today. . . .

MR. FRANK. This is March 2nd. Now, do you have a copy of this after 1953, October, 1953? You come in here after our last meeting of March 2, 1955, you have this, but where is the one of 1953 where your minutes state that something was going to be done on it, and so far in all our investigations we find very, very little so far as reclassification is concerned as to your Fish Commission. Aren't they informed of your reclassification at the Fish Commission? The Members, arent' they told about it?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir. Do you have that, Mr. McCaslin?

MR. FRANK. Well, here are the minutes, right here.

MR. FRENCH. Just a minute now.

MR. BRETH. I might state at this time for the information of anyone who is not familiar with the background that the Legislature two years ago granted the Fish Commission a raise of fifty cents in the fishing license primarily for the adjustment, reclassification and evaluation of salary and wages within the Fish Commission personnel. The fact is that since the time the fifty cent increase was passed there has been practically no evidence of the Fish Commision taking any forward action in upgrading or reclassifying their entire personnel. That was the problem that we raised at the last meeting.

We seem to be getting nowhere at this particular time. A great deal of this discussion we already have in our meeting of March 1st. Now, the thing that we want to establish is quite simple. Is there any official record of the Fish Commission making a serious effort since 1953

after they got the fifty cent increase of taking care of their hatchery and other employes? As of now, as one individual, and our Committee of Mr. Ashton and Mr. Frank, who studied the minutes of the Fsh Commission, there is no definite action that we can find as an official record of the Fish Commission.

Good intentions are all right in a great many instances, but in this matter the lack of performance has broken down morale in the Fish Commission personnel to a point that is devastating. In fact, I have a letter in my pocket that I would not like to read into this record and I don't intend to; but it is pitiful.

The thing that this Committee wants to do is to determine why these adjustments in salaries and wages were not granted and the employes not given the same same of a future look in their personal lives so far as salary and wages are concerned with the Fish Commission as they have with the Game Commission. That, I think, briefly stated, is the attitude of this Committee.

Mr. Ashton and Mr. Frank in their study of the minutes are merely seeking to find out whether or not they had access to all the information or whether there is some information that is not now available. And, therefore, I would say that this present schedule here, we haven't studied it, it doesn't particularly get at the crux of the matter, frankly, I would like to know if any member of this Committee has any particular questions that might be revealing at this time.

Does any member of this Committee wish to. . . .

MR. FRANK. I would like to ask a question. How old is this?

MR. FRENCH. 1953.

MR. FRANK. 1953?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. FRANK. Do you have on your records a man by by the name of Harvey Neff from Lehigh County.

MR. FRENCH. The wardens are in a different category.

MR. BRETH. We should have the warden set up here too. We would like to know that. You just gave us one book here and this is the Fish Commission personnel with certain people lined up in here, you have other books the same as this, wouldn't you?

MR. FRENCH. I don't have anything with me on that.

MR. BRETH. Do you have one there, sir?

While we are on this I think I shall ask the question, Mr. French, at the last meeting, you stated that there was some obstacle or something that prohibited the Fish Commission from adjusting salaries and wages. Is that your present attitude?

MR. FRENCH. I don't recall what question you asked me at the meeting,—Beg pardon, all wages are taken up with the Budget Bureau before anything is approved.

MR. BRETH. That leads me to the next question, I would like to ask, "What efforts did you make to get salary and wage increases in 1953 or 1954. Now, I understand you are set up for an increase in June 1, 1955, it says in the record.

MR. FRENCH. Yes, that is right.

MR. BRETH. What efforts were made from the time this 50 cents increase was granted in the summer of '53, what efforts were made to reclassify and up grade the salaries of the Fish Commission personnel.

MR. FRENCH. Well, a great deal of work was done, I explained this at the last meeting. At the time the Federation of Sportsmen Clubs had carried the ball for the increase to the legislature, they wanted an increase and adjustment of the warden's force, that is what they were talking about. We went into that thing hoping that we could bring up to date or up equal to, not equal to but up near the wages of the game protectors. Each case was gone over personally. The years of service the man had with the department had a lot to do with his increments. Some of those people actually got as much as $7 hundred of an increase, others $350 to $4 hundred, those were wardens, I am talking about the wardens.

MR. BRETH. Alright, did you make any effort to upgrade the hatchery employes?

MR. FRENCH. They were up-graded to the extent of a 10 per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. When was that?

MR. FRENCH. In September 1953.

MR. BRETH. And yet on the minutes—there in October it states that reclassification and further increases are inferred. That's the action of the Fish Commission that follows the 10 per cent increase.

MR. FRENCH. That follows the increase that was given in September 1953.

MR. BRETH. Are you familiar with the fact that the Game Commission told this Committee that they gave the same 10 per cent increase in September 1953 and in that year they also gave annual increments and also game meritorious raises. In 1954, they also gave annual increments and meritorious raises and this year they are giving annual increments and meritorious raises. Has the Fish Commission done likewise?

MR. FRENCH. Are you speaking of the personnel of the Game Commission other than wardens? When you say they gave increases does that cover the whole personnel?

MR. BRETH. I am merely quoting from what Dr. Bennett told this committee that the Game Commission personnel received annual increments and meritorious raises the same year they got the 10 per cent increase, they got annual increments and meritorious raises last year and they will get them this year. As far as we can determine there does not seem to have been any effort that we can put our finger on as a matter of record, that the Fish Commission has done anything to upgrade their employes although it is in the minutes repeatedly that they intend to.

MR. FRENCH. I would like if you could get for me the information whether Dr. Bennett was talking about the warden force of the Game Commission or whether he was talking about all the other personnel. I know of no department that gives an overall increment every year. We do with our warden force, they have gotten their annual increments consistently.

MR. BRETH. Well, Dr. Bennett is not available and I think the question is moot and is merely used as an illustration.

MR. FRENCH. No you are talking about what the Game Commission did—

MR. BRETH. We are concerned with what the Fish Commission did. Now, as I say we are getting along here and we don't seem to be arriving at anything—at where we want to get. And as I told you before from the record, the official record of the legislative journal, it was a mandate by the legislature that this money be used for that purpose. As of now, Mr. French and there are two

members of the Fish Commission here, we cannot discover where there was any effort made to adjust these woefully low wage scales. Now, as of now that is where we have arrived at, we do appreciate the fact that the Fish Commission has submitted here a very attractive looking schedule, we haven't studied it but as far as schedules go it probably is an improvement, I don't know. We shall discuss it later to find out. We are primarily interested in this committee in determining or rather in solving the problem that now exists in the state department of the Fish Commission personnel. As I have stated, and I think the committee knows, the morale is not pleasant and that reacts definitely to the disadvantage to the man who is paying for his fishing license. You can't get complete cooperation and ideal execution of duty unless employes are happy in their work, and as of now my personal opinion is that the lack of raises which were dictated by the legislature but not carried out by the Fish Commission is the greatest contributing factor to the feeling that exists throughout the Fish Commission personnel system.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Mr. Chairman, speaking of this Shoemaker bill which increased licenses by 50 cents, it was for two purposes as I remember correctly. One was for the increased wages and one for the rehabilitation of hatcheries. With the 10 per cent increase as of January 1954 after a lapse of that long after our meeting with the Federation, the salaries of the newer wardens were increased substantially to bring them in line with the Game Commission. At the same time we went into the idea of a reclassification. Mr. Buller at that time reclassified the employes of his department. As of October 25, 1954, the Commission again voted to increase salaries effective June 1, 1955.

Now, when you talk about your fifty cents increase of '53, Mr. Chairman, you ought to realize that we do not derive any benefit from that 50 cents until our next biennium which is June 1, 1955. Now, does that in any way clear up some of your questions?

MR. AUKER. May I ask a question?

MR. BRETH. Mr. Auker, go ahead.

MR. AUKER. Why as to the 50 cent license were no benefits derived from it until after two years when the law went into effect, when the increase was in some 1953 licenses and all of them in 1954?

MR. BITTENBENDER. That is a very good question, the money goes into the state fund and we previously had a budget for the previous biennium and of course we try to live within the budget.

MR. AUKER. Why wouldn't the mandate of the legislature change that budget?

MR. BITTENBENDER. We could borrow or add to the allocation of $100 thousand.

MR. AUKER. Is there any reason why the state should maintain a budget in view of the mandate of the legislature?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Well that increase was $100 thousand and we did—

MR. AUKER. $100 thousand—

MR. BITTENBENDER. No, no it cost us $100 thousand more than our budget for the previous two years.

MR. AUKER. How much money did you get from this increased 50 cents?

MR. BITTENBENDER. $350 thousand.

MR. AUKER. A year? 1954, right?

MR. BRETH. Now, pardon me for interrupting. This is a part of 1953 fishing licenses, you understand.

MR. AUKER. Well, we got something didn't we?

MR. FRENCH. No, no.

MR. BRETH. Now why couldn't you change the budget for '54?

MR. FRENCH. We did change the budget to the extent that the Governor approved an advance allocation of $100 thousand and put it in our active budget so that we would have money enough to run through until the end of the biennium.

MR. AUKER. Now, why couldn't the $350 thousand be used for these purposes.

MR. BITTENBENDER. It wasn't supposed to be spent for salaries and wages altogether. $100 thousand was, I believe what was requested out of that increment to go for increases and wages.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask Mr. Bittenbender a question, Mr. Auker, I think I can settle your point. Mr. Bittenbender, did the Fish Commission consider going to the budget office or did they go to the budget office and point out the fact that there was a raise in the fishing license and that these employes were deserving of raises and that the budget should be adjusted to include them as soon as possible.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes, we got $100 thousand more.

MR. BRETH. What did the $100 thousand go for?

MR. BITTENBENDER. A 10 per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. Well, that was the September increase ordered by Governor Fine.

MR. BITTENBENDER. I don't know, I think it was on before that, we got that special allocation of $100 thousand to pay the 10 per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. Did you consider that your responsibility was discharged when the Governor ordered a general state wide increase of 10 per cent?

MR. BITTENBENDER. We had contemplated and had decided to give the 10 per cent before the Governor came along with his 10.

MR. BRETH. It is on the minutes of the October meeting following that raise that you were considering or had again discussed, as you had many times previously, reclassification. Mr. Bittenbender, it is in your minutes somewhere, I don't want to take time to look it up that the Commission agrees, that blanket increases were of little value in up building and up grading the personnel system and that only reclassification would do the kind of a job that was demanded.

MR. BITTENBENDER. That is right, Mr. Chairman, and we did reclassify.

MR. BRETH. You did reclassify? Well that is exactly what we are looking for. Where is the reclassification in the records?

MR. AUKER. What became of the other $250 thousand?

MR. BITTENBENDER. That is a good question—

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. Breth, may I ask a question? I would like to ask whether or not they are trying to have us believe that a merit reclassification constitutes carrying out the mandate of the 1953 legislature and not putting that reclassification into effect until '54.

MR. BRETH. Would you state that question again, there is a microphone here?

MR. TOMPKINS. My question is: Whether or not they

think the mere reclassification constituted carrying out the mandate of the 1953 legislature without having to put that reclassification into force and effect?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Was there anything in the law passed that specifically demanded reclassification of Fish Commission employes?

MR. TOMPKINS. There was in connection with the votes of a great number of men in the 1953 legislature, and I was one of them. I voted for the increase wholly on that basis and the record will show it.

MR. BANKER. Do I understand that the $100 thousand takes care of the 10 per cent increases? Was that an increment, a cost of living increment or the one you granted in the Commission annually?

MR. BITTENBENDER. No, it is not annually, 10 per cent increase in 1954. In other words our budget was a certain amount and in order to pay the 10 per cent we had to go to the Governor.

MR. BANKER. That was an increment that you had already set up.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes, we had agreed to give our employes.

MR. BANKER. Then, $100 thousand granted had nothing to do with the $100 thousand supposed to pay for the wage and hour increase taken from the 50 cent increase, in other words you could give them two increments if the money were available. Is that correct or am I thinking wrong?

MR. FRENCH. There was never such an increase, the Governor never gave the Fish Commission any increase whatsoever, because the money came out of the Fish Fund and not the general fund.

MR. BANKER. But you still held the $350 thousand? To my way of thinking it would still be in your Fish Fund and wasn't used at all to get $100 thousand?

MR. FRENCH. Well, it was not used for that purpose, it was used for that 10 per cent increment that you elected to give. The money was not in the budget to give the $100 thousand increase the Governor was advancing, an advance allocation.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Well the money had to come out—It doesn't matter, what money it is.

MR. BANKER. I am thinking of the fact that if we hadn't legislated this 50 cent increase in fishing license, would your employees not have received the 10 per cent increment anyhow?

MR. BITTENBENDER. If the Governor approved the advance allocation they would have received it anyhow.

MR. BANKER. Mr. Bittenbender, while you were talking, I did not want to interrupt you but I wanted to point out now that Mr. Stimmel when this bill was up for passage, he says, "I hoped I made myself clear, it would evaluate all the jobs from the job of the Fish Commissioner down but not including Mr. French's job, but everybody's job in the office, in the field." And that's the end of that quote but he further went on to state that the first, first as much of the fifty cent increase as necessary would be used. Then these other things would be taken care of. Now, Mr. Bittenbender, I see by the action of the Fish Commission, you say you are upgrading your employes June 1, 1955?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes, that was voted October 24, 1954.

MR. BANKER. And what is that increase?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Ten per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. Well, that is again not a reclassification or an evaluation of all the jobs within the Fish Commission personnel. That is another flat ten per cent. Just on that particular point I would like to go back to October, 1952. Mr. Bittenbender just said that in 1954 they voted a ten per cent increase to become effective July, 1955. But I would like to go back again to October 5th, 1953 where Mr. French stated the extra fifty cents had made it possible to reorganize and reclassify commission employes with the approval of the Governor. That, I think, is the crux of the whole situation. That was in October, 1953 after the Legislature had voted the fifty cents increase and we have been unable to find what was done as a result of that. It doesn't seem to be in the minutes and so far nobody has produced a schedule of reclassification or of increases which I would assume would have ensued from this action of the Fish Commission in October, 1953. And I would like to ask the question, is there any such thing in existence?

MR. BITTENBENDER. As of June 22, 1953, I have a letter from Mr. Buller which results from our talk at the Federation and Judge Fine, in which he shows a recent classification of salaries and so forth. I want you to understand that you just don't reclassify your personnel over night and after meeting down there with the Federation, Mr. French and the office down here did an awful lot of work to reclassify and get this thing ready and this reclassification or we will say the start of this reclassification is dated June 22, 1952.

MR. BRETH. What does it entail?

MR. BITTENBENDER. It has hatchery superintendents, field, research, acquisition of new fishing waters, payroll employes of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, as of that date and the years that they served, and it was the start of our reclassification and that is dated June 22, 1953.

MR. BRETH. Prior to that, what was the last reclassification of the hatchery employes? I mean the superintendents, assistants, technicians and so forth.

MR. BITTENBENDER. The last reclassification? I don't know offhand.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Buller, do you know?

MR. BULLER. I wouldn't know . . .

Mr. BRETH. In other words, what I would like to know is the basis for the reclassification. Now on that reclassification is it simply an increase in salary or does it include annual increments or provisions for meritorious raises?

MR. BITTENBENDER. We had argued about meritorious raises and after this, if I remember correctly, we had a bigger report data, I don't have that with me, but this was the start of reclassification, June 22, 1953. In fact, it would be earlier than that because we met at Bellefonte some two or three weeks before and discussed this and asked Mr. Buller to start his reclassification of the employes.

MR. BRETH. Those hatchery superintendents, what is their figure now?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Well, he has it there.

MR. FRENCH. This is by individuals.

MR. BRETH. Well, would you read the individuals and their salaries?

MR. BITTENBENDER. You don't want the individuals, do you, in the record?

MR. BRETH. Well, I can go on whatever it is, but I would like to know the salary and the other personal data concerned.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Here is a superintendent was $4836 . . . here is a superintendent, his salary at that time was $4056 . . .

MR. BRETH. I would like to ask Mr. Bittenbender: you are chairman of the Fish Commission, is that right?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. I notice your term expired the eighth month, 26th day, 1953, is that right? . . . as a Member of the Commission? I have noticed also that Mr. Bernard Horne, also General Stackpole, also William Berk and Wilton Peek, all their terms expired at the same time. I would like to ask this question. I know the procedure that you serve as long as the Governor approves or as long as the Governor does not appoint someone else. Do you know the reason why Governor Fine did not appoint you fellows? Was there any particular reason? I know that a few days before he went out of office he made a lot of appointments.

MR. FRANK. I spoke to a certain fish warden. His salary in 1953 was $3420; in 1954 his salary was $3420; in 1955 his salary is $3528. Now I know this particular warden; I know what his salary is. Could you tell me how you arrived at Mr. French's salary? I mean how he came to get $12,500?

MR. BITTENBENDER. The Commission o.k.'d the salary at that particular time. I could give you the data on that.

MR. FRANK. The reason why I asked that question is this, that I notice that you said that they would get a ten per cent increase and I know this fellow in 1953 did not, maybe he did, but in 1954 he did not and it would be ten per cent in 1955, it would be a little bit more than $3528, which only amounts to $128, which in my opinion, amounts to about four and a half per cent.

MR. BITTENBENDER. And being a warden, he should have an increment?

MR. FRANK. No, I just called attention to your statement that a ten per cent increase . . .

MR. BRETH. Pardon me, pardon me. I think we are getting off of this. Now we were on Mr. Bittenbender's schedule here on these salaries and I do believe that this points up the entire problem. Here are the hatchery superintendents, I won't read their names, of course, but there is other pertinent information that is really very odd. One superintendent gets $4056 and he has had 37 years and 2 months service.

MR. BITTENBENDER. That isn't so today.

MR. BRETH. This is June 1, 1953.

MR. BITTENBENDER. That's right.

MR. BRETH. All right, see what he gets today. This is of March 2, submitted this morning. This is the record given to me by Mr. Bittenbender as effective June 1, 1953. And I just want to use this to point up the problem.

For instance, there are half of your superintendents getting $3462 with twenty years service. There are half of your superintendents getting $3500 with 19 years service, 25 years service, 28 years service, 26 years service. I think that is the crux of our problem.

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. Breth, may I ask a question?

MR. BRETH. Mr. Tompkins, you may.

MR. TOMPKINS. That schedule there is dated June of 1953, is it not?

MR. BRETH. That is right.

MR. TOMPKINS. I think you will find that the increase in fish license fee passed the House in July, a month later. For several months I fought releasing that increased fishing license bill from the Fish Commission in 1953 because of this problem. I was told by both Mr. French who was at a meeting and by the Legislative Representatives of the Sportsmen's Organization that this work had all been done. I think there is a letter from the Legislative Representative in the Journal to that effect, or it was going to be done. Now I have repeatedly asked at that time before the bill came for a vote in 1953, and since that time, for this reclassification from both sources. They have always just stated it is done or being done. They have always persistently refused to submit a copy of it. Now here at this late date on the 22nd day of March, 1955, they come in with this schedule which they claim was in effect back in June, 1953, why? What is the background for it? Why have they persistently refused to furnish this information to those who have a right to have the information? I am tremendously suspicious of the whole thing.

MR. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Henderson.

MR. HENDERSON. I am a former Legislative Representative of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and I also served as a member of the Three Man Policy Committee, or rather the Salary Committee for the Fish Commission. I think it only fair and proper in spite of what my good friend, Mr. Tompkins, has said, that I place in the record here our position in the matter. First, I would like to briefly answer that at no time has anyone ever asked me for any information from what I call my little black book from the Legislature, or I would have very gladly pulled it out of my brief case and showed it to him in point. I can answer the gentleman's question there with regard to Mr. Neff, as I could answer a few other ones personally.

The salary to which you refer there of $3462 was effective prior to our coming into the picture, pursuing an an intermediary group between the Legislature and the Fish Commission. That salary was immediately advanced to $3840. I should like to preface my remarks at least partially that the beginning of this originated in a resolution of the Federation. I trust I might have your gentlemen bear with me for about two minutes or so until I do it.

The resolution when put in was that we should get an increase for the field forces of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. We immediately appointed, when that was adopted by the convention, we immediately appointed a salary committee of which I was one and I also served as Legislative Chairman.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Henderson, you better sum up your remarks. It is late. Sum them up in factual form.

MR. HENDERSON. Yes, now the situation was that we did meet, we did agree. It was not a ten per cent increase. In other words, all the field force got increases anywhere from $90 up to $768.

MR. BRETH. Pardon me, you mean the wardens?

MR. HENDERSON. All the wardens. The hatchery em-

ployes were reclassified in May and got a ten per cent increase across the board.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. Was that a reclassification increase?

MR. HENDERSON. That was an increase.

COMMITTEE MEMBER. It was ten per cent increase because it was ordered by the Governor.

MR. HENDERSON. No, this was all done prior . . .

MR. BRETH. Pardon me, Mr. Butler, was that ordered by the Governor?

MR. BULLER. That was ordered by the Governor. The records will show that the field forces did not get the increases mentioned but the wardens in the field. They were ignored in most every instance. Check the records. Check your minutes.

MR. ..... It was agreed with the committee with which Mr. Buller served that there would be ten per cent across the board for fish hatchery employes and all other employes of the Fish Commission except the field forces and they would rate from $90 increase to $768. In other words, the reclassification, that was a job we could do very readily. Mr. Buller was then to get after the picture of forming a job analysis.

Simultaneously or shortly after the increases were adopted by the Federation Committee of the Fish Commission, the Governor ordered a ten per cent across the board increase for all state employes. That was September, 1953. We had already adopted this and it had been passed by our convention. The order, as I say it from the Governor's office said a ten per cent across the board would be given except that no one could get more than a ten per cent increase and they should get the deductions based on that ten per cent for those who had any increments during the year. So it was our position as Federation Committee that that tied the hands of both the Fish Commission and our Committee with regard to getting more than a ten per cent increase as of 1953. We immediately began in March, well in March, we became active with the Fish Commission, and as a result of that we came out of it with the agreements which I have here which were reported to our convention that there would be $200 thousand but ten per cent of the annual payroll for wages and salary purposes. That has become effective as of this time now since the budget office said that we could not get, as we were told, prior to that particular 1954 license.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Henderson, what budget office told whom?

MR. HENDERSON. The Fish Commission was told by the budget office as relayed to this committee that we could not get an increase in 1954 on this—that we would have to go in—

MR. BRETH. Who on the Fish Commission told you that?

MR. HENDERSON. The committee of the Fish Commission.

MR. BRETH. Who was the committee?

MR. HENDERSON. The committee was Mr. Buller, Mr. Bittenbender, Mr. Winters and Mr. French.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, did you contact the budget office?

MR. FRENCH. Our comptroller contacted the budget office.

MR. BRETH. Mr. McCaslin, did you contact the budget office? What were you told?

MR. McCASLIN. Told relative to what?

MR. BRETH. To Mr. Henderson's remarks as I understand Mr. Henderson, he said that the budget office through the Governor's office stated that there would be nothing more than a ten per cent increase given to the Fish Commission employes. I want to know whether that is true.

MR. McCASLIN. That is a matter of the Executive Board here in this.

MR. BRETH. Read it.

MR. McCASLIN. That the salaries of employes of all departments, boards and commissions and institutional employes whether on a salary basis or a per diem or any basis except $10,000 be increased approximately ten per cent. This increase does not apply to salaries which are set by law. Army employes the Department of Highways who received the cost of living increase February 1, 1953 but who did not receive the full ten per cent will receive an adjustment. And our increase was of February 1st was the same thing in the wardens and the adjustment was made.

MR. ..... Mr. French, does that mean to you on the Fish Commission that you could not grant any reclassification increases subject to that ten per cent raise?

MR. FRENCH. It means just what it says there. That's the one that the Governor ordered—the general ten per cent increase but it did not apply to those people who had received a prior increase in 1953.

Mr. ..... If you had made any effort to increase the salaries, could you have done so?

MR. FRENCH. I don't believe so.

Mr. ..... Why not?

MR. FRENCH. Because they had already advanced $100 thousand and certainly that $100 thousand that was not in the budget for this increase. You understand what I mean?

MR. ..... No sir, I do not.

MR. FRENCH. In September 1, 1953, there was an increase of $100 thousand granted to the Fish Commission employes.

MR. ..... That was a general state-wide increase.

MR. FRENCH. That's right. But some of the employes had had an increase in February 1953. The Fish Commission employes and this memo covers that situation as it did the Highway Department.

MR. ..... Up until September of that year?

MR. FRENCH. No, that is when the general increase went into effect—September 1st, but the employes that had been raised February 1st.

MR. ..... Would that affect your salary increases for 1954?

MR. FRENCH. It wouldn't have anything to do with it.

MR. ..... Well, that is all I wanted to establish. In other words, Mr. Curwood asked it.

MR. ..... I would like to ask the comptroller. He has not answered your question yet.

MR. McCASLIN. We were in the same category as this.

MR. ..... You went to them for a ten per cent increase, is that correct?

MR. McCASLIN. No sir.

MR. ..... Well that is what I want corrected. That's what you asked the gentleman.

MR. BRETH. That's right. Whether he went to get a new ten per cent increase for all employes or to reclassify them, and that is my understanding, you went to him and asked him that?

MR. HENDERSON. My statement was that the Fish Commission had given the employes just exactly what had been negotiated by the salary committee of the Federation and which had been approved by the Federation from a report of the salary committee.

MR. BRETH. You are speaking of the ten per cent cost-of-living increase ordered by the Governor?

MR. HENDERSON. I am not speaking about that whatsoever. I am talking about the increase that had been negotiated from the time of the inception of our resolution and the introduction of the bill for the fifty cent increase, but the increase that was given, as I have stated here, ranged from $90 to $768 for the field force and the ten per cent across the board was not the Governor's increase, that was the increase that was given by negotiation between the Federation and the Fish Commission. That was the result of the bill out of which was to come the $100,000. Then on the top of that the Governor issued a ten per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. I do not understand it that way. Mr. Buller, do you have any remarks to make here?

MR. BULLER. I would like to make a remark that the wardens may have gotten raises if you check the records—

MR. BRETH. We are sure of that.

MR. BULLER. But they are only a fraction of the personnel of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. If you go back and look over the raises of the others, their raises are very infrequent.

MR. BRETH. We have had that testified before.

MR. BULLER. Check your records and see when any of that personnel is mentioned for an increase or increment, as they talk about.

MR. BRETH. I think we are right back to where we started.

MR. CURWOOD. Harris, what we are trying to find out, that 10 per cent is off the books as far as I am concerned. I thought you asked the gentleman here, the Comptroller, whether he went and asked the budget office whether they could give them more than $100,000. before June 1, 1955. Did you answer that?

MR. FRENCH. Let me answer it. Yes, we did get more in allocation.

MR. CURWOOD. Well, then, why didn't you pay it to them?

MR. BRETH. Did you get it for the field workers, or the wardens, or was it for the hatchery employes?

MR. McCASLIN. I got the allocation from them for more money.

MR. BRETH. How much more money?

MR. FRENCH. It was put into wages and it was put into other things.

MR. BRETH. When was that?

MR. FRENCH. Effective the first of December. I am not positive about it.

MR. BRETH. This year? Last year? Well, what did that cover, Mr. French.

MR. FRENCH. Well, just as Mr. McCaslin spoke to you, $100,000 for the ten per cent increase—

MR. BRETH. We understand that, we have been over it ten times.

MR. FRENCH. Part of it was for Dingle-Johnson work, that we don't have, the allocation was $300,000 and advanced allocation, to carry us through to June 1st.

MR. BRETH. But it was not for salary raises?

MR. FRENCH. That's right. $100,000 was.

MR. BRETH. But that was the ten per cent increase?

MR. FRENCH. Call it what you want. It was a lot more than ten per cent increase.

MR. BRETH. But it covered mostly your warden service.

MR. FRENCH. All the—

MR. BRETH. Did it cover your hatchery employes?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. This year? Last year?

MR. FRENCH. 1953 it did; 1954, no.

MR. BRETH. In other words, that is that ten per cent increase of September 1953?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS. Mr. Breth, I would like to clear up a point here that Mr. Henderson mentioned. What is the date of that classification that you read from and referred to as in your little black book?

MR. HENDERSON. Well, it is not dated, Mr. Tompkins, but it was made during the negotiations with the Fish Commission and the salary committee of the Federation.

MR. TOMPKINS. Is that during the time of the 1953 session of the Legislature?

MR. HENDERSON. It was made up following, I believe, the passage of the bill, but, in other words, I had my personal notes. Here are my personal notes that were made prior to this.

MR. TOMPKINS. Was that in existence at the time of the passage of the bill in July, 1953?

MR. HENDERSON. I believe so, yes, sir.

MR. TOMPKINS. Didn't I make numerous requests to know what this information was?

MR. HENDERSON. Not of me, Ed.

MR. TOMPKINS. You repeatedly told me that this stuff was done, or being done, and I asked you for information and didn't you tell me that that stuff would be forthcoming?

MR. HENDERSON. No. No, I did not.

MR. TOMPKINS. Why did the President of the Federation in January 1954 write me a letter and tell me that that stuff was not yet taken care of?

MR. HENDERSON. I don't know why the President would do that or why he wrote these letters he wrote me.

MR. TOMPKINS. I merely wanted to know about that and this morning is the first I have seen anything of it.

MR. BRETH. Gentlemen, we are getting off here.

MR. BANKER. We have gone in and out of so many offices that Sam was confused as to Mr. Henderson's statement there. I would like to hear your report again having to do with the commission telling you they were turned down for money.

MR. HENDERSON. I have a letter dated August 18th which says that this classification is at least—Your question is, you want me to repeat what I said that a subsequent increase could not be granted—

MR. BANKER. As a result of their trip to the budget office as relayed to you, that is what I want to hear again.

MR. HENDERSON. This is in pursuance to our try-

ing to initiate an additional increase for Fish Commission employes, including the hatchery men to which Mr. Buller refers, that is right. We worked on that and we had many meetings in Bellefonte and Harrisburg and discussed the while thing, even came up with a reclassification by titles, and so on, which seemed to have some repercussions among the employes, the changing of names, and so on, and we even considered the fact that we had a number of—which I cannot answer now, but I did have the information then—that a large majority of them are per diem employes. The question came up whether they should be changed over to salary basis. And I think Mr. Miller will agree with me that the concensus of opinion was that they did not want any change from per diem basis by and large, because it would involve them under political scrutiny, they would have to become endorsed.

MR. BRETH. Just a moment please. Those remarks, they should be in the minutes of the Fish Commission?

MR. HENDERSON. No, I don't think there were any minutes taken—

MR. BRETH. That was not discussed?

MR. HENDERSON. Except Mr. McMurty was secretary of that joint committee.

MR. BANKER. What I want you to do is go ahead and repeat that other, because we are running out of time. Repeat that statement.

MR. AUKER. Can I ask a question, Mr. Breth?

MR. BRETH. Just a minute, Mr. Auker, let him make his statement.

MR. HENDERSON. The information was that we could not get an increase in 1954, we would have to wait until the biennium of 1955-1956, and that the Fish Commission had made in its budget a request for $200,000 not to exceed 10 per cent of the present salary.

MR. BRETH. For what?

MR. HENDERSON. For salaries of all employes.

MR. BRETH. For which year?

MR. HENDERSON. Well, it could not be put into effect in 1954 because, as we understood, had it been determined by the budget office that we could not get a 1954 increase, it would have to go into the 1955 biennium.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Henderson, we have established that fact in various ways, in this meeting and the ones before. The point that we have not established is that there was a direct effort made for an increase in personnel, salaries and wages since 1953. Now, that is the point, and the hatchery employes in particular. We do know that the field force of the Fish Commission called the Warden Service has gotten certain kinds of increments in wages and adjustments even to an increase of one cent per mile in traveling, but we have no record where there was any effort made to benefit the lowest paid employes, which are in the hatchery system and comprise a great bulk of the Fish Commission personnel. We are interested in those 250 or more employes who are charged with the production of fish, the most important function of the Fish Commission at this time. As of now we are still going around the mulberry bush, and we have been around it ten times that I know of, and I think that it is time that we stop going round and round and proceed in other directions which will be more productive.

Mr. Auker, I did not want to shut you off, but do you have a question?

MR. AUKER. I understand there is a bunch of raises, Mr. Henderson, put into effect by reason of your committee?

MR. HENDERSON. That's right.

MR. AUKER. Does that appear any place on the Commission minutes?

MR. HENDERSON. That I do not know, because I have not examined them.

MR. AUKER. Did you fellows find anything?

MR. FRANK. No, we did not. But I can tell you this, by personal contact with the employes of the Fish Commission I found that they did receive the—

MR. AUKER. I am not asking you about that, I am asking how something went into effect that was not approved by the Fish Commission. Now, I would like to ask another question. I would like to know how much of this $350,000 that was collected—approximately, it may be a few dollars either way—in 1955, how much of that was used for salary and increment raises, whether it was across the board or whether it was by equalization and reclassification?

MR. HENDERSON. $100,000 in 1955.

MR. AUKER. What becomes of the other $250,000. Where is it? The fishermen have a right to know that.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, do you want to answer that question?

MR. FRENCH. Yes. Mr. Auker, the money is in the fish fund and will be available come the next biennium, June 1st.

MR. AUKER. It was paid in this biennium, why can't it be used in this biennium?

MR. FRENCH. You have a budget that you operate on for a two year period, that is your biennium, that is your operating budget. Then you have a fish fund which involves all of the money that the fishermen own and the two distinct funds—

MR. BRETH. Do you mean to tell me that you are hamstrung so that when the legislature mandates an increase by a bill passed you can't change your budget in a biennium? Are you hamstrung to that extent?

MR. FRENCH. We have to get an allocation from the Governor. That is the only way in the world we can get it.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask this and I think this is the question that we are reaching: Did the Fish Commission make any effort to contact the budget office and get an adjustment for the adjustment of salaries which were mandated by the legislature in granting this 50 cent increase?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir, $100,000.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, we have established that that $100,000 was the cost-of-living increase ordered by the Governor.

MR. FRENCH. The money had to come from some place, Mr. Breth.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, we are interested in the 50 cent increase. You would have had to get the money to grant the 10 per cent increase, anyway. The Game Commission had to grant it, and yet they granted their other increments over the period of years. Now, did you make any effort to contact the budget office to up-grade, for instance, the hatchery employe's salary at that time?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir, we were told that we could do it June 1, 1954, the money would be available.

MR. BRETH. 1954?

MR. FRENCH. 1955.

MR. BRETH. Do you have a written record of that ruling by the budget department?

MR. FRENCH. I do not believe so. You do lots of business with the budget office by personal contact, and I think Mr. McCaslin went over there—that is what Doctor Banker was talking about.

MR. BANKER. That is what I am trying to find out and I still do not know.

MR. FRENCH. He was told the money would be available on June 1, 1954.

MR. BRETH. Did they tell you you could not grant an increase in salaries and wages even after the legislature granted a fifty cent increase in the fish license fee? Did you put it to them that way? How did you put it to them?

MR. FRENCH. Well, we asked, first of all, for the privilege of granting the increase of September. We have gone over that.

MR. BRETH. That is right. I want to know on this reclassification if you made any effort through the budget office to bring about this reclassification prior to this date?

MR. FRENCH. Mr. McCaslin could answer that because he was the contact man with the budget office.

MR. BRETH. That is our point. That is what the Committee wants to know.

MR. McCASLIN. When I asked the budget office about the fifty cents in there, it was going into the fish fund, they told me that that money would not come in and it would not start to come in in any amount until the middle of May, that it would be the end of 1954 before we would have the full amount, then we could use it on our next budget.

MR. BRETH. Did Mr. French instruct you to ask the budget office that question?

MR. McCASLIN. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, did you make any further effort to—

MR. FRENCH. No, I do not believe so after Mr. McCaslin came back with his report.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, I have contacted the budget office and I put a hypothetical question to them, that if as of this date March, I presented them with the fact that the legislature had granted a fifty cen increase in the fishing license with a mandate that it go primarily for salaries, how soon that raise could become effective, whether it could become effective this June, and the answer was in the affirmative—

MR. FRENCH, You mean June, 1955?

MR. BRETH. This year, which would be less than 3 months. That if a sincere effort was made to explain the fact that it was included in the Legislative Journal of the House when it passed the fifty cent increase that it was the intent of the legislature to use the money primarily for salaries and wages there would have been no difficulty with the budget office.

MR. FRENCH. I don't know what budget office you talked with. I am certain that is true with the present budget, because I had an opportunity for over a half hour to go into our budget and explain the $600,000 we are requesting come June 1st for wages and salaries for the Fish Commission employes. So it was a comparatively easy thing when I went back after the session here on March 1st to get the authority to transfer $25,000.

MR. BRETH. Did you think that a concentrated effort should have been made to include this salary increase schedule, and so forth, a year ago?

MR. FRENCH. Well, I do not know what you would do as a department head, but when you are getting instructions and requests from the budget office to constantly cut, cut, cut, I do not know many department heads who would go in and ask for an advance and demand one.

MR. BANKER. I have one question. I am going to quit talking about what has gone by, I am going to talk now about our next biennium. When you make up a budget, or the Commisison makes up your budget, and has in there your wages and salaries, you will also have in there your increment, or whatever you might call it, is that correct?

MR. FRENCH. Right.

MR. BANKER. Now, we have $100,000 more sticking around to implement those increments. Will your position be then, that you will not include the request in your budget because of that $100,000, but you will just ask for what you normally would and then take that $100,000 and use it as we intended, to give them a double boost?

MR. FRENCH. That, of course, will depend on the Commisison, what they do. You understand, I don't run the Fish Commission.

MR. BANKER. I would say your $100,000 can't enter into your budget thinking as far as your regular business is concerned in wages, but it is extra. It comes in afterwards and gives them an extra raise, else we might as well take the fifty cent raise off.

MR. AUKER. It might well have never been passed.

MR. FRENCH. I have told you there is $600,000 more we are requesting in the present budget for wages and salaries in that biennium.

MR. AUKER. You won't get that until 1955 and 1957.

MR. BRETH. We will get to that, Mr. Auker.

MR. STONER. Chairman, Breth, I would like to determine just when the fifty cents reached the treasury. We have over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a great number of collecting agencies, hardware stores, and so forth, which sell fishing licenses. When do they make that settlement and when does that money actually go into the treasury? They start selling licenses to a great extent in large numbers at the opening of trout season. Does that money reach the treasury by June 1st, or July 1st, or August 1st? What is the data on that?

MR. BRETH. They do not start to collect that until the returns come in officially, I think the following year. Is that right, Mr. French?

MR. FRENCH. The money goes into the treasury in the meantime. I do not know what the period is, Mr. Stoner, but—

MR. BRETH. I think I know what you are driving at. The Fish Commission carries a budget, a rolling account, currently around $1 million and that is kept constantly replenished by the fish license collections.

MR. STONER. Is that going into revenue?

MR. BRETH. No, it goes into the fish fund as collected, and then they make up their budget based upon their projected two-year plans, then it is taken from the rolling fund. Sometimes that balance in the treasury drops down and then builds up and then it drops down. Is that correct, Mr. French?

MR. FRENCH. That is right.

MR. BRETH. All right now is there anyone—

MR. STONER. What I am trying to determine is if at any time there was actually a want for cash in the fund?

MR. BRETH. No, there was not. According to the budget and the records of the fish fund, there is currently $1 million, but before it can be expended above the approved budget permission must be obtained from the budget office and approved by the Governer.

Do you have something to say, Dr. Kohler?

DR. KOHLER. A point of information, Chairman Breth. We have here a new certification approved by the Fish Commission as to payrolls, and on this I don't quite understand the portion concerning fish wardens. Is it possible to advance from one type of fish warden to another kind of fish warden, and then finally to a field supervisor? According to the salary setup here on Grades 14 to 17, you rise from $3,242 to $4,260. If you then got promoted to a senior fish warden, do you drop back to $3,282 and then come up to $5,058 and after that period if you were promoted to a field supervisor do you backtrack again? I do not quite understand the thing—

MR. FRENCH. No, you would fit into the grade of the classification above. It does not mean that you would go back in your salary. That would be ridiculous.

MR. BRETH. The hour is getting late and discussion of this particular budget will have to go to some future time. I think we have a few other things that we ought to consider this morning while we have the opportunity, but first I would like to ask the Committee are there any further questions of importance?

MR. F. J. MARTER. Mr. Chairman, since the Fish Commission has not taken—

MR. BRETH. Sir, I am sorry we cannot hear from individuals. You are an individual, sir.

MR. MARTER. I am representing the Sportmen's Organization of Dauphin County and other organizations, and I am not on this—

MR. BRETH. Very well. What is your name, sir?

MR. MARTER. My name is F. J. Marter. Wouldn't it be possible that the committee, the legislative committee, could make the salary necessary, what they want it, and make is retroactive back to January 1st?

MR. BRETH. Mr. Marter, this Committee is a fact-finding committee, we are not an administrative committee. Furthermore, we are a part of the legislative branch of government and according to the constitution we cannot, and I do not belive we want to, step in and assert our wishes in any executive departments of the government. I believe that answers your question.

There has been some discussion in the past on dams and dam building by the Fish Commission. We would like at this time to have a statement from the Fish Commission as to its policy regarding the acquisition and building of water impoundments.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Mr. Chairman, due to the money from the Dingle-Johnson bill we have built three dams and acquired one, Icedale Lake, outright. We at the present time have built up a backlog, so to speak, so we can meet the terms of the U. S. Fish and Wild Life requirements. We have this backlog of sites. At the present time we have the Cox's Creek, that is out along the Turnpike in Somerset: we have Sinking Creek, that is in Centre County, we have Jamieson Run, Dutch Fork—

MR. BRETH. Where is Jamieson Run?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Lawrence. Dutch Fork, I think is in Washington, and we have Negro Glade, as a backlog. We also have outright control of Lower Woods Pond on which we contemplate building a dam. We have Bryant's Pond—

MR. BRETH. Where are they located?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Lower Woods in Pike—Wayne County; and we have Bryant's Pond that is in need of repair; and we also have Mud Pond, that is in Wyoming County. That, gentlemen, is the backlog that we have so that we can meet the dead line requirements of the Dingell-Johnson bill. Of course we have many other sites that we are looking at, but that is our backlog at the present time.

MR. BRETH. Have you secured land rights to these sites?

MR. BITTENBENDER. On our potential sites?

MR. BRETH. Yes.

MR. BITTENBENDER. We have options.

MR. FRENCH. Well we have options on what you listed here. I do not believe we have all the options on the Lawrence County site, but we have some of them.

MR. BRETH. How about the northeast section—

MR. FRENCH. Well, we own a mud pond and we purchased the Lower Wood from the Department of Forests and Waters.

MR. BRETH. What acerage do these dams involves?

MR. BITTENDENDER. Do you want to start with the dams that are already—

MR. BRETH. The dams that are now completed.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Alright. First of all would be Doman's Dam—

MR. BRETH. That is Doman's Dam, that is in Cambria County?

MR. BITTENBENDER. That is right. That is twenty acres. I would say we own outright is that around thirty, thirty-five acres.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Virgin Run.

MR. BRETH. Is that in Fayette County?

MR. BITTENBENDER. That is Fayette, that is thirty-five acres. And the fourth would be Glade Run—

MR. BRETH. Is that in Butler County—Is that finished—

MR. FRENCH. It will be finished in time for trout season.

MR. BITTENBENDER. It is fifty-one acres.

Along with that of course we own other lakes. But this is confined to Dingell-Johnson.

MR. BRETH. What is the projected amount of money that you intend to spend?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Well, we can count on, we will say $130 thousand a year from Dingell-Johnson.

MR. BRETH. Can we match that with twenty-fice cents?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes. Twenty-five cents on the dollar.

MR. BRETH. Is that the total amount of money that you intend to spend?

MR. BITTENBENDER. We have spent more than that.

MR. BRETH. Well what I mean is does your budget entail a specific amount of money in addition to the Dingell-Johnson allocation?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Well in your twenty-five cent—

MR. BRETH. Is that all that is in the budget, it is twenty-five percent participation in Dingell-Johnson projects?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Yes, in Dingell-Johnson.

MR. BRETH. You mean that is all that is in your budget?

MR. BITTENBENDER. For Dingell-Johnson.

MR. BRETH. I mean take a rough figure, take $160,000 in Dingell-Johnson that would mean $40,000 in the Fish Commission budget. That would make a total of $200,000 for the entire dam building program. Is that all that is included in your budget?

MR. BITTENBENDER. Oh no, no, you see we use other money to buy some of these lakes. For example, Lower Woods was not a Dingell-Johnson. When we bought Bryant's pond it was not Dingell-Johnson.

MR. BRETH. What I am getting at, Mr. Bittenbender, is what amount is in your budget for the next biennium for a dam building program, that is what I want to know.

MR. BITTENBENDER. First out of that twenty-five cents of your license is allocated for one of the three things which would be rebuilding of dams, research and stream and lake acquisition. I just noticed by our figures in the office that we are about ninety some thousand dollars in the red on these acquisitions as to the money we have taken in.

MR. BRETH. The $250 thousand in the budget here is for D. J. project. That would include the D. J. money?

MR. BITTENBENDER. We have to finance it, within a hundred per cent.

MR. BRETH. In other words, your dam building program is based entirely on D. J. participation?

MR. BITTENBENDER. No. I tried to bring that out, that we have spent other money, other than D. J. money for the acquisition of streams, lakes, dam building like Bryant's Pond.

MR. BRETH. What I want to know is what the fishermen are interested in and we know full well that their fishing waters are declining in extent, streams are being lost, and so forth, and the thing that concerns the fishermen is to what extent is the Fish Commission concerned about new water impoundings. There are a lot of fishermen who agree that the building of dams provides additional fishing of a satisfactory type.

Now, to what extent does the Fish Commission have a program for dam building? Now is it to the extent of D. J. participation or what is it and what is the budget? You certainly have something.

MR. FRENCH. Well, in the twenty-five per cent earmarked fund, the law you passed some years ago, twenty-five cents out of each license is set aside for the creation and acquisition of additional fishing waters, research and wornout dams. Part of that money is spent on the dam program plus the D. J. projects that we have at present. We are asking for $250 thousand to finance D. J. projects for the next two years. Now we have in that fund at the present time our present allocation $137 thousand, I think it was, plus $90 thousand which would give us—

MR. BRETH. I mean you have $250 thousand that is D. J. money, one-fourth of that is approximately $60 thousand. That is a D. J. dam building program. Is that your entire dam building program?

MR. FRENCH. No, not at all.

MR. BRETH. That is what I am interested in. To what extent do you have a dam building program other than D. J.? Mr. French, I can tell you quite honestly D. J. is the major program. Certainly it is the major one but here if a bargain came along where we could buy a lake at a decent price we will have money in this next biennium to take care of it and to purchase it.

MR. BANKER. Have you reserved any amount of money for that purpose for the future?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, there is $250 thousand in the next biennium to be used for these three things. That is the creation and acquisition of additional fishing waters, that gives us authority to buy a lake from this fund. There is a quarter of million dollars in there for that.

MR. BRETH. Dr. Kohler, did you have a question?

DR. KOHLER. Chairman Breth, for the record I would like to state that I believe a great many of these bodies of water have been built upon land that was deeded to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and did not cost the Fish Commission any money. The improvement cost them money but the land was deeded to them by sportsmen's organizations. In communities I think that—

MR. BRETH. I think that we have progressed there. In other words what I am interested in is can you give me information on a dam building program. That is what I am interested in. D. J. money must be spent for that. If that is what you are spending, that is what I want to know.

MR. BITTENBENDER. Mr. Chairman, I think that Dr. Kohler's question should be answered for the record.

MR. . Well I can remember only one instance where a sportsmen's group gave us the necessary land on which to create a lake and that happened to be in Cambria County. There may be others, but that is the only one I know.

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Breth, in answer to your question. We have sites which we are accumulating at the present time. We are trying to place these sites in sections of the state that are crying for some recreation. You cannot work too far ahead because it takes an unbelievable amount of time to do everything necessary to get the clear title to not only the surface rights but to the marginal rights underneath that site.

It is one thing to go up into the mountains and buy a thousand acres of land where you are concerned only with surface. But when we create a lake we must own the mineral rights underneath that lake. Otherwise it is a waste of money. You might lose the whole thing over night. I can assure you that the commission has a program worked up that we will use every cent of Dingell-Johnson funds that are available for us, plus any extra that we might be able to acquire in the meantime.

MR. BRETH. I think it is getting on and we have a number of topics we did not discuss, we did not get into and I wonder if it would be imposing too much upon the members of the Fish Commission who are here today to ask them to come back, maybe next week.

MR. FRENCH. I can come back next week.

MR. BRETH. It is not imperative that everyone returns. I mean that you and Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara. I mean we have questions concerning other factors that I think would include the executives. I mean yourself and probably Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara. If you would like to bring any other member of the Fish Commission who wanted to come along you may do so. But we are getting late here. We have spent entirely too much time on the

original subject. I know that the members of the committee have other business. I imagine those present have too.

If it is not going to interfere too much, Mr. Banker, would you think that we could—

MR. BANKER. Yes, I would like to see us get together and go through now as we had with the other committees.

MR. FRENCH. Did you say next Tuesday?

MR. BRETH. Yes.

MR. FRENCH. Fine. The last hearing you said you would write me a note and tell me what information you would like to have. We certainly want to provide you with all the information that we can. It is very helpful if you would let me know so that we can come prepared.

MR. BRETH. Mr. French, when we were discussing the Game Commission personnel salary chart with some of the members of the committee, we figured that that would be sufficient. In other words we did not want to burden the Fish Commisison with too much work at one time. I think, as you see this morning, if we would have asked you for a half dozen other things, which I have listed here, you would have been in a hard way to get them done and we do not want to do that. We do not want to place too great a burden on you or any other department in getting information for this committee.

We decided after discussing it that we would let it go with this chart. Is there any member of the committee at this time that would have any final questions or observations?

If not, I would like to request Mr. French, and Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara and any member of the Fish Commission, who desires to come, to return to a hearing at 10:00 a. m. next Tuesday morning.

Is there any further business, if not we will stand adjourned.

HEARING OF

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE COMMITTEE

HELD ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1955, AT 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

HOUSE CAUCUS ROOM

MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

THE CHAIRMAN. I will call this hearing to order today, Tuesday, March 29th. This hearing was called pursuant to House Resolution No. 6, granting the Conservation and Wild Life Committee the direction to make a study of game, fish, forests and waters, and their proper use and management.

At the last hearing we had a chart or schedule of salaries and wages submitted to us by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and this meeting today was called to consider it further, and also to look into the policies and programs of the Fish Commission regarding dam building on lakes and stream improvement, in particular, and their attendant subjects.

The first thing I want to say is that the schedule submitted to the Committee last week was a great step in the right direction At first glance it appears to be the final and complete answer to the Committee's problem of getting salaries and wages in the Fish personnel upgraded to the point where they would be satisfactory and encouraging to the individuals involved.

However, in going over it, we find that there are a number of divisions that apparently have not received the consideration due them. I want at this time to ask Mr. French regarding the warden's service. I understand on the warden schedule—I want to know rather from Mr. French, not knowing too much about it, whether or not the warden schedule seems to meet the demands of the problem.

MR. FRENCH. Well, I would like to make a statement.

MR. BRETH. Go ahead.

MR. FRENCH. I have never been and am not now satisfied with the wages and salaries of the personnel of the Fish Commission. I think after you have an opportunity to study this chart that I have with me, you will see that some thought, at least, has been made in that direction. At the last hearing I believe you asked some questions about the 1950 schedule. I didn't come prepared at that time to disucss the 1950 situation because I couldn't carry that in mind—nobody could. So, I prepared a schedule which was in effect in March 2, 1950. And I have a copy for each of the members of the Committee. I wish you would look that over and then see what the Commission has tried to do for the employes since 1950. I have these, Mr. Breth, if you'll pass these.

MR. BRETH. We have them here, Charles.

MR. FRENCH. I don't think you have the 1950 report here. Would you see that the Members of the Committee get one of those? If you don't have the '55 with you, there are extra copies there. I believe that the warden schedule is said to be thought fair to the rest of the employes now and certainly this report submitted is not the final answer to this problem at all. Unquestionably, other adjustments themselves will be made. But the Commission felt that until such time as they got the bracket of the lower class personnel up to at least a decent wage, they should grant general increases to everybody. Now, I believe from here on each could select special groups or individuals who deserve meritorious increases.

MR. BRETH. Well, Mr. French, in studying this schedule I have discovered with attendant raises indicated that a great many individuals are still dissatisfied because they aren't at the top of their bracket. And among them are some highly skilled positions such as biologists.

I know that there are several of them who are on their way out of Pennsylvania under the schedule that you have submitted last week. It doesn't give them any hope or any lee way. Also the schedule last week does not include any notation or any program for annual increments or meritorous raises.

This is the same type of schedule that has seemed to, I mean the same type of an increase in salary that has taken place over the years within the fish personnel, and it is merely a temporary stop gap to satisfy certain individuals. If I were working for the Fish Commission I certainly would try and find another job in another state. Under this schedule, if I were a biologist or someone with some sort of skilled ability, because there is no hope under this schedule—

MR. FRENCH. Oh yes, Mr. Breth, there is. What you

asked me to present was the program similar to the program presented by our sister department. That schedule there is not and never was intended to be the final schedule for our employees. Certainly the biologist is going to have to be paid more money. I am certainly in favor of it and I believe the Members of the Fish Commission are in favor of it.

But this is what you asked for as of the March 2d meeting or March 1st meeting, when we met with the committee and I am in favor of additional raises not perhaps over-all increases and I think they will get it. I don't think that is a closed door by any means.

MR. BRETH. Let me put it this way then. We have here and have asked him to come, your chief fish culturist who has charge of all your hatchery operations, is that right? And the pay roll attendant to it. I understand that he also has to do with the hatchery superintendents, the assistant superintendents, the biologists and so forth, right?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Well I want to at this time, I want to ask Mr. Buller, who is the chief fish culturist and who has probably two hundred and fifty employees under him, whether or not, Mr. Buller, you have studied this schedule?

MR. BULLER. I have studied the schedule.

MR. BRETH. In your opinion would this satisfy the morale problem within the hatchery system which has been made so due to low salaries.

MR. BULLER. I don't believe it would.

MR. BRETH. Would you want to elaborate on why this schedule does not meet your hopes as far as salary adjusting is concerned?

MR. BULLER. When we interview men for prospective jobs with the Commission we can give them nothing final, have no increments, we have no schedule that they can go through, they have no assurance and that goes for other men in our organization.

We have had these superintendents for a good many years that have never had the benefit of increments. I can give you the names of these if it is necessary.

There has been discrimination shown in here between the fish culturist and the fish technician who are one and the same. There are many differences that I could explain if you care to take the time.

MR. BRETH. Regarding biologists—now everybody I think interested in the fish situation anywhere in the United States knows that the biological problems are becoming more and more important that the entire fish picture. At the present time how many biologists do you have?

MR. BULLER. Five I think.

MR. BRETH. Under this schedule what does this schedule do for the five biologists?

MR. BULLER. It does not give them much incentive. There are no increments and their wage scale is below many of our sister states to men of equal qualifications.

MR. BRETH. It seems to me that there is another problem developed here too, that is not only the biologists, but the higher personnel which would include the engineering staff, the hatchery superintendents, the assistant superintendents and so forth. What does this schedule do as far as satisfying their needs?

MR. BULLER. We'll take our engineer, chief engineer, Mr. O'Hara. Under this classification they call him a building construction engineer. This building construction engineer. This building construction engineer is not a professional title of some kind—

MR. BRETH. What would be a professional title?

MR. BULLER. Civil engineer. He was listed as chief engineer, we should change that title—

MR. BRETH. Do you want to make a statement Mr. O'Hara?

MR. O'HARA. Well in that regard a building engineer, a building construction engineer does not necessarily have to have the qualifications of a professional. However, if he submits plans and so forth to the state for approval it is required that they be presented by a registered engineer, which I am.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask you a question directly, do you consider your present salary or your prospective salary under this schedule as being in line with other regular engineers' salaries and schedules?

MR. O'HARA. No, sir, I do not.

MR. BRETH. Do you consider it close?

MR. O'HARA. No.

MR. BRETH. I notice the top grade, there is a variation here in the grade, under the new schedule where would you be in that grade?

MR. O'HARA. No.

MR. BRETH. I notice the top grade, there is a variation here in the grade, under the new schedule where would you be in that grade?

MR. O'HARA. May I hear that question again?

MR. BRETH. In other words your present salary plus the new schedule here, under this new schedule, where would you be as far as your classification in grade is concerned?

MR. O'HARA. Under my classification as far as that is concerned, it would be about $1500 under the recognized minimum for the type of work I do.

MR. BRETH. You mean that of engineer.

MR. O'HARA. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask you the type of work, do you handle all the engineering for the Fish Commission?

MR. O'HARA. Practically all with the limited hours I have, some work has to be gotten out by outside engineers or employees.

MR. BRETH. Let me ask you a direct question. Are you satisfied with this schedule?

MR. O'HARA. No.

MR. BRETH. To boil it down Mr. Muller, are you satisfied for your 248 or so employees?

MR. BULLER. No.

MR. BRETH. Well, I think, gentlemen, that we are more or less again at a point where the Committee cannot pursure the direction that we would like to as far as having submitted to us a suitable and satisfactory salary and wage schedule for the entire Fish Commission personnel.

We have devoted many hours to this. In fact it has been the backbone of the three hearings so far and we started on it again. I can see no gain in continuing it until the Executive of the Fish Commission themselves, which include Mr. French, Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara, can agree. It is useless for this Committee to congratulate the Fish Commission when the engineering end of it and the hatchery end of it are not satisfied.

Does the Committee members have any question on this before I offer a sugestion?

MR. SMITH (?) I would like to ask Mr. O'Hara when he started in the Commission?

MR. O'HARA. What phase of construction—

MR. SMITH (?) I mean on this particular job?

MR. O'HARA. On this particular job, it will be thirty-one years next Friday.

MR. SMITH. You started at much less than your are getting now, then?

MR. O'HARA. That is right, sir.

MR. BRETH. Are you a registered engineer. I forgot to ask you that?

MR. O'HARA. I am sir.

MR. BRETH. Do you belong to the society of American Engineers?

MR. O'HARA. The Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers.

MR. FRANK. I would like to ask you, what is your salary as of today?

MR. O'HARA. As of today, it is $5,868.

MR. FRANK. Now what did you get in 1953?

MR. O'HARA. I got approximately, I got a ten per cent increase in Septem of 1953. It would be approximately $5,000.

MR. FRANK. Otherwise you received $800 since 1953 up to the present time.

Chairman Breth, I would like to ask Mr. Buller, a question that the remark was passed, and also applying to your questioning, and he mentioned about discrimination, he made that as a remark. Could you tell us a little more about that, why that was mentioned?

MR. BULLER. Yes. In our organization we have a group of men on the regular payroll. That is called the fish culturists. Those are the technicians that take fish eggs and handle fish, sort the fish, and they are fish men.

We have a group of men that are employed by the hour, they are classified as fishery technicians. They do exactly the same type of work as fish culturists, except they have different titles. And in that classification there is quite a discrimination between the two different groups of men.

In other words the so-called fish culturists are scheduled to receive more money than the fishery technicians.

MR. BRETH. I understand that under this schedule—

MR. BULLER. That should be equal.

MR. BRETH. Now, what I want to know to is that I see no grade here that the biologists are recognized as such. Are they under this grade, this schedule? In your opinion, Mr. Buller, would you believe that the Fish Commission like other states should have a set up for recognizing biologists as a different and individual group, salary group—

MR. BULLER. Absolutely.

MR. BRETH. Are there any questions?

MR. FRANK. I was trying to find out whether his wages are comparable to the Game Commission's wages?

MR. BRETH. I can't tell you that because I don't know whether the Game Commission has an engineer.

I have a note here for a question of Mr. O'Hara. Do you devote your full time to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission?

MR. O'HARA. Absolutely.

MR. BRETH. I have a suggestion to make to the Committee, if there are no further questions on this salary proposition.

That is I would like to see the executive heads of the Fish Commission get together and see if they can't resolve their own differences as to what does or does not comprise the satisfactory salary and wage schedule. I think that is the only way that this Committee can intelligently proceed in its studies.

I would like to see in any new schedules submitted, and I think I speak for the Committee, an annual increment or eighteen months annual increments schedule included, and a meritorious grade statement.

I have studied the Pennsylvania Game Commission's figures as of the last meeting and I do find that sixty-seven non-field employees received annual increments and meritorious raises. Not only last year but the figure was higher for the year before now why? I feel that the warden setup here seems to be more in line with what is to be desired but I wanted especially to determine whether or not the hatchery and engineering branches of the Fish Commission were satisfied. So I believe that the way we can save time and dispose of this temporarily is to ask Mr. French, Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara, in some manner, way, shape or form to meet or confer and submit to the Committee an agreeable salary and wage schedule.

Otherwise I believe that we are merely postponing the day of reckoning. For one, I would say that since the Legislature expressed itself that the fifty cent raise was to be devoted part or all for salary and wage adjustments that I believe that as much of the $350,000 a year as was indicated for an equitable adjustment of these salaries and wages should be used.

I am sure that if a new schedule is submitted wherein all employees are satisfied, and if there are any legislative problems or any problems where the Legislature and this Committee can step in and use its perogatives or its powers to see that any such new schedule is made a custom under the law, we would be very glad to do so.

At this time if there are no further—Mr. Cortland—a member. You mentioned that annual increments wouldn't be stopped—

MR. BRETH. Annual increments I have in my possession what might be called a biologist schedule for four or five other states. Just to use them for example, in Virginia, a biologist starts at $3780 a year, at the end of eighteen months his gets a $220 increment; at the end of another eighteen months he gets $200 or more; at the end of another eighteen months another $200; and then he is at the top of his grade finally at $4800.

But he can then step into a higher bracket as a senior biologist and start from forty-seven on through, well up into $5,000. That is what I would like to see as a policy of the Fish Commission. Any other Committee questions?

MR. FRANK. I would like to ask, Chairman Breth, on the Fish Commission classification group, there is a little doubt in my mind here is the summary of fish wardens by grade and steps within the grade. Mr. French, could you tell me are the wardens graded, you have grade 15, grade 16, grade 17, are the wardens graded as to your schedule here?

MR. FRENCH. All except within that schedule that you have—

MR. FRANK. I know about that, but do they know

it? I have spoken to a couple of wardens and they tell me that there isn't such a thing as a grade with them. How do you go about having a grade setup on the payroll and yet these men themselves do not know what grade they fit in.

MR. FRENCH. Let me explain to you but before I answer your question, Mr. Breth, can I ask one?

MR. BRETH. Sure.

MR. FRENCH. I would like, please the Members of this Committee, to study this schedule that I presented today, 1950 March 2nd, and the one we presented last week and see whether the Commission has made any progress towards correcting a horrible wage situation.

MR. BRETH. I have studied it, I have looked at it. Now I can tell you what I think. I think, yes, there has been some progress but where you have starvation and up here more starvation and you do not reach a suitable living wage until you reach here, I don't care what goes on below that. There have been two ten percent raises since 1950, 1951 and 1953. There may have been a few salary adjustments, I know of one, which I don't want to bring out which was an emergency case, but I think our problem here Charlie, is not a schedule, it is satisfying the executives who have charge of the various positions of the Fish Commission.

I think that is the problem. I don't care what's in this schedule if it does not satisfy the majority of your hatchery and egineering employees where are you.

Now you know where because there is a terrific situation as I have mentioned before, there is no morale existance within the Fish personnel and I can prove it by taking a poll, which I do not want to do. Now the only way I can see without wasting the time of this Committee and frankly we do not have enough time to do the things that we should do. I think that the thing that is indicated is that you and your executive who have charge of these employees should get together and you three submit an agreeable schedule. Now that is as far as I as Chairman of this Committee wish to go on it.

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Breth, can I read this into the record so that it will be clear—

MR. FRANK. I think, Mr. Chairman, he is getting away from the question I asked. I would like to ask that question, you are getting into something else now. I think it is very important. I have a reason to ask that question and I would like a reasonable answer.

MR. FRENCH. I want this on the record and I will say that I am not satisfied with the salary and wage scale of the Commission. Certainly adjustments have to be made. But in 8-16-50, there was an increase given to the employees of the Fish Commission. 9-16,50, another increase was given. 9-1-53, another increase was given and 2-1-53, was a warden increase only. 3-2-55, was a general increase, there have been four increases given employees of the Commission since 1950, Mr. Breth.

MR. BRETH. Let me take you back a little farther. In 1946, here is hatchery assistant receiving $1728 a year. That is in 1946. Subsequently in 1946 in August he was raised to $1848 and then $2004, in 1947 and 1948 he went to $2208, and in 1950 to $2400, September 16th he went to $2604, November 28th, $2800 and today he is getting $3156 a year. Now this man has been with the Commission since 1930. That is twenty-three years. Do you consider $3156 a fair wage for thirty years service?

MR. FRENCH. No.

MR. BRETH. Well I think that answers the question.

A MEMBER. Let me say something here, I have been waiting to say something here, have any of these men came to you, Mr. French, of the Commission and said they were dissatisfied with what they were getting?

MR. FRENCH. No—a few. But certainly Mr. Breth has more information about the dissatisfaction then I personally have. I have had a few cases where there has been dissatisfaction. Of course in Harrisburg here I wouldn't hear it like they would in the various hatcheries.

The thing I want to say again is that I think we have made progress and I certainly will be willing to do anything that we could to adjust the salaries where it is needed.

MR. SMITH. I realize that regardless of what you have on this paper here they are not going to be satisfied. You can't satisfy everybody. So I think it would be the problem of the Fish Commission to draw up a program and submit it to the employees rather than have the employees come in and try and tell the Fish Commission what they should get. Because the Fish Commission knows what they have to work with.

MR. BRETH. I think frankly Charlie, I am aware of the fact that the Fish Commisison had given certain raises over a period of years, but certainly and we know why, because the income from the fish license was not enough or sufficient. Now let's go way back to our original hearing. And I don't want you to get wrought up over this but it certainly deserves repetition.

The problem of this committee in studying the salaries and wages at all was the fact that a fifty cent increase was granted two years ago to do this which we are trying to work out today. Two years later, and there is not a fact accomplished yet. And the instructions by the legislators and many of them are here today, were that any or all of that fifty cent raise which amounted to $350,000 a year should be used to solve this terrible salary and wage situation within the Fish personnel.

Now lets not go into ancient history. This schedule here says March 2, 1955, it does not satisfy me. Now I think along with other Members of my Committee that any salary increase or wage increase should be made retroactive as far as it can be possible, even through legislative action, even to January 1954. I, for one, will not be satisfied until this thing is made retroactive as far back as it is legislatively possible to make it.

Now, as I say, here it is, we devoted forty minutes or thereabouts to this salary thing and we are wasting the time of everybody present. I know that you executives and you other invidiuals have as much to do with your time as I have with mine.

So let us now proceed to other matters.

A MEMBER. Wait until I ask him one question. How munch of this fifty cents has been spread over the salaries?

MR. FRENCH. We went over this whole thing, I mean at length, were you here for the first hearing that we had?

A MEMBER. I missed one, I believe, I am not sure about that. What percentage of this fifty percent or cents now, you don't need to go into detail on it, just howmuch.

MR. BRETH. We have only allowed ourselves an hour. Apparently, I don't know what will generate here.

A MEMBER. Harris, could I ask you something?

MR. BRETH. You may.

A MEMBER. Looking at this schedule on 1950, March 2, 1950, it seems to me that there has been adequate raises because it's raised from $595 thousand to $1,149,000. That is almost doubled in five year. The inequity seems to be that the wages have increased tremendously over what the salaries have increased. I think maybe if the salaries were increased, that might take care of this thing.

MR. BRETH. I have a letter from the employes of one of our largest hatcheries and I don't want to read it into the record, but it states that problem exactly. I can read this much into the record—"some employes are on salary. Some are on an hourly basis, receiving $1.21 an hour; sill others receiving only $1.10 per hour. Those receiving $1.10 are doing the same work as those receiving $1.21. New men were hired recently and they received $1.21 per hour. Some of the office help are earning more than others and doing less. Some employes get two weeks vacation and two weeks more for sick leave, or whatever it is called on the record, if it is recorded. A salaried employe gets 13 paid holidays; an hourly employe gets none. If a salaried man should have to work on a Holiday, he gets the next day off with pay; if he works an hour overtime, he automatically gets an hour off, giving him the same as double time. If an hourly man works an hour overtime, he gets paid at his same haurly rate. The fact is, that we need a Fish Commission. More and more people are turning to the streams for sport relaxation. That we need new management is also a fact."

MR. BANKER. I want to add one remark before we let go. I have observed myself, there has been a nice increment from '50 to '54. However, the increased cost of living and so forth has offset it and with your dollar value, a raise really doesn't mean too much to them. I don't think we should tell the Fish Commission how much they shall pay their men. We are here to ascertain their problem and we are here to help. I certainly have always felt that the employes of the Fish Commisison have been very much underpaid. As to who is at fault there I wouldn't attempt to say. I do know that you have all kinds of sportsmen on your neck. But first of all I would like to see all of our men connected with the Commission get a salary commensurate with good living, and I think we should approach this matter now by requesting the Commisisoner and Mr. Buller and Mr. Hare to get together and see what can be worked out.

MR. BRETH. I think that wraps up my opinion right well. Any other member of the Committee that desires to ask anything?

MR. FRANK. Are you talking about the wardens? How do you rate them?

MR. FRENCH. We never tell the warden that he's grade 15, grade 16, grade 17, in 99 cases out of 100 it wouldn't do any good at all. But he is classified, as you can look at your charts—it'll be 1950—I think we had 4 classifications of fish wardens, starting with Assistant Fish Warden, then Fish Warden, then Advanced Fish Warden, and so forth. I think there were four classifications. Now the men knew themselves if they were classified as an assistant fish warden what their salary range would be. Today we only have two classifications—Fish Wardens and Senior Fish Wardens. That takes in the entire group, from beginning to end and they know what their salaries are because they know the grades and always have.

MR. FRANK. I don't want to prolong this—the fish wardens are confused and I'm confused, too. They don't know and I don't know either. I think I'm going to stop asking any more questions because I don't know if I'm coming or going.

MR. BRETH. Well, I think that disposes of that and until such time as the Fish Schedule or agreement is worked out the Committee will have to hold itself in abeyance. I first want to ask, do you think it will be long before you work out that schedule.

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Breth, you know, you should know, that I, Mr. Buller or Mr. O'Hara have no authority to set up any schedules whatsoever. We can merely recommend. The Commissioner himself is the one who must set up the schedule.

MR. BRETH. I understand.

MR. FRENCH. But I would be in favor of meeting with the group and see what we could recommend to correct the—

MR. BRETH. I think those are details impasse that can be worked out, and if you reach an impasse, well then, they should be treated and attended to as you meet.

Last week we started upon the subject of dam building and the Commission's program of building dams. We have some testimony regarding the dam building program. Does any member of the Committee remember where we were as of that time?

MR. BANKER. Yes, they stated the dams that they already had in and what they had under survey for possibility of using that way.

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. GARLOCK. Who is responsible for the hiring and firing of fish wardens?

MR. BRETH. Hiring and firing of fish wardens?

MR. GARLOCK. That's right.

MR. BRETH. Would that be the Commission?

A MEMBER. The Fish Commission, basically.

MR. GARLOCK. May I ask a question here at this time? All the boys here are concerned about this. All during military service, the boys were assured their jobs back at the Fish Commission—

MR. BRETH. Is that a question your are asking?

MR. GARLOCK. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Boys were assured their jobs—

MR. GARLOCK. Yes, they were assured their jobs back was my understanding on both the Fish and the Game Commission, as wardens.

MR. BRETH. I can't understand that.

MR. GARLOCK. May I ask at this point just why they were not given their jobs back?

MR. FRENCH. They were so far as I know.

MR. GARLOCK. They weren't so far as you know. You happen to know a Mr. Frank Hershner?

MR. FRENCH. If you want to talk personalities, or individual cases?

MR. BRETH. I think that's out of order. I think you should—

MR. GARLOCK. Well, let me ask another question then. Was it because of politics that they didn't get their jobs back?

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I don't have anything to do with that—

MR. BRETH. If you would like to, you can discuss that matter with the Committee in a closed session. Do you want to do that and see if there are any channels that are indicated that we can take the proper steps. Would you want to do that?

MR. GARLOCK. I have a particular interest. A man left his job, he went to the service of his Country, he was promised his job back and he never got it.

MR. BRETH. Now, Mr. Garlock, will you abide by my request and take that up with the Committee?

MR. GARLOCK. The Commissioners?

MR. BRETH. Well, you can talk to Mr. Banker and me, or Mr. Ashton, or Mr. Frank and we can, if there is anything indicated that we can be of assistance in the matter, we will be glad to.

MR. GARLOCK. I would like to ask the Commission one question. I think, if I remember correctly, that it was compulsory by law to take people back when they came back, was it not?

MR. FRENCH. As far as I know everybody that left for service was given his job back.

MR. BRETH. We discussed the dam building program and we were getting into stream improvements the last time. I am looking for the record—Mr. Bittenbender at that time named at least some of the dams that the Fish Commission had built. Do you want to repeat those, Charlie?

MR. FRENCH. Mr. Breth, if satisfactory, I would like Mr. O'Hara to make a brief statement. He has a report supplementing what Mr. Bittenbender said last week.

MR. BRETH. Very well.

MR. O'HARA. As to the dams that are obtained for public fishing, the ones that I am recording. There is the classification of dams, in my judgment, that were obtained by the Fish Commission prior to the 25 cent increase or earmarked funds. Then there is another category of dams that would come under the Dingell-Johnson Act of federal assistance. I have made up the list that, to the best of my knowledge—

Dams owned prior to the 25 cent earmarked fund was Lake Dom in Westmoreland County, 15 acres; Grace Mills Dam, Crawford County, 30 acres; Long Pond, Wayne County, 152 acres; Stump Pond, Susquehanna County, 22 acres; Reiming Pond, Wayne County, 50 acres; Silver Lake Bucks County, 78 acres;

Now dams acquired, and or, to be developed by the 25 cent earmarked fund: Duman Dam from Cambria County, 20 acres; acquisition cost $1900; Columbus Dam, Warren County, 60 acres; acquisition cost of $370; Lower Woods Pond, Wayne County, 91 acres; $6,700; Mud Pond, Wyoming County, 65 acres, $11,700; Bryants Pond, Luzerne County, 25 acres, $5,800; Orangeville Dam, on the Fishing Creek, Columbia County, 10 acres, $1,100; Schuylkill Canal, Berks County, 12 acres, $1,700; Virgin Run, Fayette County, 35 acres, $15,400.

Now dams developed by the 25 cent earmarked fund: Reiming Pond, Wayne County, 50 acres, developed at a cost of $32,000; Duman Dam, Cambria County 20 acres, developed at a cost of $52,000.

Now dams acquired or developed by Dingell-Johnson Funds; that is federal funds in which the state participated 25 per cent of the cost of it and the Federal Government 75 per cent of the cost—Virgin Run, Fayette County, developed at a cost of $100,000, of which $75,000 was Federal funds and $25,000 Fish Commission funds. I'll list the Federal funds only, the balance will be Fish Commission. Lake Run, Butler County, that is acquisition and construction, 51 acres, $90,000 Federal funds $120,000 total cost. Icedale Lake, Chester County, was purely acquisition, an existing dam there of 30 acres, at a cost of $48,000—Federal funds $41,000.

Dams on which options have been obtained and accepted by the Fish Commission, Coxes Creek, Somerset County, 253, acre dam; Negro Glade Run, Somerset County, 295 acres; Fishing Creek, Centre County, 62 acres.

Now we have a number of dams under options which have not been finally approved by the Commission or neither in some cases is the option entirely cleared:

Former Pennsylvania Power and Light Company Dam on Middle Creek, Union County, 125 acres; North Jersey Lake or Bloomsboro Lake in Wayne and Monroe County, 278 acres; the middle branch of White Lake Creek, Chester County, 160 acres; Jamison Run, Lawrence County, 140 acres; Dutch Fork Creek, Washington County, 76 acres.

Dams scheduled to be acquired or to be developed by Dingell-Johnson funds: Fosters Creek, Somerset County, 253 acres, a development cost, that's acquisition cost, of a total of $250,000 or a Federal fund expenditure of approximately $188,000; Lower Wood's Pond in Wayne County, a development cost for 91 acres of water $48,000, or estimated Federal funds for development $36,000; North Jersey Lake or Bloomsboro Lake, Wayne and Monroe County, 278 acres, an acquisition of $40,000, $30,000 Federal funds; Sinking Creek, Centre County, 62 acres, an estimated development of $160,000, $120,000 of Federal funds; Negro Glade Run, Somerset County, 295 acres, development cost of $100,000, Federal funds $75,000. That, to my knowledge, gentlemen, is the program of the dams as of today.

MR. BRETH. Do you have any idea of the amount of acreage involved—total?

MR. O'HARA. I haven't totalled them up. That is the total acreage including all of them?

MR. BRETH. No, no. The ones that you have under survey. As I understand it, before you read the Coxes Creek set up and the amount of construction and so forth, I just missed it, was the classification prior to that, the ones that you have under study or survey?

MR. O'HARA. At Coxes Creek?

MR. BRETH. No, prior to that.

MR. O'HARA. Well, Coxes Creek is in this classification here—the options have been accepted.

MR. BRETH. Yes, well what's the classification just prior to that that you read? What was that classification called?

MR. O'HARA. Oh, that is acquired and/or to be developed by DJ funds.

MR. BRETH. Yes, does that include—I mean was that Icedale thing in there

MR. O'HARA. That's it—that Icedale—

MR. BRETH. Is the Sinking Creek thing in there, Centre County?

MR. O'HARA. No sir.

MR. BRETH. Oh, that's in the lst DJ set?

MR. O'HARA. That is in the classification of where we have had the option accepted by the Fish Commission

and returned to the various property owners involved.

MR. BRETH. Do you handle most of this survey dam construction?

MR. O'HARA. The construction, yes, the acquisitioning and working with Phil Regan—

MR. BRETH. What are his duties?

MR. O'HARA. To work up options and contact the various people as to the possibility of obtaining options for the Fish Commission.

MR. BRETH. On this dam building program, do you have any instructions from the Fish Commission regarding a tentative amount of increase that you can go out and acquire or any of number of particular dams that you can acquire and proceed with now and in the future.

MR. O'HARA. No, the program in that regard has been pretty much limited according to the funds available to the fisheries.

MR. BRETH. From these various sources, the 25 cent fund and Dingell-Johnson money.

MR. O'HARA. That's right.

MR. BRETH. Does the Fish Commission contribute out of its regular funds to those purposes?

MR. O'HARA. Yes.

MR. BRETH. In addition to the amount of money from the 25 cent fund and Dingell Johnson money?

MR. O'HARA. No—

MR. BRETH. Is there any additional funds from the regular funds of the Fish Commission that go into the purchase, acquisition, development or building of dams?

MR. O'HARA. No, not to my knowledge, I don't know that. Mr. French, would have to answer that.

MR. BRETH. Well, alright, Charley is there?

MR. FRENCH. We haven't up to now, but we are going to have to in the future if we get these potential sites. There will not be enough money in the 25 cent funds to do the program that we have planned.

MR. BRETH. Alright, just as an observation, dam building for recreational purposes and water conservation is a very, very important factor in conservation. Has the Commission discussed for instance say, long range programs that would cover a period of a couple of years to make available a considerable number of potential dam sites that could be for instance thrown into a Public Works Program that would be financed by the Federal Government?

MR. FRENCH. Not to that extent because the money has never been available.

MR. BRETH. I mean has there been any thinking along about that line to plan for a future program that would take into consideration a national emergency where public funds would be made available to such agencies as the Fish Commission for developing dam sites which they had already tentatively had—

MR. FRENCH. Again I say to you we can only make our program as large as there are funds, but we have a figure that Mr. Reagan gave. What was the total, we discussed it this morning?

MR. BRETH. I am satisfied Charles that you and the Fish Commission have used its funds, all the Dingell-Johnson money, all the 25 cent money, in building dams. What I am interested in as a question is: Whether or not they have any long range plan, for instance this economic situation may blow up either sooner or later, it would be almost a part of a program, a Commonwealth program to have a dam building program and I asked whether or not the Fish Commission has discussed or devoted any time or is on record for such a program.

MR. FRENCH. No, this program is too new. And let me say to you—

MR. BRETH. Well I know—

MR. FRENCH. If I may, now just a moment. That acquiring a lake site is a far different thing than going out and buying a strip of surface pond. We have looked at hundreds of sites actually that would have been ideal, pond type only to learn that the mineral rights underneath the sites were away out of the question.

MR. BRETH. Okay, I'll agree with that and lets leave it that way.

Now, a couple more questions regarding ponds and lakes. There are a considerable number of ponds in the state of Pennsylvania that are natural ponds or old ponds that are not open to public fishing. They amount to considerable acerage, do you have any figures regarding the amount of closed, the acerage of closed ponds, not open to the public, privately owned and so forth.

MR. FRENCH. No, as far as I know we don't.

MR. BRETH. Is there any division of the Fish Commission that has?

MR. FRENCH. I don't believe so. Such as water company—water supplies,

MR. BRETH. Water supplies, private lakes and so forth.

MR. FRENCH. No.

MR. BRETH. Do you have in your records at the hatchery Mr. Buller, any record of the acreage?

MR. BULLER. No.

MR. BRETH. Do you have the records there?

MR. BULLER. Yes.

MR. BRETH. How many acres or lakes and ponds, municipal reservoirs, do you have that?

MR. BULLER. Do you mean Public Utilities bought it up and so forth?

MR. BRETH. Any body of water not open to public use.

MR. BULLER. Now what I am talking about water areas, dams or lakes owned by Public Utilities over ten acres.

MR. BRETH. Over ten acres? Alright.

MR. BULLER. As of March 1, 1955, there was 9,341 acres open to public fishing.

MR. BRETH. Does that include private fishing lakes?

MR. BULLER. No. Public Utility lakes.

MR. BRETH. Public Utility lakes.

MR. BULLER. Used for water supply.

MR. BRETH. And do you have any record of any posted lakes not open to public fishing?

MR. BULLER. I have record of these lease covered ponds and lakes owned and controlled by private individuals or clubs or so forth amount to 4,486 acres, according to our records as of March 1st.

A MEMBER. These public utility lakes we will call them, the Fish Commission has no jurisdiction over them, do they?

MR. BRETH. They do not, not to my knowledge.

A MEMBER. Why are we discussing those?

MR. BRETH. They are discussing those because it has been suggested variously, I think in Harrisburg here, the Anglers Association has discussed as a policy that the Fish Commission might consider if it hasn't considered it now, and that is what I would like to know, has the

Fish Commission any policy, Charley, as to utilizing the fish production of those lakes, in other words, getting permission from the utilities, various utilities who own them of utilizing the attendant fish production in those lakes.

MR. FRENCH. Well I think we have directed that a number of those, well we have done what you are talking about, I am sorry to say without too much success. Usually, as an illustration, the Indiantown Gap lake out there on a number of occasions we have attempted to take fish from that and Mr. Buller has agreed to make a study and see if it's possible to remove fish from the Clarks Creek Dam in Dauphin County here, but I think he could tell you.

MR. BRETH. Well, we will have to hear him.

MR. BULLER. We have done some work not on a large scale. This last year the Canawatta Water Company of Susquehanna.

MR. BRETH. What was that?

MR. BULLER. Canawatta, I believe.

MR. BRETH. C A N A W A T T A (spelling).

MR. BULLER. Yes, of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. And we were very successful in reclaiming a large amount of bass and other fish from that area. The Philadelphia Suburban Water Company turned over to the Fish Commission a number of their water area and we have some small bass, small catfish, and sun fish there for a number of years and we worked the Inidantown Gap reservoir, we were after large fish and not too successful.

It varies with the type of water and your crew but it has great possibilities.

MR. BRETH. Do you think that it would be a sound policy if the Fish Commission would attempt to utilize the fish production from those lakes on a definite scale?

MR. BULLER. I think so, and of course a working arrangement would have to be made with the people who own and control the water to get their consent.

MR. BRETH. Well in other words you would have to contact the various utilities and get permission, do you think that permission could be secured?

MR. BULLER. In a number of instances, I am sure.

MR. BRETH. Alright regarding your posted areas, what was that 5,000 acres?

MR. BULLER. 4,486.

MR. BRETH. On those posted lakes are they posted all by private clubs?

MR. BULLER. By private individuals.

MR. BRETH. Has your department made any effort to open them up to public fishing?

MR. BULLER. We interviewed the landowners and tried to persuade them to open them to the public. In some instances there was success and many instances failure.

MR. BRETH. Do you offer them any advantage to open their lakes to public fishing?

MR. BULLER. No advantage except that the Fish Commission will manage the lake for them if they permit the public to use them.

MR. BRETH. Would it be indicated that perhaps if the owner of such a lake would have tendered to him an offer to rent the lake. Would that have an effect on removing posting?

I'll put it another way, does the Fish Commission ever rent or acquire lake rights to open them to public fishing?

MR. BULLER. Do you mean compensate the owner?

MR. BRETH. Yes.

MR. BULLER. I can't recall of any at the present time.

MR. BRETH. Well, as I understand it, you're building dams on a large scale totalling hundred of acres thereabouts. I might ask Mr. O'Hara.

What's your cost in building dams?

MR. O'HARA. So far the dams that we have under construction or have constructed since 1930, the maximum cost has been about $33 hundred per acre and we have been down to $18 hundred now. These large dams such as the ones we plan in Somerset County they cost us approximately $1,000 per acre of water surface, the Negro-Glade comes down to approximately $4 or $500 but I haven't got the detailed prices on either one of them. But on an average the present day cost of constructing dams of dirt or of water will average in the vicinity of $2100.

MR. BRETH. I am just an ordinary fisherman, I don't care how I get fish in water so long as there is fish in it, it would seem to me that if it cost a thousand or two thousand dollars an acre to build a dam and yet there are four thousand acres closed or better, why is there not a policy of renting on a long term basis from landowners which would probably open up more fishing areas quicker and faster than trying to build dams at a very slow and high cost.

Are there any efforts that you have made in that direction?

MR. O'HARA. No, I haven't.

MR. FRENCH. In lieu of the purchase or the renting we have been and have a definite policy with regard to access on lakes. Now I don't have the report with me but maybe Mr. O'Hara has it.

MR. O'HARA. I don't have that detailed report.

MR. FRENCH. Access sites assuring that the lake will always be open to public fishing, and we don't need to care who owns it so long as there are access points to the public to let them use the waters.

We have a very definite program.

MR. BRETH. How many acres do you have on that program?

MR. FRENCH. I don't know whether—

MR. BULLER. The type of lake where the Commission has access rights is not listed among these four thousand.

MR. BRETH. Charlie is getting the figures.

MR. Harris, could I ask you a question while he is looking that up?

MR. BRETH. Sure.

MR. (?) On an award dam where it is used for public drinking purposes you have a different aspect of the case than you will on Wallenpaupack, for instance where they are used purely for power purposes. Because we know, you know and I know that nevertheless we all claim we are fishermen, we are clean and nice but we are litter bugs and that would be a big item I think in public water supply area you'd have to be awful careful of the conditions they leave after they get through fishing.

MR. BRETH. Bill, we have already blocked those off, 9,000 acres of those, we are not talking about those. We are talking about, oh, 44 or 45 hundred acres of posted lakes that are privately controlled, not water supplies.

Do you have that?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, I have what Mr. Reagan wants.

Fairview Lake, in Pike County, we have an access point there.

MR. BRETH. Do you have the total acreage?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, 190 acres.

MR. BRETH. 190 acres?

MR. FRENCH. Chapman Lake at Lackawanna County, 98 acres Conneaught Lake at Crawford County, 928 acres, and Sylvan Lake in Luzerne County 81 acres or a total of 1,297 acres.

MR. BRETH. What compensation do you give them there or is there any?

MR. FRENCH. Oh yes, we purchased the lots, we have titles to those, assuring that forever they will be open to public fishing.

MR. BRETH. Do you stock such lakes?

MR. FRENCH. Oh, yes.

MR. BRETH. One other thing in the same general direction that we wish to discuss this morning was stream improvement program.

Charley, do you have,—can you give anything to us on the Commission's stream improvement program?

MR. FRENCH. Well, it is a very hard thing to give when there has never been any money in the Fish Commission budget for stream improvement purposes. However, we have asked for an allocation of $50,000 to go into the next budget beginning June 1st, for stream improvement work. Now if you will permit me I would like to ask Dr.—about stream improvement work.

MR. BRETH. I would like to ask a few more questions first, Charley, I am just one fisherman but I remember the result of 1936, the big flood of '36 and up in the mountains of Pennsylvania practically all of it, the trout streams were definitely and completely ruined. Since then has there been any effort or any attempt by the Fish Commission to make any tests or experiments in stream restoration?

MR. FRENCH. Some minor ones but I told you before there never was any money to do this type of work. There will be in the new budget.

MR. BRETH. Along stream and stream situation does the Commission have any policy of acquiring stream rights to keep them open for the public? If so, can you tell me how successful that has been?

MR. FRENCH. Let me ask you a question? If a stream was polluted would that the duty of the Fish Commission or the Forest and Waters to prosecute or whatever you might say to correct that condition?

MR. BRETH. That is a very technical question.

Each department of the state has its own prerogative as far as the powers granted to it under the administrative code, are concerned, but there are certain suits in equity that can be taken by, for instance, the Game Commission, Forest and Waters or the Fish Commission under certain circumstances, it is not a blanket proposition.

MR. BRETH. Charley, are you ready with the stream rights? We'll get to pollution, I mean that is a voluminous subject and lets not open it now, we are talking about streams and stream rights and stream improvements.

MR. FRENCH. Little Lehigh River, Lehigh county, 4.31 miles.

MR. BRETH. I mean the total, Charley.

MR. FRENCH. 38.55 miles, we have easements on them at the present time.

MR. BRETH. How long a period of time?

MR. FRENCH. Well, I think Mr. Reagan worked it out here, the other part was taken up in connection with Mr. O'Hara's program in developing sites for D. J. projects.

MR. BRETH. Has that only been in the last year?

MR. FRENCH. The last couple of years.

MR. BRETH. And a total of only 38 miles.

MR. FRENCH. That's right.

MR. BRETH. In the last year.

MR. FRENCH. The last couple of years. Now the great trouble with this easement program we found was that farmers would not grant perpetual easements under any circumstances. In order to speed the program within the past six months our acquisition Chairman Mr. Reagan, worked out a new easement form for a term of fifty years and is not working on that rather than a perpetual easement and we may have to get down lower as much as 25 years in order to acquire more.

MR. BRETH. Are you acquainted with the efforts made in other states along acquiring streams rights and lake rights.

MR. FRENCH. I think I know something of some of the states.

MR. BRETH. Do you know the record in New York?

MR. FRENCH. I think we have it.

MR. BRETH. I have it I had it sent to me, New York has been quite successful in acquiring stream rights, they have over 1200 miles of stream rights and over 16,000 acres of lakes and ponds under long term lease. It will be open to fishermen, I am definitely interested in the Fish Commission's program that way. 38 miles doesn't seem to be much, a couple of streams or a few sections of streams. Is there any definite projected program for stream rights acquiring in the future.

MR. FRENCH. Definitely. We will buy any stream that's a good trout stream wherever we can get it, and I say this for the record. That New York State, for instance has about 1200 miles of publicly owned water, they are talking now about all the conservation agencies in the state. You take what Pennsylvania has The Game Commission, The Department of Forest and Waters and the Fish Commission have more miles of publicly owned waters than they have in New York State.

We have over 1200 miles also that is owned by the Commonwealth and will always be open but we are talking just about these other ones. And most of that, if you check the record, Harris, will show that it was bought away back in the 30's.

MR. BRETH. I don't have a complete record on it.

MR. BRETH. I have merely some information regarding it.

But I do feel as a fisherman that we have been losing. I have an article here from the Pennsylvania Angler back in 1951 written by Mr. Buller that says in 1938 the Fish Commission had 57 miles of trout waters and that the mileage had been reduced by 1950 to 3700 that's a loss of 2,000 miles of fishing water in approximately twelve years.

Now, we discussed stream improvement, we discussed stream acquisitions, and I would like to know now if the —if you have any specific information as to the cause, why we lost 2,000 miles of fishing waters in that 12 years. Trout waters that is only.

MR. FRENCH. Well since you—as you requested I did get a copy of the number of miles for various causes.

I don't know how accurate that is but I can tell you coal mining has been responsible for one of the great losses and the sportsmen or so called sportsmen are responsible for as big a share of it as anything else. Every year we have instances where they go in, make a hog-pen out of a farmer's fields, strew beer bottles and broken cans and all kinds of debris over the fields, cut his fences and that's the sort of thing that has cost us many, many miles.

MR. BRETH. I think I asked you for the number of miles in my letter, did you get that Charley? I asked, I believe, for the number of miles because of pollution, the number of miles removed because of posting and other causes.

MR. FRENCH. I don't seem to have it, ask Mr. Buller, I believe he has it.

MR. BRETH. Mr. Buller, do you have any information on that subject?

MR. BULLER. 490 miles removed because of posting.

MR. BRETH. 490 miles removed for posting.

MR. BULLER. 385 miles because of pollution and 576 because of poor biological condition, streams that temperatures jumped up or they got too low, and the fish left.

MR. BRETH. All right.

MR. BULLER. The accuracy of these figures, they are as accurate as we could possibly have them under the circumstances, they go back for many years and go back to 1932, and there was a duplication of records in a few instances. In a few instances possibly the mileage might be inflated, but for all practical purposes they are correct.

MR. BRETH. What is the total miles?

MR. BULLER. A total of 490 and 385 and 576 or 1,451 miles.

MR. BRETH. Possibly a little less than 1,500 miles.

MR. BULLER. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Removed for the three causes, posting, pollution and biological conditions.

MR. BANKER. I would like to ask one question, does that include the streams that have been posted by the various clubs, that have been leased and taken over.

MR. BULLER. That includes them.

MR. BANKER. On posting I would like to ask if the Fish Commission over the years pursued any particular policy to restrict the loss of mileage through posting.

MR. FRENCH. We did everything that we knew to do, and I think that about two years ago we designed a sign which said, "Fishing Permitted," and a bunch of "don'ts" on there for the fishermen to read when they went in to fish.

It has been our policy always to not stock posted waters, trespass signs up and it is a closed area. We don't stock closer than a half a mile to any posted area, but in our studies we found that many land owners had posted "no trespass" signs because of some hunting vandalism that had happened. They did not want the hunters in there, but they did say they would allow us to put in these "fishing permitted" signs, so the public would know they could fish. Those signs were put up immediately at the opening of the season and taken down immediately when the season closed, and the "no trespass" signs are still there. The farmers or landowners don't have to go out and re-post them.

We have been able to get a great number of miles of water opened under that regulation.

MR. BRETH. Well, what I am getting at Charlie, is it seems to me that if 490 miles were lost over a period of, say, twelve or fifteen years, that is an awful lot of trout fishing water. I take it that this is trout fishing water, is that right?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Was this problem brought up and any attempt made outside of what you mentioned, posting signs? For instance, let me ask it this way, what would a mile of stream cost if you could buy it?

MR. FRENCH. We pay $1,000 a mile for an easement on a stream.

MR. BRETH. $1,000 a mile for an easement. Then this 490 miles would represent $490,000 of purchasing, that would be a half a million dollars.

MR. FRENCH. No, it wouldn't necessarily mean that, Harris, there are many streams that we wouldn't pay $1,000 a mile for, those are the good streams where we can get an easement on them. I can say this to you, that our wardens are constantly talking with the landowners in their districts trying to persuade them to take down their "no trespass" signs, and sportsmen's groups have cooperated with us in having the signs removed. And we have an instance last year where Rotary and Kiwanis Club men went out and got some 8 miles of stream open after we had failed and sportsmen's groups had failed. We are constantly trying to get these streams open.

MR. BRETH. Do you think more money, if it had been available, would have eased the problem of this lost stream mileage?

MR. FRENCH. If we had had more money available? No, I don't believe so.

MR. BRETH. You mean you couldn't have possibly gone out and restricted the loss of these streams miles by making a concerted effort to purchase?

MR. FRENCH. Well, back in the depression days I think you could have bought streams wholesale.

MR. BRETH. Well, this record goes back to 1932.

Mr. FRENCH. In 1932 there wasn't any money in the Fish Fund for purchasing streams, I can tell you that.

MR. BRETH. What I am getting at here, Charlie, is on stream improvements, stream rights, 38 miles does not seem to be much of a figure compared with the loss of 490 miles, it is far less than ten per cent, and I would like to ask now if there is on record in the Fish Commission any particular statement of policy on what to do about the loss of these streams. I mean, it just seems to me that you couldn't go on losing such mileage without doing something about it.

MR. FRENCH. I tried to explain, we are doing something about it—perhaps, in reverse. But, you see that's over a period of—since 1932 until 1947. There certainly was no chance to do anything about it, because there was no money to do anything no matter how hard you wanted to. When the 25 cent earmarked fund started to accumulate, then we did start a program of getting these streams.

MR. BRETH. Well, yet me ask you about pollution. There is 385 miles of polluted water lost practically in the last 10 or 12 years. Did the Fish Commission take any action regarding the pollution of waters removed from the trout-stocking list?

MR. FRENCH. We certainly did.

MR. BRETH. What was done?

MR. FRENCH. I have a record which I am very proud of, which you are welcome to inspect upstairs with Sanitary Water Board. I have fought to keep these streams from being polluted in the first place, and my notes in the meeting will show it. I have also insisted and demanded that the guilty offenders be punished as much as the Justice Department will permit.

MR. BRETH. This 385 miles, I take it, is due on investigation principally to strip mining. Are strip mining permits granted at the headwaters of trout streams and along the sides?

MR. FRENCH. A fair share of it to that, yes, that industry in the past, but there is an entirely different program under way so far as the clean-up campaign is concerned in the state of Pennsylvania.

MR. BRETH. I am interested in the loss of these miles. It seems that under the Pure Stream Law of 1937 such a thing could not happen that we would lose 385 miles of trout waters, when the Pure Stream Law specifically restricts the pollution of any pure stream in the Commonwealth since 1937. In studying the problem, which is a problem in more ways than one, the main loss of these streams in the few counties, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Somerset, Centre, Elk and in those mountain regions where the strip mining was permitted at the heads of pure streams. As a Member of the Sanitary Water Board, those permits to strip would come up before the Board, is that right?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. What would be the procedure in disposing of them?

MR. FRENCH. I can say this, and I think you can verify this if you check the record. Until 1945 coal mines were exempt from the Act.

MR. BRETH. Deep mines?

MR. FRENCH. No. Check it and see whether it is deep mines. This matter comes constantly before the Sanitary Water Board. If an operation was there before 1945, the Sanitary Water Board had no control whatsoever over the situation.

MR. BRETH. I have studied these records, and, for instance, in Clearfield County, my own county, we have lost far more miles since '45 than we did prior to '45. And I think that conditions will hold true in the other counties involved. Now, did the Fish Commission ever do anything about it, or was the Fish Commission aware that it was losing this mileage?

MR. FRENCH. Certainly, we did, and we protested every application. I would like to show you my records on this thing. They claim that until pollution appears you are compelled to issue a permit to strip. I recognize the potential danger of pollution and always have as a Member of the Board. Many times an operation is completed and two or three years later pollution will develop.

MR. BRETH. I understand that the present policy of the Sanitary Water Board as established is that it has complete power to grant or deny a permit. I am interested more in the Fish Commission's actions subsequent to this pollution and its progressive action subsequent to the fact that year, after year, after year, it continues. I would like to know what the Fish Commission did to alleviate, to prevent—for instance, after it had learned it had lost 50 or 100 miles of streams, what did it do about seeing that no more streams were lost to pollution? Did it take any official action in its meetings?

MR. FRENCH. At the Sanitary Water Board meetings, that is the only place—

MR. BRETH. No, at the Fish Commission meetings?

MR. FRENCH. They wouldn't have any control over it, Mr. Breth.

MR. BRETH. You mean they didn't even discuss it in the Fish Commission meetings?

MR. FRENCH. Oh, they discussed it many times?

MR. BRETH. Did they take any action officially for the record?

MR. FRENCH. The couldn't.

MR. BRETH. You mean that the Fish Commission did not think it was its duty to go to the Governor with such a problem, the loss of hundreds of miles of streams due to pollution?

MR. FRENCH. Certainly, they felt that way, but the Sanitary Water Board alone controls the pollution situation and not the Fish Commission.

MR. BRETH. The pollution situation is a public situation and I think the Fish Commission should have considered not only the public but the fishermen. As far as the record is concerned, did the Fish Commission take any official action as to protesting, as to going to the sportsmen's organizations, going to the Governor and pointing out to the Governor the situation as it existed on the records?

MR. FRENCH. No, I don't think we ever went to the Governor.

MR. BRETH. In other words, the Fish Commission apparently abided by the fact that it was losing these miles to pollution and did not do anything about it officially?

MR. FRENCH. There is nothing officially they could do about it.

MR. AUKER. May I ask a question? What is the penalty for emptying pollution into a public stream?

MR. BRETH. It varies, Mr. Auker, I am not hep to it, but the penalties are there and they are severe if they can be proven.

MR. AUKER. Well, in case of a paper mill, for instance, where they dump, I understand the penalty is $100. Is that correct?

MR. BRETH. The act of polluting, I think, has a figure, but there are other penalties involved. For instance, I have a request here from the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League asking why suits were not brought in equity for the ruining of the water going across the land which they own. What I am getting at, Mr. Auker, is whether or not the Fish Commission ever went on record, or ever went to the public, went to the sportsmen, or went to the Governor, to stop this pollution in some way, shape, or form. And apparently the answer is, no.

MR. BANKER. I would like to ask the Commissioner several questions. Are you a Member of the Sanitary Water Board?

MR. FRENCH. I am.

MR. BANKER. You are a Member of the Sanitary Water Board. You attend every meeting?

MR. FRENCH. As many as I can.

Mr. BANKER. It is my understanding that you carry

the Fish Commission's problems right up there and you are a representative of the Fish Commission as well as being a Member?

MR. FRENCH. That's correct.

MR. BANKER. And you do meet and talk about it but nothing is ever done about it?

MR. FRENCH. I get one vote. When you check the record, you will find—

MR. BANKER. You go over those things with the Board?

MR. FRENCH. Absolutely, constantly.

MR. AUKER. I still want to ask another question, if I may. In the case of a paper mill dumping into public streams where there is and has been fishing right along, sometimes they are penalized, sometimes they are not. Do you think that that penalty should be severe enough that it would cause them to desist? Or do you feel the penalty is high enough?

MR. FRENCH. I do not. I can cite you innumerable cases where I have protested. There is a big concern within fifteen or twenty miles drive of Harrisburg that killed a lot of fish recently, within four or five months. They sent a check to the Deputy Attorney General for $200 as a voluntary contribution to cover the damage done by that pollution.

MR. AUKER. What do you think the penalty should be in view of the losses that are done?

MR. FRENCH. I am demanding a minimum of a $1,000 fine against that company because I think the fish killed, the value of them would be $1,000.

MR. BRETH. Every act of pollution committed by a company, $1,000?

MR. FRENCH. I think that would be a fair contribution, and if we don't get it I am going to insist on them suing the company and let the courts decide what it should be.

MR. BRETH. Has there been any action taken in the past looking toward bringing suit against the companies for the damage committed?

MR. FRENCH. Oh, yes. There have been suits for damage.

MR. BRETH. What has been the outcome of them?

MR. FRENCH. I can name you one, the Dougherty Refining Company—

MR. BRETH. In general—

MR. FRENCH. There is pollution and they got $10,000 for the damage done. Some of the cases it is $100 according to the amount—

MR. AUKER. Don't you feel that the big deterrent would be to make the penalty so high that they wouldn't pollute?

MR. FRENCH. I do, personally.

MR. BRETH. I think, gentlemen, it is getting a little late and, Mr. Banker—

MR. BANKER. I would imagine that you would run into trouble if you tried to enforce that penalty, if you tried to go into court and sue an industry which possibly killed $10,000 worth of fish. If it was an active industry, I think the court would hesitate to penalize them to that extent. You would run into that?

MR. FRENCH. Constantly. In cases where you have the fish killed you don't have any difficulty. You have pollution, and by the time it is over there are millions and millions of fish killed and the courts—

MR. BANKER. What I am getting at is you have a mean line, there where if you start pushing an industry in favor of fish, you have an adverse verdict?

MR. FRENCH. Yes.

Harris, I want to ask a question. Do you know what the enforcement power of the Sanitary Water Board is today? One employe who is the enforcement agency of the Sanitary Water Board. Forty-eight field men, fish wardens, are constantly looking for pollution which they report immediately to me, but the enforcement agency itself, as I said, is one state policeman.

MR. BRETH. Wait until I make a statement. That says to me that the Sanitary Water Board certainly had no regard for the public interest in its pollution problems if it went along with one enforcement officer.

Certainly, as a Member of this Legislature, I would have been in the forefront o remedy that problem if it had ever been made public or brought to my attention.

MR. AUKER. Mr. French, would you recommend that the fish wardens be given the power to enforce the law as the Sanitary Water Board?

MR. FRENCH. No, I think they should have more state police to do the job.

MR. AUKER. No, but answer my question, would you be in favor of giving the fish wardens the same authority as the Sanitary Water Board has?

MR. FRENCH. Do you mean to prosecute?

MR. AUKER. So far as pollution is concerned, yes.

MR. FRENCH. I don't think that they should be the prosecuting agency, I don't think that they should be the prosecuting agency, I don't think that the—

MR. AUKER. Well, who should be?

MR. FRENCH. I just said that I thought some group such as state police, or some group of that kind, should have the enforcement, the prosecuting. They respect those people with their uniform on when they go out, and they get something accomplished.

MR. SMITH. You are a Member of the Sanitary Water Board?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH. You have just stated that your fish wardens come to you when they see a stream being polluted?

MR. FRENCH. Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH. Do you take that up at these meetings when you go to the Sanitary—

MR. FRENCH. Not only do I take it up at the meeting, but immediately I send that information to the Justice Department, the Deputy Attorney General who has charge of enforcement, and he dispatches the state police to take official action. That is done before the meeting, the board meeting, and then I protest at the Sanitary Water Board.

MR. BRETH. Now, gentlemen, it is late and I want to thank everyone who has attended this session today, officially and unofficially, and we will temporarily sign off this particular hearing with the Fish Commission until some later date.

If there are no further—

MR. BANKER. I want to thank the men for coming here and to say that the dam program amazes me.

MR. SMITH. There is one thing that I want to ask Mr. French. How do you get your employees? Do they seek employment or do you seek them?

MR. BRETH. What are you talking about, employees—

MR. SMITH. Yes.

MR. BRETH. I am sorry, I must declare this meeting adjourned because that is a new line of questioning.

The Meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon the meeting is adjourned at 11:55 a. m.)

BEFORE

PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

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In re: C. R. Buller, Chief Fish Culturist, Bellefonte.

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Stenographic report of hearing held at Room 231 South Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa., Monday,

April 11, 1955

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PAUL F. BITTENBENDER, Kingston, President
LOUIS S. WINNER, Lock Haven, Vice-President
WILLIAM D. BURK, Melrose Park, Philadelphia 26, Pa.
WALLACE C. DEAN, Meadville
BERNARD S. HORNE, Pittsburgh
MILTON L. PEEK, Radnor
GEN'L. ALBERT H. STACKPOLE, Dauphin, R. D.
C. A. FRENCH, Executive Director

Members of the Commission

H. R. STACKHOUSE, Administrative Secretary

Not Present at Hearing

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: We will now come to order.

To review our discussion about the Big Bushkill and Resica Falls, Mr. Buller, you wrote a letter, according to my records, March 17, to Mr. E. J. Brooks in which you stated that, "We could not definitely guarantee any regular warden patrol of the stream, that any further stocking would be discontinued." Do you remember?

MR. BULLER: Until we had an understanding, as I mentioned before, we couldn't set a precedent on that particular stream. Since 1932, the policy on the stocking of the waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has come under my jurisdiction. And when that attorney wrote, I interpreted his letter to mean that we were obligated to furnish a warden a certain number of days a week on his particular stream and I felt that it would have been a very bad precedent. And the letter was written for that reason, and the man from the attorney firm—what's his name, "Burton"—could not give us a guarantee from our conversation with him that the stream would be open because he wasn't assured yet what plans the Boy Scouts would have for the water area. And I think it was held in abeyance until they had actually taken the stream over until there was some plan worked out.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER. Then why did you stock 2400 brown trout?

MR. BULLER: It was scheduled to go out before we received this letter.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Remember my calling you and you said it was all right and you would stock them?

MR. BULLER: Yes, that's right. He said it would be open that Spring. I think you will find that he wrote to Mr. Dinkel several letters. I think there are also in the file indications that it would be open this Spring, but for how long, he could not say.

MR. WINNER: Do you base your opinion from that letter that you wouldn't furnish any more trout because they would not guarantee that the stream would be kept open?

MR. BULLER: Unless the situation changed, unless we have same assurance that when the Boy Scouts took over that it would be open to public fishing.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: It is my understanding, from Mr. Britton, that they were very glad to have it opened this year.

MR. BULLER: Yes, and it was stocked, but he could give you no assurance what would happen later.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: I know that is probably true because it was in the process of agreement of sale.

MR. WINNER. Mr. Chairman, did you object to the tone of the letter that Mr. Buller wrote to them?

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: I objected to you, Mr. Buller, saying that we could not supply them with any additional warden service, which I think is under Mr. Britton and Mr. French.

MR. BULLER: That may be so, but I am going to ask you something: If you take that attitude, I want you to put down in writing what my duties are, just exactly what my duties are. For many years I have had more correspondence and possibly as much contact with the wardens as the supervisors.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Well that, Mr. Buller—

MR. BULLER: And they are contacted when streams are stocked. They are expected to come in and talk to me about their program. Last year they ran a census; and if I have no supervision or can talk to the wardens and have no business with them, I want to know about it.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: This isn't for talking or doing business with them; this is telling Mr. Brooks the policy of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission as to the fact that we could not give them additional warden service.

MR. BULLER. I want to tell you something: As I mentioned before, the entire supervision of the planting of fish comes under my jurisdiction whether it enters the scope of the wardens' duties or not. And I felt that I done right when I wrote to that gentleman.

There are probably 50 letters on my desk now to answer with reference to classification of streams. If I am not in the position to say whether we stock or not those streams, I want to know it right now.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Well I am not talking about the stocking of the streams, we are talking about the warden service.

MR. BULLER: I have nothing to say about the warden service.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: The fact is that you did in your letter, Mr. Buller—

MR. BULLER: I'm going to make this statement: I am in here and you are taking me over the coals

because I testified at that legislative meeting. You deny that, will you?

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: I deny it, Ross, a thousand percent. That has nothing to do with this. As I told you from the beginning, we called you in here for one reason.

MR. BULLER: Let me ask you another question.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Let me finish first.

MR. BULLER: All right.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: We are all here giving our time for one purpose, and that is to see that the organization of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission clicks and is efficient and that the fishermen get a good run for their license fees. That's the only reason we are here; and as far as your reports are concerned that you sent over to the Legislature and what you testified to there has nothing to do with this, Ross, nothing at all.

The crux of the whole thing is the fact that the team is not producing, and it is up to us as Commissioners to see why it doesn't click.

MR. BULLER: I have been with the Fish Commission over 40 years. I have had supervision of all personnel in the Fish Commission except this office force and the wardens. Since 1932, this is the first time that I have ever been called on the carpet, and you are calling me on the carpet because I might have made an error in quoting what a warden should do on a stream in Pike County. There is something back of this.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: No, there isn't, Ross. I can tell you that very truthfully, and I would like the rest of the Commission, if they want to, to say how they feel themselves, too.

MR. WINNER: Ross, I will verify that what President Bittenbender said is correct, that we are not calling you on the carpet because of anything you did except a few specific things that we want to know about. One was that letter. Another letter is the one you wrote to some sportsman and you said something about fish living in the water, and so on.

Now there is nothing wrong with the statement except it just sort of smacks them with irony. It isn't a type of letter that we expect from you. You are always more friendly than that.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: I will bring up the date on that, Ross. That was dated February 22, and it had to do with the stocking of Crooked Creek, and a sportsman out there sent me—

MR. BULLER: What stream is that?

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Crooked Creek.

MR. BULLER: In what county?

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Mercer County. And as President of the Commission they picked my name out of the Angler, or something, and they sent me two pictures of that stream, and the water was out in the fields, and the fish were stocked that day. And the fishermen were quite indignant about it and sent me the pictures.

I wrote you a nice letter and I said, I think this should be investigated because I have had you say many many times that fish are a very expensive product and that we can't waste them. Also you said many times that if the stream is infloodtide or if it is too warm or too icebound, that the messenger calls the superintendent at the hatchery and fish are brought back.

Now I wrote that to you figuring that maybe the messenger delivered the message and that you would check on it. You wrote back to me on the date of March 11, 1955, in which you said, "Dear Mr. Bittenbender, few people realize the task involved in stocking the trout streams in the State before fishing season; and when conditions are bad and the warden or the truck driver contacts the hatchery superintendent, the fish are brought back. I have no assurance that the pictures were taken on the day the stream was stocked. And please bear in mind that fish live in water, and floods as a general rule do little harm to trout."

Now I ask you in good faith, I thought it should be investigated.

And for your information the photographer who took those pictures—and I have here in front of me an affidavit showing that those pictures were taken February 22, at four o'clock the day the stream was stocked, and it is notarized, and so on and so forth.

Now Ross, it is the fact that why didn't you say "I will investigate?" You always used to, and then you would come back and let me know.

I didn't do that with any idea of anything other than having you check-up on it.

MR. BULLER: Well I felt that if the stream would have been in too bad a shape to stock, then the messenger would have contacted us. I was in some trouble in Somerset County. I am not God Almighty and I can't anticipate what the weather is going to be. But they complained about my stocking when there is anchor ice in the stream.

Do you know what anchor ice is?

MR. HORN: Yes.

MR. BULLER: In several instances it is bad for trout, but in a number of instances, when they talk about anchor ice, it wasn't surface ice, and few people realize what is involved in getting out these trout. You have big trucks on the road and they are operating under schedules. And certainly we make mistakes. And I feel that the messenger, if that would have been very serious, he would have contacted us.

PRESIDEINT BITTENBENDER: Did you think that those pictures showed anything but a normal stream?

MR. BULLER: I deal with a good many people, and I had no assurance at that time that those pictures were taken when the stream was stocked.

PRESIDENT RITTENBENDER: Well, you have it now.

MR. BULLER: I am satisfied now

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Did you make any attempt to investigate it?

MR. BULLER: I did not.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Thank you.

MR. DEAN: I would like to quote from our last Board Meeting minutes of January 10, 1955, subject No. 10, purchase of wall-eyed pike for stocking inland waters, moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Horne and carried that the Commission reaffirm its previous action on this subject and that $5000, or as much thereof as is necessary, be appropriated for the purchase of wall-eyed pike. It is understood this is to be on an experimental basis when Mr. Ralph or Mr. Weindorf have these fish available. Mr. Buller shall furnish directions as to

where they shall be stocked. The said Mr. Ralph and Mr. Weindorf will furnish their own equipment from Erie to the point designated by Mr. Buller with their own men doing stocking which will be under the supervision of one of the Commission's men assigned for that purpose. The price is to be seventy-five cents for each wall-eyed pike, 12 inches and over, with delivery not to exceed 100 miles from Erie. For greater distances, the price for fish to be $1.00.

"It was further suggested the stocking schedule of suitable waters to be set-up by Mr. Buller and Mr. Trembley to be available by April 1, 1955.

"It was also agreed that Mr. Buller has information, reports, made on previous stockings; and when asked this question, he stated he had nothing to say. Mr. Dean advised that the plan now only had to do with wall-eyed pike, but it might be possible with bass later on."

That's No. 10. Now I would like to ask Mr. Buller who was present at that time. You were not present?

MR. BULLER: I was present, yes.

MR. DEAN: You heard the minutes?

MR. BULLER: I did.

MR. DEAN: Why didn't you furnish Mr. Ralph with a schedule which was preferred?

Mr. BULLER: For this reason, that I was not furnished with a written copy of the minutes. And every case heretofore after a meeting of the Commission I had been furnished with a copy of the minutes. They were analyzed, then, in the central field office at Bellefonte and where there was any action taken which might apply to Mr. O'Hara's work, I had been furnished a copy. Where it had reference to a stream or a lake, copies were made and attached to those stream files. So that our records were always up-to-date.

In this particular instance I was not furnished with a copy of the minutes nor was I furnished with a letter instructing me to carry-on this pike-perch program in Lake Erie.

I will tell you what I did do so that we would be ready if the instructions came through: We did bring our pike-perch files up-to-date so that the water area where the biologist had recommended a pike-perch stocking would be available when I received the written authorization to carry-on the work.

MR. WINNER: Mr. Buller, if you can have a written authorization right now, today, could that program go right ahead?

MR. BULLER: It would go just as soon as I would get it out.

MR. WINNER: Within the reasonable future before the warm weather sets in?

MR. BULLER: Oh yes, a reasonable length of time.

MR. WINNER: Then we could assume if that letter is forthcoming that you will—

MR. BULLER: That's right.

MR. WINNER: Does that satisfy you, Mr. Dean?

MR. DEAN: Perfectly. All I wanted to know is why action of the Board wasn't carried out.

MR. BULLER: That's the reason.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: George, do you have any questions?

MR. PEEK: I frankly am not—I am interested, but I think a lot of things can go wrong with letters and deliveries, and so on, but I would like to know why the situation has developed. Now the truth, of it is that I have been here a long time and taken a lot of advice from you which I consider good. I am not aware that I ever turned down any of it. I would like to know for the benefit of the functioning of the Board what should be done because I understand and believe that there is a great deal of tension in the set-up now. It is certainly unfortunate. I don't know the exact reasons for the hearings being held, but I would like all the help from you that we can get for our guidance.

MR. BULLER: Whoever it is necessary to fight. I am in a rather embarrassing position. I mentioned before, but I want it on the record, that at many of your Commission meetings you talk about promoting wardens, increments, increasing their salaries, and so on. The men that have made your great fisheries program a success had not been given any consideration by you folks for a great many years. And I was led to believe that we were all being underpaid until I learned and I was told and you folks haven't it in any of your minutes that I could find that the Executive Director was getting $12,500 a year and our Chief Engineer was so underpaid that we did not dare tell the American Engineering Society his salary because it was unethical.

When I talked salary and wages and the unjustness of my organization, certainly it builds up dissension, but I am going to fight it through. I'm going to see that they get what's coming to them.

I am not particularly interested in what happens to me, but I will say that I have very little more take-home pay today than I had 20 years ago. And when you reach my age, a few thousand dollars a year would have meant a great deal to me as long as I live. And when letters were written down here asking about the re-classification or about increasing the wages of the men in my organization, I got no reply nor no consideration, and I am going all-out to see that they are given what is coming to them. And that has made dissension in the organization.

MR. PEEK: When you say you are going to fight it through, who are you fighting now, the Board? When you say you are going to fight it through, who are you fighting?

Mr. BULLER: Whoever it is necessary to fight. I am going to keep on working. I will use the word "working" instead of "fighting," to see that these men are given a just wage.

MR. PEEK: Well, you are going to work within the Board? Are you going to try to help the Board help them get more money?

MR. WINNER: We agreed to raise your personnel last Fall. Wasn't that a step in the right direction that you are talking about?

MR. BULLER: They got 10 percent increase that all State employees got.

MR. WINNER: But we have agreed to give them this Spring—

MR. BULLER: How come you gave the wardens some inbetween with back pay since then?

MR. WINNER: Isn't it true that a lot of your part-time help and a lot of your hatcheries have all been advanced a little bit, along with rates and salaries, ours' and so on?

MR. BULLER: Many of them have not.

MR. WINNER: Many of them that you wish—

MR. BULLER: Absolutely not. There were many many letters that I wrote and got no reply to. Let us take an example.

MR. WINNER: You have adjusted the day labor to some extent.

MR. BULLER: No. Let us take Larson at Erie, your biologist. At one time when men were employed by the hour, I could make an adjustment and was honored at Harrisburg, and there were no questions asked. Some time ago that privilege was taken away from me. Why, I don't know; but when Mr. Larson was employed as a biologist on Lake Erie, he was started at a very low annual salary. It was thought at the time that we would give him a chance to become familiar with his work and then if he proves satisfactory, it would be a big incentive to give him an increase. There were a number of letters written asking that he be brought up to the same level as the other biologists in the field with no results. That's only one of the number of instances.

MR. PEEK: Well this leaves you as a dissatisfied employee, as far as the direction of the Commission is concerned. I'm trying to get at the bottom of it. I could ask how much has the election to do with it. I have resigned from the Board, and I am very proud of the work that is done over a great many years. I think you have been a key and vital factor in it. And frankly, if right at the close it all cracks up or falls down, I am holding you a lot responsible for it because you are on the job 365 days a year and this Board is available to you.

Now the decisions are questions of judgment. We are criticized for raising fish, as you know. I believe that we are right. You have been right. You have had a tremendous influence, and rightfully so. Now suddenly the whole machinery gets rusty, seemingly; and if it is rusty, it needs oiling.

But here are a group of people available, none of them wanting any jobs, or want their cousins on the payroll or their sons employed as far as I know, so we are available to take action.

Now if the machinery is rusty, let's get our finger on it where it is rusty and oil her up a little bit.

MR. BULLER: I want to say this to you, Mr. Peek: You will recall when Governor Earl became Governor. He said that the Fish Commission was out of politics as far as the employees were concerned. He was on that personnel committee at that time. Since that time the employees at our hatcheries and under my supervision, which takes in everyone except the central field office here and the warden force, have never been asked their politics and have no sponsors, which is not the case with some of your other employees. And it is possible that that is the reason they got no consideration from the Commission.

MR. PEEK: I don't believe so.

MR. BULLER: Maybe I can make a mistake.

MR. WINNER: That certainly had nothing to do with it. I don't recall that we ever discussed or thought about politics in the meetings. That's the honest truth.

MR: BULLER: But I feel this, that when our personnel can be given a living wage, a just wage, with the understanding that when they deserve an increase for a job well-done, that they will get it and not get a lot of false promises. We can build-up an organization.

MR: WINNER: Well, we have promised a raise, and you are going to get a raise for the personnel come June, I guess. What can be gained by discussing it any further?

MR. BULLER: What kind of a raise are you going to give them?

MR. WINNER: It was agreed on the set-up proposed, and you presented a complete analysis of the thing and the wage rates, and so on.

MR. BULLER: That was quite some time ago, and there was no action take on that. The men got nothing whatever except that I was instructed to write to each one of them and give them their classification. The classification don't help buy bread for their children.

MR. PEEK: Ross, are you avoiding Trembley?

MR. BULLER: No I am not in particular. I am not fraternalizing with him. I am working with him in our office.

MR. PEEK: Can he get to you whenever he wants to?

MR. BULLER: Absolutely, he can.

MR. PEEK: Why would I pick up a report that there was dissension there?

MR. BULLER: Well, I don't know. I want to tell you that this is a busy time of the year for me, and generally the boys walk in my office and they can't walk in the office this time of the year, they have to be announced. And then I see them when I can. And I think I have seen Trembley every time he has asked to see me.

MR. PEEK: So the whole question, largely, has to do with the fact that the hatchery personnel have not been increased as well as you believe they should be.

MR. BULLER: That's right.

MR. PEEK: That's your entire difficulty?

MR. BULLER: Let's take Reagon. Will you listen to this, to show you what you have done for the man that is responsible for the purchasing of your streams, your dam sites. He has authorization to spend a huge sum of money each year. Do you know what you have done for him?

MR. WINNER: Ross, I don't know whether that's important or not. We brought you in here to ask you a few things upon which we received reports, and Mr. Peek was just bringing one of those reports out. We had a report that you refused to let Dr. Trembley in your office and that you told him to stay out. After all, he is a biologist in your office and can you tell him to stay out.

MR. BULLER: Of my office?

MR. WINNER: Yes. Have you ever done it before?

MR. BULLER: No, but I told him not to come in at that time and when I had an opportunity and wanted him, I would let him know. And I have been in contact with him since

MR. WINNER: Have you ever done it before

MR. BULLER: No.

MR. WINNER: Why did you tell him this time? That's one of the things that you are in here for. Now you want to know why you are here, that's one of the reasons why we askd you to come in.

MR. BULLER: Maybe that's a little childish, but I have a great many men under my supervision, and

probably you fly off the handle at your men once in a while, don't you?

MR. WINNER: That's right.

MR. BULLER: Now what started this is we had a file up there of over 30,000 stream records, lakes. Mr. Trembley had his biologist out on the lakes, and I was not furnished with a copy of his findings to complete our files. And I asked him to furnish me with briefs of these files, and I believe he resented it somewhat. It was quite a job, and that may have started it a little bit, I don't know. But I am not making any excuses for him. Maybe I was at fault. I don't know. But it is not uncommon, sometime, for me to "blow-my-top" as they tell about.

MR. WINNER: Well, that's one of the things that we are interested in, the fact that you would tell him to stay out of your office.

MR. PEEK: What about this warden thing and the picture lecture. That seemed to make a bad impression. Did you lose your temper a little bit there?

MR. BULLER: No, I did not, not there. You sent these colored slides out to different supervisors, and I believe the supervisor in our district took that over to a little town, Centre Hall, to the high school there. Now I got this secondhand, but he was asked some questions about fish and he made the statement that he wasn't a fish culturist, just a warden. And there was something down there that hurt the feelings of the teachers.

Now I talked to the school in Bellefonte some time before and told them about that, and I talked to other schools and it was pretty hard to keep up with the schedule that we gave them. But after the man had been at the Centre Hall High School, we got no further requests for showings. And I think if you will check his records up to that time, that was the only showing that he had had in all the months that he had owned the machine.

MR. WINNER: What actually had he said that was wrong? What had he done that was wrong?

MR. BULLER: It was his attitude, not so much what he said, his attitude when he answered the question that he wasn't a fish culturist. Well that got back to me. And you folks say I have nothing to do with wardens.

MR. WINNER: Well—

MR. BULLER: Let me finish this. I mentioned it to Mr. French and he said call him in and talk to him about it and see what goes on there. And the man came into my office and he laid a letter down on my desk and he said, "You said my attitude over there wasn't pleasing." And he said, "I have a letter here to show you that they were very well pleased and invited me back again." And I looked at the date of the letter, and he had just gone over a few days before it came into my office. It was a number of weeks that he had been there and got the principal or the schoolteacher to write a letter. I said, "You went over and asked them to give you this letter?" And he said, "Yes." I said, "It is dated just a few days ago." He said, "Well I am going over in the other office and light into the man that told these lies about me." I said, "No, you are not." I said, "You are not going to start a ruckus in my organization."

And the man that told me that did it in good faith—and I am not going to divluge his name. And I said, "You are not going to quarrel with him." Then I don't remember what he said. And I said, "That's all I have to say to you. You can leave my office." And he walked out. And that's all there was to that.

And when you say I haven't anything to do with wardens, I was instructed to discipline that man for his actions. And I ask you to check on his records and—

MR. PEEK: Well I don't think that actually has too much to do with it, but that is my personal opinion, because I don't know who is a good lecturer and who isn't. The man is entitled to have a civil hearing. If the problems of the Commission now are in the area of salaries for the hatchery force, would you like to draw up a recommendation, your recommendation, as to what should properly be paid and then submit it to the Board?

MR. BULLER: Yes, I would like a scale in there that when we employ a biologist, an accredited biologist, that we can say to him your starting wage is so and so. If at the end of a certain time your services are satisfactory and you are doing a good job, at the recommendation of your supervisor, you automatically receive an annual increase of so much and you will do that annually at the recommendation of your supervisor until you reach the top of your bracket. And he couldn't go any further until he was re-classified. We need something like that, some incentive for these people to work for.

MR. PEEK: Why do you feel this thing broke loose at this time? Is it the election?

MR. BULLER: You understand, Mr. Peek, that unless there is a change of Administration, there is unrest among the employees.

MR. PEEK. Yes.

MR. BULLER: And the Legislative Committee had been talking salaries and wages and they have our organization very much perturbed, naturally. And Commission said last June that they were going to get it, and then there was a letter that I sent out to each one of them that came from here that it would be effective on the second day of March. I haven't heard anything since that time, and what can you expect?

MR. PEEK: Well do you feel your are representing the Commission in this?

MR. BULLER: I am representing the 200-some people who work under my supervision.

MR. PEEK: Are you representing the Commission?

MR. BULLER: In a way, but those men come first.

MR. PEEK: Well, you are not in a management category? You have taken yourself out of there.

MR. BULLER: That could be. That could be, but I am interested in the men that have made my position a success.

MR. PEEK: Don't you feel that you would have to be represented by somebody who represented management?

MR. BULLER: If you folks would care to investigate my office and all my records, Mr. Peek, I believe you will find that it has been managed pretty well.

MR. PEEK: I don't think that has any bearing on it one way or another. You couldn't have this association for so many years with the Commission, and you are underestimating. I believe that the Fish Commission has done a fine job. I fight for the institute, for you, more than anything else. In fact I am responsible

for you being here today because you were fired some 20-odd years ago, and I personally changed it.

MR. BULLER: Yes, and I appreciate it.

MR. PEEK: You were gone, period. Now I believe that was correct, but I am disturbed over the present pulling and hauling, and I don't think I am finding out what I wanted to, so I am going to stop right here. But I don't see just where this thing went to pot within the past few months. And I know that I—and I assume the rest of the members of the Commission—have been available to discuss these problems for a long time. And I think we have always felt, I have—and it is in the record because many times it was put down—that these State payrolls are low. It is unfortunate and we have been blocked by many circumstances, as you know, many different Governors, and so on.

On the other hand, a lot of these people have pretty good jobs and some of them I wouldn't mind having. But I think I will stop now because I don't think I am developing what I wanted to get at.

MR. STACKPOLE: Mr. Buller, through the years, comparatively few years, it seems to me that we made or voted or recommended a number of increases that are more or less across the board. Some of them were mandatory and suggested through the Governor's office but others were not.

Correct me if I am wrong. At any time within, say the last year, sitting in on our Commission meetings, have you made a considerable point of increasing the people in our particular staff, the ones you just referred to?

MR. BULLER: Mr. French has been my supervisor. I have written to him about certain men, and I can show you those records in the personnel files in my office, and I got no reply.

MR. STACKPOLE: Over a period of how long?

MR. BULLER: Well, several years.

MR. STACKPOLE: Then it is correct to say, is it, that you feel very deeply about this situation and have been for several years, and—

MR. BULLER: No.

MR. STACKPOLE: . . . and have not brought it up to the Commission?

MR. BULLER: Well, it wasn't my place to bring it up. I took it up with my supervisor and it was apparently dropped there. Whether he took it up with you folks or talked to you about it, I don't know.

MR. STACKPOLE: But you have never been muzzled at the Commission meetings? You were perfectly welcome to participate.

MR. BULLER: I think if you will go back over the records, you will find that I had not brought up my subjects unless I was asked about it, and I certainly did not in any case bring up a subject that I talked to Mr. French and that he did not bring up.

MR. STACKPOLE: The reason I asked is that it seems, feeling as strongly as you apparently do about the matter—and properly so I imagine—that it wouldn't have been either disloyal or undisciplinary—whatever term you may put to it—to bring it up in the open meeting.

MR. BULLER: Possibly not, but General, until very recently, I thought we were all underpaid, including the Executive Director. And it came out very recently that you folks had given him a very substantial increase.

MR. WINNER: Correction. We did not give Mr. French any increase. We had nothing whatsoever to do with it.

MR. BULLER: Well, he got the increase to $12,500. Well, I am sorry.

MR. PEEK: I don't think that is excessive pay.

MR. BULLER: I do not, but I do feel you should take into consideration some of the other personnel in our organization.

MR. PEEK: I would like to say that the president of Bethlehem Steel gets $300,000 a year and some of his employees can't buy bread.

MR. WINNER: What we are wondering is why you sat in meeting after meeting and never brought up the subject and never really carried the standards until right now and then all at once you are a champion of the entire group and even going beyond their intentions that the Commission might take.

MR. BULLER: I wrote a letter to my supervisor—

MR. WINNER: I am not talking about writing a letter. I am talking about you and the Commission. You are free to talk and I have always condemned you for not talking.

MR. BULLER: You asked me and I wrote to the Executive Director and got an answer back that nothing could be done at this particular time. It was taken for granted.

MR. PEEK: Ross, I have some notes here. You can have them, but you said that the Commission has not accepted your advice in recent years. Do you want to clarify that?

MR. BULLER: I don't recall what subject that is.

MR. PEEK: That was in the broad face of late years that the Commission did not take your advice, did not act on it.

MR. BULLER: No, you have taken my advice in fishery management problems, and I don't recall what I said there. It might have been my advice about personnel, I don't know. But the Commissioner, I don't think I said the Commission.

MR. PEEK: You were talking about the wall-eyed action up there at the time.

MR. BULLER: Oh, we were talking about Lake Erie?

MR. PEEK: Yes. You said the Commission did not take your advice.

MR. BULLER: Take the advice of the biologist that we had up there to study additions on the lake.

MR. PEEK: No. I will tear these notes up, but I insist you said the Commission did not take your advice on Lake Erie.

MR. BULLER: I don't recall that.

MR. PEEK: Well, I will tear them up. But I will say that what you said implied that there had been a breakaway and that the Commission paid no attention to you.

MR. BULLER: I don't recall saying that at all.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Mr. Burk, do you have any questions?

MR. BURK: No, I have nothing. I think Milton covered all the points I had in mind.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Mr. Horne?

MR. HORNE: One question, Ross. At the last meeting at which you were present we discussed the question of investigating the importation of salmon eggs from Scotland, and you were going to write to Ed Hewitt as to what the possibilities were, because as I reported to you, Mr. Hewitt said New York State was experimenting with it, and I felt that we were in the position where we

should consider the same type of experiment from our waters. And I wondered if you wrote.

MR. BULLER: I wrote him right after I went back and I had a letter from him, and it was too late in the year, this year, to get the eggs, and then we would have to notify the little hatchery in England, and they would have to build some extra something to supply the eggs, but what I wanted to talk to you about, I had an opportunity—and I don't know what New York State is doing—but we have identically the same fish in our Atlantic Coast, and there would be no advantage of bringing the fish in from Great Britain. But I did write to Mr. Hewitt and I got the address, and it is on file.

MR. HORNE: In other words, you did act on that thought the Commission expressed at that meeting, but you did not act on the stream subject.

MR. BULLER: I talked to Mr. Trembley about the advisability of it, and he said, too, why bring stuff in from Great Britain when we have identically the same fish on our Atlantic Coast in Maine.

MR. HORNE: I think it was a matter of cost, perhaps, I don't know.

MR. BULLER: Well, it was quite expensive when you figure the number you would get and the transportation, and so on, but that was taken care of.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Do you want to repeat that question, that he acted on the salmon eggs and not on the stream.

MR. HORNE: I think that is on the record.

MR. DEAN: I have one other thing, a case where Mr. Buller blew-his-top again.

I have here a letter written by Howard Share, District Supervisor, to his Chief Enforcement Officer, W. W. Britton in regards to the interview we had with Mr. Buller at Bellefonte in regards to his being charged acting as a gentleman up at Centre Hall. I want to ask Mr. Buller one thing, and I will have to read this little paragraph here to get the crux of it.

"Since Kenneth Haupt, who was employed at the central office as a sort of assistant to Mr. Gordon, and who accompanied me to Centre Hall when I showed the slides, I feel certain that he is the party who gave Mr. Buller the false information which is being used against me. Feeling this to be so, I asked Mr. Buller's permission to talk to Haupt. Mr. Buller's reply was, 'I definitely deny you permission to speak to Haupt, and now get the hell out of my office.' I said, 'Mr. Buller, I feel I have been falsely accused and all I ask is a chance to defend myself.' He then said, 'I won't have you coming trying to disrupt my program.' I then stated that I was not trying to disrupt his program and that I had Mr. French's permission to discuss this matter with him. Mr. Buller then said, 'I don't give a damn who gave you permission to come here to see me. Get the hell out of my office. I don't want to talk to you.' Then I left the office and went to the Administration Building at the Spring Creek project where I discussed what had taken place with Mr. French who instructed me to make this report to you."

Now, Ross admits at times that he does fly off the handle, but using that kind of language to the supervisors up there and also telling him that he didn't give a damn who gave him permission to talk to him, Ross, I don't think that's—

MR. BULLER: Has he taken an affidavit of that?

MR. DEAN: I have nothing here, only a copy of the letter. Now we have a record here and I want to know if that is the truth.

MR. BULLER: That's—not in its entirety, it isn't. It covers the subject pretty well, but not in its intirety.

MR. DEAN: I just wanted that part on this record. We are going to keep records, so let's have them straight.

MR. BULLER: All right. I want the record, you bet.

MR. PEEK: Well, the record will be available, I assume, to the Commission members only.

MR. HORNE: That's right.

MR. BULLER: You mean that I do not get a copy of this record?

MR. PEEK: That's right.

MR. BULLER: Is that fair?

MR. PEEK: I think actually that you can read any amount that you want of it, but it seems to me if we take this record, it is the Commission's record, period, and it will be so considered unless we do something else with it.

MR. WINNER: Ross, let me say one thing: As long as you do your job well, and you know as far as this Commission is concerned there isn't one thing on earth that you have to worry about. We recognize you as a good production biologist. Anything to do with fish you know about it. We know that, and we have seen you right so often. But as Mr. Peek points out, these are trying times and people are going to try to inject politics into the Commission—which we are not in favor of—and which if you are not careful you are going to help them, and which is of a kind that I imagine we may be suspicious that a little of it is going on right now. We are against it. And we will call you in again if we assume that you are doing things like that. And that is all we called you in for, believe me.

But when you tell people to get the hell out of your office and tell supervisors to go to hell and things like that, we want to know why. That's why you are here. This never happened before. We have worked as a team wonderfully, and now all at once it is going up in smoke.

MR. BULLER: I thank you for what you said, but you understand for a good many years I have had supervision over many people. I cursed them out many times. They will probably be cursed out again, and you folks never took any action. You never got all these data together to bring against me before. As a matter of fact you have never asked when I hired a man or when I fired a man, and I have cursed many of them out. At just the psychological time, or for some other reason or other, you have an investigation of some things that I may have said when I was angry, and I do want to say this, while I am talking, that if you check the records there are very few people that have worked closer with your enforcement officers to give them information, to help them and to do things than what I have done in the years gone by.

Why wouldn't I feel a little hurt that for a number of years since you have had a working organization when you had district meetings I was invited. I couldn't always come, but I made a number of sacrifices to attend those meetings. And you folks let me believe that I was valuable to you. I think at one time, Mr. President, you asked that I shouldn't talk until you could arrange to be here.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Yes, that's right.

MR. BULLER: Now recently you had meetings behind closed doors and I knew nothing about it until the wardens told me about it. If you would have said we are having meetings and we don't want anybody, that would have been all right; but when you go behind closed doors after having been invited many years, it would hurt.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: I don't know anything about a directive of that nature. I couldn't attend our last district meeting and I didn't know you weren' there. But I don't know of anything that went out in the way of holding meetings behind closed doors. I know the Game Commission and the Department of Waters, the Sanitary Water Board, there was nothing closed at their meetings that I have ever been to.

MR. BULLER: It still hurts because I had been invited for many years.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: There was nothing that I know of in that respect, and I don't think any man in this room knows about it.

MR. PEEK: Could it have been an oversight?

MR. BULLER: It might have been at one particular meeting.

MR. PEEK: Who was the man that told you?

MR. BULLER: I don't know.

MR. PEEK: How can you assume that there was any deep plot if you don't know what it was about?

MR. HORNE: It would seem to me, Ross, that your invitation would be entirely dependent upon the agenda at the meetings. If it had to do with stream survey or things like that, you would be there; but if it did not concern you, maybe you wouldn't. Because I am not at every meeting in our business because lots of times it doesn't concern me.

MR. BULLER: I was invited to any other meeting and this was before the Spring trout distribution started, and every other time it was an important meeting as far as I was concerned, and we talked over our distribution programs and our problems at that meeting.

MR. HORNE: Maybe the agenda hadn't anything to do with that.

MR. BULLER: Well it should have because it was just before the trout distribution started in the Spring of the year.

MR. HORNE: It could be there were other things to discuss and in the time aviable other things might have been more important. Maybe you got your part going smoothly and it wasn't necessary to review it at the meeting.

MR. PEEK: Are you fundamentally taking the stand that Charlie French sabotages the efforts of the—your efforts?

MR. BULLER: Absolutely not.

MR. PEEK: Okay. I would still like to know what we are going to need.

MR. STACKPOLE: Is it correct to assume that you feel over the years, several years, that you have made any effort have taken any avenue possible to you to assist the people who work directly under you, salarywise, that is?

MR. BULLER: Yes, I have done all that I felt I should do. As I mentioned, I have written these letters; and if you care to see them, I will show them to you. Come up. They are in our personnel files, and I got places there that there wasn't anything to do at the present time and it was dropped, and there are others that I got no answers to, but I took them up with my supervisor. I worked with this attitude that the hatchery superintendents, as an example, come under my supervision. If I give them an order, irrespective of what it is, I would be very much hurt and it would be very bad for any organization if they went over my head and went to Mr. French or to you folks, and I did not do that with Mr. French.

MR. STACKPOLE: When we discussed money matters in the Commission before where it affected the entire organization from top to bottom, hadn't you entered into any of those discussions?

MR. BULLER: I drew up a set of plans at one time, and they are in the files somewhere, but there was no action taken to my knowledge. That covered each individual in our entire organization with recommendations as to his salary and his classification.

The only instructions I received were to write and tell the man how he was classified.

MR. STACKPOLE: When salaries were discussed in the meeting, you did not press the matter where you felt strongly about it?

MR. BULLER: We recall many times talking of warden salaries, but I don't recall that you talked salaries particularly concerning my personnel.

MR. PEEK: I think this is complex a little bit, and also I want to remind you, Ross, that the notes are your idea.

MR. BULLER: Yes.

MR. PEEK: And I opposed having a stenographer in the meeting. We thought we would discuss it informally to try and bring out anything that we can do for the improvement of this operation. So the record is your idea.

MR. BULLER: That's right.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

In that case, we might as well adjourn and have some lunch.

MR. BULLER: Now if you folks don't need me anymore, I will now leave.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Well, we will let you know shortly, Ross.

MR. WINNER: We are not crucifying you, Ross. We are a Board trying to operate and we want to know why these things have been done. If there is any animosity between you and Charlie French, the Director, we are going to try to find out about it. We are going to ask him some questions because we want both sides of the situation.

MR. BULLER: Well, what has gone wrong? There may be some animosity in our organization, there probably is, but your plants are operating; your fish have gone out.

MR. WINNER: Yes, but you must understand that Warden Share, our supervisor, came to me and I was told, he says, to get the hell out of Ross Buller's office. Now in all good decent business practice, you don't do things like that unless there's something underneath somewhere.

I know you've got a stomach ulcer. That wasn't it, was it?

MR. BULLER: I don't think so. I want to tell you folks

something, and this is not going to give me any stomach ulcers—

MR. WINNER: I hope not. Of course the Trembley deal came along at the same time, and then this letter to Paul about you that no fish live in water.

MR. BULLER: I know you have said many times that I am not overworked, but I am.

MR. WINNER: I have said that you are not overworked?

MR. BULLER: Yes, you have. It is not uncommon for me to sign my name as high as 1500 times a day. Saturday morning I signed my name over 1200 times.

MR. WINNER. Mr. Buller, I have never said you are not overworked.

MR. BULLER: Well I am sorry, then.

MR. WINNER: You better be.

MR. BULLER: I am sorry.

MR. WINNER: I have always said that you do a magnificent job.

MR. BULLER: But I have great responsibility up there, and sometimes it does get on my nerves, possibly, same as yours, when things are not going right. But let us check briefly on just a few of the things that come over my desk. All the purchasing is done over my desk, all the purchase orders and field orders are written over my desk. I approve and classify all invoices for the Fish Commission. I operate all the fish hatcheries, distribute all the fish. All of the United States fish and wild life application blanks pass over my desk for approval or disapproval. I check on all the issuing of all your artificial propagation licenses of fish. I check on all scientific permits—the permits for the introduction of bait or bait fish, that is, and I have charge of your inventory. If there is any equipment or anything missing, I am held responsible. I have charge of all the personnel, with the exception of here and your warden force, and I still have many other duties. And there are days when things don't click and I might not greet everyone with a smile. In addition to that if you check my calendar, tonight I am due in Bellfonte at the Rotary Club to talk at six o'clock. That's the reason I want to leave here.

Tomorrow night I am due in Phillipsburg. The following evening it is the Logan Branch Sportsmens Association. Tomorrow at 11 o'clock I meet with a group from Washington. I interview possibly more individual groups on Sundays, holidays, than any other agent in your Commission.

It is not uncommon—and some of your wardens will verify it—that they come through by the busloads on Sunday, and I take them over the place and tell them what the Fish Commission is doing, the good job they are doing.

I make one or two mistakes, or I might curse a man, and you call me down here after 40-some years of service, and you take me over the coals.

I am going to leave now gentlemen.

MR. DEAN: Just a moment. I want to ask you a question before you go. Could we be of any help to you by giving you some extra people in your office to do some of this work? Would it help to relieve you of some of this responsibility?

MR. BULLER: I have competent help in the office and I feel that we could set-up an organization entirely different. I don't want to be out of the picture, but I would like to see the people get ahead.

MR. DEAN: So you would like some help up there sometime?

MR. BULLER: I need help, responsible people who can carry-out some of these things that I don't have to check over. Maybe it is my fault that it has been handed down. And I am going to tell you something else which will take a minute about the Federal applications. I have to tell people where you can't fish. That's part of our program because we don't want the fish in the wrong places. And when I disapprove an application, then Washington writes to the Senator or a member of the House that Mr. Buller disapproved it. They say it is because of him that you can't fish. That's some of the responsibility that I have.

I want to say in closing that many times when things don't go right, you don't get fish for particular streams, they don't say it's the policy of the Fish Commission, but Mr. Buller did not approve it; Br. Buller did not approve it, and you hear that down the line. And that's part of my responsibility. And I am glad of it, but I need your help.

MR. PEEK: Ross, before you go, do you think this meeting was ill-advised and we should have not had you down here this morning?

MR. BULLER: I don't know, but I am very glad to have the opportunity to talk very frankly to you folks, and I have been very frank.

MR. WINNER: Do you resent the idea of being called in here and explaining these things to us?

MR. BULLER: You presented your attitude.

MR. WINNER: I don't know why you take your attitude. We weren't playing with stacked cards.

MR. BULLER: It wasn't helpful, but we have had a meeting.

MR. WINNER: You think we should have not discussed these things with you at all and been completely in the dark as to why these things are going on?

MR. BULLER: I think probably it is not as serious as you folks think, serious as you folks believe.

MR. PEEK: Well, I've been hearing a lot of stuff down my way, and I would like to see it straightened out if I can. And I really believe, as I said, the matter of the record is one of your doing, and I think we need all the straight information we could get.

MR. BULLER: Straight information, I presume you have reference to the hearings.

MR. PEEK: As far as the current stuff in the paper is concerned, yes.

MR. BULLER: Now I got a letter from that committee to furnish them with certain information, which I did to the best of my ability. They told me what they wanted, and I got it to them, records, and so on. It would be available to any of you folks if you asked for it.

I was told to appear at those hearings; and when they asked me questions, I told them the truth to the best of my ability, nothing more.

MR. PEEK: Yes. Well now, Ross, you flared up a little bit there and said you are going home. Are we through? I mean are there apt to be any questions?

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: There may be some questions, Ross. Will you please just wait a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Luncheon recess.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Gentlemen, are there any questions you want to ask of Mr. French?

MR. PEEK: In view of the fact that Mr. Buller feels that the core of any problems or all problems have to do with pay of hatchery personnel and his feeling that there have been no increases, I would like to have Mr. French give us a record of what has happened.

MR. FRENCH: Well, our official records show that from August 1950, until March 2 of this year, the following increases have been given to Fish Commission personnel:

On August 16, 1950, there was a re-classification, an increase for warden service and hatchery personnel. This increase was given by the Fish Commission. September 16, 1950, there was a general increase for all employees who were making under $3000 a year. This increase was granted by the Governor.

July 16, 1951, there was a general increase for all employees. That increase was granted by the Governor.

September 1, 1953, there was a general increase for all employees. This increase was agreed to by the Fish Commission and about the time it was to go into effect the Governor ordered a general increase for all State employees.

March 2, 1955, there was another general increase granted to all employees, and this increase was granted by the Commission. That brings us up to date on the increases for hatchery personnel and other personnel of the Fish Commission.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Are there any questions on that?

MR. STACKPOLE: When was the March increase effective?

MR. FRENCH: The Governor agreed to advance $25 from the Fish Fund in order to make this increase effective March 2, 1955, rather than June 1, the date at which the Commission had voted that it become effective, and that was due to an action taken in October of 1954, by the Fish Commission.

MR. STACKPOLE: Then that should have been reflected in the—

MR. FRENCH: It is effective as of March 2 of this year, General. Now the employees have been notified that because of the tremendous amount of paper work involved, they will receive the same salary that they were receiving on March 2 until such time as this is all clear, budget, and so on, then there will be a supplement to a payroll issued back to March 2.

MR. STACKPOLE: They have all been informed of that?

MR. FRENCH: They have been, yes.

MR. HORNE: To what extent, Charlie, did the employees of the Commission benefit by the re-classifications that the Commission approved through increments or through changes in salary or through additional responsibilities?

MR. FRENCH: Well the increase granted in September of 1953, that was a re-classification, as you will remember, and an adjustment of salaries.

MR. HORNE: Yes.

MR. FRENCH: That amounted to approximately $100,000 annually. The increase which was granted March 2, this year, will perhaps amount to something over $100,000.

MR. STACKPOLE: When was there extreme pressure brought upon you from the hatchery people to increase their salaries, if at any time? What was their pressure brought upon you to increase their salaries?

MR. FRENCH: Well I think the original move to bring the hatchery personnel up in line with the increases that were granted the wardens, which was sort of an annual increment, was in 1953, when Mr. Bittenbender appointed a committee composed of himself, Mr. Winner, Mr. Buller, to meet with a delegation or committee of the Federation, and they held numerous meetings; and as a result of those meetings, the reclassification took place and the hatchery personnel got that increase. And of course they got the one this year.

MR. STACKPOLE: Has there been any feeling of restlessness among the hatchery people, say, the last six months that they weren't being given fair treatment?

MR. FRENCH: I haven't noticed it myself, although I have heard that at some plants there were reports of dissension. Now the cause of that, I don't know.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Mr. French, is it possible under the existing law to give yearly increases, we will say, to our biologists? I know the wardens have them, but what about the other fish personnel?

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. FRENCH: I believe that now the Commission could select individuals and give them a meritorious increase, had they thought it was due to them. I just want to say that you perhaps are all familiar with the new program which is under way, that of re-classifying all State employees, and that will mean that when the survey is completed and everybody has filled out the questionnaire, it will then be decided what classification he will come under and what salary he will receive. It is something entirely different from what we have had in the past.

MR. HORNE: Does that mean a body other than the Fish Commission will determine salaries for the various classifications?

MR. FRENCH: I understand—

MR. STACKHOUSE: The Governor appointed the Classification Commission, which is headed up by Mr. Johnson from Chicago, and they will make a survey, and the classifications will be set-up by the administrative assistant and it won't be until next May before that is done.

MR. STACKPOLE: May of 1956?

MR. STACKHOUSE: That's right. It will be May of 1956, before it is put into effect.

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: Thank you, Charlie. Are there any other questions that you gentlemen have?

(No response.)

PRESIDENT BITTENBENDER: If not, that is all. Hearing closed.

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me during the hearing on the above cause before the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, and that this is a correct transcript of the same.

A. J. PLESCE,
Official Reporter.

OFFICIAL MEETING

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE COMMITTEE

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 6

MR. BRETH. I think we will call this meeting to order and state the purpose behind it. This is an official meeting of the Conservation and Wild Life Committee of the House of Representatives held in accordance with instructions under Resolution No. 6. This resolution gives us authority to inquire into matters and problems pertaining to game, fish, forests and waters.

At the time the committee was given these instructions one of the problems that came to its attention was the fact that the San Juan rabbit had created considerable discussion among farmers and sportsmen and certain departments of the state, and the committee met and voted to hold this meeting today.

For the background and the record we would like to first establish why the San Juan rabbit has become a problem and information concerning its introduction into the state. So at this time I would like to have the representatives of the Department of Health make any statement that they have.

I would like to say first though that we would like to limit each speaker for the time being to ten minutes, if necessary, at the end of which we will continue with other facts of information. At the end of the statements by the various interested parties present this committee will then have an open period for questioning. Therefore, I would like to request the members of the committee to make note of any questions that they wish to ask and not interrupt the preliminary fact finding. If anyone wants to ask a question thereafter I wish you would call to the attention of the Chair the fact that he wants to ask a question. So at this time we have present Doctor C. L. Wilbar, Jr., of the Department of Health.

DR. WILBAR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee on Conservation and Wild Life, pamphlet law 1499 of the 1951 session gave the Advisory Health Board of the Department of Health, the right to make certain regulations. Under this power the board did adopt on February 10, 1954 a regulation of the Department of Health and Advisory Health Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the importation of live wild rabbits, hares or rodents unless accompanied by a permit. I have a copy of the regulations here. The reason for this was to prevent the spread of certain diseases to our citizens which are carried by rabbits. It is known that rabbits and other rodents in areas west of the Mississippi are infested in some areas, in some parts of that country, with plague, and it is particularly for the prevention of the spread of human plague in Pennsylvania that this regulation was put into effect.

Rabbits also carry certain other diseases such as Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. We have had occasional cases of those diseases in Pennsylvania but we did not want more to come in. So under these regulations which are administered in Doctor Witte's division we have been preventing rabbits from coming in which are in areas where the rabbits are known to be infested with any of these diseases. Now, as far as the San Juan rabbit is concerned we have pretty clear evidence from investigation that they are not infected with these diseases. These rabbits, as I am told, were coming into Pennsylvania about two years before the regulation was passed so that from the standpoint of the protection of the health of the people we saw no reason why we should prevent the rabbits from coming in. Now, there has been some evidence presented lately that they may be dangrous to agricultural products. There is the question whether the Health Department is the department to decide what dangers there are to agricultural products in the first place, or to take any action in regard to dangers to agricultural products in the second place.

MR. BRETH. Is that the end of your statement doctor?

DR. WILBAR. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. Doctor Ernest Witte do you have anything to add to that?

DR. WITTE. I think Dr. Wilbar covered it very excellently and I do not think there is anything else to add other than we did investigate the San Juan rabbit and got details from the Washington State Department of Health concerning disease prevalence in the area and discovered there was no plague present in the San Juan Archipelago where these rabbits originate. Our decisions are based strictly on information supplied from health authorities, either the United States health authorities or public health service or from the state itself involved. And possibly other points will come up in the questioning of the various committee members. That is all I have to say.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much. At this time I think the next speaker that would follow should be Doctor Bennett of the Game Commission to give the committee the result of any information that he has concerning the rabbit. Do you want to make a statement Doctor?

DR. LOGAN J. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I can make a statement if it would be of any value to the committee and those present here—I can give a little bit of a history of this rabbit and what the Game Commission's attitude is concerning it.

MR. BRETH. I think that is important.

DR. BENNETT. I would like to make a statement concerning the Game Commission and this rabbit before I make any further remarks.

The Game Commission has not imported any of these rabbits, has not acquired any, nor are they intending to do so.

The so-called San Juan rabbit apparently was released on the San Juan Island group by a lighthouse keeper about 1900. As I get it by what has been written, and by some friends of mine and close associates who poisoned rabbits on San Juan Island, these rabbits got their original start from a lighthouse keeper who then moved off of the island. The lighthouse was abandoned and he apparently had several pairs of domestic rabbits for his children and when they moved back to the mainland they just turned the rabbits loose. From there on the rabbits took hold on this island and increased and by 1920 they had reached large numbers. About 1924 some agriculturists decided that they wanted to go out on that island and carry on agriculture and it became very evident to those people that there were so many rabbits on the island that there would be a hazard to their agriculture. So they called upon the old biological survey, which in recent years has been known as the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service, to send one of their rodent control crews out on that island and eliminate them, and they

did. The man in charge of that operation was a man by the name of Leo Couch who later became my assistant as Chief of Wild Life Research for the Fish and Wild Life Service and has told me many times about the conditions that he found there, the work that they did and I saw many pictures that he took on this island in 1924. They used strychnine-sulphate, I believe, to kill the rabbits, they killed them by the hundreds. However, their effort was not good enough to eliminate the rabbits and actually all they did with their poisoning was to reduce them to a rather low level which lasted only a short time and then they built right back up again. And the story through the years is, these rabbits build up to a rather high population, eat themselves out of house and home and drop, then the vegetation recovers and they build up again. In recent years when this smart operator out there decided that you could sell sportsmen a bill of goods he began trapping them and of course that took their population down to a certain extent each year and prevented them from eating themselves out of house and home.

In addition to that I understand it there is some agriculture activity on the island and the farmers in spite of this still do some poisoning there but it is not sufficient to get rid of them. It is very evident from what we read and the people I have talked to about these rabbits that they are a conglomeration primarily of domestic strains. They weigh up to 6 pounds and they may come in any variety of colors. From all indications they are about like the rabbits that you had as a kid and I had as a kid or that you can buy in any pet store today. They are a mixture probably of Belgium Hares and any number of other domestic breeds.

Now, originally of course, all domestic rabbits have their origin from some wild species. These domestic rabbits that we have in this country today were developed that way and they probably originated from a number of different strains. Now we read a great deal about these rabbits being European rabbits that caused so much havoc in Australia. The Australian rabbit or the European rabbit which was released in Australia is the true European rabbit. It does not get as large as these rabbits that we are talking about nor does it have the wide varities of color. It is a brown wild rabbit. So there is a great deal of doubt as to whether or not you can put the Australian rabbit and this so-called San Juan rabbit in the same category at all. Now, backing up a little, why did those rabbits do well on the San Juan Island group? I think we have got the explanation for that. Biologically there is a term known as island phenomenon, the operation of which is not thoroughly understood in all of it's aspects. But we know that biologically when you take an exotic species and turn it loose on an island, strange things happen to it. In the first place islands most of them have no predators. Secondly, the milding effect of water surrounding land masses makes conditions more liveable for a lot of animals. Now we have actually dozens of illustrations of where animals were taken from their homeland and put on islands and caused terrific damage, but in their natural environment many times did little or no damage. New Zealand is an excellent example of that. There have been many species of birds and animals taken to that island and the higher percentage of them, for some unknown reason, probably this island phenomenon and it's effects, they built up terrific populations.

For instance, they have had about two species of deer that were released in New Zealand that have actually eaten out many thousands and thousands of acres of range lands. In fact, they have had a very high bounty on deer for many years in New Zealand and still can not control the deer. But those same deer in their home environment caused relatively small amount of damage. Now we have other good examples right here on our own continent. In Lake Erie for instance there is a small island out of Put-In-Bay on which there again a lighthouse keeper moved off when a lighthouse was abandoned and turned loose several pairs of domestic rabbits, and to this day they are very abundant on that little island. In Lake Ontario there is an island known as Pelee Island on which ring-necked pheasants were released a number of years ago. The island has about 10,000 acres and for the last ten years it has had a population of 50,000 ring-neck pheasants and they have a two day shoot there annually and they killed about 20,000 birds in two days. There is no other place in the world where there is a ring-neck pheasant population like that, it only happens on that island. On this San Juan rabbit, it's name San Juan is just a name that has been tacked on to this animal.

As far as I am concerned you could call them Easter bunnies. In fact I saw one in the news release that came out not long ago which said Easter bunnies are coming in the year around. I think a great many sportsmen have been mislead into buying this critter, I actually think that due to the enthuiasm that was put out by the shippers in selling people, that very same advertising and the talk that went with it, it has alarmed the farmers. I doubt very much whether this Easter rabbit can ever establish itself on the mainland anywhere in Pennsylvania. We have been checking as many of the release acts as we can in this state and we have not found one release where breeding has occurrd in the wild. We have checked a number of areas where the animals were checked for the shooting season and in all cases with the exception of one or two the most that they have killed was one or two animals and since then we have not been able to find any signs of them. We checked an area Sunday and Monday of this week where there was reported damage, a man had a raspberry patch in his back yard and they put a rather large number of animals loose in concentrated numbers. We checked it and we saw some bark damage but at this moment we do not know whether they were caused by cottontails or not. We know that there were cottontails there and aside from that we know that those animals that lasted only over night, if you put a large number of them on a given tract and leave them eat for 24 hours you are going to see evidence of damage. As far as them being a game animal is concerned, up to this moment, the Game Commission looks upon them as a domestic rabbit—it is just about like you go down here to the pet shop and buy.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much Doctor Bennett, I think that was very enlightening and very informative from many angles. I think we will proceed before we get to questioning. Is Mr. Bull ready? For the benefit of the stenographer will you give your full name and your status with the department?

MR. L. H. BULL, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

Gentlemen, as a lot of agricultural problems occur, the information from the farmer's standpoint and the agri-

cultural people is always slow or lags in coming in, and we are actually just beginning to get letters from farmers and farm people on this problem. It is just beginning to get around the state. I would like to refer to the statement which was prepared, sort of a statistical type of statement on the San Juan rabbit which gives references and so on put out by the Pennsylvania State University. How many people have copies of this work?

MR. BRETH. Do you have a digest of it?

MR. BULL. No, I do not.

MR. BRETH. Well, you might as well read it. Is it long?

MR. BULL. About four or five pages.

MR. BRETH. Do you have in your mind a summary of what it is about?

MR. BULL. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Maybe you had better give us a summary and we will turn that over to the reporter for the record.

(See Appendix "A")

MR. BULL. This report, the San Juan rabbit has been subject to much discussion in Pennsylvania within the past several months. The question is centered chiefly on the desirability of stocking these rabbits. There has been speculation about the benefits to be gained and the problems which may arise if the animals become established. In other words, the problem exists because of different interests of those stocking the rabbits and those on whose lands the animals will live, and those who would want the animals to live on the land. Discussion between the groups with different viewpoints on the stocking situation is certainly desirable. I will just read the one more paragraph.

Because of inquiries received by County Extension offices and by the University this report of known facts about the San Juan rabbit has ben compiled as a source of information. The following report is composed of brief quotations and abstracts from the publications listed. No personal opinions are offered by the writer in this special document.

The report is made up and first tells about the origin of the rabbit and then goese into it's habits. Thompson in 1955 says that the European rabbit averaging a little more than 3 pounds in weight is a little similar in size and perhaps a little larger than the cottontail, it has longer ears and browner fur. Breeding season, gestation period and reproductive potential are somewhat the same as the regular rabbit but it has the burrowing habit which is the one which is causing most of the discussion.

Some Europeon rabbits live like cottontails mainly on the surface, taking cover in scrub and cutover woodland, but the majority of this type of rabbit, the San Juan rabbit, have burrows in woods, banks, hedges or open fields. They are burrows which are sometimes extensive tunnel systems covering perhaps ¼ acre and going to a depth of 9 feet, they are dug by the rabbits themselves and are not taken over from other mammals.

Thompson in a report in 1955 discusses the fact that the rabbits were introduced in England as long ago as the 12th century. It goes on to say that extensive damages were inflicted on crops, forests, orchards and a survey of the rabbit damage to wheat showed losses from 2.6 to 5 bushels per acre. The losses from rabbit damage to all cereal grains in Britain are estimated to 15 million pounds annually. Church and others found 6.5 per cent of all winter wheat in England and Wales lost to the rabbits. Credited to the rabbits killed or caught in the United Kingdom each year is an average of 7 million pounds of meat and 8 million pounds of fur. Thompson summarizes the situation in this way—"Although the income from processed wild rabbits caught in Britain is therefore about 15 million pounds a year (an amount equal to the estimated damage to cereal crops), the sum received by the farmer, on whose crops these rabbits and all those that are not caught have fed and are feeding, is probably less than 2 million pounds a year."

MR. BRETH. I wonder if you are reading from the paper by Harry B. Thompson of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in England.

MR. BULL. Mr. H. B. Thompson, 1954, yes. His paper was printed in the journal of Wild Life Management, January of this year. That and Mr. H. W. Levi (152) states that they have been liberated over a period of 71 years prior to the eruption which spread over most of the continent, this is Australia, and Thompson reported that the rabbit destruction in Australia has been continuing labor for the pastoralist and agriculturist." Hundreds of millions of pounds have been spent in rabbit destruction and the erection of rabbit proof fences. In nearby New Zealand, the government's policy toward rabbit pests is one of total extermination. Then it goes on to say that in Chile and in South America, about fifty years ago, rabbits were introduced and are now a serious pest.

The adaptability of the European rabbit is indicated by Thompson "The European rabbit is a highly successful mammal, it appears to be equally at home in temperate and sub-tropical climates." It thrives in the windy areas and even lives successfully in Central Africa within two degrees from the equator. This rabbit apparently is quite susceptible to a virus disease mysomatosis which is almost 100 per cent lethal according to Fenner. Fenner is Frank Fenner in the Scientific American magazine. This disease has been introduced into the rabbits of France and Britain where 255 outbreaks in 61 counties were reported. Thompson further states that the virus disease has been used as a control method in Australia where about four fifths of the rabbits in the Southeastern area had died from the disease by 1953. The disease is now present in California where it is known as "bighead" of domestic rabbits. It should be mentioned that domestic rabbits were all derived as varieties of the European rabbit and are therefore susceptible to the same disease.

The cotton-tail rabbits are very resistant to the virus disease and suffer only a benign tumor according to Fenner. Domestic rabbits were protected from this disease in Britain by innoculation with American fibroma virus according to Thompson. The Federal regulations prohibit the importations of European rabbits into United States but inter-state shipments are not banned. Present importations into Pennsylvania are legal providing State Department of Health permits accompany the shipments.

MR. BRETH. Would you like to sum up the attitude of your Department regarding this San Juan rabbit?

MR. BULL. Well I haven't talked to Dr. Henny much about it, and as I say this is just beginning to come to our attention in numbers of letters, etc. We have received some letters concerning,—well I think the bulk of my letters have come from GI's who are now farming and who were in England, Australia and other countries who

were quite opposed to this rabbit proposition. In Clearfield County, I believe about a week ago they had a meeting which I think would be a very good system of getting more of the farm feeling in this problem, the landowners' feeling on the problem, and the discussion was very good. I have a letter from Bill Mitchell, the County Agent who says Dr. Sharpe and Bob Winker were at the meeting and there was considerable discussion on both sides, and I might just read one of this paragraphs; "I am writing this letter sending you the news item which I am sorry did not arrive as yet because I thought you would want to be informed as to what is going on up here on this rabbit question. I think it can be said that the farmers and sportsmen left the meeting with good feelings towards each other, although the farmers were pretty positive that they did not want any of these bunnies on their fields. And I think a good many of the sportsmen had doubts about whether they wanted them either. The sportsmen I am sure came to the meeting feeling that they did want the San Juan rabbits."

MR. BRETH. I know of the meeting, Mr. Bull, and it must have been quite a successful meeting.

MR. BRETH. Well does that answer . . .

MR. BULL. Yes, I believe there are some states, and I do not have a list of all of them, but Missouri for one has outlawed this rabbit entirely.

MR. BRETH. But you are sure of the fact though?

MR. BULL. I am pretty sure of the fact that Missouri has outlawed them, but the important thing is that the landowners are given a good chance to know the facts on this problem. Being a sportsman myself, I would like to be able to go on the farmers' land for a good many years in the future and possibly in general in looking at the statistics, it is not five years or ten years or twenty years from now but from twenty to fifty years from now that this particular problem begins to show itself so much. In all of these countries it has been a long delay from the time when the rabbit was introduced from twenty to fifty, sixty years, before the rabbit actually became a pest and showed a great deal of trouble. And I think it is going to take some real research and some real thinking towards the future and a long time in the future about this problem.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much. I think at this time since we have heard briefly from the Department of Health, the Game Commission and the Department of Agriculture, I think the Secretary of the State Grange, Mr. McSparran, is here. Mr. McSparran, would you please give the stenographer your full name and title?

MR. McSPARRAN. My name is J. Collins McSparran. I am a Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which is the largest general farm organization in the state, having over 80 thousand members in the 64 counties of the Commonwealth.

I am also Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council of Farm Organizations which is comprised of 32 state wide farm organizations, including in its number such organizations as the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Pennsylvania Poultry Federation, four leading dairy organizations and many other small farm groups.

In appearing before you this morning in behalf of both of these organizations, I am not going to pose as an expert with minute and detailed information on the San Juan rabbit, although I would like to interject at this point that there does seem to be some difference of opinion even among the experts in regard to this animal.

You have men appearing before you on this committee who can cover this phase very adequately. I would rather like to impress upon you the importance of the decision which you are going to make this morning for it could well prove to be a decision of tremendous magnitude. We, as farm people, are interested in adequate game to insure good hunting, as the great majority of our people participate in this sport. But when to provide better hunting we must risk potential damage that could run into astronomical figures, I question whether even our sportsmen who are not landowners are so short-sighted as to desire this step to be taken.

The history of this rabbit's performance in Australia, England, Chile and other areas of the world is certainly not a recommendation on which we should willingly invite this creature to enter our borders. Not only has it proven extremely destructive to most growing vegetation but also by its burrowing can present a tremendous threat to the livestock which roam our fields and pastures. I will not attempt to predict the potential losses that could accrue to our farm people if this rabbit should gain a foothold and repeat its performance in other lands. Who can accurately compute the loss when an apple orchard gets destroyed? Who could accurately determine the damage to a lush field of hay? How could you correctly estimate the bushels of grain lost from the burrowing into and grazing off of a field of small grain? All I can say to you in this respect is that the potential losses which would be borne entirely by our farm people could reach astounding figures. Our farm people all over the state of Pennsylvania are becoming greatly aroused over this issue and as their representative, I am therefore appealing to this committee to prepare legislation which will not only stop the importation of these rabbits but that would also bring about the extermination of those already imported into the state.

The risk involved in the importation of these rabbits is entirely too great to take and we feel that quick action is needed. The topography of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is such that if these rabbits get a foot-hold, it will be practically impossible to effectively halt their spread.

Now if you want I can give you a little bit of information concerning various crops, all to further illustrate the potential risk we are running.

MR. BRETH. I wish you would.

MR. McSPARRAN. A few figures, in 1954, in the state of Pennsylvania we had over 707 thousand acres of wheat with a value of $38,602,000; we had 777 acres of oats with a value of $27,397,000; we had 200 thousand acres of barley valued at $8,976,000; we had rye, 15 thousand acres valued at $441 thousand; thirty-three thousand acres of buckwheat valued at $658 thousand; seventeen thousand acres of soy-beans with a value of $811 thousand; and hay 2,270,000 acres with a valuation of $106,658,000. Now, that is merely one year.

I attempted to get the figures on the value of orchards which are one of the most susceptible to damage from these creatures. I have not been able yet to find anyone who can tell me what is the potential value of an apple orchard. This is a crop that is not planted every year, but the risk involved in this thing can run into billions

of dollars if you want to put it down on a fair basis. And I would say this, it would be well for us now to hesitate and do some real research into this whole problem and lets find out where we are going, because this risk is entirely too great.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much, is that the extent of what you wont to say at the present time?

MR. McSPARRAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BRETH. We have a representative here of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association, is it? Would you come up to make a statement?

MR. ALVIN SAYLOR. I would like if Mr. Huber would make the statement, he is the head of our state committee.

MR. LIN HUBER. I am Lin Huber, I am from Franklin County, Pennslyvania and I am a farmer and only a farmer. I happen to be a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association, an organization of farmers of the twenty-two counties of the state. Now I as an individual first very much interested in what damage could occur if this rabbit is permitted to run at its own will.

I do not think the matter as I listen here is so important as whether it is a domesticated rabbit gone wild, whether its ancestors like mine came from some part of Europe, but the important thing is that we as landowners supposing to raise those cereals and crops that are necessary for the welfare of the country, surely are not happy about an experiment being tried on our farms that might turn out to be even worse than the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, and the English sparrow. We got those all the same way just because of negligence on somebody's part. Now, I believe that the negligence this time might be the fault of us farmers. I believe having more Collins McSparrans and more farmers' association members who would actually holler, I thing probably that we would get the attention of you gentlemen. I believe that. I happen to be a sportsman, I want to get that off my chest for the benefit of you present, I hunted pretty much through a good many of our eastern states and I like to have you men from the city come up to my place and hunt. I am honest, I have never put up a trespass sign but let us remember this that if you are going to come out there and hunt I think then I should have a voice in what is going to be turned loose there for you to hunt. To me it gets pretty ridiculous if I go to some person's place to hunt some particular species of game, that the Game Commission calls game, that we do not happen to have in Franklin County but then I am not satisfied at that I decide that the smart thing for me to do might be to turn some animal loose that would later become a pest. And of course I would be awfully glad to see everybody whether they were my friend or not, I would be glad to have someone help get rid of that pest.

So I believe that you members on this Wild Life Committee should bear in mind that the most important thing of all that you are concerned here with is to try to find good hunting on a place that you can do that good for the sportsmen, and I believe if that is going to continue as it has in the past, or get better, surely we farmers are going to have to have a voice in just what kind of a critter any organization or any individual has the right to turn loose on that land that we pay tax on.

Now, I have a brief prepared by our organization I would be glad to leave here with you. That is all I have to say.

(Appendix "C")

MR. BRETH. Give it to the stenographer and we will include it in the record. Thank you very much, Mr. Huber, I think we do known definitely from your remarks where you stand on this problem.

(See Appendix "B")

MR. BRETH. Now we have covered the Department of Health, Agriculture and Game Commission.

MR. ALVIN SAYLOR. May I add something to Mr. Huber's statement?

MR. BRETH. You may.

MR. SAYLOR. It seems to me that this problem is one more involved than just rabbits. As has been pointed out, at the present time most any animal could be imported into the state so long as it met with the Deparment's application for approval, could be turned loose on the farm, and at the present time neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor the Game Commission would have authority to stop the importing of that animal. I think that the problem involved here is a long range problem and you might want to consider it particularly from the view point of the Game Committee here, whether or not the authority should be given to the Department of Agriculture to decide whether any animal, possibly bird, or even plant, should be imported into the State of Pennsylvania mainly on the basis of whether or not it would be a desirable animal on the farm. It seems to me that this problem could be answered now and probably could be answered in the future if the Secretary of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture would be given authority to make the decision and be required to make the decision. He could give it proper study and it would eliminate a lot of these problems that we have now on particular items of particular animals when they once bring them in.

Thank you.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much Mr. Saylor, I think we have heard now from the State Departments and the Farmers' Organizations and we have a compliment of sportsmen here and I understand that Doctor Kohler from Johnstown is chairman of the legislative committee, is that right Doctor?

DR. ROBERT KOHLER. Our official representative here is our first Vice President and I would like him to make a statement first.

MR. BRETH. Your first Vice President is Steve Emanuel (?)

MR. EMANUEL (?) The first thing I want to say I would like to know this gentleman's address because I like to hunt too.

I represent 185 thousand people in Pennsylvania, men and women from all walks of life, and I can assure you they are all conservationists. I do not think they would in any manner, shape or form encourage the importation of any animal, bird or shrub into our fair Pennsylvania unless they knew where they were going.

Now, I am only here as an observer today, because I want to take back the thinking of these various groups to our state convention which will be held on March 18th and 19th and I shall assure you this is the first on our agenda and you will get our thinking back here in reasonable time to take your action.

Now, I am not going to take any sides one way or the

other in this rabbit question but I do have a gentleman here whom perhaps you would like to hear. He is not eligible to say anything concerning the Federation in respect to their idea of what they want to do, but I would like you to call on Dr. Kohler.

MR. BRETH. Thanks Steve, and I understand you have recommended that Dr. Kohler make a statement. Permission is granted to Dr. Kohler.

DR. KOHLER. It seems to me as though we have heard a great deal of this rabbit, I believe I can say at the start of this particular problem that I have been at it since the beginning. We of Cambria County, where I am from, wanted to experiment with this rabbit and I would like to tell you why.

I have not heard this statement made here as to why it was desired to bring this rabbit into the state of Pennsylvania. I have heard economy spoken of, we can talk about economy too. $750 million economy in connection with this business of hunting and fishing in the State of Pennsylvania, and it can be much greater.

The Game Commission through its research department in conjunction with the Department of Health issued an edict; from now on and hence forth after February 10, there will be no importation of rabbits into the State of Pennsylvania. There were thousands and thousands of dollars spent by the sportsmen to try to keep the rabbit population up. Suddenly we were without the means of importing rabbits. By the Game Commission's own figures, the kill of rabbits from guns decreased from over 4 million in 1929 to their estimate of little over a million in 1953, which means that one of our industries is sliding. The deer herd has followed the same course due to any number of causes. I was in the north of the state and got quite a number of statements last year to the effect that the hunting camps, the boarding camps, were only half full, which is an indication that people are not taking this great recreation as seriously as they did because of lack of game. Our present population, grouse population, is in the decline, it has been declining.

That is how this whole thing came about, and I have here a statement.

A statement from the State Department or the Game Bulletin from the Washington State Game Department that covers this problem very well. I, believe, gentlemen, that those people should know what they are talking about, they have lived with this rabbit in the State of Washington and on this archipelago of islands. Now, there have been some misleading statements made here today. The San Juan island is the biggest island of hundreds of islands, and these rabbits are not only on one island. I'd like to read just one paragraph and then I'll make it available to anyone who wishes to hear the whole statement.

After nearly 40 years of residence under almost ideal condition the San Juan rabbit has not taken over the island there is a good crop of other game on this island including deer, quail, pheasant and water fowl, beside the live stock on farms there are approximately 4 thousand sheep on the island and many dairy and beef cattle. If this rabbit were so destructive and terrible in an area where it has absolutely no predators, there is nothing destroying it except the hunter, and the statement goes on in one of the articles I have, wherein the depredation of the hunter is worse than the depredation of the rabbit. Now we would like permission before you, gentlemen, put a ban on this completely, we wish you would investigate thoroughly the possibilities that this has in the matter of destruction. The statement is made here there is nothing new in the exportation of the San Juan rabbits, it has been going on for 30 past years not only to points throughout Washington but also to many eastern areas. Now this is a statement from the Game Commission in the State of Washington. So far as we know the national larder is still intact it certainly can not be said that all of the many thousands of rabbit breeders in this country, none have ever permitted their animals to escape, such thus touching off theoretical rabibt explosions in various localities. Numerous transplantations of the San Juan rabbits to other sections of Washington have been made in an attempt to provide an increasing hunting and in no instance have they ever multiplied to anything ever approaching alarming numbers.

We as sportsmen, I am speaking for myself and not for the federation, because the federation has as yet taken no action on this except once. I was a part of a committee that was sent to the Health Department and we asked the Health Department of the State of Pennsylvania whether they would not confer with the Department of Health and the Game Commission in the State of Washington and see if we couldn't clear this rabbit, so that we might have something that we could hutch raise and liberate something for us to hunt. I think, gentlemen, our greatest alarm is going to be whether we can as, Dr. Bennett said, successfully liberate the rabbit. It is a sitting duck for every mink, fox, weasel, great horned owl or anything else that would kill a rabbit because it has no knowledge of predators whatever. So, before you accede to a demand for legislation, please gentlemen, seriously think that we have a great industry here. We do not want the industry destroyed. We want it built up. We want to continue it and we would like very much to experiment with this rabbit and see if it is possible even in ten or fifty years to produce a strain of rabbits which will become hardy enough to stand some of our pressure.

Now, the statement has been made about Australia, Australia lies in an area comparable between Nicauragua and San Francisco, south of the equator. We are not in that area. The rabbit will not breed in captivity in the winter time, I am led to believe in Pennsylvania, because I have three of them—two bucks and a doe—and I have tried in every conceivable way to get those pregnant so that we could have a few rabbits this esason. Inside, yes, where it is warm; but not out in the weather. My rabbit pens are out in the weather. We have in Cambria County one pen. I will not go down to the digging part of it. This is only a short period of experimentation for the past four months. But we have a pen of an area of sixty feet square. We have put these rabbits in their wild state right in this pen. Underneath two doors in the middle of the pen they have made several holes. Out in the open portion of the pen there are absolutely no holes whatever. The thing is that in keeping those rabbits from escaping from that pen there are two feet of wire laid on the ground and fastened to the bottom of the fence. They are not even digging under that to get out.

So there are many things to be known about this.

There are many things that are printed about it that have no factual understanding at all. They are confusing many, many issues. You gentlemen will have to make a decision. Thank you very much.

MR. BRETH. Thank you, Doctor. At least you are definitely frank. I understand that one of the members of our Committee has entered a note that there is a representative here from the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association in Allentown, Boyd Walker, the President. Is that you, Mr. Walker? Would you like to make a statement. Will you give the stenographer your name and title?

MR. WALKER. Boyd H. Walker, President of the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association. I am here today on behalf of the largest individual sportsmen's club in the country and in Pennsylvania. Our Association which is comprised primarily of Lehigh County and Lehigh Valley sportsmen has a total membership of 7,000 and we have already gone on record by way of a resolution as to our feelings in the matter. I might also mention to the Committee that we met with farmers of Lehigh County, the Trexlertown Grange, two weeks ago and thrashed this problem out so that I do bring to the Committee the views of the farmer as well as the sportsmen of Lehigh County.

I would like to make one thing clear at this time. I am not a rabbit breeder. I am not a farmer and I am no game management expert but we have certain observations that have been made down here in Lehigh County. We feel, number one that the interests of the sportsmen in Lehigh County and all over the rest of Pennsylvania are coincident with the farmers. We can raise 100 thousand birds a year and release them, yet if we have no place to hunt these birds we may as well put away the shot guns. As far as public relations are concerned this is the most important matter from the farmers' and sportsmen's view that has come up since I've been active in the association and that has been for approximately ten years. The farmers in Lehigh County are very much put out about these rabbits. It seems to me that for them, if for no other reason, the sportsmen in Lehigh County should be against it. I've talked to as many as three dozen different farmers who said "if these rabbits are released in my area I'm going to post my land." We all know that in this day and age of increased population it's not a question of finding a game to shoot but a question as where you are going to shoot it. Every given tract of land as the years go by, as you gentlemen know, has a house on it, or a road cut through, increasing population, so that our available hunting areas are becoming smaller as time goes by. With that in mind, the Game Commission very intelligently has used its funds to purchase these State Game lands. We in Lehigh County are very fortunate to have a couple ourselves so that without the farmers it seems to me the sportsmen are licked, and if the farmers are against it, which they are in Lehigh County, rightly or wrongly, that is good enough for the sportsmen. This is a chance to foster our public relations with the farmers, and we in Lehigh County have done so. Now as far as this rabbit is concerned there is just one more thing I'd like to suggest to this Committee. We feel that as far as hunting rabbits and pheasants are concerned to a limited extent the whole problem is one based on food and cover. If you have a given area, say 50 acres of farm land, with enough food and cover to support 10 rabbits, we could stock 200 rabbits on that patch of ground this spring, yet next fall we feel there would still eb 10 rabbits there. You heard the good Doctor state to this committee that our deer herd has gone down, that our game animals all throughout the state have been on the decline, we feel that is due to one thing, environment, that with increased facilities for food and cover our game goes up. If you take that given 50 acre patch of land and you plant things like clover in there you throw in your cover crops, instead of 10 rabbits you may have 50 rabbits on that given tract next year. From that standpoint if you have an animal that weighs 4 to 7 pounds which we understand these rabbits weigh and I might mention at this time that we have two groups in Lehigh County, the Slatedale group and the Alburtus group in the central portion of the County, who have raised those rabbits.

I held one out like this and it stretched out about two and one-half feet, it was a heavy animal. It stands to reason that an animal that weighs 4 to 7 pounds will eat three to four times as much food as an animal that weighs two pounds. Going back to what I said, 50 acres for instance, will support ten cottontails weighing two pounds a piece, and that given area of land must by way of necessity support less when it comes to San Juan rabbits because they are bigger, they are heavier and they eat more.

As far as the sportsmen are concerned, therefore, and as far as I am personally concerned I'd rather have shots at four different rabbits than one big rabbit. So from that standopint the sportsmen in Lehigh County are against it. We understand, and again I am only talking from the information we received, and I might mention our association has a very active game committee, the two chairmen of that committee wrote to the United State Fish and Wild Life Service, University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota, and everything those three groups had to say about the rabbit was bad. Nothing good was mentioned about it.

Now, as far as I'm concerned, if one-tenth of that which they told us about the rabbit is true, that is good enough for me. If they burrow, if they undermine the farmers, fields, if they eat as much as they are supposed to eat, if any of those things are true that is good enough for me. We in Lehigh County after this exhaustive survey have found nothing, absolutely nothing, that points out that the animal can do more than our native cottontail. So that as far as the sportsmen are concerned we do not wish to go out at night with flashlights to hunt rabbits which we do not know yet are good dog animals, but we do know that they eat an awfully lot more than one cottontail, and we would rather have the shots at the four animals. In addition, as I mentioned before, and I can not stress this strongly enough if the farmers in Lehigh County are against it where are we going to do our hunting. As I told this committee a moment ago we had at least a dozen farmers that I personally talked to that said if they release them on my land, my land is going to be posted. Now I think that that is the most significant statement in this day and age of decreased hunting areas and that is the one thing we rely on. Unfortunately, I did not have the benefit of the thinking of the rest of this group. Many

things which were bad about the rabbit, their eating habits, their nocturnal habits, their burrowing habits, discounting all of that, was anything really good said about this animal? As far as it being a useful piece of wild game to the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania, I cannot see how it will. If it does take hold and I think the University of Wisconsin summed it up nicely, if an animal like this takes hold, and they doubt that it will in Lehigh or Pennsylvania, with the nature of the state, with predators and the like, if it would take hold it would become a pest, if it wont take hold then we have wasted money. It seems to me that this whole problem has been biult up to something big when it should have never have been there at all. If this group would have bannned this thing originally I do not think anything would have been stirred up, but unforunately it has been now and it seems to me, with the farmers in mind, with the sportsmen in mind, and I am not talking for the Pennsylvania Federation, I am merely talking from filling the post of our local group in Lehigh County, and I am certain that if the Lehigh County farmers felt that way which they did after this long-winded grange meeting, then, it seems to me you can take the bull by the horns, chop it right off and nip it in the bud. I just might mention that as far as this rabbit is concerned I have not heard one thing that points out the fact that the animal would be an unsually good game animal. I cannot think of any advantage it has over the cottontail. As a matter of fact, as the committee undoubtedly knows, there are a great many disadvantages, larger, it eats more, it is nocturnal, if it does take hold it arouses the rest of the farmer. Now, something was mentioned here that these animals had not burrowed in captivity, it was presumed by this time that this is one animal that is supposed to dig in and burrow into its own hole, our local cottontails use the groundhog holes, and these two groups in Lehigh County that have raised this rabbit have found that there has been no burrowing at all. This one group has raised these rabbits for about nine months, the other group for approximately six months, but again I ask the committee is there any reason why a rabbit should spend its energy digging a hole in the ground, when it has got a hutch there that it can live in, when it has got a fence to protect it from its enemies, and when it is thrown food pellets two or three times a day? That is hardly a test as to what this rabbit would do out in the wild and on its own. The only way it seems to me that a true test could be made would be to release the rabbits, wait a couple of years and see what happens. But again I suggest to you as far as Lehigh County is concerned in any event we are going to be in trouble with the farmers. As far as the sportsmen are concerned this rabbit has no advantages over our cottontail, and getting back to my original premise, if I am correct in that, and there is quite a bit of authority that way, that a given acre of land will support so many rabbits, depending upon food, cover and to a certain extent control, then the problem in Pennsylvania is not solved by throwing out another animal, an animal, if you will, that is two to three times as big as our local cottontail. The problems is with the deer herd, you have all heard the argument about our trees growing up to the point where they are out of reach to the deer, having an umbrella on top of the woods so that there is nothing on the floor, if we cut all these woods down in a few years we would have these big deer herds again. Here we have something that eats two or three times as much as a cottontail, something that arouses the ire of the farmers, therefore we are against it. Thank you for your kind attention.

MR. BRETH. Thank you very much Mr. Walter, we were quite interested in the opinion of any County and particularly such a County as Lehigh, with such a large an organization of sportsmen. I have a news release handed me concerning your meeting that you had with the farmers, and that is a very intelligent way to attack this particular kind of a problem. Is there any other representative of any other groups here, I see Everett G. Henderson who for the past few years has been with the Pennsylvania Federation as a legislative chairman. Ed, do you have anything to say, any statement to make at this time, concerning your reaction. Do you want to come over here, Ed?

MR. EVERETT G. HENDERSON. You know I am not at home before this Committee. I have nothing that I can say today on behalf of Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs which has been my privilege to represent before you gentlemen for these past many years, because we now have Dr. Kohler taking over that official position and he will henceforth meet with you gentlemen and I trust you will give him the same kind and courteous attention that you have given me these many years. But as regards this problem here that I have heard today discussed, it seems to me that the sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and again I am not speaking for the Federation, I am speaking for myself as an individual, sportsman and landowner, that we sportsmen are the victims of our own design.

I think Mr. Walker has well summed the matter up. We have one major thing that we are concerned with in Pennsylvainia and that is the good will of the landowner, and whether we may have something here that test and experiment might prove to be a substitute and a very fine substitute for our native cottontail, yet I think it behooves us to be very concerned about the attitude of the farmer and temper our experiment to the point that it will not arouse or disturb our farmer friends. It seems to me that in connection with the experiment that had been carried on so far by the actual release in the wild of the rabbit, as has been brought out here by Dr. Bennett, and which has come to my attention from other sources, that the boys who have experimented with it by releasing it in the wild have found that its problem is to have it survive in the wild.

So, therefore, I say we are victims of our own design, we are expending our money probably for something that may be an unwise venture, aside from the fact that it may be a very unwise venture from the standpoint of public relations with the farmer. So I am wondering if it might not be well for the sportsmen of Pennsylvania to well consider asking your august body here today to give us some solution to the problem in the way of a moratorium on the importation of the San Juan rabbit for possibly, shall we say two years, to see what has happened to those rabbits that were actually released in the wild, to see whether or not they do survive in their own native state, In Pennsylvania, number one, and to see whether or not it is as obnoxious

and destructive to the farmer as we anticipate from what we have heard today. For those two reasons I think it might be proper for us to consider a moratorium on importation. You gentlemen with whom I have worked very close in the legislature, know that I have never been one to encourage legislation, I never like legislation to go on the books so that it would control our program of hunting and fishing in Pennsylvania, because I feel that ought to be left to the discretionary powers of our Game and Fish Commission. It is much easier to stampede the legislation on the books and get it there, then once it is there it is bound not to be helpful, and in some cases harmful, so, I think probably, knowing you gentlemen as I have for many years, I am sure you are not going to stampede anything on to the sportsmen of Pennsylvania or against the farmer of Pennsylvania. But I do think and I speak personally in this regard, as I have been watching this program and as I have heard these discussions here today it might be well for us to devise a proper solution by a moratorium of two years on the importation of the San Juan rabbit to see whether or not we can find that it is a substitute and if not I am sure the sportsmen of their own volition, because they are somewhat of an economist or shall we say Scotchman in the handling of their moneys, and I am sure they will not continue to throw their money down the drain, so to speak, if they find it is a poor venture, and it seems to me that would be much more feasible to do rather than to have legislation. It has been a pleasure to appear again before you gentlemen and again I would ask you to give my good friend, Dr. Kohler, the same courteous attention and fine cooperation that you have given me.

Thanks very much.

MR. BRETH. Thank you Mr. Henderson.

Since this is not an open hearing, I am not going to permit any statements except from those who represent in some official capacity some official organization or some organization. And there are some loose open angles in this thing that I know is bothering members of the committee and also myself. Now one of the things that I think is bothering the committee is determining whether or not there is any means of prohibiting the importation of this rabbit under existing procedure. Do you know whether the Department of Health, Dr. Wilber could prohibit the importation of this rabbit? Now I am just looking for information, under its present authority.

DR. WILBAR. Mr. Chairman, I suppose if the legislature directs the Department of Health to do so we could. Our stand has been that it is rather poor government for one department to get into the area of another department and make decisions for that department and its actions. You see this is mainly an agriculture and wild life affair. I believe that other states such as Maryland have had similar problems, and Massachusetts, for instance, and in those states we find that the Game Commission has been given the authority to make regulations to keep out game which is harmful in any manner to the welfare of the people of the state, whether it is because of health matters or agriculture matters or other matters, and you see they can cover the whole field. And in those states they have the authority, and the health and agriculture people can say "well, this particular animal is dangerous for this reason and we would suggest that you prohibit it from coming into this state." That is the way it is done in Maryland and Massachusetts.

MR. BRETH. Well, you mean then since there is no health angle to this San Juan rabbit, the fact that it has been given a clean bill of health that your department would be inclined to prohibit it.

DR. WILBAR. That is how it is, yes. Because our department is concerned primarily with the protection of the health.

MR. BRETH. How, on the same basis you did prohibit the importation of rabbits from fifteen states and several provinces of Canada. Is that right?

MR. WILBAR. Yes, on the basis that they were infected with certain diseases which could be transferred to humans.

MR. BRETH. Sir, the only thing I wanted to establish was if anyone had the authority now to prohibit the importation of this rabbit. That's what I want to establish and it hasn't been established yet, I just want to find out, Dr. Bennett, does the Game Commission have the authority to prohibit the importation of this San Juan rabbit now.

DR. BENNETT. Let me make a statement here, that if we were to bring a crate of San Juan rabbits in here and put them right here and if you didn't know where they came from you couldn't tell me whether they were Belgian hares or what they were. Does that answer the question?

MR. BRETH. No, it doesn't Doctor, I want to know whether or not the Game Commission at present can prohibit the importation of say rabbits from Washington?

DR. BENNETT. Not San Juan rabbits.

MR. BRETH. Well I think that answered the question. In other words the Game Commission doesn't have the authority. I see, Mr. Bull, does the Department of Agriculture have any powers in this direction?

MR. BULL. No, Mr. Chairman, this is my maiden voyage and I would hate to say whether it has or not. I don't know of any right now. I don't know what steps were taken in states where they ruled it out.

MR. BRETH. Very well, we will have to have questioning. I think that brings up Dr. Wilbar and Dr. Wallace.

MR. FILO. My question is already answered. He stated it is not dangerous to health. That is one of the questions I contemplated asking.

DR. WILBAR. We have a report from the Washington State Health Department and the United States Public Health Service that there is no evidence that these rabbits have been carriers of diseases which are transmittable to humans.

MR. BRETH. Any other member of the Committee have a question to ask the Department of Health?

MR. BANKER. Dr. Wilbar, a statement was made awhile ago that the Department of Health had the authority to import games without consulting any other department or bureau. Is that correct?

DR. WILBAR. We have the authority to permit. We have the authority to exclude, I should say, rabbits, hares and rodents if they are considered detrimental to the health of humans.

MR. BANKER. My idea of your department would be that you would merely pass on an animal as to whether it has a clean bill of health, but you say nothing, or you are not interested in what is done with that animal.

You just clear this animal if they wish to put it into the state.

DR. WILBAR. That is right. We are just trying to prevent the spread of disease from other areas of the country, diseases which affect human beings.

MR. BANKER. You have no official interest in what is done with the animal?

DR. WILBAR. No, sir.

MR. BRETH. Any other member of the Committee have a question to ask the Department of Health?

MR. AUKER. I don't believe any department on the Hill would have specific powers to void the importation of any animal unless it would come under the general police powers to protect the general health and welfare of the people of Pennsylvania?

DR. WILBAR. Other than the Department of Agriculture might, if they find from their experimentation and research that sufficient damage was being done to the farms to be a detriment to the welfare of the people of the state, and only under that, without specific legislation, can the Department of Agriculture step in. Certainly the Department of Health can't, if it is cleared on a bill of health. Is that right, Doctor?

DR. WILBAR. Yes, sir.

MR. BRETH. Does any other member of the Committee have a question to ask the Department of Health?

MR. BRETH. I have a question, Doctor, that I don't think has been brought out. Do you know how many rabbits have been imported under the permit system up to now?

DR. WILBAR. Dr. Witte can answer that question.

DR. WITTE. As of January 28th of this year we approved permits for the introduction of 5,891 rabbits. Of these, we know that 2,632 have already been delivered. We have a system whereby we ask the consignee to return the copy of his permit, giving us specific information and confirmation that these rabbits have been delivered. We also have one question on this particular permit as to what disposal is being made of the rabbits delivered, and we know on the basis of statements made by the consignee whether the rabbits are released or whether some experimentation is being carried out, or just what eventually does happen to the rabbit. We also have the area where they are released, if such is the case. On that basis we know that 2,632 rabbits have been delivered; 2,533 rabbits will be delivered in the future on the basis of our approvals, and to date we are not sure as to whether 726 rabbits were or were not delivered, because the consignees to this date have not responded with a copy of their permit as they are supposed to do. That is the basis.

You may be interested to know that some rabbit permits are being returned to me, to our Department, by the shipper, the principal shipper out there, because he says the supplies are apparently dwindling, or condition are such that they cannot collect rabbits. That is the situation at present.

MR. BRETH. Do you know how many counties, individual counties, where you have received permits for stocking these rabbits?

DR. WITTE. We have that information, I cannot give it to you off hand. Roughly, I would say, and this is a guess, that from one-fourth to one-third of the counties in the state have received rabbits.

MR. BRETH. That would be fifteen to twenty-five?

DR. WITTE. I think so. One-third of the counties of the state.

MR. BRETH. Are there any further questions to ask Dr. Witte?

MR. SMITH. The figure you just quoted, 2,600 rabbits, what figure does that represent, the total number of rabbits that have been purchased or asked to be purchased for release in Pennsylvania?

DR. WITTE. The 2,632 figure represents applications which cover that amount of rabbits that have been delivered, actual delivery into the state. In other words, we know that that number is in the state since our regulaion was passed. I think we should point out that these rabbits were being imported prior to our regulations and that our regulations seemed to call attention to the fact that the rabbits were coming in. We have various statistics now which were not available before, such as numbers of rabbits being brought in, distribution and disposal of these animals, which were not available before.

MR. GUSS. I have been told by the Sportsmen's Association, that 144 rabbits, twelve dozen females, one dozen males, are in Juniata County.

MR. BRETH. If there are no further questions to the Department of Health—

MR. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask whether this is the San Juan rabbit, so far as these orders are concerned, or whether it is the domestic rabbit?

MR. BRETH. It is the Washington rabbit.

DR. WHITE. That is right.

MR. SMITH. In other words, 2,610 San Juan rabbits.

DR. WITTE. Yes.

MR. BRETH. Does any member of the Committee have any questions to ask Dr. Bennett of the Game Commission?

MR. FILO. Dr. Bennett, in your statement you say that you do not intend to import these rabbits. Why?

DR. BENNETT. For several reasons. In the first place, there is no indication that they are a good game animal. All the information that we have is they don't run before hounds as well as cottontails. Incidently, the Mearns cottontail, which is the most common cottontail in Pennsylvania, is probably the greatest cottontail in the country to run before a hound. There is no other cottontail can touch it as far as being a sporty animal and its good eating qualities in the rabbit family. Another reason we are not interested in it, from all the data available, taking all the information we can get on the size of this animal, its color, and everything else, it is a common old Easter rabbit. They have been turned loose for twenty years accidently over this country, and we can't see anything to it.

There is one statement along that line I would like to make. For the past five years the various state game departments in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service have had a special committee that was set up to study exodic species over the world that might be of value to import and release in the United States. They have had a very competent biologist on that and he has the world in which to work. His main job has been to investigate various game species over the world that might be brought to this country to fill biological gaps where game birds or animals have been exterminated and thus to enrich our country by imports. And that committee, and people who were interested in this, game people, prior to

the formation of this committee came up long ago with this firm belief based on observations the world over, that no animal should be brought into this country of ours belonging to any of the rodent or rodent-like groups. They also reached the general conclusion that no bird should be brought in this country, no game bird, such as any of the fruit doves that are found in the world over, that possibly could do a great amount of damage to cherries, peaches, and other kinds of agricultural products. So they passed those over. For the past five years that committee and that man, Dr. Gardner Bump, have been concentrating on studying up on game birds, primarily wheat-seed eaters, that in their native haunts do no damage to agriculture. and what they have been concentrating on in the past five years in the four western states, namely, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Idaho, where over-grazing over a period of the past forty years has eliminated many of the prairie grasses and original prairie flora that was necessary for the prairie chicken and grouse. There are millions of acres in our western states where there are no game birds because the vegetation is changed due to that particular practice. And Dr. Bump in the past five years has been studying some semi-arid areas in the near East in an attempt to see if there are birds that live in over browsed, eaten-out range lands of the sagebrush type that could be brought into this country and make a worthwhile addition to the ecenomy of this nation and the betterment of our country. He found two species of game birds that were adaptable to that western semi-arid country to put in those biological blank spaces. One of those was a Turkish partridge, which has now been stocked three years in a row in those states. I might add it has grabbed a hold and is now providing some mighty fine shooting in at least two of those states and chances are it will be a success. There is one other game bird they are studying, it is a black partridge from Turkey and Iraq, and they are bringing it in. But the point is, they are going about it scientifically, they are studying these animals in their native haunts to be absolutely sure there is no danger to agriculture.

Getting back to rabbits, and rodent-like animals in general, when you bring them in from a foreign country it is not worth the danger involved, and that committee looks down upon them. I just wanted you to know that there is such a committee at work.

MR. FILO. I have another question, Dr. Bennett. In your statement you stated you don't think the animal can get a foot-hold on the continent. You don't seem alarmed about it. Can you elaborate on that?

DR. BENNETT. The main reason I don't think it will—I think this very important biological fact is at work and is the reason you have them on that group of islands—is because of this island phenomena where you have no predators, where you have the milding effect of water, and there is no indication that those animals have succeeded anywhere in this country.

MR. FILO. Do you think, then, that the farmers are unduly alarmed?

DR. BENNETT. I personally think so, and I think the sportsmen have been taken for a ride in playing with them.

MR. BRETH. I take it then, Dr. Bennett, that your attitude toward this rabbit is negative?

DR. BENNETT. That is right.

MR. BRETH. Are there any other questions to be asked Dr. Bennett?

MR. AUKER. Do you recall how many rabbits were shot in Pennsylvania in 1954? I think the figure was published and I am not sure what it is.

DR. BENNETT. I can't quote the exact figures, it was over a million, and it was based on field estimates by our men, but it is merely a guess. Dr. Kohler compared a figure of a number of years ago with this figure released in 1954. I might point out that his first figure he quoted was based on during a time that we had compulsory game kill reports. This figure that we use now, I don't even know whether it is a good guess or not.

MR. AUKER. Do you want to express an opinion as to whether or not the greatest menace to our native cottontail rabbit—the problem seems to be to furnish enough game for the hunters—is not the problem of predatory animals as much as the providing of cover and feed for the rabbits and if we can solve that there will be no need for importation of foreign rabbits whatsoever?

DR. BENNETT. That is right. We know that where clubs and individual farmers want to do certain things to improve cover and feed for cottontail rabbits, the population can be brought right up. Beagle clubs right now in the state that are doing an excellent job of improving their ground, planting clovers, and improving cover where they have given up the restocking of rabbits from outside the state.

MR. AUKER. Would you state for information of the Committee, whether or not the Game Commission is following that policy?

DR. BENNETT. We certainly are on our own lands, on our game lands, and on our farm game projects where it is agreeable. We are doing that to build up the cottontail population.

MR. AUKER. Do you want to supplement that question? Do you want to say whether you are having any success or any progress is being made toward that end of building up our native cottontail rabbit?

DR. BENNNETT. Absolutely, in many parts of the state.

MR. ASHTON. I would like to ask Dr. Bennett, if the Game Commission would admit that this is a game animal and not an Easter bunny, would it have the authority to prohibit its importation into the state?

DR. BENNETT. I don't think we could for this reason, it doesn't belong to—we would have to ask the Attorney General to review it. But, I am quite certain we could not touch it because it is of a different genus entirely than anything we have on our books.

MR. ASHTON. Would you have the authority to prohibit the importation of a certain species of deer if you thought it was not suitable to the state of Pennsylvania.

DR. BENNETT. Yes, because there are no domestic deer.

MR. ASHTON. You have the authority, then, to prohibit the importation of any wild animals?

DR. BENNET. Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH. I believe we are confusing the issue here between rabbits and birds. I think we should confine it to the rabbit for this particular hearing, and I would like to say to Dr. Bennett at this time with the facts and information as brought out here today, would you still take the position that you would not purchase this type of rabbit for turning loose in Pennsylvania?

DR. BENNETT. Yes, I certainly would.

MR. BRETH. Would not?

DR. BENNETT. Would not purchase it.

MR. BRETH. Any other member of the Committee have a question to ask Dr. Bennett?

MR. FARABAUGH. I would like to ask Dr. Bennett this question—he stated previously that this was not a game animal—how will the Game Commission take control of that animal when it is turned loose if it is not a game animal?

DR. BENNETT. If that game animal would revert to the wild, we in all probability would have a responsibility.

MR. FILO. How would you determine that, Doctor?

DR. BENNETT. That is a good question, I think I can answer it. If that rabbit becomes adapted in Pennsylvania, survives from one year to the next, and reproduces from one year to the next, it would then become a wild animal.

MR. FARABAUGH. How long until you determine that?

DR. BENNET. I would say at least a year.

MR. BRETH. In other words, Doctor, I believe, if some of the predictions regarding the rabbit would come to pass, such as becoming a pest in certain areas and would be running loose, that would probably bring it under your jurisdiction as a wild—at least, a wild, running animal.

DR. BENNET. It would not even have to become a pest before it would come under our jurisdiction.

MR. HUBER. If that rabbit would become a pest within the year, we farmers might not like that rabbit, we can go out and kill it and you can't say a thing about it?

DR. BENNET. Absolutely. We have given instructions to our men not to enforce those laws.

MR. BRETH. Just a minute, Doctor, I would like to have the full import of that statement considered. Do I understand you to then place this San Juan rabbit outside your law enforcement program?

DR. BENNETT. At the moment, yes.

MR. BRETH. In other words, it can be shot the year round?

DR. BENNET. That is right.

MR. BRETH. Not being recognized as a game animal or a domestic animal, it comes under the classification of a cat, it just doesn't exist?

DR. BENNETT. At the moment that is just about right.

MR. BRETH. Does any other person have a question to ask Dr. Bennett?

MR. GUSS. I presume from the conversation that this is a kind of an illegitimate baby?

MR. BRETH. Alright, gentlemen, let us proceed, the hour is getting late.

MR. BANKER. I just wanted to ask Mr. Guss to repeat those figures on Juniata County on the importation of the San Juan.

MR. GUSS. I was told in November, twelve dozen females, one dozen males.

MR. BRETH. If there are no further questions by the Committee for Dr. Bennett, we have Dr. Bull of the Department of Agriculture as the next person to appear before us. Do any Members of the Committee have any questions to ask Dr. Bull of the Department of Agriculture?

MR. FILO. You stated that Missouri outlawed the San Juan rabbit.

DR. BULL. That is the information I have, but I don't have any information except in a letter I received this past week. This goes on to say that they understand that Missouri had outlawed it. How it was done, or why, I have no idea.

MR. FILO. There is also another question I want to ask you, please. I am confused. On one hand, one man states this is a European rabbit, on the other hand, someone states it is not a European rabbit, and you, on the other hand, refer to it as a European rabbit. Which is it?

DR. BULL. It is a European or San Juan rabbit. There was one question brought up about this burrowing, and I forgot to mention it and I hate to refer to figures all the time but this Leo K. Couch in 1929 reports the following conditions in the islands in 1924 when he was called upon to apply control measures, practically all succulent forage was eaten close to the ground, Douglas firs, dwarfed by the continued winds, were barked where the branches hung low. Industrious burrowing had wrecked vengeance on the island. The ground was upheaved with openings every few feet. Erosion occurred more rapidly, causing the bluffs to cave into the sea. At that time the rabbits were undermining many of the buildings. This was in 1924.

MR. BRETH. Do you have a copy of that for the stenographer?

MR. FILO. Dr. Bull, do you think the condition of the island would have caused these rabbits to do more burrowing?

DR. BULL. I think that is probably true.

MR. FILO. Do you think the same conditions would exist here in Pennsylvania?

DR. BULL. I am a great believer in our Commonwealth and I say that there is a place somewhere in the Commonwealth where these rabbits can take a hold and do well because we have conditions from all kinds—all kinds of conditions in the Commonwealth, and certainly, have all types of land.

But coming back to this point that Dr. Bennett spoke about in our rabbit population, I have had the pleasure of working with the East Penn Valley Club. These men bought a rather run-down old farm, and we contoured it and started laying down different types of crops which would be good for holding the cottontail rabbit on it, a type of crop that would be good for the trials they like to have, and it is amazing what they have done in holding rabbits there.

MR. Bull, you stated previously that you have received quite a few letters from various farmers. In those letters did they state any amount of damage that was incurred by this particular rabbit?

DR. BULL. No, I doubt if any of our farmers outside of hearsay have any damage yet. I think it goes back to this point that I mentioned awhile ago, that our gray matter is really being tested in this meeting. It is a very long-time type of proposition. As Mr. Walker so ably stated awhile ago, public relations means a lot and maybe fifty years from now is what we are talking about. I hope that we will never be accused of introducing this rabbit fifty years from now and have our names mentioned.

I would just like to point out one thing that Bob Wingard wrote me and summed up. He said that the

problem never appears right away. In the San Juan Islands it was approximately twenty-four years from the time the rabbits were released until the pest conditions developed. It is reported that the rabbits were released for seventy-one years in Australia before they became well established and created a problem.

In Chile it took twenty years before the rabbits were considered common and an additional seventeen years before they reached pest conditions. In other words, letting these rabbits out for a couple years and finding out that they start to burrow, if they really do, it is probably too late already in some areas. The problem is if they get established, then it is too late to do anything about it. Probably some type of controlled research, if you want to do it, is what you need.

MR. BRETH. Representative Ashton had a question.

MR. ASHTON. I am still a little confused on it. Is this the same rabbit that is in Australia and New Zealand, or is it a different kind of a critter? There seems to be some confusion on this.

MR. BRETH. Dr. Bennett would you like to answer that question?

DR. BENNETT. That is a very confusing point. Now in all of these writings I have read them all and I also know the man that made the first investigation. I heard it from him many years ago about this rabbit out there.

All of these descriptions immediately revert back in any of these reports. They give you the description on the European rabbit, the one that is found in Australia. Then before you know it in the next paragraph they are applying that description to the San Juan rabbit. Now the San Juan rabbit may have originated from this European rabbit. There may have been a number of different types of rabbit that entered into the make-up of our so-called domestic rabbit.

We do know this rabbit is somewhat larger than the Australian rabbit. We do know that it is multi-colored and the Australian rabbit is not. So it is very similar to this situation, if you put leghorn chickens on an island and call them San Juan chickens, would you use the description, "jungle fowl," to describe them? Most of our chickens came from the jungle fowl. I am just pointing this out because you gentlemen who are in the Legislature, if there was any legislation came about, would be confronted with the problem of describing the San Juan rabbit. The ones that I have seen and the information I have read on it, if you would write a description of that rabbit that is found on the San Juan Islands, you could go right down here to the pet store and pick one out and fit it to a "T."

If you are going to pass laws to stop the importation of or traffic in animals like that, Brother, you have a hard nut to crack.

MR. BULL. Apparently, this is a variety of this rabbit, isn't that right?

MR. BRETH. In other words, according to this article the so-called San Juan rabbits are varieties of the European rabbit for which the scientific name is—can you name it, oryctolagus C. coniculus L. They take their popular name from the San Juan Islands in Washington where the rabbits were introduced about 1900.

DR. BENNETT. If you check up on the development of the domestic rabbit, you will find it just as complicated as the development of our domestic chickens.

MR. BRETH. Well gentlemen, we do not seem to be making progress. I would like to have a different line of questioning on this.

MR. BANKER. Dr. Bennett, your rabbit in England is just one color, it is a brown rabbit, is that right?

DR. BENNETT. That is right.

MR. BANKER. It is native through England as I understand.

DR. BENNETT. It may have been imported there in the twelfth century.

MR. BANKER. Well, is the rabbit in Australia the same as the rabbit in England?

DR. BENNETT. There are a number of different rabbits in the European continent. As far as these rabbits that were brought over for domestic purposes, of course, they all had their origin in wild animals. But I do not think anyone can say that it came from this one particular species of European rabbit.

MR. BRETH. Representative Smith wants to ask a question of Dr. Bennett.

MR. SMITH. Dr. Bennett, all rabbits are destructive when they become great in numbers, is that right?

DR. BENNETT. I would not say all rabbits, because some species of rabbits never build up to the point where they become destructive.

MR. SMITH. Why?

DR. BENNETT. Because of territorial limitations, carrying capacity, and many other things.

MR. SMITH. Have you received any letters from any of our farmers complaining about the rabbits?

DR. BULL. I probably got more letters in the last two weeks than any man in this room.

MR. SMITH. That is about what I am about to bring out here, regardless of what kind of rabbits you are talking about, if they multiply, they are destructive.

DR. BULL. I do not know how many letters I have gotten, I showed Everett Henderson the file and Dr. Kohler some of them, from farmers and farm groups, and all of them oppose the importation of these rabbits, everyone of them.

MR. BRETH. Representative Smith, I think you are getting to another channel of thinking which is beyond the prerogative of this Committee at this time.

MR. SMITH. Well, we are trying to eliminate one rabbit and forget about the other. I think one is just as destructive as the other.

MR. BRETH. Dr. Bull has answered that and says he doesn't think—

DR. BULL. I have not had one letter complaining about the cottontail rabbit since I have been in the position I am now in, about a year and a half.

MR. BRETH. Are there any questions that the representatives of the sportsmen's groups would like to ask at this time to clarify anything that has been said? Steve, do you have anything? Dr. Kohler, do you have any question that you would like to ask that would further the action of the committee?

DR. KOHLER. I might state this, we also have letters. I have a letter here with me, a group of farmers are asking for these rabbits, whether we can furnish any of these rabbits for stocking purposes.

So it is not all on one side of the fence. I think this has been a very, very fine meeting and I think that we have gotten to the bottom of a lot of things. But may I suggest one thing to you fellows to aid you in your de-

liberations. I could take one Belgian hare buck, mate it with one of his white Easter bunnies, and I will produce San Juan rabbits right here in Pennsylvania, and all the laws in the state cannot stop me. Those rabbits are domestic rabbits. There is no way of taking them out of the state. They are already here and that can be done, and it is already being done. It was done in Cambria County by one of our sportsmen's organizations where they took a San Juan buck and mated it with a white rabbit, and they mated it and it is nothing but a tame rabbit, as our good doctor here has explained.

MR. BRETH. I think I should say, Doctor, as Chairman of the Committee, that we are not interested in experiments by anybody breeding rabbits. But it is a fact that the bars are down on the importation of this San Juan rabbit, and they have been down since the regular sportsmen and the beagle clubs were prohibited from importing rabbits from Missouri and Kansas and the regular cottontails, so-called, that the sportsmen really have enjoyed for so long.

Now with the floodgates down under our present situation, the only rabbit that is available to Pennsylvania sportsmen at the present time is that Washington San Juan rabbit.

Therefore, it looks like Pennsylvania can very well be the dumping ground for every rabbit that can be bred on San Juan Island and the adjacent archipelago. So far today I can see nothing that has convinced me to favor the situation continuing as it is, for the simple reason that nothing has been said in favor of the San Juan rabbit. No sportsman has risen to his feet to say it is a great rabbit for a running before dogs, no sportsman has risen to his feet so far—Doctor, you may be preparing to now, but it has not been brought up that the San Juan rabbit is a sporting rabbit that should be dumped into the state to compete with our cottontail.

DR. KOHLER. The beagle clubs were the instigators of this, because they were having difficulty getting rabbits and having their trials, and for quite a number of years they have been importing the rabbit.

In Cambria County a man by the name of Evans Stineman has hunted over the rabbit at different times. He finds it a very, very good rabbit. If you will follow the issues of "Hounds and Hunting," you can read article after article on this rabbit. A great many of the articles favor something, at least, to keep up the rabbit population so they can continue with their dog breeding and their trials and have the rabbits to make the chases. Those things are available in "Hounds and Hunting."

MR. FILO. Dr. Kohler, I understand you have quite a bit of information regarding these San Juan rabbits, and probably favoring them. I wish any information you have be turned over to the Committee so that they can study your theories.

DR. KOHLER. I have copies of the Washington news letter by permission of the Game Commission of the State of Washington and anyone can have a copy of that if they wish to read it.

MR. FILO. Mr. Chairman, do you think we can have a copy of the letter?

MR. BRETH. Yes, I think we can have a copy of the letter written into the record for us to study.

(For letter see appendix "D").

MR. FILO. Another question I wanted to ask, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Huber, do you have any of these San Juan rabbits on your farm, sir?

MR. HUBER. Not to the best of my knowledge. I do not have and hope never to have.

While I am standing here, if I am permitted, I would like to ask a question of Dr. Kohler.

As a young fellow—I presume looking at him that he is getting up close to my age—you remember when we used to buy the Belgian hares and put them in a big place and get them wild and then turn them out and put the dogs on them. The only trouble was that the damn rabbit sat there until the dog caught him.

I cannot picture any sportsman anywhere in this Comonwealth of Pennsylvania who would actually believe, as I heard you say awhile ago, that these rabbits are Belgian buck crossed on a white doe and who would actually believe that could be a sporting animal.

I can't see how in the world that could be possible until you let them out there long enough that the environment causes that animal to become something else.

I want to make just one more statement to you gentlemen. In behalf of these men who try to maintain the grounds over which the hunting is done, or a good portion of it in this state, surely we do deserve some consideration. In that consideration I wish you would think of this one point, and that is, prior to the time that any group, be it a sportsmen's association or regular hunting group, surely you ought to consider these people that Mr. McSparran represents and the body that I am a member of before you turn anything loose that could turn out to be a tremendous nuisance to we farmers.

I am sure all of you are serious enough, as was Mr. Walker from Lehigh County, who was very fair in his remarks, to realize just what part of your pleasure in hunting could be stopped by we farmers when somebody pushes a big enough paling down our throats. That could happen, you know.

Right now I want to say this, that I have travelled across many counties on other business in the past two weeks, and it did not matter what county I went into where there was a group of farmers, one of the first things that was said to me, "Huber, how about those rabbits that are being released at Harrisburg."

Maybe they are not rightly informed, but they are unhappy and they are farmers like I am.

DR. KOHLER. Mr. Huber, suppose for comparison that the first thing that you read on the San Juan rabbit would have been this paper and this statement issued by the Department of Game from the State of Washington where this rabbit originated. Instead of all these other statements, suppose this issue had been nationwide in its distribution and the first imprint on the minds of the people and farmers of Pennsylvania had been this particular statement, and on your mind was the fact that this rabbit for thirty years has been exported all over the United States and has caused no trouble as yet that we know of. You just spoke of the fact, and I am old enough to know, that many and many a man has released rabbits, and somehow or other, this has been my feeling, we still do not have anything to do any good that these rabbits will not. We can multiply them in captivity, but I question very much whether they will do anything in the field.

MR. HUBER. If I could ask one more question of the

good Doctor. If you believe what you just got done saying to me, then surely what you are doing is trying to persuade somebody else other than yourself to be a sucker—if you belive they are not going to do any good. I personally do not believe that is what you believe. You believe that there is a remote chance that they might turn out to be the same nuisance that now exists in Europe, and when that nuisance does occur we will let the state take care of it, or we will ask them to take care of the farmers.

MR. BRETH. Gentlemen, it is getting a little late and I want to insert an observation by H. V. Thompson on his study of those European rabbits in England. He is an Englishman. He states that the rabbit is not greatly valued as a sporting animal.

The remarks by Dr. Bennett and by a few of the other ones who are more familiar with the scientific angles of this rabbit do not point to it being a preferred animal over our native cottontail.

I think what brought this whole thing about was the ban on the importation from outside the state of the cottontail that so many of the sportsmen do like and do want.

Now I do not know whether it would be possible, or how it would be possible, but if the sportsmen in toto could have the opportunity of importing their little cottontails from some other state, Kansas, Missouri, or elsewhere, I think that they would forget the San Juan rabbit in a hurry.

The attitude of this Committee, as we discussed it in calling this hearing today, is that we are interested more in the public interest, which is the interest of the farmer and the public, for if this animal would eventually, ten, twenty or fifty years from now, become a pest, the public would have to solve the problem, which means that the public would pay the bill.

I know that all of you have been very patient. I know the Committee has been very patient through all this testimony, you might call it, that has been presented today.

But I see that Representative Farabaugh has his hand up.

MR. FARABAUGH. Mr. Chairman, I have one question that has been on my mind for some time here, and before you close this meeting I would like to have an opportunity to ask Dr. Kohler this question.

First, I want to clear myself with this group. You can tell by the looks of me that I am a farmer. I do not need to explain. I also have the credit for keeping good beagle dogs and not killing too many rabbits. I belong to a sportsmen's club in Cambria County and here is the question I would like Dr. Kohler to answer: what effort have you made in Cambria County to find out the farmers' feeling on this subject?

MR. BRETH. Dr. Kohler, do you want to answer the question?

DR. KOHLER. The President of the Cambria County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs is Chairman of the Grange of Cambria County. I think that should answer your question very well. The question has been thoroughly discussed before the Cambria County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Grange.

MR. FARABAUGH. It so happens that Dr. Kohler is mistaken in his identity of the Chairman to the Cambria County Sportsmen's Association, he is a member of the Grange, he also happens to be a nephew of mine. This has not been discussed in the Cambria County Grange to any extent.

DR. KOHLER. I am very sorry. All I know is what the gentleman told us on the floor at our last meeting, that he had many, many letters and had spoken before the Grange of Cambria County.

DR. BULL. I just want to say that if there are other people in the room that would like a copy of this statement that we had on this San Juan rabbit I will be glad to get extra copies if they will give their name and address to the Clerk.

MR. BRETH. I would like to ask if anyone present has a very brief solution to this problem, that they would like to present.

MR. STRAUSSER. I am very much interested because I am a rabbit hunter, too. We have many farmers in Columbia County. After listening to all the discussion here today, Doctor, would the solution to the problem be this: Let us prohibit it for two years. Could not a bill be passed prohibiting the importation of this rabbit for two years and, as far as describing it, it could be described as a domestic animal and not permit it to be liberated in the woods and fields, or you could describe it by the long name that they gave.

MR. BRETH. I think that could be a solution.

MR. McSPARRAN. I would like to say that I think you are entirely right. If we had the quantities of rabbits in the state of our native contontail, we would not have this problem of the San Juan.

I would like to tell Representative Filo I have a farm down in southern Lancaster County and we have a lot of hunters down there, but there is damn little shooting, and you are welcome to come down any time at all.

I would like to say to the sportsmen, and I appreciate the representatives being very much interested in this problem, that if you will do something to correct the situation as it now exists among the predators. On our own farm back in the thirties we had loads of rabbits. Every youngster in that community was out trapping, catching possums, skunks, and everything else. The war came on and the value of those furs has declined so badly the kids could make more other ways, and the trapping is not going on today. Now we are overrun with predators and we do not have rabbits. Some of my good sportsmen friends who hunt on our property even went to the place and purchased rabbits and put them out, and they could not exist.

In the spring of the year we will see maybe a half a dozen pheasant hens and the first day of hunting we will see maybe one flock of pheasants, and that is the end of it. It is due entirely, in my humble opinion, to the fact that we have so darn many of these predators running loose.

Now if the sportsmen would come out and cooperate with the farmers in trying to remove some of these predators, they would get a darn sight more rabbits of the native variety than they will ever get by importing the San Juan.

MR. BRETH. Thank you, Mr. McSparran.

I would like to ask Dr. Bull, since he has said that he is not at the present time in possession of the powers of the Department of Agriculture, if he would find out

what the legal position is of the Department of Agriculture regarding the banning of this rabbit and please inform the Committee. You can write to me directly as a Member of the House of Representatives, if you get a legal opinion on it.

MR. FILO. What, if anything, could be done with these rabbits that already have been imported? There are 2,632 that are already delivered and possibly some others for future delivery. What can be done about those?

MR. BRETH. Dr. Witte, do you have an answer to that?

DR. WITTE. I am not sure that I have a ready answer for it. These applications have been approved and we have acted within the legal jurisdiction as was set up by our Advisory Health Board. I think if any additional measures would be taken to recall those permits, they would have to come from a higher authority than myself or even beyond the Health Department.

I do not have any immediate reply for that, or solution.

MR. BRETH. So far it has been suggested that a moratorium be declared on this rabbit. It has been suggested by a Member of the House of Representatives that possibly a bill prohibiting the importation of these rabbits for a temporary period would be a solution. Are there any other suggestions as to solutions? This Committee is interested in solutions to this problem. If it develops that neither the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, the Game Commission, or any existing department, has no specific jurisdiction over this animal, then we will have to, if the Committee so decides that it should proceed to ban it. We will have to consult the Attorney General as to the ways and means.

MR. STEBBINS. I am the manager of over a square acre of York County's best farm land.

MR. BRETH. Over a square acre?

MR. STEBBINS. Over a square mile.

I have been itching to get up and talk. I am interested in this problem from three standpoints, from that of a farm manager, a Legislator, and a sportsman. There is only one thing I would rather do than hunt.

I think that the basic problem today is to decide what to do with the rabbits that are in the state. My personal opinion is that farmers do not know whether they are opposed to the San Juan rabbit. My opinion is that they are opposed to what it might be, and they do not know what it might be and what it will do.

I have in my desk at this time two bills, one pertaining specifically to the San Juan rabbit and the other pertaining to giving the Department of Agriculture authority over the importation of any animal or plant into the state. I do not know whether one of those bills is an answer to the problem we have in the state. I think if it is at all possible it should be worked out without legislation.

I did want to get up and say that we do have that ready.

MR. BRETH. I would like to read into the record at this time something that I think is important. This comes from a release from the University of Wisconsin dated October 14, 1954. It is a release prepared by Herbert W. Levi, Professor of Zoology, and Joseph J. Hickey, Professor of Forestry and Wild Life Management.

In their release on the animal they say this:

"Those who are introducing or permitting the introduction of European rabbits are taking a pointless gamble. If the animal succeeds it certainly will be a pest. If it fails or barely manages to hang on, it will not be much of a game animal."

I would also at this time ask the stenographer to print this in the record, too.

(For complete paper see Appendix "E")

Now, gentlemen, I cannot understand your great interest in remaining around here. There must be something. Is there anything that we have not uncovered so far that anybody can think of? Is there any other simpler solution offered than by trying to determine whether a state department could possibly ban this animal or whether the study would reveal that it would require legislation? Are there any other solutions beyond that?

MR. STRAUSSER. Mr. Chairman, I did not mean that suggestion for the introduction of a bill as a slap at our Game Commissioner or the Commisison. But, after all, we are here today; we are gone tomorrow. We appreciate the fact that the good Doctor would, if he had the power, probably back the importation of this rabbit. You talk about what will happen to the 2,000 rabbits already imported. Would not this two-year period develop that itself?

MR. BRETH. It would, at least, give a period of time for further study to be made, and I think the Game Commission should be complimented on the fact that it has been on top of this problem ever since the rabbit has been imported into the state. I understand that your department of research has familiarized itself with the points of release and is compiling as much information as possible about the rabbit and its habits. Perhaps, it will take a couple of years for such studies to bear fruit, and that might be advisable in this case.

Also, I think, too, that one of the avenues that might be pursued would be to have the Department of Health study, perhaps, the ban it placed on the importation of rabbits, desirable rabbits, from desirable locations.

DR. WITTE. To the best of my knowledge, on the basis of information supplied us regarding diseases we have not placed any ban on rabbits from areas where diseases are not known to exist. So our decisions are made entirely on the basis of absence or presence of disease in a particular area, and for the most part these have been on the basis of state areas because it is difficult to respect small county barriers. To exercise a certain margin of safety in regard to these diseases, we have made our decisions on the basis of state areas.

MR. BRETH. Thank you, Dr. Witte.

MR. BANKER. Mr. Strausser's remarks pertinent to Dr. Bennett's possible reaction as to what he would do if he were the Game Commissioner, I think should be stricken from the record. Dr. Bennett has answered questions openly, has been asked personal questions and has answered questions with his own personal reasons. I do not think that remark should be handed out with a possible misunderstanding on the part of the sportsmen. I would ask that that be sricken out.

MR. BRETH. Perhaps Representative Strausser would make himself clearer on the matter.

MR. STRAUSSER. I am sorry. I probably did not make myself clear. I want to make it short. My intent was to express confidence in the Game Commission, but I said, "We are here today; we are gone tomorrow." Dr. Bennett may die overnight, the whole Commission may die

in a week, and with legislation on the books it would back up the Game Commission's stand on the matter, that is the two-year period. Please, I do not want anyone here to think that I have a gripe at the Game Commission or want to cast reflection on the Game Commission, or any of its members in any way.

MR. BRETH. No, that was not what I meant to say. I would not like to have someone see a portion of those remarks, maybe have some chap run across these statements and get up and say, "What is Pennsylvania doing, making up a decision without even waiting to hear the outcome of your hearing?

I think the fact that Dr. Bennett has been so frank today and so cooperative with the Committee and with those present speaks for itself. I do not think that there can be any reflection upon him or upon the Game Commission as far as any remarks that have been made to the present time.

MR. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I have made an investigation through the Legislative Reference Bureau on the laws which are now on the books which would give any of the departments the authority to handle this animal. The only law which is on the books concerning agriculture is one which is contained in Act No. 117, a supplement to Pamphlet Laws 928, entitled, "An act relating to domestic animals," Section 5, and I would like to quote from this if I may, reading as follows:

"Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be brought into the Commonwealth at any time, unless the department considers the same dangerous and likely to cause the spread of any dangerous transmissible disease of animals, in which case it shall have power to issue an order prohibiting the bringing into the Commonwealth of any such animals until any such danger shall in the opinion of the department have passed. It shall be unlawful to violate any such order of the Department of Agriculture."

That is the only section that we have been able to find which would apply in this case and then only in case that you could definitely prove that it was a domestic animal, and diseased too.

MR. BRETH. Apparently that settles the Department of Agriculture's authority in this matter. I do not know of anything else that will assist this Committee unless someone prseent can come forward with some new thoughts on the problem.

Is there any representative present, not a member of the Committee, who wants to say something for the record?

MR. WALLACE. In the first place, these rabbits were brought into the state for a purpose, a sportsmen's purpose is that right?

MR. BRETH. That has been testified here, yes.

MR. WALLACE. Now, in all fairness to the farmers and to the sportsmen, if we do away with this rabbit, what is the Game Commission going to do to further the propagation of more cottontail rabbits in the state? Have they been doing anything?

MR. BRETH. Although the matter is not strictly a problem for this Committee, I think Dr. Bennett may want to make a statement on that.

DR. BENNETT. On our own game lands and on our farm game projects, we cooperate on about a million acres of farm land owned by farmers, and on those lands we do everything possible to improve cottontail environment. And it is paying off. With the exception of this drought in the southeast, we had a good cottontail season last year.

We are cooperating with the beagle clubs. We have offered our services to those groups to go to their lands and lay out management programs and build up the cottontail population so that they can carry on their interests in field trials, and so forth. I might add that those clubs that went into that, it is paying dividends. One of the past members of this Committee, Mr. George Gibbon, belongs to a club that has had great success and within three years time are making improvements that have built up the cottontail population to the point where they want it.

So far as the restocking of cottontails is concerned, we live trap in cooperation with sportsmen, boy scouts groups, and so forth, in villages and cities in the state each Winter. This last winter we trapped 54,000 cottontails over the state and released them in areas where they could be hunted. This winter our number is going to run over that. In fact, I think we have taken about 7,000 rabbits out of the city of Pittsburgh alone. A great deal of that is pure public relations.

We know enough about the cottontail rabbit that you can turn them loose by the hundreds, and when the hunting season comes around they are not there unless the environment is proper. So that restocking rabbits is not the answer. So far as buying rabbits is concerned, the greatest source of cottontails we had, the best source, was the State of Missouri. It is the same cottontail, the Mearns cottontail. It is raised extensively through Missouri into the eastern part of Kansas. The State of Missouri reached the point finally where the gun pressure was mounting and mounting to the point that they themselves outlawed the exporting of cottontail rabbits. You get west of eastern Kansas and get into those western cottontails and you are getting into an inferior game animal from the standpoint of running before dogs, edibility, and everything else, as well as adaptability. The only thing those western rabbitts can offer Pennsylvania is to dilute their own fine species of cottontail rabbits to something that is not quite as good.

MR. SMITH. Dr. Bennett, how many rabbits were purchased by the Game Commission last year?

DR. BENNETT. We did not purchase any. We trapped 54,000.

MR. SMITH. Do you ever purchase any?

DR. BENNETT. Not any more. There is no place to purchase them.

MR. SMITH. Well, those figures that Dr. Kohler gave us, I do not know whether I understand him right or not, but he made the statement that at one period of time there were four million rabbits taken in the state and it has dropped down to one million. Don't you think it is about time to start buying?

DR. BENNETT. I thought I made the point clear on that. I will repeat it. The first figure that he used was based on figures taken from a compulsory annual game kill report by the individual sportsman. That system was discontinued. The figure we use now was based on a field estimate by our field men, which is merely a guess.

MR. SMITH. Don't you think the other system is the better one?

DR. BENNETT. Oh, absolutely.

MR. SMITH. Why did you discontinue it?

MR. BENNETT. I was not here at the time. I think the cost entered into the picture. It was done on IBM machines and I think the rental on them was around $15,000, and there were enough people who thought it was a poor investment to get it knocked off the books.

MR. BRETH. Gentlemen, it is well after 12:30 and this has been going on for two hours and a half. I certainly want to express to all of you the appreciation of the Committee for your good behavior and the way that you have expressed your opinions very clearly. I want to assure you that the Committee will take everything that has been said under consideration and we hope maybe to finally arrive at some recommendation to alleviate the problems.

MR. FILO. Mr. Chairman, just in case there should be any misunderstanding, when Dr. Kohler spoke you said you were glad for the frank way he spoke about the message he was presenting. I think everybody was frank in giving their details to this Committee.

MR. BRETH. I will second that thought.

MR. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Bennett again, how much did you say it cost to administer that office?

DR. BENNETT. I am not certain, I was not here at the time, but in computing the game kill reports I think the fee was around $15,000.

MR. SMITH. $15,000?

DR. BENNETT. Yes, sir, and I think it was a good investment.

MR. SMITH. Personally, I think that would be reasonable in comparison to the number of hunters in the state of Pennsylvania and the amount of money paid into the Game Commission.

MR. BRETH. I would like to break at this point. These matters are not relevant to the business of this Committee. I think we are all ready for lunch, so at this time I will declare this particular hearing adjourned.

(Whereupon the hearing is declared closed at 12:35 p. m.)

"A"

THE SAN JUAN OR EUROPEAN RABBIT

The San Juan rabbit has been the subject of much discussion in Pennsylvania within the past several months. The question has centered chiefly on the desirability of stocking these rabbits. There has been speculation about the benefits to be gained and the problems which may arise if the animals become established. In other words the problem exists because of different interests of those stocking the rabbits and those on whose land the animals will live. Discussion between groups with different viewpoints on the stocking situation is certainly desirable.

Because of inquiries received by County Extension offices and by the University this report of known facts about the San Juan rabbit has been compiled as a source of information. The following report is composed of brief quotations and abstracts from the publications listed. No personal opinions are offered by the writer.

The so-called "San Juan" rabbits are varieties of the European rabbit with the scientific name—Oryctolagus c. cuniculus L. They take their popular name from the San Juan Islands in Washington where the rabbits were introduced about 1900. This group of islands is the source location of the rabbits currently being stocked in Pennsylvania. Couch (1929) reports the following conditions on the islands in 1924 when he was called upon to apply control measures: "Practically all succulent forage was eaten close to the ground.—Douglas firs. dwarfed by the continued winds, were barked where the branches hung low. Industrious burrowing had wrecked vengeance on the island. The ground was upheaved with openings every few feet. Erosion occurred more rapidly, causing the bluffs to cave into the sea.—At that time the rabbits were undermining the buildings."

Habits and characteristics of the European rabbit are well described by Thompson (1955). "The European rabbit, averaging a little over 3 pounds in weight, is similar in size to, perhaps a little larger than, the cottontail and has longer ears and browner fur. It has a similar breeding season, gestation period and reproductive potential and differs chiefly in its burrowing habit. Some European rabbits live like cottontails mainly on the surface, taking cover in scrub or cut-over woodland, but the majority have burrows in woods, banks, hedges or open fields. These burrows, which are sometimes extensive systems covering perhaps ¼ acre and going to a depth of 9 feet, are dug by the rabbits themselves and are not taken over from other mammals."

Thompson (1955) further reports on the stocking of the European rabbit in England as long ago as the 12th century, at which time they were highly valued for meat. Rabbit extermination is now encouraged by the British Government as a result of the damage they inflict on crops, forests and orchards. Surveys of rabbit damage to wheat showed losses from 2.6 to 5 bushels per acre. The losses from rabbit damage to all cereal grains in Britain are estimated at 15 million pounds annually. Church and others (1955) found 6.5 per cent of all winter wheat in England and Wales lost to rabbits. Credited to the rabbits killed or caught in the United Kingdom each year is an average of 7 million pounds for meat and 8 million pounds for fur. Thompson (1955) summarizes the situation in this way—"Although the income from processed wild rabbits caught in Britain is therefore about 15 million pounds a year (An amount equal to the estimated damage to cereal crops), the sum received by the farmer, on whose crops these rabbits and all those that are not caught have fed and are feeding, is probably less than 2 million pounds a year." He also states—"The rabbit is not now greatly valued as a "sporting" animal but does make up a considerable portion of the bag on shooting estates."

The European rabbit became established in Australia during the 1850's. However, Levi (1952) states that they have been liberated over a period of 71 years prior to the irruption which spread over much of the continent. Thompson (1955) reports "Rabbit destruction in Australia has been a continuing labor for the pastoralist and agriculturalist." Hundreds of millions of pounds have been spent in rabbit destruction and in the errection of rabbit-proof fences," in nearby New Zealand, the Government's policy toward the rabbit pest is one of total extermination.

European rabbits were released in Chile, South America about 50 years ago, and are now a serious pest. On Tierra del Fuego they have damaged pasture so that there has been heavy losses of sheep, and stocking capacity of ranges has been reduced according to Thompson (1955).

It took 20 years after they were first stocked to become common and an additional 17 years to reach plague number in Chile.

In another report Thompson (1954) states—"Despite the use of gassing powders, poisons and traps, the rabbits continue to increase in numbers." This area in South America is at a latitude equivalent to that of Southern Labrador and lies in a region of severe climate.

The harsh climate of Scotland is well known and Ritchie (1920) discusses the spread of the European rabbit in that country. The rabbits are considered a great pest there.

The adaptability of the European rabbit is indicated by Thompson (1955). "The European rabbit is a highly successful mammal. It appears to be equally at home in temperate and sub-tropical climates, to thrive on the inhospitable winds of Tierra del Fuego and even to live successfully in Central Africa within 2 degrees of the Equator. It may be difficult for North Americans, accustomed to controlling the numbers of native cottontails (Sylvilagus spp.) by shooting to realize that, once established, the European rabbit is very difficult to eliminate."

"The problem of control varies according to the country, from France—where the damage to crops has to be balanced against the interests of nearly 2 million hunters—to the Netherlands where a very orderly agriculture permits few wild rabbits to subsist." Thompson (1955).

Th Euopean rabbit is quite susceptible to a virus disease—Myxomatosis—which is almost 100 per cent lethal according to Fenner (1954). This disease has been introduced into the rabbits of France, and in Britain there were 255 outbreaks in 61 counties reported by Thompson (1954).

Thompson further reports that Myxomatosis has been used as a control method in Australia where about four-fifths of the rabbits in the southeastern area had died from the disease by 1953. Myxomatosis disease is now present in California where it is known as "bighead" of domestic rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus). It should be mentioned that domestic rabbits were all derived as varieties of the European rabbit and are therefore susceptible to this same disease. Cottontail rabbits (Sylvilagus spp.) are very resistant to the virus disease myxomatosis and suffer only a benign tumor according to Fenner (1954) and Thompson (1955). Domestic rabbits were protected from myxomatosis in Britain by inoculation with American fibroma virus according to Thompson (1954).

Federal regulations prohibit importations of European rabbits into the United States, but interstate shipments are not banned. The present importation into Pennsylvania are legal providing State Department of Health permits accompany the shipments.

These are the facts about the San Juan or European rabbit. The habits and characteristics of the animal are presented. Experience in other countries are reported accurately by wildlife biologists and scientists who have studied the results of importation and stocking of the animal. Additional details may be obtained by referring to the list of reference articles.

It is hoped that this information will be helpful in discussing the San Juan rabbit situation in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State University
College of Agriculture
Agriculture and Home Economics Extension Service
State College, Pennsylvania H. R. Albrecht, Director

APPENDIX "B"

STATEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON WILD LIFE AND CONSERVATION WITH RESPECT TO IMPORTS AND RELEASE OF THE SAN JUAN RABBIT FEBRUARY 15, 1955

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Association is a general farm organization with voluntary membership numbering 3,443 farm families in 21 counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We appreciate the opportunity to set forth our views with respect to the important and release of the San Juan Rabbit.

Pennsylvania farmers believe that the San Juan Rabbit will eventually become a pest and menace to agriculture, if it be allowed in the state. The importation and release of the San Juan Rabbit will prove costly to agriculture in two ways. First, the cost of sprays, poisons, trapping and other method of control would be borne by the farmers. Second, losses of vegetation and losses due to soil erosion would be extremely costly to the farmer. These costs would also be reflected in higher prices to consumers.

Pennsylvania Farmer's view the San Juan Rabbit as they do any animal they bring onto the farm. They examine the pedigree and past records of the animal, its dam and sires. On this evidence, their decision is made.

The pedigree of the San Juan Rabbit has been traced to the Australian or European Rabbit. In the San Juan Islands, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Great Britain and in France, all places where the European Rabbit has made a home, the rabbit has been similary destructive. In Australia and in New Zealand for every six rabbits destroyed one sheep can be added to the flock. Survey of rabbit damage in England to wheat showed losses of 2.6 to 5 bushels per acre. Rabit damage to all cereal grains in Britian are estimated at 15 million pounds annually.

The attitude of most of these counties is now one of complete eradication.

Even though all possible ways of eradication and control (hunting, trapping, poison bait, poison spray, fumigation and disease injection-myxomatosis) have been used where the rabbit is established, they have been unsuccessful. The rabbit has been equally at home from 2° to 60° above the equator.

In the 12th century, the European Rabbit in England was highly valued for meat. But with the increase in rabbits, the meat value or fur value is very low. It was stated by H. V. Thompson, 1955, in his articles in the Journal of Wild Life Management, that the rabbit is not now greatly valued as a "sporting" animal but does make up a considerable portion of the bag on shooting estates. Other reports indicate that the rabbit has nocturnal tendencies and as such is not a desirable "sporting" animal.

It is impossible to forecast what effects would follow if the San Juan Rabbit became established in Pennsylvania and North America. Although comparison with Britian, New Zealand and Australia and elsewhere may not be netirely valid, the danger of the San Juan rabbit becoming a serious pest is certainly a real one. It has

been successfu in countries from 2° to 60° above the equator.

Finally we believe that strong evidence indicates that the San Juan Rabbit may become a serious pest in North America and that the importation or release of such rabbits would be a blunder.

We ask that this committee find that the San Juan Rabbit may be a serious pest to agriculture and use its legislative powers to stop the importation and release of this animal, or any progeny from the rabbit.

APPENDIX "C"

Copy of news release from Washington State Game Commission, January, 1955, with permission to reprint with credit given to the State of Washington.

BUNNY BUSINESS

Washington's San Juan Island bunnies have achieved national notoriety if not fame, and apparently do not multiply as fast as the misgivings of various persons in the eastern part of our country, according to several news items recently perused. Under the assumption that these once domestic creatures will increase into devastating numbers if introduced into new habitat areas, with probably disastrous results upon our nation's food supply, well meaning persons have asked this state to prohibit the export of these rabbits to other states.

Frankly, the solution to this problem, if there be one, is not quite so simple, and the dither in which our eastern friends find themselves over our popular San Juan rabbits seems to be based to a very large extent upon both misinformation and unfounded calculations.

There is nothing new in the exporting of the San Juan rabbits—it has been going on for the past 30 years, not only to points throughout Washington, but also to many eastern areas, and so far as we know our national larder is still intact. And it certainly cannot be said that of all the many thousands of rabbit breeders in this country, none have ever permitted their animals to escape, thus touching off theoretical rabbit explosions in various localities. Numerous transplanting of the San Juan rabbits to other sections of Washington have been made in atempts to provide an increased hunting, and in no instance have they ever multiplied into anything ever approaching alarming numbers.

However, and this is the crux for cause of alarm among our eastern friends, the true species of the so-called "San Juan rabbit" is considerably obscured by many diverging known facts. To understand and evaluate these facts requires a more detailed knowledge of Washington's geography as applied to the San Juan islands.

The San Juan island group consists of nearly 200 both large and small islands in the semi-protected area lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland of northwestern Washington. This group embraces a region of roughly 500 square miles. The climate of this area is generally mild, with temperature extremes remaing within moderate limits. The islands comprising the entire group are largely rocky and timbered, with little open meadow or grass land areas, except on San Juan island, one of the two largest islands in the group.

Best reports appear to verify the fact that a lighthouse keeper on Smith island, a small islet some 5 miles from its nearest island neighbor, introduced some so-called "Belgian hares" about 1900 to augment his food supply and income. Subsequently he imported additional rabbits of the Black Flemish and other domestic breeds. It is presumed these were eventually turned loose and allowed to run wild in their limited habitat.

Smith island, being little more than an overgrown sand pile with sparse vegetation, soon become over-populated with the increasing rabbits, and the lighthouse keeper, apparently believing that there would soon be not enough room for both the rabbits and himself on the island, asked for help. The dwindling food supply for the rabbits had brought about severe conditions of malnutrition, with resultant disease characteristics. Through the aid of the U. S. Biological Survey, a wholesale poisoning program was effected in 1924, which left very few if any rabbits alive on the island.

In the meantime, rabbits of similar appearance to those on Smith island inhabited many of the islands of the San Juan group, and had been recorded on these islands as early as 1895. These rabbits were vari-colored, ranging between red, white, black, mottled and some conventional grey. All were of a type generally known as "Belgian hares," although they apparently were not true hares. Their origin remains in some obscurity, but is believed by some to date back to the days of Hudson Bay Company occupation of the islands in the early part of the 19th century.

In 1916, an unusually severe winter with heavy snows almost completely decimated the rabbit population on the islands of the San Juan group, and some time thereafter, on San Juan island, containing some 50 square miles, an enterprising rancher established a rabbitry, introducing additional rabbits from the mainland for commercial marketing. These were of several popular domestic breeds, including the Golden and Jerey Giant varieties.

About 1934 this venture was given up and between 2 and 3 thousand of these rabbits were released from the fenced in field in which they had been kept, and allowed to run wild. This release is generally credited for the current population of rabbits on San Juan island.

As the situation stands today, the San Juan rabbit appears to be a mixture of several different domestic breeds, averaging around 6 pounds each in size. Many varieties of color are still found among the rabbits, but they appear to be gradually reverting to a conventional grey. Their meat has an excellent flavor, and they are prized by sportsmen who take them in quantities on week end trips to San Juan islands.

Various methods have been utilized to market the rabbits, but due to the semi-isolated locality of the island, most of these have not been successful. At one time, local residents killed the rabbits and pickled them in barrels of brine. Current popular methods consist usually of running them down at night in old cut-down automobiles, and scooping the bunnies up in long handled nets.

Best records indicate that better than 50,000 rabbits are taken annually from San Juan island, of which at least 10,000 are shipped alive to all parts of the United States. This situation has existed, with varying numbers, for the past 30 years, and effects a not inconsiderable industry for this area.

The San Juan rabbits are checked periodically for disease by the Washington State Health Department,

various universities and many private practice laboratories, and none have ever been found to be diseased other than an occasional tape worm or minor skin affection, which has no bearing on the quality of the meat.

The Washington State Department of Game considers the San Juan rabbit to be a domestic animal "gone wild" and legally the property of the landowner on whose holdings the rabbits live. Because of this, no action can be taken by this department to prohibit their export from this State. They are not game animals, and do not come within the jurisdiction of the Game Department.

Since the San Juan rabbits have apparently developed physical characteristics which make them particularly adapted to their present habitat, it appears unlikely that they will prosper in abundant numbers in other regions of different climate and forage. They have not done so in other parts of Washington, and there is little reason to believe that they will do so elsewhere.

The almost complete absence of predators in San Juan islands, accounts principally for their large numbers here, and professional hunters do not take them in the spring months when most of the young are born, to insure a continued supply for the market.

In several instances in other states, shipments of live rabbits have been wiped out by predators when transplanted, and in some areas trappers have been hired to clear out foxes and other predators before the San Juan rabbits could be successfully introduced.

After nearly 40 years of residence under almost ideal conditions, the San Juan rabbit has not taken over the island. There is a good crop of other game on this island, including deer, quail, pheasant and waterfowl, besides the livestock on farms. There are approximately 4,000 sheep on the island, and many dairy and beef cattle.

There is no question but that the rabbits consume large quantities of food, and that they dig a considerable network of burrows in areas where the soil will permit, but the landowners on this island are more concerned about the damage irresponsible rabbit hunters do to their property than they are about the depredations of the rabbits.

Careful consideration would indicate that in areas of normal predation, and normal hunting pressure, there is little likelihood of the San Juan rabbit ever becoming a pest to any larger extent than the ordinary cottontail, so highly prized by many hunters. It is certain that they provide an excellent sport, and fine table meat. And to assume, as some persons have, that America's agricultural economy is menaced by our San Juan bunnies, borders upon the fantastic.

U. W. NEWS

From the University of Wisconsin News Service, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

10-14-54. Release: Immediately.

APPENDIX "D"

Madison, Wis.—Two University of Wisconsin wildlife experts Thursday protested the introduction of the European rabbit into the United States and said that if importations are continued "the American farmer would be confronted with the worst vertebrate pest he has yet faced."

The two scientists are Herbert W. Levi, professor of zoology, and Joseph J. Hickey, professor of forestry and wildlife management. In a statement for distribution to farm organizations, the two scientists said they thought that sportsmen's introductions of European rabbits into various states were extremely dangerous.

"The European rabbit is the beast that has devasted large areas in Australia and New Zealand. Damage that it causes amounts to many millions of dollars a year. Control efforts have been terrifically expensive but largely futile. Myxomatosis recently has reduced numbers in Australia and Europe, but immune strains are already developing," they pointed out. "This disease cannot be counted on for lasting control."

The scientists added that federal laws has long barred importation of European rabbits to this country, but they are now being introduced from the San Juan Islands off the coast of Washington where colonies have existed for many years. Interstate shipment apparently is legal.

"Some of the rabbits have already lived through one mild winter in Northern Pennsylvania," the scientists said.

The European rabbit is a large rabbit which eats much more than a cottontail, destroys field crops and competes with livestock for pasturage, they added.

"Those who are introducing or permitting the introduction of European rabbits are taking a pointless gamble," Profs. Levi and Hickey said. "If the animal succeeds it certainly will be a pest. If it fails or barely manages to hang on, it will not be much of a game animal.

"Results of establishment of this rabbit in the U. S. are impossible to predict," they added. "Control efforts over large areas might easily cost hundreds of thousands of dollars a year without doing more than keep the rabbit in check. Here is the danger of taking a wait-and-see attitude: what chance would we have of exterminating this animal after it was well enough established to prove itself a pest?"

Sportsmen's clubs introducing the rabbits "might consider how they would react to lawsuits instituted by farmers," the scientists said, and "game officials who view the introductions casually or tolerantly may wonder what they will say if agricultural interests accuse them of dereliction and carry their complaints to legislative bodies."

They said that the Lacey Act provides the best hope of stopping shipments. "If the State of Washington will ban exportation of this rabbit, the Lacey Act automatically will come into effect to halt interstate shipment."

They concluded that "perhaps it is already too late to prevent establishment. We can only hope that the State of Washington and federal officials will be willing and able to act quickly enough. Farmers and game officials should take every possible step to exterminate all European rabbits now at large in the continental United States. Breeding populations on the San Juan Islands provide a continuing source of transplants, legal, illegal, or accidental; it is difficult to believe that these populations should be allowed to exist. The best way to fight an infection is to strike at the source."

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
MEMORANDUM

FROM: I. T. BODE
TO: Commission Personnel
SUBJECT: Policy on San Juan rabbits

In order that you may be informed as to the subject

and our policy on the matter, we are reproducing herewith a recent letter to Mr. John O'Neill, Chairman, Conservation Committee, Cambria County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Inc., Johnstown, Pennsylvania, dealing with the so-called San Juan rabbit.

Dear Mr. O'Neill:

In reply to your letter of January 3, may we say that it is unlawful to release any wildlife in Missouri unless such release is authorized by this agency. For your information we quote from our wildlife code: "Wildlife propagated in captivity or transported into this state may be liberated to the wild only under the specific permission and supervision of the Commission." In the application of this law, it is our general practice to permit the release of species that we consider beneficial, and also species we consider harmless even though we may have grave doubts as to their adapatability. We deny permission to release species we consider undesirable, and we place the San Juan rabbit as one such species.

One major reason is that we already have a good rabbit in Missouri in our native cottontail. We find no management justification for bringing in an exotic rabbit which, if successful, would ultimately compete with native species. Granted, we do not have past experience (including research) by which to determine the degree of competition between the American cottontail and the European (San Juan) rabbit, but our general knowledge in this field leads to the conclusion that inter-species strife would be serious, and possibly disastrous to the cottontail.

Secondly the European rabbit has a long and proven record as a pest of exceedingly serious proportions in countries where introductions have been successful. The experience of Australia is perhaps the most striking example of this. In that country the European rabbit reached the status of a major catastrophe, wherein agriculture suffered tremendous loss and private and public efforts to control this pest became a burdensome and continuing expenditure of time, manpower and money.

Some may argue that this can't happen in a populous country, where hunting pressure is high. We suggest that they examine into the history of this rabbit in England, a country where human density is much higher than here. The English rate this rabbit second only to the rat in damage done, this in spite of very heavy hunting pressure, and the use of gas, traps, ferrets, and similar methods of control. With all this hunting and other control, damage still runs into the millions of pounds in England.

The European rabbit has another characteristic also, that makes it an undesirable introduction. It digs burrows, and, where rabbits are numerous, develops an extensive network of diggings that are obnoxious to agriculture and which may lead to serious erosion. In the drier sections of Australia it so denuded the land of vegetation that destructive wind erosion occurred; in areas of substantial rainfall the extensive burrowing may lead to serious water erosion.

Importation of this rabbit into the United States has long been prohibited by federal law for any purpose other than rearing in confinement. Rabbits, which should have been kept in confinement were released on San Juan and other islands in Puget Sound, resulting in the establishment of wild populations known as the San Juan rabbit.

In view of the fact that importation of this rabbit for release is prohibited by federal law it appears that the San Juan releases were illegal. Since the Lacey Act prohibits the interstate shipment of illegal wildlife, it seems probable that the present traffic in San Juan rabbits between states is an illegal activity. However, the Department of Justice is looking into this matter, and will ultimately reach a determination thereon. We tell you this because we think it is a matter on which you should be informed in your consideration of the advisability of further releases in Pennsylvania.

No one knows, of course, exactly what may happen if the San Juan rabbit becomes permanently established on the mainland of the United States. However, the potential for serious trouble is so high that we find no possible justification for permitting any such introduction into this state.

While we do not presume to tell you what you should or should not do in this matter, we have no hesitancy in telling you what we do. We not only prohibit the release of San Juan rabbits, we will do our best to prosecute any person who may release them, and to hunt down and exterminate all San Juan rabbits, (if any) that may be illegally released in this state.

Yours very truly,

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
(S) By: M. O. STEEN, Chief
Fish and Game Commission

APPENDIX "E"

Copy of news release from Washington State Game Commission, January, 1955, with permission to reprint with credit given to the State of Washington.

BUNNY BUSINESS

Washington's San Juan island bunnies have achieved national notoriety if not fame, and apparently do not multiply as fast as the misgivings of various persons in the eastern part of our country, according to several news items recently perused. Under the assumption that these once domestic creatures will increase into devastating numbers if introduced into new habitat areas, with probably disastrous results upon our nation's food supply, well meaning persons have asked this state to prohibit the export of these rabbits to other states.

Frankly, the solution to this problem, if there be one, is not quite so simply, and the dither in which our eastern friends find themselves over our popular San Juan rabbits seems to be based to a very large extent upon both misinformation and unfounded calculations.

There is nothing new in the exporting of the San Juan rabbits—it has been going on for the past 30 years, not only to points throughout Washington, but also to many eastern areas, and so far as we know our national larder is still intact. And it certainly cannot be said that of all the many thousands of rabbit breeders in this country, none have ever permitted their animals to escape, thus touching off theoretical rabbit explosions in various localities. Numerous transplantings of the San Juan rabbits to other sections of Washington have been made in attempts to provide an increased hunting, and in no instance have they ever multiplied into anything ever approaching alarming numbers.

However, and this is the crux for cause of alarm among

our eastern friends, the true species of the so-called "San Juan rabbit" is considerably obscured by many diverging known facts. To understand and valuate these facts requires a more detailed knowledge of Washington's geography as applied to the San Juan island.

The San Juan island group consists of nearly 200 both large and small islands in the semi-protected area lying between Vancouver island and the mainland of northwestern Washington. This group embraces a region of roughly 500 square miles. The climate of this area is generally mild, with temperature extremes remaining within moderate limits. The islands comprising the entire group are largely rocky and timbered, with little open meadow or grass land areas, except on San Juan island, one of the two largest islands in the group.

Best reports appear to verify the fact that a lighthouse keeper on Smith island, a small islet some 5 miles from its nearest island neighbor, introduced some so-called "Belgian hares" about 1900 to augment his food supply and income. Subsequently he imported additional rabbits of the Black Flemish and other domestic breeds. It is presumed these were eventually turned loose and allowed to run wild in their limited habitat.

Smith island, being little more than an overgrown sand pile with sparse vegetation, soon became over-populated with the increasing rabbits, and the lighthouse keeper, apparently believing that there would soon be not enough room for both the rabbits and himself on the island, asked for help. The dwindling food supply for the rabbits had brought about severe conditions of malnutrition, with resultant disease characteristics. Through the aid of the U. S. Biological Survey, a wholesale poisoning program was effected in 1924, which left very few if any rabbits alive on the island.

In the meantime, rabbits of similar appearance to those on Smith island inhabited many of the islands of the San Juan group, and had been recorded on these islands as early as 1895. These rabbits were vari-colored, ranging between red, white, black, mottled and some conventional grey. All were of a type generally known as "Belgian hares," although they apparently were not true hares. Their origin remains in some obscurity, but is believed by some to date back to the days of Hudson Bay Company occupation of the islands in the early part of the 19th century.

In 1916, an unusually severe winter with heavy snows almost completely decimated the rabbit population on the islands of the San Juan group, and some time thereafter, on San Juan island, containing some 50 square miles, an enterprising rancher established a rabbitry, introducing additional rabbits from the mainland for commercial marketing. These were of several popular domestic breeds, including the Golden and Jersey Giant varieties.

About 1934 this venture was given up and between 2 and 3 thousand of these rabbits were released from the fenced in field in which they had been kept, and allowed to run wild. This release is generally credited for the current population of rabbits on San Juan island.

As the situation stands today, the San Juan rabbit appears to be a mixture of several different domestic breeds, averaging around 6 pounds each in size. Many varieties of color are still found among the rabbits, but they appear to be gradually reverting to a conventional grey. Their meat has an excellent flavor, and they are prized by sportsmen who take them in quantities on week end trips to San Juan island.

Various methods have been utilized to market the rabbits but due to the semi-isolated locality of the island, most of these have not been successful. At one time, local residents killed the rabbits and pickled them in barrels of brine. Current popular methods consist usually of running them down at night in old cut-down automobiles, and scooping the bunnies up in long handled nets.

Best records indicate that better than 50,000 rabbits are taken annually from San Juan island, of which at least $10,000 are shipped live to all parts of the United States. This situation has existed, with varying numbers, for the past 30 years, and effects a not inconsiderable industry for this area.

The San Juan rabbits are checked periodically for disease by the Washington State Health Department, various universities and many private practice laboratories, and none have ever been found to be diseased other than an occasional tape worm or minor skin affection, which has no bearing on the quality of the meat.

The Washington State Department of Game considers the San Juan rabbit to be a domestic animal "gone wild," and legally the property of the landowner on whose holdings the rabbits live. Because of this, no action can be taken by this department to prohibit their export from this state. They are not game animals, and do not come within the jurisdiction of the Game Department.

Since the San Juan rabbits have apparently developed physical characteristics which make them particularly adapted to their present habitat, it appears unlikely that they will prosper in abundant numbers in other regions of different climate and forage. They have not done so in other parts of Washington, and there is little reason to believe that they will do so elsewhere.

The almost complete absence of predators in San Juan islands, accounts principally for their large numbers here, and professional hunters do not take them in the spring months when most of the young are born, to insure a continued supply for the market.

In several instances in other states, shipments of live rabbits have been wiped out by predators when transplanted, and in some areas trappers have been hired to clear out foxes and other predators before the San Juan rabbits could be successfully introduced.

After nearly 40 years of residence under almost ideal conditions, the San Juan rabbit has not taken over the island. There is a good crop of other game on this island, including deer, quail, pheasant and waterfowl, besides the livestock on farms. There are approximately 4,000 sheep on the island, and many dairy and beef cattle.

There is no question but that the rabbits consume large quantities of food, and that they dig a considerable network of burrows in areas where the soil will permit, but the landowners on this island are more concerned about the damage irresponsible rabbit hunters do to their property than they are about the depredations of the rabbits.

Careful consideration would indicate that in areas of normal predation, and normal hunting pressure, there is little likelihood of the San Juan rabbit ever becoming a pest to any larger extent than the ordinary cottontail, so highly prized by many hunters. It is certain that they provide an excellent sport, and fine table meat. And to

assume, as some persons have, that America's agricultural economy is menaced by our San Juan bunnies, borders upon the fantastic.

FINAL REPORT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Committee on
CONSERVATION and WILDLIFE

As Directed Under

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 6

HARRIS G. BRETH, Chairman
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONSERVATION & WILDLIFE COMMITTEE

Harris G. Breth .....Chairman
Karl Guss .....Vice Chairman

Committee Members

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Jules Filo .....Allegheny
Samuel W. Frank .....Lehigh
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John H. Moody .....Dauphin
Herman B. Willaredt .....Montgomery
Raymond E. Wilt .....Allegheny

REPORT

CONSERVATION & WILDLIFE COMMITTEE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Pursuant to

RESOLUTION NO. 6

This is the report of the House Committee on Conservation and Wildlife acting under House Resolution No. 6 adopted by the House of Representatives February 1, 1955.

Under Resolution No. 6 this committee was instructed to make a thorough study of our game, fish, forest and waters resources and their proper uses for the benefit of the public. The committee was also authorized to hold hearings and inspect records and documents.

On February 1, the committee organized and met with Dr. Logan J. Bennett, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in which the committee laid plans for future meetings with representatives of the Game Commission to discuss certain aspects of the fame situation in Pennsylvania.

The committee also decided that its first inquiry would be into the San Juan rabbit status in Pennsylvania because at that time, Feburary 1955, the San Juan rabbit was being introduced into Pennsylvania in increasing numbers. Since the San Juan rabbit is descendant of the European hare many farmers and the farm organizations in Pennsylvania have become very apprehensive that this San Juan rabbit might increase uncontrolled and raise havoc with farm orchard crops and lands as well as other areas. Therefore, February 8, 1955 the committee scheduled a special hearing on the San Juan rabbit problem in the main House Caucus Room of the Capitol Building. Letters to appear were sent to Dr. William Henning, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, Secretary of Health and Dr. Logan J. Benntet, Secretary of Pennsylvania Game Commission.

However, since this and other hearings of the committee were public hearings a number of interested sportsmen and representatives of farm organizations were present including Dr. Robert Koehler, Legislative Representative for the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Dr. Witte, Dr. C. L. Wilbar, Jr., Department of Health, Mr. Steven Emmanuel, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Mr. Alvin Saylor of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, Mr. Colin McSparran, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Mr. Leland H. Bull, Department of Agriculture, Mr. Everett G. Henderson of Downingtown and others.

A full stenographic record was kept of the remarks and testimony and a copy of this hearing is included with this report.

Practically all the evidence brought out in the discussion pointed to the fact that the San Juan rabbit could become an intolerable nuisance and not being a game animal was not subject to jurisdiction under the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Sportsmen present did not insist that the animal be given game status and were apparently willing to cooperate in any measure of control that seemed fair and equitable. Following this hearing the committee met March 1 to discuss the facts presented and adopted a motion to draw up a committee sponsored bill to ban the San Juan rabbit temporarily from being introduced into the State and to place the responsibility for lifting the ban on the Department of Agriculture after consultation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Consequently House Bill No. 575 was drawn up making it unlawful to import or release San Juan rabbits and charged the Agriculture Department with enforcement of the new act. This bill was sponsored by Messrs. Banker, Whitenight, Olsen, Willaredt, Barnatovich, Frank, Wallace, Swartz, Ashton, Stephens and Breth. This bill passed the House April 26 (201-5) and the Senate August 1 (49-0) and was approved by the Governor August 31 and became Act No. 132.

REPORT ON FOREST AND WATERS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee met February 15, 1955 to discuss further plans and decided to inquire into the operation, function and management of water supplies, timber areas, recreation areas and other management and regulation under the Department of Forests and Waters. A public hearing was scheduled for February 22, 1955 and Secretary of Forests and Waters, Maurice K. Goddard was invited to

attend with representatives from his department. He attended with Mr. Bourquard Everett, Chief of the Division of Flood Control and Thomas H. Matthews, Chief Engineer.

No stenographic record was kept of this meeting but the committee was given a complete picture of the flood control program in the Department of Forests and Waters as well as complete information on a tentative program regarding timber, wildlife and recreation then under development by Mr. Goddard. It is regretted by the committee that no record was kept of the discussion because the data and statements made would have been extremely valuable to all members of the House of Representatives and others interested in the Pennsylvania Department of Forest and Waters future program.

One of the outstanding items outlined by Mr. Goddard was a complete over-all management program for Pennsylvania's 1,750,000 acres of state forests. He stated that a rotating harvest of mature timber was getting under way immediately and that it would gain impetus month by month until the department was harvesting and selling a maximum amount of timber totalling high in the millions of board-feet annually. On a rotating basis he said up to one hundred million board-feet could be cut annually if there were a market for it. Representatives of the department outlined and explained flood control programs for various water-sheds in the state deemed primary in importance and pointed out the simple fact that completion of this comprehensive program would require tremendous sums of money which were not, at that time, available or in sight.

Mr. Goddard told the committee at length about a recreation program in his department embracing state parks of various size and importance and ability to serve the public. He stated that his department would be more than glad to see a considerable expansion of the state park recreation program and presented startling figures to show that the public was using most state park areas far beyond expectations and the ability of the areas to adequately and properly serve the needs of thousands of people visiting them.

Regarding this recreation program Mr. Goddard mentioned such areas as Shawnee Park with upwards of 50,000 people using it at one time, especially weekends. He was questioned as to the prospect of expanding or constructing multi-purpose recreation areas of adequate size to cater to the needs of such concentrations of Pennsylvanians in search of recreation. He stated that multi-purpose recreation areas forming a combination of picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, cabins, tenting and hiking were costly; furthermore repair and upkeep is a drain on funds available. The committee asked whether it would be possible to meet the increasing demands of the public for additional recreation centers and the facts presented showed that under existing budgetary limitations the recreation program of the Department of Forests and Waters could not keep pace with this demand.

At this point it became clearly apparent that to meet the recreation needs of Pennsylvania enormous amounts of new money would have to be made available. Therefore the revenue accruing from gas well royalties and rental of state forest lands were discussed as a possible source of money to finance recreation and flool control program. From January 1, 1951 to October 31, 1954 the Department had collected $8,526,019.77 from gas royalties and ground rentals. During the first ten months of 1954 the Department had collected $5,263,214.40.

It may be interesting to note that this last figure is more than $422,000 in excess of the amount of the cost of all forest lands owned by the Commonwealth.

These royalties and rentals were being channeled into the General State Fund and were not available to the Department of Forests and Waters which obtained its funds for operation from its state budget under the Administration program.

It was suggested that certain amounts of these gas moneys could well be used for recreation and flood control and Mr. Goddard raised no objection to such a plan, in fact he stated it would have his support. Since total gas royalties from state lands were estimated to reach between six to eight million dollars ($6,000,000 to $8,000,000) in the current biennium (1955-56) with the prospect that these amounts would increase rather than decrease in the future, the committee tentatively suggested the ear-marking of $5,000,000 each biennium principally for recreation, also flood control. The committee decided to postpone the discussion of this problem until a regular meeting of the committee could be held.

The committee met in regular session and discussed its hearing with the Department of Forests and Waters and voted to sponsor a bill ear-marking $5,000,000 a biennium for the purpose outlined above. However, it was noted that Senate Bill No. 121 had been introduced February 14th requiring all rentals and royalties from oil and gas leases on Commonwealth land, to be placed in a special fund. This fund could be used only for four purposes: conservation, recreation, dams and flood control. Senate Bill No. 121 also authorized the Secretary of Forests and Waters to determine the need for a location of such projects and to acquire the necessary land. For the information of the House this bill passed the Senate May 25 and was referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wildlife June 1. The committee acted favorably on the bill September 26 and it passed the House November 30 by a vote of 155-1. It was approved by the Governor December 15, 1955 and is now Act No. 256. The committee in expediting Senate Bill No. 121 did so because it set aside all royalties for practically the same uses and purposes as House Bill No. 1309.

It is the opinion of the committee that this special fund will go far toward achieving for Pennsylvania an adequate and comprehensive recreation and head water flood control program. It will mean the construction of many large multi-purpose recreation centers within reach of great segments of Pennsylvania citizens.

Subsequently the committee met March 28, 1955 with Mr. Goddard and Mr. Calhoun, special gas and oil consultant for the Department of Forests and Waters. The subject of discussion then was the lease and management program of the department pertaining to its gas and oil operations.

This meeting on gas and oil operations was called as the result of a meeting with the Pennsylvania Game Commission March 8, 1955, at which the committee among other things inquired into the gas and oil leases and operations on game lands. The March 8th meeting with the Pennsylvania Game Commission developed the fact that unless gas and oil leases are iron-clad in their in-

ferences the possibility is present that the Commonwealth could lose considerable royalty revenues because of loosely drawn leases.

Mr. Jay C. Gilford of the Pennsylvania Game Commission on March 8 explained the reason for various provisions in gas leases on game lands and he also supplied the committee with copies of the approved Game Commission documents.

Therefore the committee March 28th was interested in discussing with Mr. Goddard and Mr. Calhoun stipulations in Forests and Waters gas leases which might prove to be revenue losing, loopholes for the Commonwealth. Mr. Goddard agreed to make certain changes in Forests and Waters gas leases, gas royalties and ground rental leases and conform with the tighter stipulations in game land leases.

In addition, Mr. Calhoun explained to the committee the extent in which Forests and Waters lands are involved in various gas fields. At that time a new field was being drilled on which the prospects of many profitable wells on forest lands appeared inevitable.

As this report is being written, May 1956, the committee has been informed that a standard complete lease is being used or will be used to cover all gas and oil operations on all Commonwealth property including both game and forest lands. The committee understands the stipulations in this standard lease provide maximum protection of the Commonwealth's interest.

The committee regrets that no stenographic record was kept of these vital hearings because no funds were available to the committee to pay the expense of such records.

REPORT GAME COMMISSION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Committee convened in regular session March 1, 1955 and decided to inquire into certain operations of the Pennsylvania Game Commission regarding employes and their salaries, law enforcement and the Commission's over-all game program. Dr. Logan J. Bennett, Executive Director, Mr. Jay C. Gilford, Mr. Nelson E. Slaybaugh and Mr. Rollin Heffelfinger attended the hearing March 8, 1955.

It was determined at this hearing that the Pennsylvania Game Commission follows a system of employee classification recommended during the Administration of Governor John S. Fine. This classification is set up in a system of grades in which employes in any given grade are included in definite salary brackets. Also Dr. Bennett pointed out that each year Game Commission employes, if merited, are granted annual increments in salary and grades upward in classification. Game Commission employes know at all times their grade and prospective possibilities for increased salaries.

For example: At its January 7, 1955 meeting the minutes of the Pennsylvania Game Commission show under item No. 48:

SALARY INCREMENTS—In accordance with Commission action if June 30 and July 1, 1954, under date of November 30, 1954, the Governor approved meritorious increments and the re-classification of four (4) employes for Harrisburg Office Employes and Field Employes who are not members of the Enrolled Field Service, effective December 1, 1954. The number of employes affected and related information is as follows:

Classification

	Number	Amount of Increments Per Annum	Average
Meritorious Increments	63	$11,004.00	$174.66
Increment resulting from re-classification	4	984.00	246.00
	67	$11,988.00	$178.92

A summary of the increments approved for members of the Enrolled Field Service, effective August 1, 1954, and the above increments are as follows:

Classification of Employes

	Number	Amount of Increment Per Annum	Average
Members of Enrolled Field Service	162	$26,476.00	$152.93
Harrisburg Office Employes and Field Employes who are not members of the Enrolled Field Service	67	11,988.00	167.92
Totals	299	$38,464.00	$167.96

Also the minutes of the Pennsylvania Game Commission at its September 29-30, 1954 meeting show under item No. 43 the following information regarding meritorious salaries.

MERITORIOUS SALARY INCREMENTS—In accordance with Commission action of June 30 and July 1, 1954, under date of August 6, 1954, the Governor approved meritorious increments for members of the Enrolled Field service, effective August 1, 1954, per details below:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYES

	Number	Amount of Increment Per Annum	Average
Division Game Protectors	3	$666.00	$222 00
Assistant Division Game Protectors	19	3,858.00	203.05
District Game Protectors	127	19,158.00	150.85
Asst. Supt. of Game Farms	4	1,062.00	265.50
Game Propagators	9	1,732.00	192.44
Totals	162	$26,476.00	$152.93

Note: The above includes double increments to eight employes.

The double increments were granted to place these employes on a comparable salary basis with other Commission employes with like responsibilities and service.

AT TOP OF GRADE—NO INCREMENT GRANTED

Classification of Employes	Number
Division Game Protector	3
Asst. Division Game Protector	1
District Game Protector	14
Supt. of Game Farms	4
Game Propagator	1
Total	23

Committee members expressed their approval and satisfaction with the Game Commission's method of handling its salary and personnel program and also on the excellent and efficient manner in which it kept complete and comprehensive minutes of all its meetings. Copies of the Commission's minutes for the previous year had been requested and were in the Committee's files. The minutes are mimeographed and stapled and all items under discussion during the meeting are fully recorded with all pertinent facts and the Commission's action, as the above examples show.

The possession of these minutes saved the committee considerable time and permitted it to concentrate on special and particular subjects on which information was needed.

As noted in the report of the committee's hearings with the department of Forests and Waters the Game Commission's gas and oil lease operations were discussed. Mr. Gilford gave the committee an extensive and informative picture of the entire program and a summary of the Commission's revenues and its program of granting and inspecting all leases concerning game lands. The committee was impressed with the sincere efforts being made to insure maximum return in revenues and royalties.

This hearing was confined to these subjects only due to time limitations but Dr. Bennett was asked to prepare for another hearing which would be devoted to the Game Commission's Law Enforcement program.

On April 19, 1955 therefore, the committee met with Dr. Bennett and Game Commissioners Thomas McDowell and Andrew Long. In addition the Game Commission was represented by Mr. Gilford, Mr. Heffelfinger and Mr. Thomas Bell and his assistant who were in charge of the law enforcement divisions. Also present were the six Game Commission supervisors of the six divisions of the state.

Dr. Bennett was asked to explain the Commission's Law enforcement program, particularly in relation to its cost and its policies in making arrests. The Commission learned that in the ten year period from 1945 to 1954 inclusive, the cost of game law enforcement had jumped from a total of $304,000 in 1945 to $848,000 in 1954. Also that the number of salaried officials had jumped from 111 in 1945 to 172 in 1954. In the fiscal year from June 1, 1953 to May 1, 1954 a total of 5209 arrests had been made and $166,800 in penalties were collected. Prosecutions climbed steadily from 1831 in 1944 to 6107 in 1949 and since then have dropped to around 5000 for 1953 and 1954 as outlined below.

TEN YEAR SUMMARY
of
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Fiscal Year	Prosecutions	Penalties Collected
1944-1945	1,831	$ 51,687.65
1945-1946	2,168	63,188.00
1946-1947	4,030	136,697.75
1947-1948	4,251	130,055.75
1948-1949	4,825	148,925.80
1949-1950	6,107	200,888.35
1950-1951	4,249	136,844.21
1951-1952	4,628	146,497.25
1952-1953	5,041	161,735.01
1953-1954	5,109	160,911.75

It was also explained that a change in the number of employed deputies was made in 1949; a statement was submitted to the committee as follows:

RECAPITUALTION OF
DEPUTY GAME PROTECTORS

By action of the Commission at its meeting of January 6, 1949 the number of Deputy Game Protectors was increased from the existing quota of 800 to a quota not to exceed 3000.

At the Commission meeting of April 21, 1949 under an adopted policy for appointment of Deputies, District quotas of 20 were established for each District unless authorized approval has been received from the Director of Field Management to increase this number.

As of April 1949 approximately 800 Deputies were carried on the tolls. Under the new quota the number fluctuated as follows:

June 29, 1950—1305
June 12, 1951—1667

The Deputy roster is reorganized each even year as of May 1.

May 21, 1952—1596
May 13, 1953—1711
REORGANIZATION
May 1, 1954—1604
April 15, 1955—1745

It will be noted that the number of deputy game protectors was more than doubled in the last five years with an accompanying increase in the amount of game funds expended for them. This amount had averaged $40,000 per year up until 1950 when it more than doubled to an average of more than $100,000 per year. It will also be noted that prosecutions have jumped considerably in number with the incease in deputy game protectors.

At this time, various members of the committee pointed out to the Commission's law enforcement representatives, numerous instances where hunters and others had been arrested and fined with little consideration being given to them even though many charges were mere infractions of certain stipulations in the game code, and by no means flagrant and willful violations. The Committee Chairman related numerous complaints in the hands of the committee which had been sent in by indignant hunters who had been arrested or been given short shift in game code violations.

It was evident that far too many arrests for mere technicalities were being made and that it was apparently Commission policy to continue making them. However, Dr. Bennett was quick to inform the committee that the game supervisors had been requested to concentrate the efforts of game protectors under their jurisdiction toward apprehending major violators. He stated that arrests for technical violations, in his opinion, could be and should be reduced considerably and hunters given more consideration.

Regarding technical arrests it was pointed out to the Game Commission's Law Enforcement Officers that the system followed by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission in handling technical violations could well be made Game Commission policy also. When fish wardens or deputies discover minor or technical infractions of the fish law they do not make an immediate arrest or take the angler to the Justice of the Peace. Instead the Fish Commission supplies them with a special form which is filled out showing the infraction or violation and pertinent information concerning it.

This form is then sent to the Chief Fish Warden at Harrisburg who, in almost every instance, merely writes the angler involved, informs him of the possible penalty and warns him to keep within the fish laws in the future.

This policy naturally builds good-will and encourages future cooperation with the Fish Commission's program.

The committee was also informed that while regular salaried game protectors were given a years training and education in game law enforcement and other aspects of game work, deputy game protectors are merely given a brief examination. Yet, a deputy game protector is clothed with the complete power of arrest given to regular game protectors except that a deputy must take an offender to his regular game protector who then makes out the information and handles the case before the Justice of the Peace.

It was stated then that when a deputy brings in an offender the regular protector should discuss the conditions surrounding the arrest and act accordingly even to the extent of dismissing the offender if the infraction is minor or highly technical.

However, this system rarely works out in that manner because regular game protectors are loathe to throw out any arrests made by their deputies. They are at all times, apprehensive of such action on their part that it might be construed as laxity and so reported to their sponsors.

Under questioning concerning the hiring of deputy game protectors, the Game Commission Representatives said that while deputies were empowered to make arrests they also performed other duties which aided the Commission's program in the field. When asked whether the number empowered to make arrests could possibly be reduced to a considerably lesser number it was agreed such a change might be made.

Under further questioning it developed that deputy game protectors could be reduced to around 600 men with little ill effect on the Game Commission's law enforcement activity. However, as this report is being written (May 1956) the committee learns with regret that the Pennsylvania Game Commission plans to officially deputize nearly 1800 deputy game protectors for this year.

The hearings between the committee and the Pennsylvania Game Commission were vastly informative and enlightening but the committee again regrets no stenographic record could be kept because of cost limitations. Inquiries into the Game Commission's operations were necessarily restricted to the subjects above but the committee believes that the House of Representatives would find further investigation into the Commission's game farm program, research program and especially its game food and cover program interesting and highly valuable.

Furthermore the committee believes a legislative study of the cost of the Game Commission's game food and cover program should be made as to its benefits in actually producing more game for the amount of money expended. This game food and cover program costs more than $1,000,000 annually and comes from a $1.25 especially earmarked from each $3.00 hunting license.

Also the Game Commission's rigid system of revoking hunting licenses from one to three years for any and all game law violations should be thoroughly investigated. Such a system could serve the purpose much better if each were highly flexible. At the present time, the Commission does not seem to exercise its powers of discretion in fixing revocation penalties.

In addition, the need for the installation of short-wave radio as an instrument of game law enforcement, at a cost of thousands of dollars of sportsmen's money, should be justified in its benefits.

Finally the value of the game farm program which costs more than half million dollars annually, with a terrific high cost per bird produced, also needs justification.

REPORT

FISH COMMISSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

At its February 15, 1955 regular session the committee decided to inquire into certain aspects of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission's program. A letter was sent to Charles A. French, Executive Director of the Commission requesting attendance at a special hearing with the committee March 1, 1955.

The principal item for discussion was the 50c increase in the Pennsylvania fishing license passed by the Legislature in 1953. The hearing was attended by Mr. C. A. French and representatives of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Dr. Robert Koehler of Johnstown, Legislative Representative for the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs was also in attendance. This was the first of three special hearings held with the Fish Commission at which a complete stenographic record was kept. The other two meetings were held March 22 and March 29, 1955. A copy of the stenographic record is submitted with this report. At the first hearing the Commission was quizzed regarding the fact that excerpts from the Legislative Journal show that the intent of the 50c increase in fish licenses was to raise the wages and salaries of Fish Commission Personnel generally, particularly hatchery employes in the lowest paid brackets. However, records available to the committee did not reflect a satisfactory use of these new funds for that purpose.

It was also determined that no special system of classification of employes was maintained by the Fish Commission and neither was a system of meritorious increases or grades kept in operation. The increase in fish funds under the 50c factor would amount to approximately $350,000 a year and apparently Fish Commission records showed very little of this sum used to increase salaries and wages.

However, Mr. French explained that employes had received an over-all 10% increase in salaries and wages which had been ordered by Governor Fine. Mr. French also stated that the Fish Commission had recorded its desire to raise salaries at various times which would include a complete re-classification. He added that at its October 1954 meeting the Commission had voted for another increase to take effect June 1, 1955. Certain committee members voiced their opinion that since the 50c raise had been in effect there had been ample time for the Commission to make the indicated salary and wage adjustments and classifications. At this point several members of the committee stated they were rather confused concerning the policy of the Fish Commission in its entire salary and wage system. In answer to a question Mr. French stated that the Fish Commission had appointed a committee to handle the matter, composed of Paul F. Bittenbender, President, Louis Winner, Commissioner, Ross Buller, Chief Fish Culturist and myself. The committee then suggested that another hearing be held with the above committee to delve further into the situation. The date for the hearing was set for Tuesday, March 22, in order to give the Fish Commission time to prepare a salary and wage schedule that the committee could study. This salary and wage schedule was to include annual increments, meritorious raises and classification by grades. During the above hearing the House Committee took time to inquire into the dam building program of the Fish Committion.

Most Fish Commission dam projects are financed through the use of the so-called Dingell-Johnson fund. The Dingell-Johnson fund comes from a 10% Federal tax on fishing tackle and equipment. The cost of building a dam is divided 75-25 with any state being permitted an allocation of 75% of Dingell-Johnson funds for land purchase and construction with only a 25% to the state.

A prospective site near Somerset for a 253 acre lake was discussed as well as other projects. As a footnote the committee is glad to mention that the 253 acre lake near Somerset has become a reality partly through the efforts of the committee members and will be opened to the public this summer.

On March 22, 1955, the committee held a hearing with Mr. C. A. French, Executive Director, Mr. R. C. McCaslin, Jr., Fish Commission Controller, Mr. Paul F. Bittenbender, Mr. Louis Winner, Mr. Ross Buller and Mr. Thomas F. O'Hara, Fish Commission's Chief Engineer being present. At this meeting the Fish Commission submitted a re-classification graph, which was patterned after the re-classification system in effect with the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The Game Commission system has been mentioned earlier in this report and covers grades from one to twenty-five and specific titles for each grade.

The committee was in possession of the Game Commission's schedule and members compared the two charts.

When questioned as to the effective date for such a fish personnel classifications system the committee was told that it would become effective June 1, 1955. It was stated that was the earliest possible date it could be put into effect because no approval could be obtained from the Administration's Budget Office before that time.

Prior to this March 22, hearing the committee met at regular session and appointed Representative Ashton and Representative Frank as a Sub-committee to inspect available minutes and records in the office of the Fish Commission regarding the salary and wage situation. This sub-committee reported verbally to the main committee that it was difficult to make a report because the minutes of the Fish Commission were incomplete and rather unrelated in dealing with the problem. The sub-committee also mentioned that various matters up for action and discussion at Fish Commission meetings would be postponed or held over for further action but no further action on the item turned up in the minutes that followed.

This condiion was brought out in questioning and also the fact that no definite course had been followed by the Fish Commission in setting up a standard classification chart for its personnel.

This naturally lead to a lowering of fish personnel morale because employes could not look forward to improving their lot with the Commission Very few employes including fish wardens knew how they were classified nor if it were possible for them to earn meritorious increases or annual increments if they progressed in skill and aptitude in their positions. Coupled with very low wage and salary schedules it was apparent to the committee why morale had dropped to an extremely low point.

Mr. Buller, Chief Fish Culturist who was in charge of hatchery employes was questioned regarding the salary and wage schedule presented at this hearing. He answered that in his opinion it would not solve the salary and wage problem of the low paid hatchery employes and that unless a more equitable re-classification was placed in operation, morale would remain extremely low. He

added that prospective employes can be guaranteed no increments and no particular classification. Also that hatchery superintendents at the nine State Hatcheries for many years, had never had the benefit of increments. As far as fish biologists now employed by the Fish Commission are concerned, they too, have no incentive because they have no schedule of annual increments or meritorious raises and their present wage schedule is below many sister-states for men of their qualifications.

Regarding Fish Commission Engineers, the present chief engineer under the schedule submitted at this hearing would be about 1500 under the recognized minimum for the type of work required.

The committee met finally with the Fish Commission March 29, and again discussed the salary and wage problem and decided to ask officers of the Fish Commission to cooperate in outlining a new classification schedule which would bring fair and equitable adjustments in salaries and wages to the entire fish hatchery system.

At the March 29, hearing the complete dam building program of the Fish Commission was the main topic again. A complete list of these numerous dams throughout the state now owned, under construction or in the planning stage, is included in the stenographic record of the March 29, hearing.

Another topic discussed was the number of miles of streams removed from the fish stocking list over the past years. Mr. Buller stated that 490 miles of approved streams for fish stocking had been removed because of posting by land owners. In addition, 385 miles of Pennsylvania creeks and streams which had been stocked and opened to fishing had been removed from the Fish Commission's stocking list because of pollution. And finally, 576 miles had been removed because of adverse biological conditions. This totals 1451 miles of streams removed from the state stocking list for the reasons stated above.

The commitee devoted its questioning concerning this siuation and it developed that the major part of the 385 miles removed from stocking because of pollution were in areas where strip mining was prevalent. Acid mine drainage coming from strip mines in the head waters of many streams caused the resultant pollution. The main counties involved were Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Somerset, Centre, Elk, Cambria and others. Fish Officials were asked why apparently this situation was permitted to mushroom when the pure streams laws prohibit such pollution.

In answer it developed that while strip mine applications had been protested repeatedly by the Fish Commission, yet permits had been issued almost automatically and continuously. Under further questioning, Fish Commission employes stated that the Sanitary Water Board alone controlled the pollution situation and not the Fish Commission and that no effort had been made by the Fish Commission to take the problem to the Governor's office and seek some solution there.

As a footnote this committee believes that legislation could be introduced to alleviate posting and pollution. As for posting, a study of the problems of land owners should be made to determine why streams are posted.

As for pollution, an adequate investigation into strip mine pollution is definitely indicated in order to conserve remaining pure streams.

SUMMARY

Following the three hearings with the Fish Commission outlined above, this committee learned that on April 11, 1955, Mr. Buller was requested to attend a meeting of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

When the meeting began he was placed under questioning and asked that a stenographic record of his quizzing be kept. The Fish Commission agreed and included in this report is a copy of that session. A study of the stenographic record reveals that Mr. Buller had, in some manner, incurred the displeasure of the Commission. This closed session of the Commission with Mr. Buller included a discussion of the salary and wage hearings held by this committee and also concerned Mr. Buller's frank testimony and presentation of the facts he gave under committee questioning.

He also was questioned regarding certain information in the hands of this committee and stated that he had been requested to furnish specific records and material.

Under House Resolution No. 6, this committee was empowered to obtain records and to question witnesses. Mr. Buller would have been subject to contempt charges and perjury if he had not supplied the records requested or refused to answer questions or made untruthful replies.

When the committee read the transcript of the above meeting it passed an unanimous Resolution that it would protect any and all witnesses appearing before it to the fullest extent of its power if the need or occasion arose.

A copy of the Resolution is as follows:

Tuesday, 10:00 a.m., April 26, 1955.

RESOLVED: This Committee will firmly oppose and take immediate steps to prevent any punitive action regarding wages, salaries or changes in classifications taken by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission against Mr. C. R. Buller or any other witnesses appearing before this Committee.

Moved by Representative Banker the Resolution be adopted, seconded by Representative Filo. Carried unanimously. Sixteen members were present.

Donald Whitenight, Secretary
Conservation and Wildlife Committee.

At this time the committee realized it was handicapped because of lack of funds and Representatives Banker and Breth introduced a bill for an appropriation of $5,000 for use of the House Committee on Conservation and Wildlife to continue its study of game, fish, forest and water resources. This bill passed the House April 19th (210-0). It was reported out of the Senate Committee on Forest and Waters, Game and Fish, June 14th and recommitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, June 20, 1955. It was finally reduced to $1,000 and passed the Senate, March 13, 1956, (45-0). It was signed by the Governor, April 12, 1956, and is now Act No. 51-A.

The committee decided it could not continue its hearings without funds for at least stenographic records of its hearings and therefore took no action pending passage of its $5,000 Appropriation Bill. As can be noted above, these funds were not made available.

For the information of Members of the House of Representatives, Governor George M. Leader appointed Messrs. R. Stanley Smith, Albert R. Hinkle, Jr., Charles C. Houser and Gerard J. Adams as new members of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and they met to reor-

ganize the Commission early in July 1955. The fish code stiplates that at its July meeting the Fish Commission shall appoint officers and an Executive Director.

Mr. Wallace Dean of Meadville was the only hold-over member at the July reorganization meeting and with the four new commissioners made up the required quorum of five to transact business. When it reorganized the Commissioners named R. Stanley Smith of Waynesburg as President and Albert R. Hinkle, Jr., of Clearfield as Vice President. It also declared the office of the Executive Director vacant and named the Secretary of the Board, H. R. Stackhouse as Acting Director.

Later Governor Leader appointed John W. Grenoble of New Bloomfield, Joseph M. Critchfield of Somerset and Maynard M. Bogart to fill the remaining vacancies bringing the Fish Commission to its full complement of eight members.

Since the Legislature met only in intermittent sessions in the Summer and Fall of 1955 the committee did not meet until March in 1956.

At this time in regular session the committee decided the new Fish Commission should have had ample time to study the morale, salary and wage situation of its personnel. Various newspaper articles and Commission news releases stated it was making a specific study of the problem. In the meantime, William Voight had been named the new Executive Director so the committee in March, when the end of the Legislature appeared imminent, asked Mr. Voight and Secretary Stackhouse to meet with it. Mr. Voight was told the committee wanted to discuss the salary and wage problem and was requested to bring pertinent data. When the committee met it developed that the Fish Commission had employed a new assistant director, six new regional fish biologists, a new public relations man and had opened or planned to open six regional offices, each to employ an office clerk or stenographer. These offices would serve both the division fish warden's supervisors and the regional biologists. The committee was subsequently informed that the amount of new salaries and wages involved would be around $68,000 per year for this new personnel.

Mr. Voight stated that a complete new classification of Fish Commission employes was being processed through the Administration's Personnel Offices. He also said that salary adjustments and raises amounting to nearly $50,000 were being held in the Administration's Personnel Offices. Under questioning he added that there was little hope that these raises effecting several hundred fish employes could be approved before the end of the fiscal year.

After the meeting the committee met in regular session and moved to request James C. Charlesworth, Secretary of Administration to meet with it the following week to explain why the wage increases were being held up. However, the Chairman of the Committee interviewed Mr. Charlesworth and action was immediately taken by the Executive Board which raised fish employes salaries and wages nearly $45,000 per year. The raises would go into effect as soon as possible.

In summation of the whole Fish Commission salary situation this committee believes the problem is still with us. We can find no complete re-classification schedule in existence at this time which gives each and every fish employe the picture he needs to boost his morale and spur his efforts. It is hoped that such a development will take place in the interim before the next session of the Legislature. It is also hoped that the Fish Commission finds it expedient and proper to keep full and complete minutes of all its meetings and official actions patterned along the methods in keeping minutes now used by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Only if this is done can the members of the House of Representatives seek and find pertinent and useful information regarding the Fish Commission that will be its guide in cooperating with and helping the Fish Commission to solve its many pressing problems by means of beneficial legislation.

It is regretted that since the new Fish Commission took over that Mr. Ross Buller saw fit to tender his resignation effective March 1, 1956; whether or not it was under pressure this committee was not called upon to determine. But at this time it can be stated that without his cooperation in its fact-findings, the work of this committee, as far as the fish problem is concerned, would have been facing a rather blind-alley and perhaps a blank-wall.

Mr. Buller's record of more than 42 years with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission speaks for itself. The outstanding national prominence Pennsylvania has gained in its progressive fish program was built on his years of knowledge and experience of fish culture. Perhaps no other man in the country has developed such a long time to the services of the fishing public.

This committee wishes to thank the members of the House of Representatives for passing House Resolution No. 6 under which it operated to all those, in all departments who so willingly and generously cooperated in assisting us in our work.

The committee also wishes to say it has worked as a solid and complete unit and that every member has contributed greatly from beginning to end in order to attempt to discover and evaluate the facts outlined in this report.

HARRIS G. BRETH, Chairman.
DONALD E. WHITENIGHT, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Harrisburg, April 9, 1956.

Members of the Penna. State Senate
and House of Representatives

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Senate Resolution No. 9A and House Resolution No. 161, adopted on March 6, 1956, requesting the Secretary of Mines to investigate the cause of a subsidence in and around Arnold, Pennsylvania, a commission comprised of Mine Inspectors C. H. Curry, G. S. McCaa and C. H. Maize was assigned by this Department to make an investigation.

A self-explanatory copy of this commission's report is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH T. KENNEDY,
Secretary of Mines.

k/g/h
enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Ebensburg, Pa., March 27, 1956

Honorable Joseph T. Kenndy
Secretary of Mines
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

In compliance with your letter of March 15, 1956, we the undersigned Commission of Bituminous Mine Inspectors, have completed our investigation of the recent land cave-in or subsidence at Arnold, Pennsylvania, and wish to submit the report of our findings, conclusions and recommendations.

The Commission began its investigation on March 21, 1956 by proceeding to the damaged area, located along portions of Victoria Avenue, Ewing Street, Woodbine Alley and Murray Avenue in the City of Arnold (third class), Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

We examined the buildings and streets; checked the breaks, cracks and crevices in the street paving, cement curbing and sidewalks; noted the grades of inclination of the terrain of the affected area; examined and noted the activity and progress of work being done by the several Utilities Companies to make safe re-connections for their respective services.

The Commission then went to the Arnold City Hall where we met with City Officials. We made further inquiry into the history of the cave-in by interrogating these men, several of whom accompanied us over the damaged scene.

History:

People began settling in Arnold, Pennsylvania, around the year 1850. It was first incorporated into a borough on January 13, 1896 and on January 1, 1940 was classed as a third class city. The population of Arnold at the time of the last census was 10,263.

List of City of Arnold Officials:

M. F. Horne, Mayor
Alfred Colaianni, Director of Accounts and Finance—Councilman
Carl Martz, Director of Streets and Public Improvements—Councilman
Louis Brunscak, Director of Parks and Public Property—Councilman
John Minnick, Director of Public Safety—Councilman
P. J. Malick, City Engineer
Andrew Romito, Attorney—City Solicitor
Tom Tannas, City Clerk
Joanna Peltz, City Treasurer

Estimated wealth:

Industrial, Private and Public—$7,200,000.00

The City of Arnold is composed of two wards, designated as No. 1 and No. 2. Public recreation facilities are comprised of two public parks and one dock on the Allegheny River.

Industrial plants include the Aluminum Company of America, the American Window Glass Company, Coca-Cola, Johnstons, Brush Manufacturers and Seven-Up.

Arnold has four large public school buildings with a total enrollment of 1,696 students.

Photographs are enclosed herewith depicting the growth of the City of Arnold up to the current time. The photographs are dated, 1896, 1902 and 1950.*

The affected damaged area is indicated on the 1950 photograph to show the terrain, the scope of the built up area and the general view. However, the picture shows only a small portion of the city itself.*

A copy of the Arnold city map is enclosed for the benefit of interested persons.*

A copy of the portion of Kinloch Mine workings, upon which the affected portion of the city street and lot plan has been superimposed is attached. This map is entered as Reference B. This Reference B print has been marked to show the affected mine workings; city lot plan superimposed thereon (in part); the coal rib that failed; the current damaged buildings; some of the buildings located in the areas which are most vulnerable to damage in the future; center of land sink or cave-in and cracks and crevices in the streets, paving and land surface.*

An itemized list of estimated damages to the properties and buildings in the area has been presented to us by the Arnold Council, the list was taken and made up by them. It is attached hereto and is self-explanatory.

The total cost of damages to private property totals $67,080.00. The damage costs incurred to date by the Utilities Companies is estimated as follows:

$700.00 by the New Kensington Municipal Water Authority and

$3,500.00 by the T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company.

The City of Arnold had an estimate cost survey drawn up for them by one of the leading construction firms in this area. A copy of this statement itemizing the estimated cost of repairing the damage is attached herewith and is in the sum of $64,000.00.

Geology:

The outcropping rocks in the area are of Quaternary, Carboniferous and Devonian age. The Quaternary is represented by river deposits of recent age and by the Carmichaels formation. The Carboniferous is represented by the Conemaugh and Allegheny groups, and the Mauch Chunk and Pocono series. The Devonian is represented by the Catskill series.

The stream deposits are sands, clays and gravel which the streams are depositing on their flood plains at high water. The Carmichaels formation is limited almost entirely to the larger valleys where it occurs as unconsolidated deposits of sand, clay and gravel on terraces or in abandoned channels.

The Conemaugh group is present in the basins and on the flanks of the synclines. It is composed chiefly of green and red shale, several coarse sandstones, numerous thin limestones and traces of two coal beds.

The Allegheny group is composed largely of shale, with a few heavy sandstones, clay beds, limestones and three beds of coal. Its average thickness is about 285 feet.

There were at least three stages at which ice sheets invaded this territory, and these alternated with interglacial stages when the ice melted away. The main high-level glacial deposits are interpreted to be of the Illinoian

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Note: *Photographs and maps described are on file and are available in the office of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

age. During this middle Pleistocene stage of glaciation more than 120 feet of sand and gravel was deposited in the pre-Illinoian Allegheny valley. After the gravel was deposited, the stream began excavation, and much of the unconsolidated material was washed away, leaving only remants of the deposit, which now form the conspicuous upper terrace along the sides of the valley. The Allegheny River cut down to a depth of about 230 feet below the old rock bottom upon which it flowed in Pleistocene time, and it was cutting a new gradient on rock about 50 feet below the present bed of the river when the work was interrupted by another advance of ice at the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. Again the river was overburdened and aggraded its valley with sand and gravel. After the final retreat of the ice the stream resumed excavation and removed most of the later accumulations of sand and gravel, leaving remnants of its former extent along the valley sides.

Bedrock beneath the water level of the Allegheny River, marking the old graded river bed that existed prior to the laying down of the late Pleistocene deposits, lie between 40 and 55 feet beneath the present river bed. The sand and gravel deposits beneath the present stream constitute the earlier part of the late glacial deposits. The lower terrace is floored with alluvium—gravel, sand and clay—deposited during the recent stages of high water. The materials consist of reworked glacial deposits of both earlier and later age and of rock debris of local origin.

At several places in the Freeport Quadrangel the rocks show evidence of crushing and shearing, but actual displacement faults were not seen in any of the outcrops. In some instances the coal beds may be squeezed and broken, but at no place does the vertical offset exceed a few inches.

The Upper or Thick Freeport bed of coal is the only bed mined to any extent in the area. There is a possibility that traces of the Mahoning and Brush Creek beds may appear above the Thick Freeport bed in this area, but neither of these beds has been mined in this vicinity.

The lower 8 to 12 inches of the Thick Freeport bed consists of layers of coal separated by thin partings of clay and shale, above which is the main lower bench consisting of 30 to 40 inches of clean coal. Boney coal high in ash, several inches to a foot in thickness, separates the lower bench from the 32 to 34 inches of coal in the upper bench.

The Thick Freeport coal is underlain by soft gray clay that ranges from a few inches to 3 or 4 feet, beneath which lies the Upper Freeport limestone.

Story of the Cave-in or Subsidence:

The Commission was informed by the District Mine Inspector and officials of the City of Arnold of the cave-in occurrence as follows:

At about 2:30 P.M., March 5, 1956, the residents of Arnold, near the intersection of Victoria Avenue and Ewing Street, heard noises and felt vibrations in their homes. This progressed intermittently as time passed. Severe cracking and bursting of plaster in the homes began to occur; the masonry buildings and the masonry foundations of the buildings began to tear apart, and some of the buildings began to tilt crazily. The paved streets and sidewalks began to sink at one location, and heave and buckle up at another. Great rips and tears began to show in the paving, some showed at right angles to the streetways, while others appeared to be in line with them.

The time of the severe subsidence has been placed at about 2:45 P.M. The residents of these buildings ran out of their homes to the safety of the outdoors. They no doubt were possessed with great fear, not knowing what the cause of the damage was nor how much more damage was to be expected.

The residents phoned the City Officials promptly, informed them of the calamity; asked them for help to prevent injuries to the affected peoples and prevent fires and/or explosions that were expected due to the broken and ruptured gas lines; and requested assistance in extricating them from their insufferable situation. Time: 3:00 P.M.

The City Police, including their Auxiliary Force and the City Firemen, went immediately to the scene. All utilities were ordered cut off to prevent fire and/or explosions of leaking gas from the broken and ruptured pipe lines. Time placed at 3:30 P.M.

The City Police and City Firemen decided that the people and their belongings should be evacuated, and they sent out a call for all available trucks and moving vans in the general area. This work was started at 4:00 P.M. and by 7:00 P.M. the job was completed. There were twenty-two combined vehicles used. There were about eighty members of the combined firemen and auxiliary police groups on hand performing the job.

The area was kept roped off and a police watch was set up at all entrances to guard against any emergencies of any kind. A police guard was kept on duty here around the clock until March 22, 1956. Some portions of the area are still roped off where any further breaking of the surface is expected, and to prevent any injuries therefrom.

The Salvation Army representatives were on hand and served the emergency workers with sandwiches, hot soup and coffee. The Aluminum Company of America and the American Window Glass Company offered assistance.

On hand giving their assistance were the following: The Chief of Police and his officers; Chief Fireman, Michael Frank and his entire force; Arnold Regional Director of Civilian Defense, Louis DeRose, Attorney.

The Red Cross representatives were on hand on March 6, 1956 investigating whether or not any assistance was needed from their organization.

The area was roped off to ward off the multitude of onlookers and also to further provide for the safety of the people affected. The buildings were still breaking up, sidewalks buckling, paved streets were still ripping and breaking up. Some of the residents of the damaged buildings stated that they had heard an explosion. This probably was the sound of the breaking of the earth rocks below and no doubt the heavy shocks and vibration of the connected earth strata.

As the heavy vibration and caving continued, it was decided to evacuate the area. This meant the evacuation of the people and their home furnishings. The Volunteer Fire Companies of all the immediately surrounding towns and boroughs were called to assist in the mass removal task. The Moving and Transfer Companies of the area were summoned with their trucks and moving equipment to perform the job. The affected families were evacuated and their home furnishings moved to homes of their friends and/or relatives over night. The damaged properties were lighted on the surface through the use of emergency flood lights during the night to assist the police and

emergency crews keeping watch for any further destruction.

Refer to Reference A, Newspaper photographs and their reports on the calamity.*

The State Mine Inspector of the District was informed of the incident on the morning of March 6, 1956. The information given him was very vague and also unofficial. The Inspector, nevertheless, went to the damage scene in person, arriving at about eight o'clock A.M. He showed his credentials to the police officers on duty and was admitted to the area at once. He examined the damaged buildings, surface land areas affected, damaged streets, sidewalks, electric power poles, and noted the degree of tautness of the wiring supported thereon.

The Emergency Crews of Police and Firemen were still on the scene, as well as some of the affected property owners. Some of the property owners gave their views on the cause of the calamity as follows:

Explosion of some sort. Excess water from broken water pipes, surface water sewers, sewers and/or excess water coming from the reservoir, and even attributed the cause to an old legendary Indian creek or stream partially of subterranean flow.

The District Mine Inspector recognized the cave-in as being due to subsidence from underground mining. Accordingly, he searched the map files of his office for a copy of the underground workings hereabouts. It was determined that the workings were a portion of the old Kinloch Mine, operated by the Valley Camp Coal Company until the year 1939 when all operations ceased.

In a meeting with the City of Arnold Officials, it was agreed to super-impose a portion of the City lot plan immediately over the mine workings suspected to have caused the land sink. The survey monument points were checked for accuracy and the transfer was then accomplished. Copies of this combination print were produced and upon examining the print more definite opinions could be arrived at. A copy of this print is attached hereto.*

Findings:

There were fifteen buildings known to be damaged at the time of the main cave-in. Thirteen additional buildings have been damaged to date (all damaged buildings have been shown on the attached mine print encircled in red pencil, street number listed thereon).*

The paved street and sidewalks of Victoria Avenue have been severely damaged in the 2000 and 2100 block. Ewing Street severely damaged between Woodmont Avenue to Equator Alley.

A gully or ravine appears to have been present immediately adjacent to the damaged area, extending from the foot of the hill toward the top thereof, angling on a course almost due East and West.

There is no overlapping of earth materials below the damaged area which would indicate that a landslide had occurred here, or any open space or voids evident on the upper side.

There was no indication that earth materials had been washed and/or carried away from the area, neither on the surface nor subterraneously.

The grade of the surface is inclined sharply, dipping about 10% from East to West. There was no evidence to any appreciable degree that there had been a deposition of earth materials on the lower side, such as sand, clay or silt.

There was no visible evidence that this damage was caused by water from a reservoir located approximately 1200 feet away from the damaged area well above the elevation of the surface thereof on a course of about: North by 65° East.

The location of the aforementioned ravine or gully would tend to eliminate this possibility also.

The cave-in was observed to be mainly centered at a point about the center of Victoria Avenue, approximately 60 feet south of its intersection with Ewing Street. There appears to have been a vertical sink of about 2 to 3 feet at this point. The amount of vertical sink or drop appears to be gradual to the surrounding perimeter of the damaged area to date.

There is evidence of further subsidence in the area, especially on properties located on the upper side in the near proximity to the scene and in the 2100 block.

Examination of the map of the workings below the area upon which the street and lot plan had been superimposed, completely substantiated our opinions as to the reasons why some of the area had caved while properties that were located immediately adjacent thereto are standing firm and secure.

The mine workings are inaccessible because the workings are known to be inundated with water at least since the year 1939 when the Kinloch Mine ceased operations. The operator of this mine was the Valley Camp Coal Company.

Reportedly the extraction of coal from the mine workings located immediately below the damaged area was discontinued about 1926 or 1927 because of excessive water. The mine map shows that extraction of coal from this portion of the Kinloch Mine was done by first mining.

The first mining was done by driving entries in pairs on 40′ centers into solid or virgin coal. These entries were connected by crosscuts spaced at about 100′. Coal producing rooms were turned at 90° off both entries, spaced at 35′ to 40′ centers and driven about 20′ to 25′ in width to the pre-determined distance or connected with other workings. Many of these rooms are connected, driven from entry to entry a distance of 400′. However, owing to the confines of the coal property line located beneath the general damage area, narrowed to about 460′ for a distance of about 600′, one pair of entries was driven through the center of the coal tract for producing purposes. A pair of boundary line entries were driven along the solid coal boundary line leaving a coal barrier of 25′ from the actual property line. The mine map shows that some rooms were turned and driven from both entries connecting through from entry to entry.

Further examination of this print reveals that a narrow rib of coal between two rooms is shown directly beneath the most severely damaged area (where the greatest amount of subsidence occurred). This coal rib extends from the center of Ewing Street 125′ in a southerly direction. The Commission members are unanimous in their opinion that the rib of coal failed to continue to support the overburden. Either this rib of coal was crushed or has been pushed down into the mine floor or bottom. This has now brought additional weight upon other ribs

Note: *Photographs and maps are filed and are available in the office of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

and pillars in the surrounding area; this is evidenced by the continuing subsidence in the near proximity to the main cave-in center. Further examination of the print reveals that there are no coal pillars or coal ribs of sufficient size to stop this subsiding action in the immediate damage area, and additional surface lands and buildings are vulnerable to damage, as shown on the attached mine map where the remaining coal ribs and pillars are shown in red.

There are no elevation markings on this portion of the Kinloch Mine map but by interpolation of the elevations known at the top and bottom of water drainage overflow deep wells located near the slope bottom of the Kinloch Mine, based against a location approximately 14,000' to the North where this seam of coal crops to the surface and the study of the topography, we have estimated a thickness of cover over the coal seam at the damage scene of 135'. This estimate has been substantiated since by the log of a well drilled in the area, "tools lost at a depth of 136' when the bit broke through to coal mine workings."

These mine workings are inaccessible due to being inundated with water, the water having been impounded here ever since the Kinloch Mine ceased operations in the year 1939 when no further water pumping was done. The level of this impounded water is controlled by the gravity flow of two deep wells extending from the surface to the Kinloch Mine workings at the edge of Puckety Creek to the Allegheny River near Parnassus, Pennsylvania.

The depth or head of water inundating the mine workings in the damage area is calculated at about 15' above the mine floor.

A study of the elevations of the surface, and those listed on the maps of the entire mine workings of both the Valley Camp Mine and the Kinloch Mine both connected and formerly operated by the Valley Camp Coal Company, reveals the following: (These elevations are compared to the elevation standard, Meantide—Sandy Hook)

Elevation of Allegheny River flow line ..... 735.0'
Elevation of two deep wells—Puckety Creek .. 750.0'
Elevation of coal seam floor—bottom of wells .. 598.7'

A study of the elevation of the coal seam (Thick Freeport) shows that the seam is inclined somewhat, rising from the southeast to the northwest at a varying degree, but averaging about 1%.

A written log of this impounded water is kept by the Springdale Mine of the West Penn Power Company, located at Logans Ferry, Pennsylvania. Mid-monthly readings are taken to determine the fluctuation of the water body.

For the purpose of fully clarifying this case, we list here below some of these readings:

Date	Elevation Top of Water		Depth
7/15/40	731.5'	(Minus: Elevation 598.7' Coal Elevation)	132.8'
7/14/45	753.3'		154.6'
7/14/50	752.2'		153.5'
7/16/51	751.7'		153.0'
7/15/52	751.3'		152.6'
7/16/53	751.7'		153.0'
7/15/54	750.8'		152.1'
7/15/55	752.0'		153.3'
8/15/55	751.6'		152.9'
9/15/55	751.45'		152.75'
10/14/55	751.2'		152.5'
11/15/55	751.3'		152.6'
12/15/55	752.0'		153.3'
1/14/56	751.3'		152.6'
2/15/56	752.25'		153.55'
3/15/56	755.3'		156.6'

The current water head of 156.6' less the water head of 152.6', January 14, 1956, shows that the water head has increased exactly 4' this year.

This increased head of inundated water body was caused by: Excess surface water leaking through the strata to the mine workings in increased amounts, and from displacement brought about by the great mass of sinking earth strata displacing the impounded water from the cavities of the mine workings.

This increased water head may have had a weakening effect of the earth materials both above and below the coal seam.

A check of the amount of precipitation, rainfall and/or snowfall, in the area has been checked as astutely as possible.

The United States Weather Bureau has supplied us with the following records as determined at their Pittsburgh Station:

Dates	Precipitation in Inches
January 1 to 31, 1956	1.75"
February 1 to 29, 1956	5.97"
March 1 to 5, 1956	.08"
February 1, 1956 to March 5, 1956	6.05"
Total Precipitation—Jan. 1, 1956 to March 5, 1956	7.80"

The excessive precipitation for the thirty-four day period immediately preceding the date of the disaster, March 5, 1956, without doubt was a contributing cause thereof.

There is no doubt that excessive precipitation, rain and snowfall, had soaked through the surface lands completely saturating the alluvium (earth materials, i.e., silt, sand, loam, gravel, etc.) deposits in the damaged area.

The effect of this excess surface water not only served to add greatly to the weight of the burden of the strata overlying the mine pillars, but no doubt removed some of the bond materials from the cracks, planes and cleavages of the overlying shales, sandstone, limestone and various clay strata, as well as the element strength of the coal, which would tend to very definitely weaken the rigidity of the structure of the mass.

The earth strata below the coal seam workings is composed of fire clay and limestone formation. This material having been inundated with water since 1939 had reached the highest degree of saturation and leaves no doubt that the structure of this bottom material was deteriorated.

Reportedly, there were several water springs existing in this area years ago. These springs are alleged to have been located on the upper side of the damage scene. Several of the property owners expressed an opinion that perhaps the drains were faulty (beneath the surface) and had caused excess water to be present in the soil. The City authorities claim that any such water sources are being drained away through their surface water sewers.

It appears, that if this water did play any contributing part in causing the cave-in, the action would be like that of excess precipitation. However, there was no evidence existing at the damage scene to substantiate such an allegation.

First mining is a standard practice in the Thick Freeport coal seam in this area. Generally 50% of the coal seam is left in tact as a means of providing support to

the overlying land surface. The pattern of mining is tantamount to leaving the same size or width of coal pillar as the dimensions of the opening or place driven.

In the first mining method used to extract coal in the area of mine workings in the caved area, and other nearby areas, it was not done in a manner which would provide adequate surface support, but rather to attempt to reach complete amortization of the coal property. It appears that as much as 75% of the coal seam was extracted in some of these areas, while an average of the overall extraction is estimated at from 65% to 70%.

From the evidence now existing in the damage area, together with our study of the mine map of the mine workings in the generally affected area, further damage is to be expected.

Conclusions:

1. Apparently, the subsidence or cave-in of surface and buildings on March 5, 1956 was caused from mining, primarily through the failure of one or more coal pillars of the mine workings situated directly below the damaged surface. The coal pillars were either crushed or were forced (squeezed) down into the clay, limestone mine floor by the weight of the overburden, and possibly induced somewhat through disintegration of the coal pillars and adjacent strata.

2. That the extraction of coal from this portion of mine workings was accomplished by first mining methods to about an average of 65% to 70%.

2-a. That the mining method was not adopted to afford adequacy of surface support, but rather to accomplish complete amortization of the coal property.

2-b. That the coal was extracted from this portion of the Kinloch Mine of the Valley Camp Coal Company, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

From information received, the extraction of coal was discontinued from this portion of this mine in the year 1926 due to excess water in the mine.

3. From information received, the ownership deed of these mineral rights contains a clause releasing them from the responsibility for any subsidence or damages that may come about on the surface caused by underground mining.

3-a. This affected portion of mine workings appears on the final survey map of the Cipolla Fuel Company dated May 21, 1949, who purchased the coal from the Valley Camp Coal Company about 1942.

For the purpose of preventing subsidence from further mining, the City of New Kensington, Westmoreland County, purchased the coal property about 1950 from the Cipolla Fuel Company.

The mine then ceased all operations and the mine openings were sealed according to the legal requirements of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, about 1951.

The Cipolla Fuel Company did not extract or remove coal from the current damage area as these mine workings have been inundated with water ever since 1939. In 1939 the operation of the Kinloch Mine was discontinued and the mine workings became filled with water.

4. The log record of the fluctuation of the water level of the water body impounded in the Kinloch Mine, extending through the mine workings affected, reveals an increase in head of 4' from January 15, 1956 to March 15, 1956.

The record of precipitation of the United States Weather Bureau's Pittsburgh Station reveals that a total precipitation of 7.8" occurred from January 1, 1956 to March 5, 1956, which is excessive in comparison to the average figure. While only 1.75" of rain/or snow fell from January 1, 1956 to January 31, 1956, 5.97" fell during the twenty-nine day period of the month of February, 1956.

A record of .08" of precipitation was received for March 1, 1956 to March 5, 1956, making a total precipitation of 7.8" for the year, January 1, 1956 to March 5, 1956. This excess precipitation had penetrated the land surfaces of the damage area to about complete saturation point according to the extent of the porosity thereof. The heavy layer of alluvium material immediately overlying the slate and rock shales, being well saturated with water, had greatly increased the over-all weight of the over-burden to such a degree that certain coal pillars below could not sustain this increased weight.

The increased head of impounded (4') water was brought about by the excess surface water leeching through the formation of earth strata overlying the mine workings, and by displacement when the surface land subsided, and no doubt removed at least some of the bonding material from the planes, cleavages and natural crevices of the sedimentary type rocks that make up the strata in the area. This would naturally reduce the structural strength of the strata overlying the coal mine workings.

Therefore, we are of the opinion that the failure of the coal pillars to support the surface in the subsidence or cave-in area was superinduced by excess water from precipitation above ground, by the weakening action of bonding material having been carried away from the intervening earth strata, between the surface and the coal seam workings, and also from the weakening action of water upon the earth materials (fire clay and limestone) immediately beneath the coal seam and which form the mine floor or bottom. This water has been impounded in these mine workings from 1939 to date.

5. There is no evidence of any kind existing at the damage scene that a landslide occurred.

There was no evidence at the damage scene that indicated that any faulty surface water sewers, sanitary sewers, water pipe lines or water resevoir had contributed in any way to the subsidence.

6. We are of the opinion that further subsidence is to be expected of the current cave-in area, and in the area surrounding it as shown on Reference Map No. B.*

7. We are of the opinion that the only practical way that further subsidence can be prevented in these areas surrounding the caved-in area, is to introduce solid earth materials through holes drilled to penetrate the strata overlying the coal mine workings by flushing. In this manner the voids or cavities of the coal mine workings could be filled up completely and would serve to assist the coal ribs or pillars in providing the additional support needed to prevent further subsidence or caving.

Note: *Photographs and maps described are on file and are available in the office of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

If further subsidence is to be prevented in the above described area and manner, we are of the opinion that it should be done without delay.

8. A preliminary tentative estimate of the cost of executing the above stated flushing project is itemized herewith:

Cost of drilling ten (10") holes—depth of 135'	$ 6,000.00
Cost of earth materials for culm filling—50,000 yards	12,500.00
Cost of truck rental—labor (by contract)—5 mile radius	30,000.00
Cost of Machinery and Equipment (by contract) Hydraulic Method—forcing earth materials through holes into mine workings under pressure (Should include services of a professional mining engineer to supervise the work or project)	20,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,000.00
Grand Total	$71,500.00

Recommendations

1. The flushing of the mine workings in the present damage area, as shown on reference B should be done without delay.*

2. That no bore holes be permitted to penetrate the sealed abandoned mine workings written permission granted the Secretary of Mines, as provided for by Act No. 490 of the Bituminous Mining Law of Pennsylvania.

3. That the City of Arnold and the City of New Kensington, both of whom are susceptible to subsidence of considerable portions of their respective third class cities, attempt to work out a cooperative agreement with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company to flush the voids or cavities of the abandoned mine workings, presently owned by the City of New Kensington, with their waste product, consisting of sand and rouge abrasives. Approximately 800 tons of this waste, glass polishing, product are available per twenty-hour period.

Note: *Photographs and maps described are on file and are available in the office of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

Respectfully submitted,

(S) CHARLES H. CURRY, Inspector
14th Bituminous District
(S) GEORGE S. McCAA, Inspector
29th Bituminous District
(S) C. H. MAIZE, Inspector
29th Bituminous District

ESTIMATED DAMAGE IN ARNOLD CAVE-IN

2031 Victoria Ave.	$3,900.00
2029 " "	5,590.00
2027 " "	3,900.00
2025 " "	4,940.00
2024 " "	5,200.00
2026 " "	5,200.00
2101 " "	650.00
2105 " "	1,950.00
2109 " "	1,040.00
2111 " "	260.00
2022 " "	5,200.00
2106 " "	650.00
2104 " "	1,300.00
2100 " "	1,950.00
1000 Ewing Street	4,400.00
1002 " "	5,200.00
1004 " "	4,940.00
1005 " "	780.00
2101 Woodmont Ave.	1,950.00
2025 " "	1,040.00
Church of God	2,600.00
316 Murray Ave.	1,950.00
314 " "	1,950.00
Estimated Total	67,080.00
Estimated damage to gas and water lines:	
Water	$ 700.00
Gas	3,500.00
Total	$4,200.00
Estimated total of damage to property and utilities	$71,280.00

BURRELL CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY CO.
New Kensington, Pennsylvania
March 26, 1956

City of Arnold
Arnold, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Following is our estimate on repairs to badly damaged sidewalks and streets in that portion of Victoria Avenue and vicinity which was seriously damaged recently by cave-ins, etc.:

SANITARY SEWER

			@	
Approx. 1200 L.F.	8" T.C. Sewer		$ 5.00 L.F.	$ 6,000.00
Approx. 1000 L.F.	6" T.C. Laterals		4.00 L.F.	4,000.00
Approx. 12 Ea.	10' Manholes		300.00 Ea.	3,600.00
				$13,600.00

STORM SEWER

Approx. 1200 L.F.	18" to 24" R.C. Pipe	8.00 L.F.	9,600.00
Approx. 20 Ea.	Catch Basins	300.00 Ea.	6,000.00
			$15,600.00

STREET IMPROVEMENT (1200 L.F. STREET)

12,000 Sq. Ft.	Sidewalk (1200 L.F. (5' Walk 2 Sides)	.70 Sq. Ft.	8,400.00
2,400 L.F.	Curb (2 Sides)	3.50 L.F.	8,400.00
3,600 Sq. Yd.	—Removing Old Pavement, Backfilling, 8" Crushed Aggregate Base, 2½" ID-2 Wearing Surface	5.00 Sq. Yd.	18,000.00
			$34,800.00
	TOTAL		$64,000.00

We thank you for the inquiry. It shall be a pleasure to serve you.

Very truly yours,

BURRELL CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY CO.
(S) C. H. BOOTH, President

REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
TO
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Concerning status of employees under Merit Rating System
in use by
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

Committee of the House, appointed by Speaker of the House, pursuant to House Resolution No. 119, Session of 1955, adopted the 23rd day of November, 1955.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:
Philip Lopresti, Chairman
Stephen McCann
Van D. Yetter, Jr.
Adam T. Bower
Edwin W. Tompkins

Letter of Transmittal
to the
Members of the House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pursuant to the directive of the House contained in House Resolution No. 119, there is presented herewith a report on the subjects set forth in various paragraphs of said resolution.

In its effort to secure information for the preparation of the within report, the Committee held three hearings at which the following witnesses were examined—

Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, Secretary of Health
Dr. Charles L. Wilbar, Deputy Secretary of Health
Dr. William Kraus, Assistant Director, Bureau of Tuberculosis Control
Michael T. Symser, Senior Personnel Technician
Ralph D. Tive, Executive Director, Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission

This legislative inquiry demonstrates that the subject of personnel within the Department of Health and in connection therewith a general study of personnel problems by the Joint State Government Commission, might be helpful in bringing about a more comprehensive and equitable solution of the personnel problem existing under various departments of the Commonwealth.

PART I

ACT NO. 322

Approved the 24 Day of August 1951

To further amend subsection (a) of section two hundred seven and subsection (f) of section four hundred forty-eight and to amend section two thousand one hundred eleven of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain

administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by prescribing the qualifications for the Secretary of Health, and by reconstituting the Advisory Health Board and further prescribing its powers and duties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Subsection (a) of section two hundred seven of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain edministrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," as last amended by the act, approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 16), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 207. Appointment.—The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the Senate, appoint:

(a) The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant General, the Insurance Commissioner, the Secretary of Banking, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Forests and Waters, the Secretary of Mines, the Secretary of Highways, the Secretary of Health, the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania State Police, the Secretary of Labor and Industry, the Secretary of Welfare, the Secretary of Property and Supplies, the Secretary of Revenue, the Secretary of Public Assistance, the Secretary of Commerce, and the members of all independent administrative boards and commissions.

The Adjutant General may have the rank of Major General of the Adjutant General's Department in the Pennsylvania National Guard, or Pennsylvania Guard, or the Governor may designate the ranking line officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, or Pennsylvania Guard, or an officer of the Regular Army, United States Navy, United States Coast Guard, or United States Marine Corps, as Adjutant General: Provided, That should the ranking line officer be also appointed Adjutant General, he shall receive only the salary provided by law for the Adjutant General: And provided further, That the ranking line officer be called into the service of the United States, a Deputy Adjutant General, to be designated by the Governor, shall act as Adjutant General during his absence. No Adjutant General shall be appointed who shall not have served at least ten years as a commissioned officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard, Pennsylvania Guard, or equivalent length of service in the Regular Army of the United States, United States Navy, United States Coast Guard, or United States Marine Corps, or Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army, United States Navy Reserve, United States Coast Guard Reserve, or United States Marine Corps Reserve, which service may be cumulative, that is, service in any one or more of the foregoing services may be added together.

The Secretary of Health shall be a doctor of medicine licensed to practice medicine in Pennsylvania or eligible to be so licensed.

Section 2. Subsection (f) of section four hundred forty-eight of said act, as last amended by the acts, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 269), and the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 935, Act Number 390), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 448. Advisory Boards and Commissions.—The advisory boards and commissions, within the several administrative departments, shall be constituted as follows:

* * *

(f) The Advisory Health Board shall consist of the Secretary of Health, or in his place his duly authorized deputy, and (seven) ten members, (a majority) five of whom shall be (physicians, graduates of legally constituted medical colleges, and of at least ten years' experience in the practice of their profession) doctors of medicine licensed to practice medicine in Pennsylvania, one (of whom shall be) a dentist (and) licensed to practice dentistry in Pennsylvania, one (of whom shall be) a pharmacist (graduated of legally constituted dental and pharmacy colleges respectively, and of at least ten years' experience in the practice of their profession,) registered with the State Board of Pharmacy, and one (of whom shall be a civil) an engineer registered with the State Registration Board for Professional Engineers who is experienced in sanitary engineering. The Secretary of Health, or in his place his duly authorized deputy, shall be chairman of the board.

The term of office of each appointed member of the board shall be four years, measured from the third Tuesday of January of the year in which he takes office, or until his successor has been appointed and has qualified; except that in the initial appointment of the members of the board, one member shall be appointed for a term of one year, three members for a term of two years, three members for a term of three years, and three members for a term of four years.

(Four) Six members of the board, together with the Secretary of Health, or in his place his duly authorized deputy, shall constitute a quorum.

Each appointed member of the board shall receive actual traveling expenses and per diem compensation at the rate of $25.00 a day for time actually devoted to the business of the board.

* * * * *

Section 3. Section two thousand one hundred eleven of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2111. *Advisory Health Board, —

The Advisory Health Board shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To advise the Secretary of Health on such matters as he may bring before it;

(b) To make such reasonable rules and regulations, not contrary to law, as may be deemed by the board necessary for the prevention of disease, and for the pro-

* "Advisory Health Board" omitted in original.

tection of the lives and health of the people of the Commonwealth, and for the proper performance of the work of the Department of Health, and such rules and regulations, when made by the board, shall become the rules and regulations of the department;

(c) To adopt rules and regulations for personnel administration based upon merit and fitness, including standards of recruitment, selection, tenure, removal, and working conditions, and to prescribe qualifications for professional, technical and executive personnel appointed or employed by the State Department of Health and by the departments or boards of health of counties or other political subdivisions. No restrictions shall be imposed relating to race, religion, residence, or political affiliation:

(The underlined paragraph subject to discussion in this report. Underlining by Committee.)

(d) To prescribe minimum health activities and minimum standards of performance of health services for counties or other political subdivisions.

Section 4. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

APPROVED—The 24th day of August, A. D. 1951.

JOHN S. FINE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 322.

/s/ GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PART II

RESOLUTION

In the House of Representatives, October 14, 1955.

WHEREAS there appears to be confusion and misunderstanding in various quarters concerning the merit rating status or lack of status of various state employees functioning in the various services of the Department of Health therefore be it

RESOLVED that a committee of five membres of the House be appointed by the Speaker to make inquiry and report to the House.

1 Number of Department of Health employees who are covered by the socalled merit rating formula.

2 Number of Department of Health employees who had merit rating status prior to December 1 last.

3 Number of Department of Health employees who had been given merit rating status since December 1 last.

4 Number of Department of Health employees who have civil service status.

5 Number of Department of Health employees if any who have acquired civil service status since December 1 last.

6 Number of Department of Health employees who are not covered by the merit rating formula or who have not acquired civil service status.

7 Formula of procedure used by advisory boards or by Department of Health executives in determining status of Department of Health employees in up-grading downgrading or discharging employees functioning in accordance with the so-called merit rating formula.

8 How many Department of Health employees and in what branches of the service they are employed who have been blanketed in under merit rating without ever having taken a qualifying examination.

9 And such other matters which may be brought to the attention of the committee and which should also be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

(A) The Committee Report hereby answers the specific questions raised in the foregoing resolution.

(1) Number of Department of Health employees who are covered by the socalled merit rating formula is 1527 as of November 30, 1955.

(2) Number of Department of Health employees who had merit rating status prior to December 1 last (1954) is 1542.

(3) Number of Department of Health employees who have been given merit rating status since December 1 last (1954) is 85.

(4) Number of Department of Health employees who have civil service status. None.

EXPLANATION

The Department of Health has never been placed under the Civil Service Act of 1941. Under the civil service system of Pennsylvania eligible lists are established and employees appointed therefrom for the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Public Assistance, Liquor Control Board and Civil Service Commission personnel and therefore no employees of the Department of Health can be properly said to be under civil service. However, the Merit System which was in effect prior to the adoption of Act 322 hereinbefore set forth was in operation under executive directives and certain Health Department personnel which were being paid wholly or in part out of Federal funds were given qualifying examinations and these examinations were given under supervision of the Civil Service Commission. These examinations were provided for by certain rules adopted by the Advisory Health Board. Since the passage of Act 322 examinations were conducted by the Civil Service Commission under rules and regulations for personnel administration adopted by the Advisory Health Board pursuant to the authority given the Board in said Act.

5 Number of Department of Health employees if any who have acquired civil service status since December 1 last (1954). None.

Same explanation as above.

(6) Number of Department of Health employees who are not covered by the merit rating formula or who have not acquired civil service status is 2005 as of November 30, 1955.

(7) Formula of procedure used by advisory boards or by Department of Health executives in determining status of Department of Health employees in up-grading downgrading or discharging employees functioning in accordance with the socalled merit rating formula.

(a) Up-grading—Promotions.

Promotions are to be made in accordance with Article IX of the personnel rules and regulations set up by the Advisory Health Board approved the 28th day of April 1953 and revised the 13th day of May 1954 and September 14, 1954 which provides as follows—

"The Secretary may request the Commission to prepare promotional lists based upon competitive examinations and restricted to persons employed in the Department.

Persons shall be certified from this list in accordance with Article VI, Paragraph 1."

Article VI, Paragraph 1 reads as follows—

Upon receipt of a requisition, the Commission shall certify to the Director of Personnel the names of available persons. If one position is to be filled, the Commission shall certify from the promotional list or the original eligible list established for the class of position the three highest available names on each list. If more than one position is to be filled, the Commission shall, for each class, certify from each of the above described eligible lists, a total number of names equal to five-thirds of the number of positions to be filled in each class. Fractions shall be considered as the next whole number. If no names are available from any of the above described lists, the Commission shall so report to the Secretary.

(b) Down-grading or Demotions

Demotions are to be made in accordance with Article X, Section 2 of the personnel rules and regulations herein before referred to.

Article X, Section 2, Paragraph 2 reads as follows—

The Secretary, fifteen days after notice in writing to an employee stating the reasons therefor, may demote an employee for inefficiency or for any other proper cau

(c) Discharging Employees—Removals

Discharging employees or removals to be made in accordance with Article XI, Section 2 of the personnel rules and regulations hereinbefore referred to.

Article XI, Section 2 reads as follows—

The Secretary, fifteen days after notice in writing to an employee stating the specific reasons therefor, may remove any employee for any of the following causes: dishonesty, incompetency, inefficiency, insubordination, immorality, violation of the rules and regulations of the Department, physical or mental disability, addiction to the use of narcotics or the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, advocating the overthrow or destruction of the government of the United States or of Pennsylvania by force, or for any other proper cause. No employee shall be removed for refusing to participate in any political activity or for refusing to make any contributions for political purposes.

NOTE I

Under Section 5 of Article XI the tenure of office of every permanent employee shall be during good behavior and a satisfactory performance of his duties except as provided in Section 4 above.

(Section 4 provides for furloughs when necessary because of curtailment of work, lack of funds or re-allocation of position.)

NOTE 2

Article XII, Section 1 provides: "Any person appointed to a permanent position in the Department of Health, pursuant to these rules and regulations, shall have a right to appeal to the Commission on any question involving a transfer, demotion or removal from said position. The provisions of Article VIII, Section 807 of the (Civil Service) Act of August 5, 1941, P. L. 752 as amended, shall be applicable to any such appeal and shall prescribe the procedure to be followed and determine the merits of all matters brought before it in pursuance of this section."

(8) How many Department of Health employees and in what branches of the service they are employed who have been blanketed in under merit rating without ever having taken a qualifying examination.

There were 86 instances of permanent status being awarded to a merit system employee on the basis of the "secertary's certification of satisfactory service" provision in the regulations. Of these 86, 55 are still in the employment of the Health Department. These 55 were given permanent status prior to January 17, 1955. No certification of this type has been issued by the present Secretary of Health.

The followig shows the title, branch of service and number of persons who are among the 55 still employed in the Department of Health:

Title	No. of Persons	Branch of Service
Medical Director	3	Tubercular Hospitals
Principal Clerk	2	Vital Statistics
Supervising Clark	1	" "
Advance Clerk	2	" "
Sr. Advance Clerk ...	6	" "
Clerk	3	" "
Chief, Div. of Vital Statistics	1	" "
Administrative Assistant	2	" "
Jr. Administrative Assistant	1	" "
Sanitarian Assistant ..	29	Sanitation
Sanitarian Admin. Asst.	1	"
Investigator	2	"
Clerk	2	"

The other positions, together with title, which were blanketed in under the Merit System were:

2 Senior Sanitarians
17 Public Health Nurses
1 Chief Division of Veterinarian Public Health
1 Chief, Division of Epidemiology
4 Head Nurses
1 Staff Nurse
4 Graduate Nurses
1 Director of Nurses

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The first set of rules and regulations designed to establish a Merit System for employees of the Department of Health that was brought to the attention of this committee were apparently drawn by A. H. Stewart, M. D., Secretary of Health, and were approved by Governor Arthur H. James on the 14th day of October 1942.

This set of rules did not call for any participation by the Civil Service Commission but instead provided for the appointment of a Merit System Supervisor who was to perform the functions later on transferred to the Civil Service Commission. This set of rules was amended on the 26th day of August 1943 to provide for appointments to continue for the duration of World War II.

These rules were again amended on August 23, 1944 and the amendments made at this time provided for the use of the Civil Service Commission and the Merit System Supervisor was eliminated.

Article IV of the amended rules at this time provided that the Department, with the advice of the Civil

Service Commission, should prepare modifications, additions or deletions to the classification plan previously approved by the Executive Board. And further provided that the classification and compensation system of personnel service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should be approved by the Secretary of Health and submitted by him to the United States Public Health service and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor for the purpose of determining its conformity to their standards of personnel practices as required for Merit System personnel administration.

The intent of these rules was set forth in the letter dated April 19, 1944 addressed to Thomas Parran, M. D., Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. "Classified employee means any employee rendering service to or in any division, bureau or institution the budget of which is used to match Federal funds" and "these rules and regulations shall apply to department employees rendering service to or in any section or sub-section of any division, bureau or institution of the Department, the budget for which is used in matching Federal funds, etc."

Your Committee presumes that the Merit System was therefore brought into the Department of Health in order to comply with Federal regulations concerning matching funds.

The rules adopted on October 14, 1942 were again amended on the 21st day of January 1946. There appears to be no major change in the 1946 amendments.

On August 24, 1951 an Act of the General Assembly, 322, was approved by Governor John S. Fine and subsequent thereto to wit on the 28th day of April 1953 new rules and regulations were prepared and approved by John S. Fine, Governor, Russell E. Teague, M. D. Secretary of Health, and Chairman of the Advisory Health Board These rules were amended May 13, 1954 and again on September 14, 1954, the amended rules in each case having been approved by the Secretary of Health and the Governor.

These new rules were substantially the same as the rules previously in effect, except for the following important changes—

(1) Article II of the rules which deals with applicability was changed to include under paragraph 2—"all persons employed in the Department of Health except the Secretary of Health, the deputy secretaries of health, the members of any advisory or departmental administrative board of the Department, part-time employees, clerks, custodians and personnel of the Bureau of Vital Statistics other than employees designated as professional, technical and executive personnel by the Secretary, with the approval of the Advisory Health Board.

The effect of this section was to bring within the scope of the Merit System practically all of the professional, technical and executive personnel of the Department even though Federal funds were not involved. Persons in the emplolyment of the Department are brought under this rule by a section which provides that the Secretary, with the approval of the Advisory Health Board, can designate positions as professional, technical or executive in nature This provision in effect gives the Secretary the power to place any position in the Department under the Merit System. In carrying out this action your Committee has found what it considers inequities and unjust actions. For example, the assistant painter in a certain institution has been designated as a merit system employee entitled to tenure while the head painter in the same institution was not given a merit status.

The committee found other cases where persons in such positions as guard would have one employee in such position under the Merit System and other employees at the same institution not under the Merit System. Also, other minor technical positions such as electrician and plumber were not considered as deserving Merit ratings while positions as head house-keeper were being covered.

In general, your Committee finds that the placing of positions under merit have not been judicious and that some positions covered should be eliminated and others not covered should be included.

(2) In dealing with employees of the Department prior to the adoption of the rules, the following action was taken—

The rules as originally approved on the 28th day of April 1953 provided, and we quote from the original copy of the personnel rules and regulations signed by the Governor and Secretary of Health, which original copy was in the possession of your Committee for the purpose of this hearing—Article VII, Section 2, paragraph 1—"an employee appointed through appropriate examination under a Merit System who received a permanent or probationary appointment under such System and who is certified by the Secretary as having given satisfactory service for the preceding six-months period of his service in the Department shall be continued in his present position as a permanent employee without further examination in such appointment.

This was the only class of persons who were blanketed in to permanent position by the original set of rules adopted after the passage of Act 322. However, shortly following on September 25, 1953, Article VII was amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, which paragraph provided as follows—"an employee appointed on or before the effective date of these regulations to a position in a section the budget for which does not come from Federal funds or is not used in matching Federal funds, shall be continued in his present position as a permanent employee upon the formal determination by the Civil Service Commission that he meets the required qualifications for his position and being certified by the Secretary as having given satisfactory service for the preceeding six-month period of his service in the Department.

This rule, however, did not remain in effect for any length of time because in May of 1954 it was again amended and the formal determination by the Civil Service Commission was eliminated, thereby making it necessary that only the Secretary certify as to satisfactory performance. This gave unto the Secretary of Health the sole authority to blanket in employees, the only requirement being that the employees had given satisfactory service for the preceding six-month period and had been appointed on or before the effective date of the regulation.

The former Secretary of Health, Dr. Russell E. Teague, used this authority in connection with 86 persons hereinbefore referred to and the present Secretary, Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison testified that he has not used this authority in any instance.

Article VII of the rules originally provided that within one year after the adoption of the rules, the Civil Service Commission was to hold examinations for the classes of positions not given permanent status by the sections above referred to.

This section was amended in May extending the period to be within two years. This amendment was adopted in May of 1954 and although more than two years have passed since the original adoption of the rules, many of the examinations have not yet been given nor requested by the Department.

In this connection the Committee was informed by the Civil Service Commission that many of the classes would be difficult to examine because there is no set standard or pattern for the examining of certain job classifications.

Pending the examinations the employees were given provisional appointments and the rules provided that no provisional appointment should continue for more than nine (9) months unless the Commission had valid reason for not holding examinations for the class of position involved.

In this connection the Secretary of the Commission reported to the Committee that no examinations were given and no examinations requested for many of the classes and therefore provisional appointments were continued far beyond the period allowed by the rules.

Under the subject of "Examinations" the Committee would like to point out that the rules provide the Civil Service Commission in examining the personnel, must use wherever possible such examinations as are prepared by National professional organizations to administer the examinations and to maintain eligible lists and in this connection a photostatic copy of a letter over the signature of Russell E. Teague, the Secretary of Health, dated March 11, 1952 was furnished to the Committee and this letter addressed to Dr. Lillian D. Long, Director, Professional Examination Service, American Public Health Association, New York, 19, New York, authorized the American Public Health Association to furnish examination service to the Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission and therein the Commonwealth agreed to pay the sum of $1500 quarterly each quarter beginning April 1, 1952 for such service.

It has come to the attention of your Committee through the rules and regulations adopted and announcements for scheduled examinations, as well as individual complaints, that minimum scholastic qualifications had been set up which are conditions prerequisite to entrance into examinations. This requirement appears to be working against the best interests of the Commonwealth because many persons especially qualified to do specific work through training with the Department over a period of many years, under this rule cannot qualify to even enter into competitive examination for the position which they have successfully performed for many years.

It would seem to this Committee that minimum scholastic qualifications should not arbitrarily bar any individual from taking a qualifying examination and therefore we would recommend that thought be given to an amendment of the rules and regulations to place them in line with the Civil Service Act which provides that "no applicant shall be required to be possessed of any scholastic education or training in order to be permitted to take any competitive examination or to be appointed or promoted to any position.

SERVICE RATINGS OR MERIT RATINGS

All of the rules and regulations in use by the Department of Health beginning from the first to the last have provided for rating of the employees in the Department. The term "Merit Rating" has been used extensively and merit rating has been confused to such an extent that many persons believe that merit rating means tenure under the Merit System. Actually every employee of the Department is rated for the purpose of determining efficiency or lack of efficiency of the employee.

There is no evidence that any specific system or that any rating was engaged in by the Department prior to March 11, 1954, at which time the personnel director of the Department requested approval for the purchase of commercial merit rating forms and scoring device in order that the Merit Rating System be placed in effect in the Department of Health.

On March 12, 1954 the Department apparently ordered for the first time rating forms from the Probst Rating System, 1843 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. This rating system has been used by the Department since that time.

The Committee inquired extensively into the operation of the system and found the following—

First, the Probst Rating System was designed for use in industrial plants where the profit incentive, as well as closer supervision was in effect and probably would work out very well under such conditions. However, when used in connection with the Department of Health, the Committee feels that the system permits personal likes and dislikes to influence the rating of employees.

Under the Probst Rating System there are a series of forms which are used for the rating of different catagories—

Form PR—Professional Form
Form G—General Form
Form S—Skilled Labor Form
Form L—Labor Form
Educational Form

Each employee of the Department is rated on one of these forms. The rating is to be done by three individuals, each using the one form thereby creating the situation where each supervisor knows what the other supervisor thinks concerning the efficiency of said employee, and thereby can and we believe is often influenced by the opinion expressed by the previous superior supervisory rating officer.

This particular method we believe to be faulty and it is our opinion that each rating officer should rate on a separate form and that the forms should be sent by the officer directly to a central point where the ratings could be averaged and compared one with the other.

Your Committee also believes that the system of appeals from ratings in use by the Department should be inquired into. At the present time an employee must appeal first to the persons who have rated him and it is our opinion that this creates resentment and ill feeling between employees and the immediate supervisor, which is likely to result in disgruntled employees.

The Committee would recommend that if possible the system of appeals should be revised to permit an em-

ployee to make a direct appeal to persons in high authority.

The Committee also found that there is little or no check made to determine whether ratings are being conducted in the manner prescribed by the Department, and it is our opinion persons of higher authority should check back at unscheduled periods to determine whether the rating system is being properly used or abused by local supervisors.

In closing, the Committee does not condemn the principle of the rating of employees, but we feel that every effort should be made that ratings are made on the basis of merit and that the element of personal like and dislike be eliminated whenever possible.

The Committee finds that a number of institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health employ school teachers. These teachers are not subject to the requirements of, nor do they enjoy the advantages, benefits and privileges of public school teachers. We would therefore recommend that all teachers employed by the Department be given the status of public school teachers.

The Federal Government contributes a small percentage of the funds with which the Department of Health operates and functions. For these contributions the Federal Government demands certain controls over personnel and functions of the Department.

We believe that the control exercised by the Federal Government over personnel and the operation of the Pennsylvania Department of Health is excessively out of proportion to the amount of its contribution and that further inquiry should be made into this subject.

CONCLUSION

(1) The Committee believes that persons performing skilled, professional and technical duties should be given tenure and that in doing so the Committee believes such personnel of the Department of Health should possibly be included in the Civil Service System of Pennsylvania by amendment to the Civil Service Act of 1941.

(2) The Committee also believe that executive personnel in the higher echelon should be given at least some form of tenure. However, the definition of "executive personnel" should not be as broadly interpreted as it has been in the Department of Health. The Committee found that under the definition of "executive personnel" the Secretary had almost unlimited authority in designating not only types of positions but individuals holding various types of positions as executive personnel. The Committee found "executive personnel" to include such positions as

Head Orderly	Senior Waitress
Matron A	Domestic Foreman
Dairyman A	Guard
	Assistant Painter

(3) The Committee believes that immediate steps should be taken to improve the rating system procedure in the Department of Health.

(4) The Committee recommends that the Merit System of the Department of Health be included in a study of the general personnel problems by the Joint State Government Commission.

Report of the House Committee respectfully submitted this ..... day of May, 1956.

Philip Lopresti, Chairman
Stephen McCann
Van D. Yetter, Jr.
Adam T. Bower
Edwin T. Tompkins

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY 1953

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman	Edward C. McAuliffe, Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	I. Norwood Griscom
Charles R. Barber	Arthur C. King
James V. Baney	Clarence B. McCormick
Bernard Samuel	Erwin S. Cunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	Allen S. Hatcher
Walter M. Phillips	James P. Johnson
Harry G. Schad	Ralph Cornell

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Joseph K. Costello

SECRETARY
John M. McCullough

PENNSYLVANIA COUNSEL
Duane, Morris and Heckscher

NEW JERSEY COUNSEL
Bruce A. Wallace

TREASURER
Horace J. Stradley

CHIEF ENGINEER
Daniel M. Kramer

BRIDGE SUPERINTENDENT
Frank L. Supplee, Jr.

PORT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR
J. Alex Crothers

PUBLIC RELATIONS AIDE
William A. Gaffney

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Bridge Plaza, Camden 2, New Jersey

TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS—DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

Month	VEHICULAR TRAFFIC						RECEIPTS (Exclusive of interest on investments)					
	MONTHLY			CUMULATIVE			MONTHLY			CUMULATIVE		
	1952	1953	% Change	1952	1953	% Change	1952	1953	% Change	1952	1953	% Change
January	1,967,668	2,090,952	+6.27	1,967,668	2,090,952	+6.27	$509,749.97	$522,966.03	+2.59	$509,749.97	$522,966.03	+2.59
February	1,942,515	1,998,498	+2.88	3,910,183	4,089,450	+4.58	476,871.63	491,388.10	+3.04	986,621.60	1,014,354.13	+2.81
March	2,066,400	2,285,024	+10.58	5,976,583	6,374,474	+6.66	533,754.00	582,345.60	+9.10	1,520,375.60	1,596,699.73	+5.02
April	2,182,417	2,361,993	+8.23	8,159,000	8,736,467	+7.08	540,719.38	602,729.70	+11.47	2,061,094.98	2,199,429.43	+6.71
May	2,483,109	2,678,032	+7.85	10,642,109	11,414,499	+7.25	624,458.90	635,855.15	+1.83	2,685,553.88	2,835,284.58	+5.57
June	2,492,570	2,613,432	+4.85	13,134,679	14,027,931	+6.80	598,344.71	*682,432.78	+14.05	3,283,898.59	3,517,717.36	+7.12
July	2,674,649	2,829,818	+5.80	15,809,328	16,857,749	+6.63	670,088.61	858,132.75	+28.11	3,953,987.20	4,376,150.11	+10.68
August	2,707,621	2,880,531	+6.39	18,516,949	19,738,280	+6.60	663,525.05	838,122.75	+26.31	4,617,512.25	5,214,272.86	+12.92
September	2,459,862	2,555,387	+3.88	20,976,811	22,293,667	+6.28	599,021.51	774,899.55	+29.36	5,216,533.76	5,989,172.41	+14.81
October	2,470,052	2,584,886	+4.65	23,446,863	24,878,553	+6.11	629,408.70	751,922.93	+19.46	5,845,942.46	6,741,095.34	+15.31
November	2,250,642	2,303,711	+2.36	25,697,505	27,182,264	+5.77	548,385.81	681,460.15	+24.27	6,394,328.27	7,422,555.49	+16.08
December	2,222,581	2,386,780	+7.38	27,920,086	29,569,044	+5.91	569,321.76	702,916.97	+23.47	6,963,650.03	8,125,472.46	+16.68

(*Toll Rate changed June 20, 1953)

RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS			Buses	TRUCKS			Motor-cycles	Horses	AVERAGES				Sunday and Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened 6/6/36)			Net Receipts (Operation)
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	Straight Fare	Commu-tation		7001 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers	Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS			Total Fares 2½c	AVERAGE		
												Month	Daily	Month	Daily			Month	Daily	
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	18,593,968	16,864,699	1,729,269	1,022,150	1,162,418	278,473	1,059	27,798	2	1,757,156	57,770	$438,775.45	$14,425.50	62,058	9,275,196	772,933	25,412	$4,208,027.61
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	20,733,580	18,797,230	1,936,350	986,665	1,149,153	453,124	1,054	24,972	2	1,945,712	63,968	487,154.70	16,016.04	68,646	8,877,115	739,759	24,320	4,618,862.65
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	22,695,400	20,527,124	2,168,276	997,614	1,161,622	511,286	1,027	22,754	1	2,115,809	69,561	526,944.98	17,324.21	75,004	8,295,758	691,313	22,728	4,848,753.00
1952	27,920,086	6,963,650.03	25,052,817	22,708,265	2,344,552	1,046,457	1,232,200	561,847	318	26,353	94	2,326,674	76,284	580,304.17	19,026.36	80,343	8,884,757	740,396	24,275	5,438,851.60
1953	29,569,044	8,125,472.46	26,624,282	23,927,534	2,696,748	1,052,967	1,242,454	624,485	266	24,562	28	2,464,087	81,011	677,122.70	22,261.57	84,995	8,381,739	698,478	22,964	6,280,925.30

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1949			1950			1951			1952			1953		
	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average	
January	871,434	28,111	$21,785.85	754,715	24,346	$18,867.88	757,085	24,442	$18,927.13	694,945	22,417	$17,373.63	††587,000	18,935	$14,675.00
February	*500,187	17,864	12,504.68	672,424	24,015	16,810.60	659,122	23,540	16,478.05	642,903	22,169	16,072.58	**621,412	22,194	15,536.05
March	828,000	26,709	20,700.00	771,938	24,901	19,298.45	724,082	23,357	18,102.05	†681,011	21,968	17,025.28	723,354	23,334	18,083.85
April	799,014	26,634	19,975.35	701,581	23,386	17,539.53	682,040	22,735	17,051.00	712,952	24,765	18,573.80	704,891	23,196	17,622.35
May	781,202	25,200	19,530.05	751,520	24,243	18,788.00	709,513	22,888	17,737.83	719,214	23,200	17,980.35	697,719	22,507	17,442.98
June	750,760	25,025	18,769.00	708,691	23,623	17,717.28	648,224	21,607	16,205.60	725,140	24,171	18,128.50	693,274	23,109	17,331.85
July	662,144	21,359	16,553.60	604,677	19,505	15,116.93	584,235	18,846	14,605.88	701,742	22,637	17,543.55	673,300	21,719	16,832.50
August	810,380	26,141	20,259.50	745,333	24,043	18,633.33	691,299	22,300	17,282.48	737,721	23,797	18,443.03	719,196	23,200	17,979.90
September	788,463	26,282	19,711.58	747,899	24,930	18,697.48	635,108	21,180	15,885.20	785,274	26,176	19,631.85	721,947	24,065	18,048.68
October	802,793	25,896	20,069.83	788,651	25,440	19,716.28	712,273	22,976	17,806.83	828,997	26,712	20,724.93	725,172	23,393	18,129.30
November	798,661	26,662	19,966.53	781,228	26,041	19,530.70	711,163	23,715	17,786.58	715,980	24,866	18,649.50	706,653	23,555	17,666.33
December	882,158	28,457	22,053.95	848,458	27,370	21,211.45	781,011	25,194	19,525.35	878,878	28,351	21,971.95	807,788	26,057	20,194.70
Totals	9,275,196	25,412	$231,879.92	8,877,115	24,320	$221,927.91	8,295,758	22,728	$207,393.98	8,881,757	24,275	$222,118.95	8,381,739	22,964	$209,543.49

(*Nine Day Transit Strike)
(†Camden Ferries Closed March 31st, 1952)
(††Four Day Transit Line Strike)
(**Locust St. Tube Extension to 16th St. Opened Sunday, February 15, 1953)

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY 1953

To The Honorable: The Governors and the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

The Commissioners of the Delaware River Port Authority respectfully report in this outline of the performance of their functions in the calendar year 1953 the beginning of construction of another monumental suspension bridge across the Delaware River connecting South Philadelphia, Pa., with Gloucester, N. J.

As the year came to a close, the construction program was well under way and progressing satisfactorily. Four major contracts, involving expenditures of almost $18,000,000 had been awarded and two others, Contract No. 3 "Anchorage Superstructures," and Contract No. 6, "Suspended Structure and Decks on Anchorages," are to be let early in 1954.

From the progress reports of construction engineers, Modjeski and Masters-Ammann and Whitney, the Authority has every expectation that the new structure will be opened to traffic in early 1957. The Bridge and its approaches, the latter to be among the most modern and efficient anywhere, will have a capacity sufficient for the estimated traffic, as determined by the traffic analysts, Coverdale and Colpitt, for the next 25 years.

THE PACKER AVENUE-GLOUCESTER BRIDGE

On February 26, 1953, the application for the Bridge permit was approved over the signatures of Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Major Sherry B. Myers, Chief, Legal Branch, Office of the U. S. Army, acting for Secretary Robert T. Stevens.

On March 6, 1953, the centerline of the Bridge was fixed by resolution of the Authority and on the same date, approval, in principle, was given by the New Jersey State Highway Department of the New Jersey approach connections. Plans for the approach highway in Pennsylvania were approved, in principle, on March 26, 1953, by E. L. Schmidt, Secretary of Highways for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Authority awarded four contracts in its construction program during 1953.

Thus, at year's end—only slightly over ten months after certificate of approval to construct the Bridge was issued by the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and a few days short of 18 months following Congressional consent to creation of the Authority—the sub-structures of the new Bridge are steadily progressing.

The Bridge design calls for seven traffic lanes, the innermost three of which may be reversed to provide as many as five lanes for the heavier flow of traffic. The roadway will have a width of 79 feet.

The main span will be 2,000 feet, 250 feet longer than the existing structure, which will make it the eighth longest supension bridge main span yet built. The towers will rise to a height of 377 feet and it will have a clearance above the river at the center of the main span of 150 feet.

The length of each side span, from the tower to the cable bent at the anchorage will be 770 feet. The susupended roadway is to be carried by two cables, each 23 inches in diameter and composed of 37 strands of 308 wires and stiffened by two trusses 18 feet deep.

There will be approximately 10,000 tons of steel in the towers. 11,500 tons in the stiffening trusses and 5,000 tons in the cables. 265,000 square feet of filled 5-inch grid will be used in the Bridge floor. The river piers will contain about 68,000 cubic yards of concrete, 246 tons of reinforced steel and 5,200 cubic yards of granite masonry. In the anchorages there will be 162,300 cubic yards of concrete, 3,670 tons of reinforcing steel and 20,000 linear feet of 18-inch reinforced concrete piles.

The Philadelphia approach to the Bridge is to be built in a railroad cut just north of Packer Avenue which runs from Delaware Avenue to Twenty-fifth Street and separates the southern area of the city, including the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from the more densely built-up northern section with no connection except temporary and inadequate crossing over the railroad tracks at Seventh, Tenth and Board Streets. It had long been contended that the railroad cut and a marshalling yard from the vicinity of Tenth Street eastward to Delaware Avenue has prevented development of the extreme southern section of the city. Use of the railroad cut for the Bridge approach will provide a direct route to the Bridge from the major highways and street system of Philadelphia with low property damage. Construction of an adequate number of underpasses will permit unrestricted traffic flow to and from the southern section of Philadelphia.

Connections to the Bridge approach will be made at Randolph Street, Sixth Street, Seventh Street, Broad Street, Penrose Avenue, Twenty-Fifth Street, Passyunk and Vare Avenues. Eventually, the approach will have a connection with the Schuylkill Expressway via a new University Avenue Bridge. A pedestrian under pass is to be provided in the vicinity of Eighteenth Street.

The Toll Plaza will be located on the Philadelphia side in the vicinity of Fourth Street where there is adequate room for 20 toll collection lanes and for future roadway connection with Front Street and the proposed Delaware River Expressway as well as for the Administration Building and maintenance structure required for operation of the Bridge.

The New Jersey approach will connect with the North-South Freeway, the Gloucester City street system, Crescent Boulevard and Black Horse Pike. A large amount of silt will be removed and replaced with suitable material for construction of the approaches. The silt is to be deposited in other areas which are now swampland and eventually will be landscaped and beautified. The Authority is cooperating with the New Jersey Highway Department in the planning and construction of the New Jersey interchange and approaches.

From Vare Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Black Horse Pike, New Jersey, the overall distance of the Bridge and approaches is slightly more than six miles.

At the end of the year, the construction of a series of interconnected circular cells along the river edge of the "sand island" for the Philadelphia pier was completed and the balance of the sand was pumped into place. The circular cells form a steel wall which confines the sand, thus preventing it from sifting into the navigation channel. The cells were not necessary for confinement of the "sand island" on the Gloucester side where the site for the pier is actually a projection from the shoreline. The first lift of concrete was poured on the

north and south thirds of the Gloucester caisson on December 22 to mark the first concrete placed on the project.

Work on Contract No. 2 was progressing satisfactorily as 1953 came to a close and the excavation within the coffer dam on the Philadelphia side was approximately 35 percent complete. The first tier of steel bracing has been installed inside the cofferdam.

On the Gloucester side, the right-of-way for the anchorage foundations is to be made available to the contractor by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation early in the new year. This is to be followed by completion of the installation of the pumping and observation wells around the cofferdam area and the beginning of excavation. Demolition of the Randall Corporation buildings has been completed with the exception of foundation walls and removal of rubble.

FINANCING THE NEW BRIDGE

Because of the magnitude of the program of financing in connection with the $100,000,000 Delaware River Port Authority First Series Revenue Bonds (Delaware River Bridges) dated May 15, 1953, the Authority considers it appropriate to include in this report the highlights of the chronology of that program.

In the early part of the year, considerable delay was experienced in the approval by the Department of the Army of the Authority's application for a permit to construct the Bridge. The application was filed on August 1, 1952, but by reason of protests by certain groups and individuals, the usual prompt action was not forthcoming.

While awaiting this approval, the Authority took whatever steps possible to effectuate and expedite its planning. These included discussions of potential terms and conditions for the new bond resolution and legal problems attendant to the acquisition of property for approach highways in New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania as they affected the railroads and the City of Philadelphia.

Numerous meetings were held with representatives of the banking syndicate which had evidenced interest in the sale and with bond counsel and Authority attorneys in quest of a definite financing plan. A field force of engineers was assigned the task of making detailed surveys, supervising borings at the site and collecting information relative to utilities, properties and other matters necessary for construction plans.

A draft of the Bond Resolution was presented in mid-March and conferences followed with technicians representing the banking syndicates. It was ultimately decided that the Authority would insist upon including in the resolution an option to call the bonds in five years, or approximately one year after the new Bridge is producing revenue, so that it might make possible refinancing on advantageous terms.

At meetings of the Authority in May, resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

1. Authorizing the issuance from time to time of Revenue Bonds for the new Delaware River crossing facility and for certain other purposes, called "General Bond Resolution."

2. First Supplemental Resolution covering issuance of $100,000,000 First Series Revenue Bonds.

3 Official Statement.

4 Official Notice of Sale for May 20, 1953.

5. Advertisement of the Sale.

The advertisements were published on May 11 and May 14 in the following periodicals:

The Daily Bond Buyer, The New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Wall Street Journal, New York Journal of Commerce, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Evening Bulletin, The Philadelphia Daily News, and The Camden Courier.

The advertisements called for bids on the $100,000,000 issue to be received in the Authority Office on May 20, 1953, until 12 Noon, E.D.T., publicly opened and announced.

Despite the wide-spread advertising, the Finance Committee was presented with a single bid which was received and read as follows:

1953 CONTRACTS FOR NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Contract No.	For	Name of Contractor	Date Awarded	Amount of Contract
1	Two River Piers	Fehlhaber Corporation	6-24-53	$3,219,620.00
2	Anchorage Foundations	Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corp.	7-13-53	3,400,410.00
4	Towers and Cable Anchorage Metalwork	Bethlehem Steel Company	10-14-53	6,610,070.00
5	Cables and Suspenders	American Bridge Div., U. S. Steel Corp.	11-18-53	4,768,293.25

PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF $100,000,000 FIRST SERIES REVENUE BONDS (DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES) OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY DATED AS OF MAY 15, 1953

OFFICIAL FORM OF PROPOSAL

May 20, 1953

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building,
Bridge Plaza,
Camden 2, New Jersey
Gentlemen:

Subject to the provisions and in accordance with the terms of the annexed Official Notice of Sale, which is hereby made a part of this proposal, we offer to pay $100,000,000, plus accrued interest to the date of payment of the purchase price, for $100,000,000 First Series Revenue Bonds (Delaware River Bridges) of the Delaware River Port Authority, maturing and bearing interest as follows:

$60,000,000 Term Bonds, maturing December 15, 1983, bearing interest at the rate of 3½% per annum.

$40,000,000 Serial Bonds, maturing and bearing interest at rates per annum shown below.

Principal Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
$ 600,000	December 15, 1957	4%
900,000	December 15, 1958	4%
1,200,000	December 15, 1959	3%

$1,400,000	December 15, 1960	3%
1,600,000	December 15, 1961	3%
1,800,000	December 15, 1962	3%
2,000,000	December 15, 1963	3%
2,200,000	December 15, 1964	3¼%
2,400,000	December 15, 1965	3¼%
2,700,000	December 15, 1966	3¼%
2,900,000	December 15, 1967	3¼%
3,100,000	December 15, 1968	3¼%
3,300,000	December 15, 1969	3¼%
3,400,000	December 15, 1970	3¼%
3,500,000	December 15, 1971	3¼%
3,500,000	December 15, 1972	3¼%
3,500,000	December 15, 1973	3¼%

The Bonds are to be redeemable prior to maturity on the terms and at the redemption prices stated in said Official Notice of Sale.

We enclose herewith certified or cashier's check drawn upon an incorporated bank or trust company payable to the order of Delaware River Port Authority for $1,000,000, which check is to be applied in accordance with said Official Notice of Sale.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Lehman Brothers
Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated
Drexel & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
and Associates as shown on the attached sheet.
By: Smith, Barney & Co.

The following is our computation made in accordance with the said Official Notice of Sale of the cost of effecting the loan under the terms of our proposal:

Total Interest Cost	$83,006,740.00
Less Premium	$ None
Net Interest Cost	$83,006,740.00
Per Cent Net Cost	$ 3.4350% (four decimals)

After due consideration of the proposal by the Authority's Finance Committee and following the Committee's recommendation, the Authority adopted a resolution making the award.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edward C. McAuliffe, Chairman of the Delaware River Port Authority, and member, Ex-Officio of the Finance Committee made the following comment:

"Early in our negotiations we were convinced our bonds should run for thirty years. There were so many large issues coming up that the bankers said there would be one bid only and that they would try to service the bonds at the best possible price for all concerned. We wanted to have competitive bidding. We called in the representatives of the life insurance companies and we were told they would not be interested in our issue unless we were ready to pay from 3¾ to 4 per cent. That was two months ago and the market has changed since then. We tried to exhaust every avenue available to us to get the best rate. We discussed the issue with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Retirement Funds. I think the Finance Committee has tried to exhaust every possibility. I think it is the feeling of the members of the Authority that this is a fair bid. If we decline its acceptance, we will delay construction of the new facility considerably. Also if we readvertise, there is a question whether we could get a bid as favorable as the one before us."

THE NEW TOLLS SCHEDULE

Under Section 711 of the General Bond Resolution the Authority covenanted to establish, from and after the tenth day after the date of the first authentication and delivery of the First Series Revenue Bonds, tolls for use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge and, after it is open to traffic, the Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge, and any other crossing of the Delaware River to be constructed by the Authority, according to a schedule set forth in Section 711 of the General Bond Resolution. The following resolution was thereupon finally and duly adopted:

RESOLVED: That the following schedule of tolls for passage of vehicles over the Delaware River Bridge be approved and become effective at such date as the Executive Director may fix not later than ten days after date of delivery of the $100,000,000 Delaware River Port Authority First Series Revenue Bonds and effective on the Packer Avenue-Gloucester Bridge from date of opening:

Classification	New Rate
Passenger automobile	$ .25
40-Trip commutation ticket book	7.50
Good for one month, including date of purchase, for passenger cars and trucks to and including 7,000 pounds gross weight. Not transferable. Detached tickets will not be accepted. Unused tickets are not redeemable.	
Passenger automobile and trailer	.40
Truck: 7,000 pounds gross weight	.25
7,001 to 19,000 pounds gross weight	.50
19,000 to 30,000 pounds gross weight	.75
30,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight	1.00
36,001 to 40,000 pounds gross weight	1.50
Trucks in excess of 40,000 pounds gross weight, when permitted, will be charged $1.50 for the first 40,000 pounds, plus $.25 per 2,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, of such gross weight in excess of 40,000 pounds.	
Tractor and trailer (to 60,000 pounds gross weight):	
2 axles	1.00
3 axles	1.20
4 axles	1.60
5 axles	2.00
Trucktractor or truck chassis:	
7,000 pounds vehicle weight	.25
7,001 to 19,000 pounds vehicle weight	.50
19,001 to 30,000 pounds vehicle weight	.75
Special permit: 60,001 pounds and upward—$10 permit fee required, plus $1.00 for the first 36,000 pounds and $.25 for each 2,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in excess of 36,000 pounds.	
Gross Weight is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. No vehicle with metal tires allowed on the bridges. No ve-	

hicle and load of a combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridges.

Passenger bus	.50
Motorcycle	.15
Horse or horse-drawn vehicle	.30

Explosives: Transportation of Explosives on Delaware River Bridge and Packer Avenue-Gloucester Bridge is Prohibited.

On June 11, 1953, sale of the $100,000,000 bonds of the Delaware River Port Authority was concluded at the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York, and the bonds were delivered to the purchasers. The proceeds of the sale, including accrued interest from May 15, 1953, to the date of closing, were received and applied by the Authority as follows:

Received by the Authority:

May 20, 1953	$ 1,000,000.00	
June 11, 1953	88,401,621.81	
	10,843,301.80	
		$100,244,923.61

Applied by the Authority:

Bond Service Fund	$ 244,923.61	
Bond Reserve Fund	3,391,250.00	
1946 Bond Retirement Fund	10,843,301.80	
Construction Fund	85,765,448.20	
		$100,244,923.61

As a condition precedent to the authentication and delivery of the First Series Revenue Bonds, it was required that funds be set aside for the 1946 Bonds equal to the outstanding principal and interest thereon to maturity. The method prescribed required that (1) all of the 1946 Bond Sinking Fund be turned over to the Land Title Bank and Trust Company as Fiscal Agent under the 1946 Bond Resolution of the Authority to hold for the benefit of the 1946 Bonds; (2) all of the General Reserve Fund except $5,000,000 be turned over to the Land Title Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee of the 1946 Bond Retirement Fund created under the General Bond Resolution plus an amount to be paid out of the proceeds of the First Series Revenue Bonds, which, when added to the amount in the 1946 Sinking Fund and the excess of the General Reserve Fund over $5,000,000 would equal the principal and interest to maturity of all the outstanding 1946 Bridge Revenue Bonds.

Accordingly, on June 11, 1953, there was deposited with the Land Ttitle Bank and Trust Company $2,053,407.97 as Fiscal Agent under the 1946 Bond Resolution, and as 1946 Bond Retirement Trustee under the General Bond Resolution, $1,818,360.23 from the General Reserve Fund plus $10,843,301.80 from the proceeds of the First Series Revenue Bonds. The total then held by Land Title Bank and Trust Company, either as 1946 Bond Fiscal Agent or as 1946 Bond Retirement Trustee, was equal to the principal amount of the outstanding 1946 Bonds with interest thereon to maturity amounting to $14,714,710.

TRAFFIC ON THE PRESENT BRIDGE

That the opening of the new span can not be delayed is attested by the records of the existing Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden for 1953. Total traffic using the bridge was 29,569,044, a gain of 1,648,958 or 5.91 per cent over 1952. As has been the case every year since 1953, the traffic figure for 1953 established a new all-time record for the Bridge.

In the five-year period 1948 to 1953, the rate of gain was equal to 53.78 per cent; 29,569,044 in 1953 compared with 19,227,246 in 1948. Since the opening of the Delaware River Bridge on July 1, 1926, the structure has been crossed by 406,062,864 vehicles.

At the end of the year, the total outstanding debt of the Authority was $109,190,000 made up of $100,000,000 First Series Revenue Bonds; $8,290,000 Term Bonds due June 1, 1966 and $900,000 Serial Bonds due June 1, 1954.

Gross Receipts for 1953 were $8,114,042.32, an increase of $1,161,975.77 over 1952. Operating expenses totaled $1,698,957.51, up $276,791.37. Income on investments and bank balances was $1,524,069.26, an increase of $1,346,641.25 over 1952. Interest payments on 1946 Refunding Bridge Bonds and on the 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds totaled $2,006,293.57. In 1952, interest payments on 1946 Bonds were $178,665.73.

Port development expenses of $145,589.65 left net revenue for the year, before non-operating adjustments, of $5,787,270.85. Port development expenses in 1952 were $102,632.29 and the net revenue for that year was $5,426,030.40, reflecting an increase of $361,240.45 in net revenue for 1953. The first maturities on the $100,000,000 Bond Issue will become due December 15, 1957 in an amount of $600,000 of four per cent bonds.

The uptrend in 1953 Bridge traffic was evidenced even though a new schedule of tolls was put into effect at 12.01 A. M., Saturday, June 20, 1953, restoring the original 25 cents for passenger cars and light trucks charged from 1926 until the 20-cent rate was introduced in 1937. The commutation fare for this type of vehicle of 15 cents, effective from 1937 to 1953, was fixed at 18¾ cents.

A painting contract covering the underside of roadway lanes 1 and 8 of the Delaware River Bridge was awarded during the summer months. The work, Contract No. 30-E, was done by David Salkind, of Philadelphia, for a contract price of $40,600. Another contract, No. 4-A, "Reinforcement of the Bridge Floor of the Exterior Lanes of Roadway on the Suspended Spans," was 80 per cent complete at the end of the year. Newton A. K. Bugbee and Company of Trenton, New Jersey, holds this contract on a bid price of $129,386.

A decided improvement in the control of Bridge traffic on Penn and Linden Streets in Camden was brought about on December 15 with discontinuance of the Main Street Railroad spur. Daily operation of freight trains across these two Bridge approach streets had presented a serious impediment to the flow of Bridge traffic. The Authority cooperated in the program to relocate the spur by appropriating $250,000 toward the cost of relocation.

Improved traffic conditions on Vine Street, the principal Philadelphia approach to the Bridge, also are in the making with the announcement by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department of plans for construction of a new Bridge over the Schuylkill River west of Vine Street and the widening of Vine Street west of Fifteenth Street. The announcement stated that the project would be undertaken without delay.

Traffic trends on the High-Speed Rail Transit Line across the Delaware River Bridge have not paralleled the pattern of vehicular traffic during the post-World War

II years. Despite short-lived stimuli received from closing of the Philadelphia-Camden Ferry on March 31, 1952, improvements to the Broadway Station of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines and opening of the Locust Street Subway in Philadelphia on February 15, 1953, thereby providing an uninterrupted ride from Broadway, Camden, to Sixteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, patronage of the line decreased each month of the year compared with the same month of the previous year except March which showed a gain. Total riders for 1953 on the speed line were 8,381,739, a decrease of 503,018 or 5.66 per cent below the 8,884,757 of 1952.

There was one traffic fatality on the Delaware River Bridge in 1953 and one suicide. Police cars operated a total of 441,532 miles patroling Authority property. There were 668 minor accidents and 128 arrests were made. Thirty-seven fires were extinguished and 3,836 disabled vehicles removed without charge to the owners. New traffic records established during the year were: New weekend total, August 21, 22 and 23—301,145 vehicles; new holiday, July 4—89,752 vehicles; new daily high, Sunday, August 23—113,459 vehicles.

Full cooperation was given by the Bridge Police to local and state police in the adjoining states resulting in a number of important arrests. The span was closed on three occasions during Air-Raid Alert drills.

The Maintenance Bureau kept the Bridge and other Authority property under continual inspection and made necessary repair and adjustments to uphold at all times a consistently high standard of maintenance.

YEARLY TRAFFIC BREAKDOWN

	1953	1952	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Automobiles and light trucks	23,927,534	22,708,265	1,219,269	5.37
Commutation tickets	2,696,748	2,344,552	352,196	15.05
Motor trucks	1,227,136	1,232,200	5,064*	0.41*
Tractors and trailers	624,485	561,847	62,638	11.15
Special permits	266	318	52*	16.35*
Buses	1,052,967	1,046,457	6,510	0.62
Motorcycles	24,562	26,353	1,791*	6.78*
Horse-drawn vehicles	28	94	66*	70.21*
Auto and trailer (new classification)	15,318		15,318	
Totals	29,569,044	27,920,086	1,648,958	5.91

THE CAMDEN BRIDGE TOLL CASE

The new schedule of tolls was the subject of two investigations during 1953, first by a Commission of the New Jersey Assembly at a public hearing on June 3, 1953, and then by Examiner Otis L. Mohundro, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting on behalf of Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens, at public hearings on August 18, 19 and 20.

On June 25, 1953, the New Jersey Assembly Commission filed a report which said in part:

"It is to be observed that no one denies the necessity of a new bridge nor has any concrete evidence been presentd which indicates that the proposed increase is unreasonable or excessive."

The Commission recommended that a public meeting be held on any future toll increases and that the Legislature review the toll situation in 1957. It also commended the members of the Port Authority "for the prudent and forthright manner in which they have carried out their responsibility."

On the final day of 1953, Examiner Mohundro made public his report and recommendations to Secretary Stevens.

The report proposed that "the Secretary of the Army should find:

"1. The Delaware River Port Authority acted within its statutory powers in effecting the increase here in question in the toll charges for the bridge crossing between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Camden, New Jersey.

"2. That the assailed increased rates of toll do not exceed the level of 'reasonable and just' tolls as contemplated by Section 503 of the General Bridge Act of 1946, as amended.

"3. That the findings here made are based solely on evidence of record in the public hearings held in Camden, New Jersey, August 18, 19, and 20, 1953.

"4. That the proceeding is discontinued. The level of tolls should be re-examined at or about the time of opening to traffic of the so-called new bridge now under construction between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Gloucester, New Jersey."

The Examiner directed that exceptions to his report should be filed by January 25, 1954, and replies to the exceptions by February 10, 1954. Following the latter date, the Secretary will decide whether or not oral arguments should be held, after which he will announce his decision. His decision, in turn, may be appealed to the Federal Courts.

Although final judgment in the case thus is not yet entered, the report of Mr. Mohundro is significant in a number of respects.

In the first instance, Mr. Mohundro upheld all but one of the principal points of argument raised by Counsel for the Atuhority during the three-day hearing in August. That point is that the record of the case "does not contain probative evidence to warrant the Secretary of the Army giving an consideration to the factors of 'valuation' or the 'rate of return' as those elements are sometimes considered in the rate-making process. The main issue in this proceeding is not affected materially by a failure of proof on these factors."

This finding was made the sole exception by Counsel for the Authority, in order to protect the Authority's position on this important question at any subsequent development in the proceeding.

Aside from its favorable outcome for the Authority, this "Camden Bridge Tolls Case" was historic, as the Examiner

himself pointed out, because it was "the first proceeding arising under the General Bridge Act to be handled by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act."

It further was important because it was the first full-scale hearing of argument, pro and con, upon the powers vested in the Authority by Congress by way of specific exemptions from the General Bridge Act of 1946. The exceptions, written into the compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were approved by Congress on July 17, 1952.

Among Mr. Mohundro's significant findings were these:

1—The Delaware River Port Authority "is authorized to combine its bridges, and tolls collected therefrom, with other 'projects' and 'facilities' in its port development undertakings within the terms of the statutes."

2—"This record warrants the conclusion that the management of the Port Authority have acted prudently and within their proper authority in arranging for financing the new (Packer Avenue-Gloucester) bridge.

3—"It properly cannot be found that the present rates of toll are more than maximum rates of charge for services rendered."

The Examiner's proposal to the Secretary of the Army that the level of tolls should be reexamined at or about the time of opening to traffic of the so-called new bridge" was anticipated by the Delaware River Port Authority. The General Bond Resolution adopted May 8, 1953, which became effective May 20, 1953, provides for such re-examination "in any calendar year after 1956."

PORT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The year 1953 was one of organization and increased activity for the Authority's Port Development Department. A Traffic Bureau within the department was activated on April 16 with the appointment of a Traffic Manager. The Statistical and Research Section was greatly strengthened with the appointment of C. Nelson Bean as Economist and Analyst, effective on the same date.

During the year, the Authority established field offices in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh for the solicitation of traffic for the Port. James H. Flynn was appointed Port Representative in the New York office; Walter H. Swanson, Port Representative in the Chicago area, and Calvin H. Dingler, Port Representative in the Pittsburgh area. The New York office is located at 42 Broadway; the Chicago office at 224 South Michigan Avenue, and the Pittsburgh office at The Park Building, Fifth and Smithfield Streets. John H. Frazer was appointed Coordinator for the three offices, effective October 15.

The Port Development Department, through its director, J. Alex Crothers, presented to the Authority and to the public in general, the results of a survey begun more than two years ago to ascertain the direct dollar income contributed to the Delaware River Port Area by the movement of traffic through the Port. The survey shows that the direct dollar income from port operations was more than $400,000,000. This is income which would not circulate in the area were it not for the area's greatest single asset, the Port.

Reviews of the survey were published in numerous trade journals in the United States and aboard. Numerous speakers have utilized some of the facts contained therein. Requests for copies have been received from port-interested organizations locally and throughout the world. Many port-connected firms and organizations cooperated in making the survey possible.

The proceedings involving the equalization of rates with Baltimore on imported iron ore moving through the Port of Philadelphia to 17 points west of Pittsburgh, was heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission's Examiner C. W. Griffin in Washington in March. In September, the Examiner presented his proposed report recommending the equalization of rates from Philadelphia. Exceptions have been filed and oral arguments made. The case now awaits final determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Department of the Army, submitted a report to the Chief of Engineers on January 21, 1953, recommending that the existing projects in the Delaware River be modified to provide for deepening the channel to 42 feet in rock and 40 feet in other material and a width generally of 400 feet from the Philadelphia Naval Base to Newbold Island, and for a depth of 35 feet from that point to Newbold Island. The estimated cost of the work was fixed at $91,738,000.

The Chief of Engineers subsequently recommended to the Secretary of the Army that recommendations of the Board of Engineers be followed but made subject to the condition that responsible local interests shall give assurance they will contribute one-half of the actual additional cost of the 40-foot channel in excess of the cost of a 35-foot channel. He further recommended that if the local contribution, estimated at $18,000,000, is not forthcoming when Federal funds are available, the project between Philadelphia and Newbold Island be limited to 37 feet in rock and 35 feet othewise.

The Port Authority on December 16, 1953, adopted a resolution recording its opposition to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers concerning the contribution by local interests for the reason that the project is economically justified in the public interest. Other maritime and civic organizations also objected.

Production of the Authority's new Kodachrome sound motion picture depicting the relation of the Port to the industry of the area has almost been completed and only review of the script remains. The new film will supplement the Authority's present film, "Short Cut to World Markets," which in three years has been seen by audiences totaling 1,096,558 persons.

The direct mail advertising program was continued during 1953. Among the material sent out were reprints of the Philadelphia Electric Company's advertisements on the Port of Philadelphia and 5,000 copies of the Philadelphia Inquirer's special supplement, "Delaware Valley, U. S. A." for 1953. Approximately 12,000 copies of a small descriptive folder, "Facts About America's Fastest Growing Port" also were distributed. Port advertisements were placed in foreign and domestic trade publications with total reader contacts of 12,978,910.

The Port Development Department continued throughout the year to cooperate with Federal, State and Municipal agencies and with civic and business organizations actively engaged in promotion of commerce and the

further development and expansion of the Delaware River Valley, Prominent vistors from the United States and abroad were taken on tours of inspection of the Port Area in cooperation with other interested groups.

Waterborne commerce for the Delaware River Ports for the calendar year 1952 totaled 70,798,619 short tons compared with 74,222,543 net tons in 1951. While the 1952 tonnage figure (the latest available from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) was 3,423,924 tons below 1951, it was still higher than any other previous year. Most of the decrease was attributed to a 50.1 percent drop in shipments of coal exports and a 37.5 percent drop in grain exports.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITY

One change in the membership of the Authority occurred during the year as Bernard Samuel was sworn in as a Pennsylvania member on September 11, replacing George E. Bartol, Jr. Mr. Samuel served as a member of The Delaware River Joint Commission from 1941 to 1952 in an ex-officio capacity in his position as Mayor of Philadelphia. John M. McCullough, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary of the Authority, effective October 1.

The By-Laws of the Authority were amended at its February 18 meeting to provide for the election of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from different States for terms of two years and for observation of the principle of rotation between New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the election of successors to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. A revision also provides for the election of officers for the full term of two years at a biennial meeting to be held on the third Wednesday of January.

At a meeting of the Authority on May 27, 1953, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Transportation Committee to retain engineering counsel to make a comprehensive survey of the proposed extension into South Jersey of the high-speed line upon which the Authority might base a report to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Governors and Legislatures in compliance with provisions included in the compact creating the Authority. Action on the resolution had to be deferred pending the outcome of the protests against the Authority's new schedule of tolls.

On April 15, 1953, a resolution was adopted by the Authority calling the attention of the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania to the need for the making of studies and detailed plans for the construction of the proposed Delaware River Expressway from the northern extremity of the Port Area at Tullytown, Penna., to the neighborhood of Parker Avenue, in Philadelphia. It urged that the necessary action be taken to authorize and direct such studies and plans for improved highway approaches to the Port District and especially the Delaware River waterfront.

The Delaware River Port Authority extends a cordial invitation to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to inspect the Delaware River Bridge or to visit the site of the new bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman	Edward C. McAluliffe, Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	I. Norwood Gricom
Charles R. Barber	Arthur C. King
James V. Baney	Clarence B. McCormick
Bernard Samuel	Erwin S. Gunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	Allen S. Hatcher
Walter M. Phillips	James P. Johnson
Harry G. Schad	Ralph Cornell

Joseph K. Costello, Executive Director

John M. McCullough, Secretary

December 31, 1953

SUMMARY OF OPERATION OF DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

	Traffic	Gross Receipts*	Expenses	Net Receipts
1953	29,569,044	$8,125,472.46	$1,844,547.16	$6,280,925.30
1952	27,920,086	6,963,650.03	1,524,798.43	5,438,851.60
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	1,474,586.82	4,848,753.00
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	1,226,993.82	4,618,862.65
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	1,057,278.89	4,208,027.61
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	1,242,133.30	3,614,024.54
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	958,476.09	3,599,492.54
1946	16,886,413	4,235,142.23	942,691.34	3,392,450.89
1945	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	633,923.98	2,632,375.63
1944	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	634,168.36	2,367,000.96
1943	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	701,424.58	1,924,404.70
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	702,687.82	2,366,959.45
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,397.44	2,635,179.47
1931	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.89
1926 (½ year) ..	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

(*Exclusive of interest on investments)

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
Rittenhouse 6-9640

February 18, 1954

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Camden, N. J.

We have examined the balance sheet of Delaware River Port Authority as of December 31, 1953, the statement of revenues and expenses for the year then ended and related supporting statements. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Because the accounts for tolls, rentals and operating expenses are maintained on the cash basis, the accompanying statements do not reflect prepayments and accruals of certain relatively minor items. Otherwise the accounting is maintained on the accrual basis.

Subject to the preceding paragraph, it is our opinion, that the accompanying balance sheet, statement of revenues and expenses and supporting related statements fairly present the financial position of the Delaware River Port Authority at December 31, 1953 and the results of operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with acceptable accounting principles consistently applied.

MAIN AND COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET—

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE FUNDS

ASSETS		TOTAL	Capital	Operating	1946 Bond Sinking Fund*
Cash (Schedule A1)		$ 51,901.21		$148,906.01	$ 1,952.88
Investments (Schedule A2)		105,579,142.82		399,265.47	2,073,859.43
Accrued interest receivable		795,175.00		2,315.07	5,301.56
Unexpired insurance		61,887.47		61,786.67	
Unexpended appropriations (contra):					
Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge (Schedule A4):					
Contracts #1, 2, 4, & 5 and N. J. approaches	$22,522,774.25				
Engineering and testing	3,045,853.40				
Real estate & land	220,200.00				
Finance	1,427.25				
Total	$25,790,254.90				
Railroad track removal	$ 250,000.00			250,000.00	
Reinforcing the bridge	80,719.32			80,719.32	
Port development	262,707.32				
Total unexpended appropriations		26,383,681.54			
Investment in facilities:					
Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings and improvements (Schedule A3)		40,064,632.90	$40,064,632.90		
Philadelphia-Camden Bridge subway system (Schedule A3)		11,162,762.61	11,162,762.61		
Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge (Schedule A4)		3,398,480.22	692,957.29		
TOTALS		$187,497,663.77	$51,920,352.80	$942,992.54	$ 2,081,113.87
LIABILITIES					
Accrued interest payable, due June 1, 1954		$ 7,658.34			$ 7,658.34
Accrued interest payable, due June 15, 1954		141,302.08			
Accrued pension payable		37,262.00		$ 35,184.56	
Retained amount on contracts		208,566.97		4,916.67	
Reserve for replacements and repairs		259,993.72		259,993.72	
Commitments (contra)		26,383,681.54		330,719.32	
Funded debt (Schedule A5):					
1946 Refunding bonds		9,190,000.00			
1953 First series revenue bonds		100,000,000.00	$10,843,301.80		
Equity (Schedule B)		51,269,199.12	41,077,051.00	312,178.27	2,073,455.53
TOTALS		$187,497,663.77	$51,920,352.80	$942,992.54	$2,081,113.87

* Companion funds, the combined net equity of which (excess of net assets over the principal of the 1946 bonds) amounts to $1,197,386.87.

December 31, 1953 Schedule A

PHILADELPHIA-GLOUCESTER BRIDGE FUNDS

1946 Bond Retirement Fund* (Trustee Account)	General Reserve Fund	Revenue Fund	Bond Service Fund	Revenue Fund	Construction Fund
$ 2,669.78	$ 91,756.40	($234,178.02)	$ 32,679.73	$ 664.59	$ 7,449.84
8,290,611.35	7,173,591.44	299,406.09	249,313.06	3,442,628.32	83,670,467.66
20,650.21	33,806.50	1,219.27		23,334.50	708,547.39
	100.80				
					22,522,774.25
					3,045,853.40
					220,200.00
					1,427.25
	262,707.32				
					2,705,522.93
$8,313,931.34	$7,561,962.46	$ 66,447.34	$281,992.79	$3,446,627.41	$112,882,243.22
			$141,302.08		
	$ 2,077.44				
					$ 203,650.30
	262,707.32				25,790,254.90
$9,190,000.00					
				$3,391,250.00	85,765,448.20
(876,068.66)	7,297,177.70	$ 66,447.34	140,690.71	55,377.41	1,122,889.82
$8,313,931.34	$7,561,962.46	$ 66,447.34	$281,992.79	$3,446,627.41	$112,882,243.22

BANK DEPOSITS—December 31, 1953 Schedule A1

BOND SERVICE FUND

Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)	$ 126.92
Bridgeton National Bank	"	145.10
Broad Street Trust Company—Philadelphia	"	407.84
Burlington County Trust Company—Moorestown	"	1,133.59
Central-Penn National Bank	"	1,310.06
Egg Harbor City Trust Company	"	143.10
Farmers & Merchants National Bank—Bridgeton	"	267.17
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company	"	960.26
First Camden National Bank & Trust Company	"	1,269.02
The First National Bank—Cape May Court House	"	139.68
" " " " —Glassboro	"	142.21
" " " " —Mays Landing	"	142.67
" " " " —Mintola	"	141.96
" " " " —Newfield	"	142.79
" " " " —Riverside	"	627.27
" " " " —Toms River	"	910.39
" " " " & Trust Company—Woodbury	"	140.08
Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank—Philadelphia	"	1,463.00
Haddonfield National Bank	"	1,347.17
Laurel Springs National Bank	"	1,096.62
Liberty Real Estate Bank & Trust Company	"	194.30
Mainland National Bank—Pleasantville	"	9,702.94
Marine National Bank—Wildwood	"	1,409.42
Market Street National Bank—Philadelphia	"	1,309.30
The National Bank of Mantua	"	100.00
Northwestern National Bank	"	395.64
Oaklyn National Bank	"	123.44
Pennsauken Township National Bank—Merchantville	"	1,319.12
The Pennsylvania Company	"	856.82
The Philadelphia National Bank	"	1,309.61
Pitman National Bank & Trust Company	"	298.51
Provident Trust Company—Philadelphia	"	1,331.40
Riverside Trust Company	"	1,138.88
Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Company	"	963.30
Trenton Trust Company	"	127.45
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	42.70
		$32,679.73

1946 BOND SINKING FUND

Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Co.	(Active)	1,952.88

1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND

Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Co.	"	2,669.78

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

Camden Trust Company	(Active)	$ 90,256.40	
Manufacturer's Trust Company—New York	"	500.00	
Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh	"	500.00	
First National Bank of Chicago	"	500.00	
			91,756.40
BOND RESERVE FUND—The Pennsylvania Company (Active)			664.59
REVENUE FUND—Camden Trust Company (Active)			(234,178.02)
OPERATING FUND—Camden Trust Company (Active)		$142,806.01	
(On Hand)		6,100.00	
			148,906.01
CONSTRUCTION FUND—The Pennsylvania Company (Active)			7,449.84
TOTAL			$51,901.21

INVESTMENTS—December 31, 1953 SCHEDULE A2

	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
OPERATING FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/25/54	$ 200,000	$ 199,204.29	$ 199,346.60
U. S. Tr. 2½% "C" Certificates due 3/22/54	200,000	200,061.18	200,437.50
	$ 400,000	$ 399,265.47	$ 399,784.10
1946 BOND SINKING FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/11/54	$ 12,000	$ 11,962.66	$ 11,967.80
U. S. Tr. 2% Bonds due 6/15/54-52	1,000,000	997,621.85	1,003,437.50
U. S. Tr. 2⅝% "D" Certificates due 8/15/54	70,000	70,117.20	70,525.00
U. S. Tr. 2% Bonds due 12/15/54-52	200,000	198,934.02	200,562.50
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	800,000	790,295.41	797,750.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	5,000	4,928.29	4,943.75
	$ 2,087,000	$ 2,073,859.43	$ 2,089,186.55
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND: (Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Co., Trustee)			
U. S. Tr. 2½% "C" Certificates due 3/22/54	$ 900,000	$ 900,578.76	$ 901,968.75
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	3,120,000	3,054,310.78	3,143,400.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/58	3,702,000	3,650,917.56	3,750,588.75
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 9/15/59-56	80,000	79,875.96	80,100.00
U. S. Tr. 2¾% Bonds due 9/15/61	600,000	600,000.00	616,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	5,000	4,928.29	4,943.75
	$ 8,407,000	$ 8,290,611.35	$ 8,497,501.25
GENERAL RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 2½% "C" Certificates due 8/22/54	$ 500,000	$ 500,192.67	$ 501,093.75
U. S. Tr. 2⅝% "D" Certificates due 3/15/54	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,007,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅝% "E" Certificates due 9/15/54	250,000	251,026.14	252,109.38
U. S. Tr. 2% Bonds due 12/15/54-52	2,350,000	2,337,473.76	2,256,609.38
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	700,000	691,507.97	698,031.25
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	100,000	98,358.40	99,875.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	230,000	230,068.33	231,725.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/58	561,000	561,000.00	568,363.12
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 9/15/59-56	1,500,000	1,493,964.17	1,501,875.00
Ventnor City National Bank 2% Certificate of Deposit payable 1/17/54	10,000	10,000.00	10,000.00
	$ 7,201,000	$ 7,173,591.44	$ 7,227,181.38
REVENUE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 1⅜% "A" Notes due 3/15/54	$ 300,000	$ 299,406.09	$ 300,656.25
BOND SERVICE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/4/54	$ 250,000	$ 249,313.06	$ 249,387.50
BOND RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	$ 40,000	$ 39,389.80	$ 40,300.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 9/15/59-56	3,500,000	3,368,031.47	3,504,375.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	16,000	15,207.05	15,820.00
	$ 3,556,000	$ 3,422,628.32	$ 3,560,495.00
CONSTRUCTION FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/21/54	$ 600,000	$ 599,480.25	$ 599,580.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% "A" Certificates due 2/15/54	5,000,000	4,999,372.95	5,020,312.50
U. S. Tr. 2½% "C" Certificates due 3/22/54	8,000,000	8,001,069.92	8,017,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅝% "B" Certificates due 6/1/54	1,000,000*	1,000,638.40	1,005,312.50
U. S. Tr. 2⅝% "B" Certificates due 6/1/54	19,000,000	19,010,345.79	19,100,937.50
U. S. Tr. 2% Bonds due 12/15/54-52	1,000,000*	994,871.87	1,002,812.50
U. S. Tr. 2% Bonds due 12/15/54-52	4,000,000	3,979,501.49	4,011,250.00
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	1,000,000*	989,191.82	997,187.50
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	17,000,000	16,813,076.96	16,952,187.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/55-52	1,500,000*	1,494,073.53	1,508,437.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/55-52	2,000,000	1,990,702.50	2,011,250.00
U. S. Tr. "B" Savings Notes due 6/15/55	6,000,000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	1,000,000*	984,472.64	1,081,979.16
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	12,000,000	11,813,669.54	11,901,770.84
U. S. Tr. 2⅞% "A" Notes due 3/15/57	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,128,125.00
	$ 84,100,000	$ 83,670,467.66	$ 84,338,642.50
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$106,301,000	$105,579,142.82	$106,662,835.03

* To be deposited in the Camden Trust Co. to provide funds to make payments on approach roads work contracted for by New Jersey, the costs of which are to be borne by the Port Authority.

SCHEDULE A-3

COSTS OF PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE, BRIDGE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE, BRIDGE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS:

Original cost of bridge, approaches and administration building contributed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia			$37,078,894.97
Less: Refunds of principal and interest, net of interest credits, to July 1, 1931			3,871,484.15
Adjusted book value of Bridge at July 1, 1931			$33,207,401.82
Subsequent Improvements:			
Maintenance building ($57,230.71 of this cost was received from United States Grants)			$ 130,561.86
New air conditioning system in the Administration Building			13,931.09
Removal of piling and cribbing, dredging and building bulkhead under the west end of Bridge			111,948.08
Dry stand-pipes on Bridge and two dolphins in the river for fire protection			7,711.20
Participation in the cost of improvements to streets leading to the Bridge			357,040.31
BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING AND ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS:			
Contracts #1 to 17 completed and paid		$5,718,561.09	
Less #7—Repaving six interior lanes of bridge roadway transferred to operating expense		221,317.87	
		$5,497,243.22	
Real estate (land) for Police Building and Toll House area		279,065.12	
Total contracts and real estate		$5,776,308.34	
Engineering and Architecture:			
Modjueski and Masters, General Engineers	$167,588.00		
Louis T. Klauder and Associates, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers	101,690.00		
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, Architects	65,861.48		
		335,139.48	
Inspection, Supervision and Miscellaneous:			
Salaries and pension of staff engineers engaged for the project	$ 74,732.48		
Contract printing and advertising	3,879.91		
Testing materials	6,913.45		
Inspecting materials	6,348.60		
Test borings	514.00		
Miscellaneous contract expense	1,157.17		
Field equipment and supplies	2,409.79		
Office equipment and supplies	3,234.06		
Blue prints and photographs	6,878.45		
Travel expense	390.44		
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group and automobile)	995.83		
Electronic traffic counter	997.56		
Philadelphia Transit Co. High-speed line watchmen	13,716.95		
Miscellaneous unclassified	2,413.03		
		124,581.72	
			6,236,029.54
Total cost of Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings and improvements			$40,064,632.90
PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE SUBWAY SYSTEM:			
Proceeds of $7,158,000 bridge bonds sold		$7,655,170.32	
Interest on deposits of bond proceeds		5,425.42	
United States Government grants	$2,302,975.13		
Less: Appropriated to sinking fund	402,975.13		
		1,900,000.00	
Toll funds used:			
Original construction	$1,424,787.79		
Participation in improvements to Broadway station, Camden	177,379.08		
		1,602,166.87	
Total cost of Philadelphia-Camden Bridge subway system			11,162,762.61
Total cost of Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings, improvements and subway system			$51,227,395.51

COSTS OF PHILADELPHIA-GLOUCESTER BRIDGE TO DECEMBER 31, 1953

Schedule A4

	TOTAL		Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
SURVEYS:						
General	$ 111,560.09		$ 111,560.09	$ 111,560.09		$ 49,732.40
Approach Roads	107,500.00	$ 219,060.09	57,767.60	57,767.60		
ENGINEERING:						
Design, Supervision and Consulting—5½% of estimated $72,000,000 construction costs	3,960,000.00		1,060,884.00	954,7956.0	$ 106,088.40	2,899,116.00
Test borings and other engineering $251,801.29			225,401.29	225,401.29		26,400.00
Inspection and testing 70,605.00	322,406.29					70,605.00
		4,282,406.29				
FINANCIAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE		178,741.32	177,314.07	177,314.07		1,427.25
REAL ESTATE		1,010,134.17	789,934.17	789,934.17		220,200.00
CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:						
#1 Fehlhaber Corporation, 2 river piers	3,219,620.00		504,380.00	453,942.00	50,438.00	2,715,240.00
#2 Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation, Anchorage foundations	3,400,410.00		471,239.00	424,115.10	47,123.90	2,929,171.00
#4 Bethlehem Steel Company, Towers and cable anchorage metalwork	6,610,070.00					6,610,070.00
#5 American Bridge Division, United States Steel Company, Cables and suspenders	4,768,293.25					4,768,293.25
CONTRACTS TO BE LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:						
New Jersey approach roads (bids scheduled for February and after)	5,500,000.00					5,500,000.00
		23,498,393.25				
TOTALS		$ 29,188,735.12	$ 3,398,480.22	$ 3,194,829.92*	$ 203,650.30	$ 25,790,254.90

*$692,957.29 paid from Bridge Tolls.

Refunding Bonds

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1953

SCHEDULE A5

		PRINCIPAL	PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT			
			PREMIUM			DISCOUNT
			Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:						
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		$ 9,208,000				
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey		12,199,000				
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia		9,555,000				
($31,000,000 authorized less $38,000 unissued and cancelled)		$30,962,000				
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction ($10,000,000 authorized less $2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)		7,158,000	$497,170.32			
Total issued ($41,000,000 authorized less $2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)		$38,120,000				
Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	$ 2,372,000					
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000	2,882,000			$58,876.25	
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		$35,238,000				
Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		1,761,900		$1,761,900.00		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		100				
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973:						
Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105		$37,000,000	37,000.00			
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105	Premium			1,850,000.00		
	Principal	7,000,000				
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 1%	$25,750,000					
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 3%	4,250,000	30,000,000	9,900.00			
(net interest cost of 1.0335%)						
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ $850,000 semi-annually	$ 4,250,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ $850,000 semi-annually	2,550,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ $900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000					
Total Serial bonds	$14,000,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1966 Total Term bonds	16,000,000					
	$30,000,000					
The $21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.						
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	$ 4,250,000					
1's due June 1, 1949 to Dec. 1, 1953 matured and retired	8,850,000					
1's due June 1, 1966 redeemed October 24, 1947 to December 31, 1953 (through open market purchases) and cancelled	7,710,000	20,810,000				$724,782.50

Outstanding:					
Due June 1, 1954	$ 900,000				
Due June 1, 1966	8,290,000				
		9,190,000			
Total Premium and Discount			$544,070.32	$3,611,900.00	$58,876.25	$724,782.50

First Series Revenue Bonds—

(Delaware River Bridges) (issued at par—net interest costs of 3.4350%)
Dated May 15, 1953 and due December 15th as follows:

1957	4%	$ 600,000	1967	3¼%	2,900,000
1958	4%	900,000	1968	3¼%	3,100,000
1959	3%	1,200,000	1969	3¼%	3,300,000
1960	3%	1,400,000	1970	3¼%	3,400,000
1961	3%	1,600,000	1971	3¼%	3,500,000
1962	3%	1,800,000	1972	3¼%	3,500,000
1963	3%	2,000,000	1973	3¼%	3,500,000
1964	3¼%	2,200,000	1983	3½%	60,000,000
1965	3¼%	2,400,000			
1966	3¼%	2,700,000	Outstanding		$1000,000,000

The bonds will be callable at the option of the Authority, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date in inverse order of maturity, commencing on June 15, 1958 at 104% of the principal amount to and including December 15, 1962; thereafter at 103% to and including December 15, 1967; thereafter at 102% to and including December 15, 1972; thereafter at 101% to and including December 15, 1977; and thereafter at 100% plus accrued interest in each case.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES
1953

SCHEDULE B

OPERATING REVENUES:		
Bridge tolls		$ 7,897,720.58
High-speed line rentals		211,320.74
Other rentals		5,001.00
Total operating revenues		$ 8,114,042.32
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries	$ 1,149,596.50	
Equipment	62,312.28	
Supplies	30,122.18	
Repairs	236,826.32	
Miscellaneous (including $30,252.16 light and heat)	175,823.20	
Insurance (all-risk and income)	44,277.03	
Total operating expenses		1,698,957.51
Net operating revenues		$ 6,415,084.81
INTEREST INCOME:		
Interest on investments	$ 1,512,639.12	
Interest on bank balances	11,430.14	
		1,524,069.26
Net revenues before interest on debt, port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$ 7,939,154.07
INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT:		
1946 Refunding bonds	$ 131,440.10	
1953 First series revenue bonds	1,874,853.47	
		2,006,293.57
Net revenues before port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$ 5,932,860.50
PORT DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES (Schedule B1)		145,589.65
Net revenues before non-operating adjustments		$ 5,787,270.85
NON-OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS:		
Discount on purchase of refunding bonds	$ 538,600.00	
Adjustment of valuation of investments at June 10, 1953	(58,242.12)	
		480,357.88
Balance of net revenues		$ 6,267,628.73
EQUITY:		
Balance at beginning of year		45,001,570.39
Balance at end of year		$51,269,199.12

PORT DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

SCHEDULE B1

	To Dec. 31, 1952	Year 1953	To Dec. 31, 1953
Preliminary port survey	$ 25,000.00		
Preliminary port survey (extra copies)	1,100.00		
Final report	154,500.00		$181,122.20
Printing extra page and 1,500 programs	342.90		
1,000 cartons and postage for final report	179.30		
Salaries	132,152.70	$ 54,055.65	186,208.35
Subscriptions, supplies, telephone and telegraph and miscellaneous	11,298.63	15,362.48	26,661.11
Advertising and publicity (and Port area map)	116,237.53	43,963.99	160,201.52
Conferences, traveling and special events	21,677.45	10,552.51	32,229.96
Membership dues	2,120.08	1,002.75	3,122.83
Motion pictures	22,807.71	4,879.30	27,687.01
Insurance and pension	6,043.23	2,834.56	8,877.79
Branch offices		12,938.41	12,938.41
Totals	$493,459.53	$145,589.65	$639,049.18

FINANCIAL HISTORY TO DECEMBER 31, 1953

SCHEDULE C

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches)	$15,900,235.33	$10,601,764.99	$10,601,765.10	$37,103,765.42		$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	$ 8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	$19,929,680.44	$12,959,520.49	$13,213,502.27	$46,102.703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28				
		1,416.00		(18,664.71)	6,205.74	(24,870.45)
		(38,764.99)				
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	$19,929,680.44	$12,940,855.78	$13,213,502.27	$46,084,038.49	$ 9,005,143.52	$37,078,894.97
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	$21,100,668.08	$13,753,737.02	$14,103,586.36	$48,957,991.46	$11,879,096.49	$37,078,894.97
Cash payments—July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	$12,199,000.00	$ 9,208,000.00	$ 9,555,000.00	$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
Expended for additions and improvements:						
High-Speed Transit (Net of U. S. grants of $1,900,000)				$ 9262,762.61		
Maintenance Building (Net of U. S. grants of $57,230.71)			$ 73,331.15			
Administration Building			13,931.09			
				87,262.24		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge Roadway Widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				6,236,029.54		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				157,040.31		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				200,000.00		
Fire-Fighting Installation on Bridge				7,711.20		
						16,062,753.98
						$53,141,648.95
Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge						3,398,480.22
Total Cost of Facilities to Date						$56,540,129.17
Interest on funded debt					$21,664,012.18	
Total interest					$33,543,108.67	
Total premium paid on debt called for redemption				$ 3,611,900.00		
Less:						
Discount received on $7,710,000—1% Bridge bonds redeemed			$ 724,782.50			
Premium received on $37,000,000—2.7% Bridge bonds sold			37,000.00			
Premium received on $30,000,000—3% and 1% Bridge bonds sold			9,900.00			
Premium received on $7,158,000—4¼% Bridge bonds sold (net)			438,294.07			
Net income received from investments			3,407,239.33			
U. S. grant appropriated to sinking fund			402,975.13			
				5,020,191.03		
					(1,408,291.03)	
Net interest and financing costs					$32,134,817.64	

Total operating expenses	$19,740,731.86		
Total port promotion expenses	639,049.18		
Total expenses		20,379,781.04	
Total expenses, interest and net financing costs			$52,514,598.68
Total expenditures			$109,054,727.85
Less: Gross receipts since opening (July 1, 1926)			105,698,051.24
Excess of total expenditures over total receipts			$3,356,676.61
Accounted for by:			
Debt on outstanding bonds		$109,190,000.00	
Accrued interest payable		148,960.42	
Accrued pensions payable		37,262.00	
Retained on contract		208,566.97	
Reserve for replacements and repairs		259,993.72	
		$109,844,783.11	
Less: Cash, accrued interest receivable and prepaid insurance	$ 908,963.68		
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations	105,579,142.82		
		106,488,106.50	
NOTE—Certain figures in this statement were formerly reported on the cash basis but are here reported on the accrual basis.			$3,356,676.61

SCHEDULE D

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS
AND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 1953

1946 BOND SINKING FUND

Balance, December 31, 1952		$ 2,799,559.82
Received from:		
Operations and adjustments	$ 1,158,014.76	
Interest accrued on investments	47,321.05	1,205,335.81
		$ 4,004,895.63
Disbursed to:		
1946 Refunding Bond maturities	$ 1,800,000.00	
Interest accrued on 1946 Refunding Bonds	131,440.10	1,931,440.10
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 2,073,455.53
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 1,952.88	
Investments	2,073,859.43	
Accrued interest receivable	5,301.56	
	$ 2,081,113.87	
Less: Accrued interest payable Re: 1946 Refunding Bonds	7,658.34	$ 2,073,455.53

1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND

Received from:		
Proceeds of sale of 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds (in compliance with Section 402 of First Supplemental Resolution)	$10,843,301.80	
General Reserve Fund (in compliance with Section 402 of First Supplemental Resolution)	1,818,360.23	
Interest accrued on investments	128,871.68	12,790,533.71
Disbursed to:		
Revenue Fund		4,476,602.37
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 8,313,931.34
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 2,669.78	
Investments	8,290,611.35	
Accrued interest receivable	20,650.21	$ 8,313,931.34

REVENUE FUND

Received from:		
Unappropriated cash balance at June 10, 1953	$ 100,136.37	
General Reserve Fund	2,817,284.51	
1946 Bond Retirement Fund	4,476,602.37	
Interest accrued on investments	8,304.90	7,402,328.15

SCHEDULE D

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS

AND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 1953—Continued

Disbursed to:		
Bond Service Fund	$ 2,009,074.79	
General Reserve Fund (by specific resolutions of the Authority)	5,326,806.02	7,335,880.81
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 66,447.34
Balance represented by:		
Cash (temporary deficit)	($234,178.02)	
Investments	299,406.09	
Accrued interest receivable	1,219.27	$ 66,447.34

BOND SERVICE FUND

Received from:		
Proceeds of sale of 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds (interest accrued from May 15, 1953 to June 10, 1953)	$ 244,923.61	
Revenue Fund	2,009,074.79	
Interest accrued on investments	6,469.39	$ 2,260,467.79
Disbursed to:		
Interest accrued on 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds		2,119,777.08
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 140,690.71
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 32,679.73	
Investments	249,313.06	
	$ 281,992.79	
Less: Accrued interst payable re: 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds	$ 141,302.08	$ 140,690.71

BOND RESERVE FUND

Received From:		
Proceeds of sale of First Series Revenue Bonds (the equivalent of one year's interest on the Bonds)	$ 3,391,250.00	
Interest accrued on investments	55,377.41	
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 3,446,627.41
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 664.59	
Investments	3,422,628.32	
Accrued interest receivable	23,334.50	$ 3,446,627.41

The bridge was opened July 1, 1926, physical construction having been begun January 6, 1922. The bridge roadway widening from six to eight lanes was completed May 4, 1950.

Cost of the bridge, exclusive of improvements made since 1926, was $37,103,765.42 expended as follows:

Construction contracts		$23,870,096.01
Real Estate Pennsylvania	$7,668,847.01	
New Jersey	3,420,177.12	11,089,024.13
Engineering		1,650,266.53
Administration		494,378.75
Cost of Bridge		37,103,765.42
Bridge Improvements (including Rail Transit Line and Bridge Widening)		16,037,883.53
		$53,141,648.95

CABLES

Number of cables	2	
Diameter of cables	30	inches
Number of wires in each cable	18,666	
Number of strands in each cable	61	
Number of wires in each strand	306	
Size of wire (No. 6) diameter	192	inch
Total length of wire used	25,100	miles
Distance center to center of cables	89	feet
Weight of cables	6,780	tons
Weight of suspender ropes	422	tons
Diameter of suspender ropes	2¼	inches
Cable structural steel	610	tons

TOWERS

Depth Philadelphia tower pier below mean high water	58	feet, 7 inches
Depth Camden tower pier below mean high water	82	feet, 7 inches
Load on each tower from cables	35,000	tons
Field-driven rivets in each tower	145,000	
(Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes.)		

ANCHORAGES

Each anchorage occupies	¾	acre
Anchorage foundation depths below mean high water:		
Philadelphia	63	feet, 7 inches
Camden	108	feet

PAVED AREA

Roadway	71,700	square yards
Footwalks	18,510	square yards

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES

Length of bridge and approaches (portal to portal)	8,291	feet
Total length including plazas	9,620	feet
Length of main span	1,750	feet
Width of bridge	128	feet, 6¾ inches
Width of roadway between curbs	77	feet, 10 inches
Height of towers above mean high water	382	feet, 8 inches
Clearance above mean high water in center	135	feet
Weight of main span per linear foot	26,000	pounds
Live load capacity per linear foot	12,000	pounds
Deepest foundation below mean high water	108	feet
Total weight of bridge (portal to portal)	763,491	tons

STRUCTURAL METALWORK

	Tons
Main towers	9,860
Suspended structure	18,565
Anchorages	7,300
Approaches	25,975
Structural steel for cables	610
Cables and suspenders	7,202
Structural steel in Philadelphia plaza	1,339
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—ORIGINAL BRIDGE (1926)	70,851
Additional steel due to alterations	6,532
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—AFTER ALTERATIONS (1951)	77,383

MASONRY

Main piers	121,146	
Anchorages	440,322	
Approaches	72,030	
Paving	37,548	
Track roadbed and ballast	15,062	686,108
TOTAL SCTRUCTURAL METALWORK AND MASONRY		763,491

The high-speed rail transit line between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., has been in operation over the Delaware River Bridge since June 7, 1936.

Total expenditures for construction of the line and subsequent improvements were $11,162,762.61. Of this amount, $1,900,000 was a free grant of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Also included is an expenditure of $177,379.08 as the Port Authority's share in the cost of improving the Broadway Station, Camden, made necessary with the closing of the Market Street Ferries.

The line carried 4,743,310 passengers in 1937 and 8,381,739 in 1953. The record year was 1948 when there were 10,209,502 passengers. It is operated for the Authority by the Philadelphia Transportation Company under lease which provides for compensation to the Authority of 2½c per passenger.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY 1954

PENNSYLVANIA
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman
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James V. Baney
Edward G. Budd, Jr.
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Ralph Cornell
Earl B. Howe
J. William Markeim
(Vacancy)

SECRETARY
John M. McCullough

NEW JERSEY COUNSEL
Bruce A. Wallace

TREASURER
Horace J. Stradley

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES
CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE IN 1954

Period	Total Vehicles	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS						BUSES 50c		TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS					Motor-cycles 15c	Auto-Trailers 40c	Horse-drawn 30c
		Total Autos & Light Trucks		25c Rate		Commuters Rate—18¾c				Trucks 7,001 to 40,000 Pounds 50c to $1.50		Tractor & Trailers 2- to 5-Axles $1.00 to $2.00		Special Permits up to 150,000 Pounds			
		Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total				
January	2,003,440	1,793,691	89.68	1,583,837	88.30	209,854	11.70	78,495	3.92	81,678	4.08	47,807	2.39	17	738	1,014	0
February	2,110,834	1,903,311	90.19	1,683,990	88.52	219,321	11.48	72,572	3.44	84,886	4.02	47,718	2.26	17	1,091	1,239	0
March	2,390,045	2,145,142	89.75	1,892,201	88.21	252,941	11.79	82,959	3.47	100,815	4.22	57,906	2.42	18	1,356	1,809	40
April	2,456,787	2,219,174	90.20	1,977,086	89.09	242,088	10.91	80,927	3.29	99,792	4.06	52,738	2.14	15	1,969	2,130	42
May	2,818,180	2,574,230	91.61	2,337,443	90.80	236,787	9.20	90,294	3.20	98,190	3.48	49,318	1.75	20	2,758	3,356	14
June	2,734,944	2,474,537	90.57	2,251,319	90.98	223,218	9.02	90,199	3.30	109,613	4.01	53,312	1.95	34	3,198	4,036	15
July	2,950,848	2,688,220	90.80	2,497,498	92.91	190,722	7.09	96,181	3.26	110,238	3.74	49,372	1.67	18	3,307	3,501	11
August	2,989,563	2,726,192	91.16	2,523,269	92.57	202,923	7.43	94,427	3.15	111,590	3.73	51,364	1.71	26	2,826	3,128	10
September	2,669,465	2,417,262	87.52	2,200,966	91.32	216,296	8.68	86,551	3.25	108,451	4.07	51,488	1.93	10	2,442	3,247	14
October	2,736,161	2,491,437	90.93	2,248,336	90.26	243,101	9.74	85,550	3.13	104,793	3.83	49,745	1.82	12	2,182	2,402	40
November	2,509,230	2,273,606	90.27	2,034,333	89.5	239,273	10.5	82,323	3.28	100,866	4.33	49,123	1.96	19	1,407	1,842	44
December	2,545,533	2,310,104	90.60	2,072,714	89.72	237,390	10.03	83,885	3.29	99,802	3.90	49,197	1.93	26	1,087	1,380	52
Totals	30,915,030	28,016,906	93.18	25,302,992	90.36	2,713,914	9.64	1,024,363	3.31	1,210,714	3.92	609,088	1.97	232	24,361	29,084	282
Grand Totals From Opening to Dec. 31, 1954	436,977,894	385,139,222	88.13	*356,042,466	92.44	†29,096,756	7.56	30,332,888	6.94	16,017,413	3.66	3,844,180	0.88	862,809	718,373	58,148	4,861

*INCLUDES— 95,675,146 at 25c from July 1, 1926, to Jan. 31, 1937.
*INCLUDES—221,581,452 at 20c from Feb. 1, 1937, to June 19, 1953.
*INCLUDES— 13,482,876 at 25c from June 20, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1953.
†INCLUDES— 24,935,700 at 15c from Mar. 1, 1937, to June 19, 1953.
†INCLUDES— 1,447,142 at 18¾c from June 20, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1953.

FIVE-YEAR RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS			Buses	TRUCKS			Motor-cycles	Horse Drawn	AVERAGES				Sunday and Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened 6/6/36)			Net Receipts (Operation)
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	Straight Fare	Commu-tation		7001 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers & Auto-Trailers	Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS			Total Fares 2½c	AVERAGE		
												Month	Daily	Month	Daily			Month	Daily	
1950	23,348,550	$5,845,856.47	20,733,580	18,797,230	1,936,350	986,665	1,149,153	453,124	1,054	24,972	2	1,945,712	63,968	$487,154.70	$16,016.04	68,646	8,877,115	739,759	24,320	$4,695,523.90
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	22,695,400	20,527,124	2,168,276	997,614	1,161,622	511,286	1,027	22,754	1	2,115,809	69,561	526,944.98	17,324.21	75,004	8,295,758	691,313	22,728	4,945,437.25
1952	27,920,086	6,963,650.03	25,052,817	22,708,265	2,344,552	1,046,457	1,232,200	561,847	318	26,353	94	2,326,674	76,284	580,304.17	19,026.36	80,343	8,884,757	740,396	24,275	5,529,895.41
1953	29,569,044	8,125,472.46	26,624,282	23,927,534	2,696,748	1,052,967	1,242,454	624,485	266	24,562	28	2,464,087	81,011	677,122.70	22,261.57	84,995	8,381,739	698,478	22,964	6,415,084.81
1954	30,915,030	9,135,615.49	28,016,906	25,302,992	2,713,914	1,024,363	1,210,714	638,172	232	24,361	282	2,576,253	84,699	761,301.29	25,029.09	90,051	7,796,622	649,719	21,361	7,323,646.80

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average	
January.....	754,715	24,346	$18,867.88	737,085	24,442	$18,927.13	694,945	22,417	$17,373.63	††587,000	18,935	$14,675.00	695,797	22,445	$17,394.93
February.....	672,424	24,015	16,810.60	659,122	23,540	16,478.05	642,903	22,169	16,072.58	**621,442	22.194	15,536.05	607,965	21,713	15,199.13
March.....	771,938	24,901	19,298.45	724,082	23,357	18,102.05	†681,011	21,968	17,025.28	723,354	23,334	18,083.85	688,030	22,195	17,200.65
April.....	701,581	23,386	17,539.53	682,040	22,735	17,051.00	742,952	24,765	18,573.80	704,894	23,496	17,622.35	658,248	21,941	16,456.20
May.....	751,520	24,243	18,788.00	709,513	22,888	17,737.83	719,214	23,200	17,980.35	697,719	22,507	17,442.98	622,582	20,083	15,564.55
June.....	708,691	23,623	17,717.28	648,224	21,607	16,205.60	725,140	24,171	18,128.50	693,274	23,109	17,331.85	625,788	20,860	15,644.70
July.....	604,677	19,505	15,116.93	584,235	18,846	14,605.88	701,742	22,637	17,543.55	673,300	21,719	16,832.50	582,814	18,800	14,570.35
August.....	745,333	24,013	18,633.33	691,299	22,300	17,282.48	737,721	23,797	18,443.03	719,196	23,200	17,979.90	646,770	20,864	16,169.25
September....	747,899	24,930	18,697.48	635,408	21,180	15,885.20	785,274	26,176	19,631.85	721,947	24,065	18,048.68	636,523	21,217	15,913.08
October.....	788,651	25,440	19,716.28	712,273	22,976	17,806.83	828,997	26,742	20,724.93	725,172	23,393	18,129.30	639,302	20,623	15,982.55
November....	781,228	26,041	19,530.70	711,463	23,715	17,786.58	745,980	24,866	18,649.50	706,653	23,555	17,666.33	660,394	22,013	16,509.85
December....	848,458	27,370	21,211.45	781,014	25,194	19,525.35	878,878	28,351	21,971.95	807,788	26,057	20,194.70	732,409	23,626	18,310.23
Totals.....	8,877,115	24.320	$221,927.91	8,295,758	22,728	$207,393.98	8,884,757	24,275	$222,118.95	8,381,739	22,964	$209,543.49	7,796,622	21,361	$194,915.47

(†Camden Ferries Closed March 31st, 1952)
(††Four Day Transit Line Strike 1953)
(**Locust St. Tube Extension to 16th St. Opened Sunday, February 15, 1953)
Receipts are here reported on the accrual basis whereas on Schedule B, Rail transit line rentals are on the cash basis.

CHIEF ENGINEER
Daniel M. Kramer

PORT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR
J. Alex Crothers

BRIDGE SUPERINTENDENT
Frank L. Suplee Jr.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AIDE
William A. Gaffney

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Bridge Plaza, Camden 2, New Jersey

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

To the Honorable: The Governors and the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

On Friday, December 10, 1954, the cornerstones of the anchorages of the bridge over the Delaware River connecting Packer Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Gloucester City, New Jersey, were formally dedicated.

Eleven days later, at 11:27 A. M., on Tuesday, December 21, 1954, the first structural steel of the main span was hoisted smoothly into place upon the anchor bolts of the south shaft of the Gloucester pier.

These were two of the most dramatic of a sequence of significant undertakings during the year 1954 which the Commissioners of the Delaware River Port Authority have the honor herein to report to you.

In sum, we believe that the year's activities marked a steady and progressive realization of the responsibilities and the opportunities in the public interest vested in the Authority by your honorable bodies in the inter-state compact legislation of 1951, which received the concurrent approval of the Congress on July 17, 1952.

It was inevitable that the actions of the Authority throughout the year were taken in the light of and measurably influenced by one of the dynamic economic-industrial phenomena of this country—the accelerating growth as an industrial, commercial, residential and maritime community of the Delaware Valley within its entire tidal range from Trenton, New Jersey, to the headwaters of the Delaware Bay below Wilmington, Delaware.

While this statutory district within which the Authority acts as the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Sttae of New Jersey is of lesser area than the tidal estuary and its related hinterland, the problems and opportunities of one are common to both.

The Authority during the year just closed concerned itself—directly or indirectly and in necessarily varying degree—with all of the "public purposes" specified by the interstate legislation in the exercise of which this Authority "shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental function." It appears to us hardly debatable that the growth of the Delaware Valley and its Port Area continues, creating new challenges to government and to the agencies of government, we will become more deeply engrossed in the public purposes to which you have dedicated us.

Relevant details of specific projects will be dealt with in their appropriate places in the body of this report and further elucidated in the numerous statistical charts and tables appended hereto. For the purposes of this summary, however, they fall broadly into four main categories, to wit:

1. Construction of the $90,000,000, seven-lane vehicular suspension bridge over the Delaware River between South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Gloucester City, New Jersey.

2. Maintenance and operation of the present Delaware River Bridge, with particular concern for the problems created by steadily mounting traffic volume.

3. Promotion of the Delaware River, "as a highway of commerce" throughout the entire Port Area and over a wide range of activities.

4. Initiation of an exhaustive survey of a mass transportation system within a 2,000 square mile area lying within a radius of 35 miles of the city of Camden, with connections to central Philadelphia.

The steady progress which has been maintained in construction of the monumental, $90,000,000, seven-lane vehicular bridge is strikingly attested by a few facts:

On December 31, 1954, the entire main span of the structure, anchorage to anchorage, was under contract. Significant progress had been made both in planning for and construction of the approximately five and one-half miles of approach roads which will completely integrate the new bridge into the major highway networks of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

In our report to you for the calendar year 1953, we noted that almost $18,000,000 had been awarded in contracts and that the foundation structures—the anchorage foundations and the river piers—were steadily progressing. Now, one year later, we are pleased to advise that the foundation structures are essentially complete, the steel of the Gloucester tower already is an arresting feature of the Delaware River waterfront,

and a total of $48,038,217.26 in major contracts has been awarded. In addition to this amount, the New Jersey State Highway Department is committed to spend $3,479,822.98 as its share of one phase of the approach highways.

While it is of course premature to attempt to fix a specific calendar date for the opening, we and our engineers are spending every effort to open the bridge to traffic by early Spring 1957. The progress to that end is not merely a matter of gratification, it is one of stern necessity.

The present Delaware River Bridge, which will have been open to traffic 30 years on July 1, 1956, during the twelve-months just ended carried a record total of 30,915,030 vehicles. Completion of the Packer Avenue-Gloucester City bridge as a relief structure therefore is becoming literally a race against time to provide an alternate and relieving crossing for the burden of interstate traffic. Indeed, it is not out of place here to repeat to your honorable bodies the forecast widely made by members of this Authority and of thoughtful citizens and public officials of the Port district: namely, that a third major crossing soon must be given sober and thoughtful study.

The other consideration which places a rapidly mounting premium upon completion of the new bridge at the earliest possible date is inherent in the unique design of the approach roads, accomplished through closely coordinated planning with the highway departments of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey. In our preceding report to you, we discussed the approach roads system at some length, but a brief reference here appears relevant.

In New Jersey, the approach road system constitutes a limited-access freeway permitting ready interchange of traffic between Broadway, Crescent Boulevard, the Black Horse Pike and the North-South Freeway, now under construction.

In Philadelphia, our construction will provide a limited access freeway from the toll plaza westward to 28th Street and Vare Avenue. There will be convenient interchanges to the city proper at Seventh, Tenth, Broad and Twenty-sixth Streets and direct interchanges via Penrose Avenue to the south and via the projected link of the Schuylkill Expressway to the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the north and west.

When the bridge-approach roads system is complete, it will be possible for a motorist literally to vault the present dense traffic of the South Jersey-Philadelphia community from the Black Horse Pike in New Jersey to City Avenue on the Philadelphia-Montgomery county boundary at a completely safe speed in only half an hour. Under peak traffic and by way of presently utilized routes, the same trip requires from two to three times as long.

The time- and dollar-saving advantage which the new crossing will afford both local and through traffic is incalculable, to say nothing of the diversion of traffic which today is seriously congesting over-burdened highways of the Philadelphia-Camden area.

There is one potentially crippling circumstance to which we respectfully invite your attention and interest—completion of the projected Schuylkill Expressway, in particular the link from 30th and Arch Streets in Philadelphia to connection with our approaches at 28th Street and Vare Avenue. If the new bridge is to serve its intended function in the swift and efficient movement of people and goods over and through an area of dense congestion, completion of this link at the earliest possible approximation of the opening of the Packer Avenue-Gloucester City Bridge to traffic is of paramount importance. We fully appreciate the difficulties, both technical and financial, which must be solved, but we respectfully invite your sympathic concern.

Behind the rapidly crystallizing dream of a major river crossing completely integrated with its approach road met, lie engineering undertakings, now in progress, of major proportions. In order to acquire the Philadelphia right-of-way over the line of Packer Avenue from the Delaware River west—the route among the several alternatives involving the minimum need for demolition of commercial and residential properties—it has been necessary to acquire approximately 109 acres of land occupied by tracks and marshaling yards of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and to plan for approximately 2,500,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel fill, to be pumped from the bed of the Delaware in order to establish the required grades on firm foundations. All but a small part of the required right-of-way, both that held by the railroads and by private owners, either has been acquired by direct negotiation and purchase or is in legal process of being acquired through exercise of the right of eminent domain. Relocation of the facilities of the two railroads—a plan which has been an objective of successive Philadelphia administrations for forty years—is proceeding in advance of schedule. Much of the hydraulic fill has been placed, and pumping to the toll plaza area is expected to be placed under contract by the spring of 1955.

In the waning weeks of 1954, our operations in the area from Delaware Avenue to Broad Street in Philadelphia were given added significance by development of firm plans for a vast wholesale food distribution and processing area, represented as being the largest and most efficient of its kind on the Atlantic Coast. There have been cordial interchanges of plans and information between the Authority, the Greater Philadelphia Movement, sponsors of the food center, the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, the Philadelphia Dedevelopment Authority and other interested individuals and groups.

On the New Jersey approach site, engineering operations of comparable magnitude are in process. The very complex system of interchanges to and from main highways, to which prior reference has been made, has required a major re-shaping of the topography of the area. Large portions of the unsightly swampland alternately flooded and exposed by tidal action upon the waters of Newton Creek have been blanketed with sand and gravel pumped from the bed of the Delaware River. The total fill of approximately 3,000,000 cubic yards—a mass equivalent to a building 300 feet square and 900 feet high—is rapidly approaching completion.

The tortuous channel of Newton Creek and its several branches and bayou-like marshes have been changed. The planning and construction has proceeded with the friendly cooperation of members of the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the Camden County Park Commission and elected officials of the City of Gloucester City.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Contract No.	For	Name of Contractor	Date Awarded	Amount of Contract
1	Two River Piers	Fehlhaber Corporation	6-24-53	$3,244,620.00
2	Anchorage Foundations	Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corp.	7-15-53	3,316,670.41
3	Anchorage Superstructures	Booth & Flinn Company	1-20-54	3,647,075.00
4	Towers and Cable Anchorage Metalwork	Bethlehem Steel Co.	10-21-53	6,610,070.00
5	Cables and Suspenders	American Bridge Div., U. S. Steel Corp.	11-18-53	4,768,293.25
6	Suspended Spans and Decks on Anchorages	Bethlehem Steel Co.	2-17-54	7,666,263.90
P-1	Grading, Embankment, and Sewer Load Relieving Structure, from Delaware Avenue to Seventh Street, Philadelphia	American Dredging Co.	7-21-54	1,346,310.20
P-2	Viaduct Substructure From Philadelphia Anchorage to Second Street	The Conduit and Foundation Corporation	8-18-54	1,964,678.00
P-3	Viaduct Superstructure From Philadelphia Anchorage to Second Street	Bethlehem Steel Co.	9-15-54	6,977,681.00
P-4	Retaining Wall Supporting B&O R. R. Bigler Street Yard Tracks, Philadelphia	Perry J. Goldman Construction Co.	8-18-54	123,483.44
G-1	Truss Spans Substructure From Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek	Herbert J. Elkins, Inc. and Van Wyk Construction Co.	10-20-54	650,161.70
G-2	Truss Span Superstructure From Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek	Bethlehem Steel Co.	11-17-54	3,347,344.80
I	North-South Freeway and New Delaware River Bridge Approaches and Connections	George M Brewster & Son, Inc.	5-19-54	4,375,565.56
		Total Contracts		$48,038,217.26*

*Does not include $3,479,822.98 to be paid by the New Jersey State Highway Department.

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

The surging commercial and industrial energy of the Delaware Valley, with its increasing rate of interchange of people, goods and services across the Delaware River was dramatically reflected in the 1954 traffic statistics of the Delaware River Bridge.

The 1954 record of 30,915,030 vehicles—an average rate of almost one vehicle a second every second around the clock for 365 days—led the parade of statistics of bridge use.

In the five-year period, 1949-1954, the rate of gain was 46.61 per cent; 21,085,868 in 1949 compared with 30,915,030 in 1954. Since the opening of the Delaware River Bridge on July 1, 1926, it has been crossed by 436,977,894 vehicles.

We are proud to inform you that the year's traffic volume, representing 55,647,054 vehicle miles, was moved without a single fatal accident or serious injury to any bridge patron. The 651 minor accidents recorded by our Bureau of Police represented the extraordinarily low incidence rate of one accident for every 85,479 miles of bridge travel.

In the past five years, during which time none of the three fatalities resulted from vehicle-to-vehicle collision, the total traffic count was 137,056,546. The fatal accident rate, therefore, during the period 1950-54 inclusive was one for every 45,685,512 moving vehicles and one for every 83,233,921 vehicle miles.

Last year, for the first year since the bridge opened in 1926, traffic each month exceeded 2,000,000 motor vehicles.

Daily traffic exceeded 100,000 on 25 occasions during the year, two and one-half times the rate for 1953.

For the first time in the history of the present bridge, traffic for a consecutive 12-month period topped 30,000,000 at midnight June 14.

Total traffic for the month of October exceeded that for the month of August, 1952—and August traditionally is the "high" traffic month of the year.

The impressive safety record noted above must be accredited in substantial measure to constant patrol by two-way radio-equipped cars. During the year, our police vehicles accumulated a total of 461,376 miles, all but a negligible fraction of it upon the bridge structure between the Camden and Philadelphia Plazas, a mileage almost equivalent to one round trip between the Earth and the Moon.

The bridge was closed on two occasions during the year in conformity with the request of civil defense officials of the two states during test air raid exercises. Cooperation in civil defense measures was further extended by installation of a "bell and lights" air-raid warning device at the main switchboard in the Administration Building. Developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the system is connected directly with the air raid signal warning net of New Jersey. It permits us to have instant and authentic information regarding civil defense test procedures and, in the event of an actual enemy incident, would enable us to alert all of our personnel in minimum time, and to take appropriate emergency measures in the control and direction of bridge traffic.

An innovation in ice and snow control procedure on the bridge was made early in January, 1954, when salt was substituted for cinders. Experience gained in the intervening period indicates several major advantages. Fewer men and trucks are required, the salt is more economical than cinders, snow plowing is facilitated and there is good traction on the roadway and a smooth driving surface after plowing. Furthermore, the clean-up of cinders following the storm and in the general spring cleaning is eliminated.

At the end of the year, full strength employment of the Port Authority was 260, representing no increase over 1953. There were twenty personnel separations during the year, or an employment turnover of 7.6 per cent. When allowance is made for one death and four retirements on pension, the net rate of turnover was 5.7 per cent.

At the end of the year, the total outstanding debt of the Authority was $107,780,000 made up of $100,000,000 First Series Revenue bonds and $7,780,000 Refunding Bridge bonds due June 1, 1966.

Gross receipts for 1954 were $9,123,745.68, an increase of $1,009,703.36 over 1953. Operating expenses totaled $1,800,098.88, up $101,141.37 over the preceding year. Income on investments and bank balances was $2,955,849.16, an increase of $1,431,779.90 over 1953. Interest payments on 1946 Refunding Bridge bonds and on the 1953 First Series Revenue bonds totaled $3,475,500.87.

Port development expenses of $227,734.19 left net revenue for the year, before nonoperating adjustments, of $6,576,260.90. Port expenses in 1953 were $145,589.65 and the net revenue for that year was $5,787,270.85, reflecting an increase of $788,990.05 in net revenue for 1954. First maturities on the $100,000,000 First Series bonds will become due on December 15, 1957, in an amount of $600,000 of four per cent bonds, to be followed on December 15, 1958 with a maturity of $900,000.

PORT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Promotion of the Delaware River "as a highway of commerce" is another of the major purposes for which this Authority was created. The over-all results of the efforts of the Authority in that regard, as reflected in the increasingly diverse activities of the Port Development Department during the year 1954 surpassed our most optimistic estimates.

Approval by Congress of the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill on August 18 was an event of far-reaching significance to the economy of the entire Delaware River Port Area. The bill included authorization for the deepening of the Delaware River Channel to a depth of 40 feet from the Philadelphia Naval Base to the upper end of Newbold Island, and to a depth of 35 feet from Newbold Island to Trenton.

A deeper channel in the Delaware has been an objective of port interests in the entire tidal reach of the river for years and the project, whose estimated cost is $91,380,000, has had the unqualified and bipartisan support of the business, maritime and civic community. The bill as passed by Congress eliminated the proposal that "local interests" contribute $18,000,000 or one-half the cost of the final five feet of the project, that between 35 and 40 feet. In January, 1954, the Authority not only re-asserted its opposition to a levy upon local interests for a part of the cost, but authorized officers of the Authority to present their views to committees of the Congress. The Bureau of the Budget is reported to have revived the subject of contribution by local interests in formulating the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1955-56. At the year's end, reintroduction of this controversial aspect of the operation was being opposed vigorously, on the uncontested grounds that the deeper channel will greatly increase the commercial and industrial welfare of the entire Port Area and its far-reaching hinterland.

Imports of iron ore have arrived in the Delaware River Ports at a constantly increasing tempo throughout the year and the Port Authority was privileged, in cooperation with other agencies of the area, to signalize this fact in two significant ceremonies.

On January 19 the first cargo of iron ore from Venezuela's "Iron Mountain," Cerro Bolivar, consigned to the Fairless Works of the United States Steel Corporation near Morrisville, arrived. Of equal importance was the arrival on August 5 of the first shipment of iron ore from the "Quebec-Labrador" field to enter the United States.

On the first occasion, the Port Atuhority acted as host in cooperation with other agencies of the Port Area. Dr. Cesar Gonzalez, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States, was guest of honor at luncheon following waterfront welcoming ceremonies, which was attended by a distinguished group of diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Venezuela and by ranking industrial executives of the entire North Atlantic area.

The ceremonies on Quebec-Labrador Day were jointly sponsored by this Authority, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Tidewater Dock Company, and a special feature of the occasion was dedication of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Pier.

The steady procession of ore ships which has entered the Delaware with cargoes for the Fairless Works, the Pennsylvania Tidewater Dock Company and the ore-handling facilities of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads fully justify the efforts that have been put forth by the Authority in the interest of that commerce.

One such effort was intervention in the iron ore rate case before Interstate Commerce Commission, decided in February. This decision approved railroad rates on import iron ore moving from Philadelphia to seventeen destinations in the steel producing areas of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio on a parity with rates from Baltimore, thereby eliminating an unfair advantage long held by Baltimore. The Commission denied equalized rates from Boston and New York and also reduced rates from Baltimore. When, following the February 19 decision, the

I.C.C. scheduled additional hearings upon the petitions of the Baltimore, New York and Boston interests, the Port Authority directed defense of its position at the rehearings by counsel. These rehearings have been concluded and March 1, 1955, has been set for the filing of briefs.

Final tabulations of port tonnage for 1954 for the Delaware River Port Area are expected to show new highs in foreign commerce as well as in total water-borne tonnage, and a substantial increase in the Port's share of the nation's total. During the first half of 1954, the latest period for which final statistics are available, the Port handled 15,206,624 tons of foreign commerce, an increase of 13.1 per cent over the first half of 1953, and a new high for a comparable period. This increase for the Delaware River Port was in contrast with a national decline and a reduction in the total volume handled by the North Atlantic ports. There are regular sailings of major steamship lines connecting the Delaware River Port with 250 principal ports in 75 foreign countries.

The Port Solicitation Bureau, with field offices in New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, completed its first full year of fruitful operation. Coordination with the home office and between the field offices has been markedly successful. In many instances the work of the Philadelphia Port Bureau has been effectively augmented by reason of the Port Atuhority's port representatives in the field. To be in a position to make immediate and direct contacts at the points where control is exercised over routing has proven most valuable. A measure of the traffic attracted to the port for shipment outbound by vessels is gained from the figures covering car unloadings for the first eleven months of the year. Exclusive of solid fuels, the increase was almost 4,000 cars or 10 per cent.

In view of the increased traffic through the port during the past year, many of the shipping interests have expressed the view that if a much greater volume of general cargo is to be handled efficiently, serious consideration must be given to providing more adequate and modern general cargo terminal facilities.

One of the most gratifying developments of the past year has been a growing appreciation on the part of the entire area that the Port's business is not independent of but intimately related to the industry and commerce of the Delaware Valley and of its hinterland. This has been one of the major objectives of our port promotional activity—that is, to sell the port to those who benefit most from its healthful growth and efficient operation.

This result has been effected by a variety of means and through the integrated operation of our public relations efforts and the day-to-day activity of our traffic, solicitation, research and statistical bureaus. It would be pointless to enter into exhaustive detail of the various avenues of approach and their inter-relationship, other than to say that they have been proven effective and will be pursued assiduously in the forthcoming year.

Our own motion picture films, "Short Cuts to World Markets," and "Delaware River—Port of Opportunity," were viewed during the year both in this country and abroad by a total of 429 audiences comprising over 47,500 people.

The Traffic Bureau has been actively engaged in maintaining the competitive position of the Delaware River Port Area. Our Traffic Manager has participated in negotiations with the Eastern Railroads to work out a complete revision of railroad export and import rates applicable to all North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

During the year, the Statistical and Research Section has cooperated with many organizations and individuals in furnishing information and assistance. For instance, at the suggestion of the Philadelphia Regional Office, United States Department of Commerce, the Section instituted a new report entitled "Value of Commercial Exports and Imports Through Philadelphia Area Ports." It is worthy of recall that this section produced the study, "Value of a Ton of Cargo" which literally has become a best-seller among shipping and port interests throughout the United States. The new report is mailed to foreign consuls in Philadelphia, libraries and research agencies in the area, and fifty copies are furnished to the Department of Commerce.

There can be no question that there is growing appreciation of the value of the port to the economy. The interest and the cooperation which has been manifested by the principal agencies and organizations interested in port promotional and development activities in the past year is a heartening augury for the future.

THE SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

Article I of the interstate compact of 1951 between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey specifies that the Delaware River Port Authority "shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental function" in the carrying out of various public purposes, one of which (Section j) is as follows:

"The establishment, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction and operation of a rapid transit system for the transportation of passengers, express, mail and baggage between points in New Jersey communities within the Port District and within a thirty-five (35) mile radius of the City of Camden, New Jersey, and points within the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and intermediate points. Such system may be established by either utilizing existing rapid transit systems, railroad facilities, highways and bridges within the territory involved or by the construction or provision of new facilities where deemed necessary."

However, Article XII of the compact further provides that the Port Authority may not proceed "unless and until (it) shall have made to the Legislature and Governor of the State of New Jersey and to the Legislature and Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a detailed report dealing only with such contemplated facility or project, and the Governor of said State and the Governor of said Commonwealth shall have filed with the Commission their written consents to such construction, erection or acquisition."

On May 4, 1954, Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens finally held that the new schedule of tolls which became effective on the Delaware River Bridge on June 20, 1953, was fair and reasonable and discontinued proceedings in the so-called "Camden Bridge Tolls Case."

This action, in the judgment of the Transportation Committee, removed the last obstacle which restrained it from proceeding actively with a survey of a mass transportation system for Southern New Jersey.

A detailed account of the successive meetings of the

Committee, as a result of which it recommended to the Authority on August 18, 1954, that the New York engineering firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hall and MacDonald be retained to conduct the survey, is contained in the brochure, "The Southern New Jersey Mass Transportation Survey and Report," forwarded to members of both legislatures last September. In passing, it may be of interest that almost 7,000 copies of this brochure have been distributed to public officials, schools, civic, business and professional groups and other key segments of the general public to inform them of what is being attempted and to secure their cooperation.

It would unduly burden this report to relate here all of the steps which the Transportation Committee traversed in arriving at its choice of engineering consultants and, even more importantly, at the general scope of the survey itself. It appears desirable, nonetheless, to repeat here four basic policy considrations which the Committee concluded were fundamental. These the Authority endorsed and Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hall and MacDonald accepted as basic in the undertaking. They are:

1. The survey is to be unconditionally comprehensive.
2. It is to be completely independent of direction by or dictation from the Port Authority.
3. The final report shall include an independent analysis by at least one independent banking house, commenting upon its financial feasibility.
4. The report is to be final and complete in itself and is not to contain suggestions for supplemental studies or surveys other than the necessary refinement of cost estimates required for financing.

Our consultants have organized the survey under five major categories: regional planning, highway and transit survey, population and economic studies, transit facilities planning and financial analysis.

The surevy contract was awarded on the basis of cost plus fixed fee not to exceed $325,000 with the condition that it must be completed with presentation of final report and financial feasibility analysis by October 19, 1955.

By the end of the year, six fundamental studies were either complete or essentially complete. They were mapping and tabulating of existing land use and controls, data collection, collection and analysis of preliminary data, preparatory determination of procedure and methods, estimates and projections of 1955 population and employment and determination and estimates of 1955 sub-areas population. This assembly of the statistical ground work will be followed, early in 1955, by intensive surveys of the movement of people by all means of transportation within the area. Mail return questionnaires and personal interviewing of motorists, public transportation patrons and residents of the area in their homes will supply an enormous volume of additional statistical data.

The fundamental problem to which we and our engineers are addressing ourselves is not unique with the Philadelphia-South Jersey area. It is one which is of chronic concern to almost every major industrial-metropolitan area in the United States. The survey and report which we will receive next fall is certain to be a document of national, if not international, interest.

IN CONCLUSION

We believe that between the lines of this necessarily succinct report it is clearly evident that 1954 was, for this Authority, one of great activity and measurable accomplishment. It is implicit in the year's record also that the Authority, in common with other agencies of government and private enterprise generally, is pursuing its existence in the heart of a dynamically expanding economy.

In the fruition of the year's plans, we are under obligation to pay solemn tribute to two members of the Authority who died during the year—the Honorable Bernard Samuel, former Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Dr. I. Norwood Griscom, oldest member in years of service of the Authority and its predecessor corporations, the Delaware River Joint Commission and the Delaware River Joint Bridge Commission. Both men were faithful and devoted Commissioners, and we here note their passing with affection and respect.

The vacancy created by the death of former Mayor Samuel was filled by Governor John S. Fine of Pennsylvania, with the appointment of Joseph W. Henderson, Esquire, of Philadelphia.

At the first meeting of the year, J. William Markheim, of Haddonfield, and Earl B. Howe, of Mount Holly, took their seats on the Commission, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Allen S. Hatcher and Clarence B. McCormick.

It was our pleasure to have had many of you as our guests on ceremonial occasions during the year just passed. We anticipate that there will be at least one major, official inspection of the rising bridge structure sometime during the late summer or early fall of the year upon which we are entering. We hope that it will be possible for you to favor us with your attendance at that time. The Commissioners of the Authority, its officers and personnel meanwhile cordially invite you to call upon us for our services or to inspect our facilities at any time. You may rest assured of a friendly welcome.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

YEARLY TRAFFIC BREAKDOWN

	1954	1953	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Automobiles and light trucks	25,302,992	23,927,534	1,375,458	5.75
Commutation tickets	2,713,914	2,696,748	17,166	0.63
Motor trucks	1,210,714	1,227,136	16,422*	1.34*
Tractors and trailers	609,088	624,485	15,397*	2.47*
Special permits	232	266	34*	12.77*
Buses	1,024,363	1,052,967	28,604*	2.72*
Motorcycles	24,361	24,562	201*	0.82*
Horse-drawn vehicles	282	28	254	907.00
Auto and trailer	29,084	15,318	13,766	89.97
Totals	30,915,030	29,569,044	1,345,986	4.55

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman	Edward C. McAuliffe, Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	Arthur C. King
Charles R. Barber	Erwin S. Cunard
James V. Baney	James P. Johnson
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	Ralph Cornell
Walter M. Phillips	Earl B. Howe
Harry G. Schad	J. William Markheim
Joseph W. Henderson	(Vacancy)

Joseph K. Costello, Executive Director

John M. McCullough, Secretary

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RIttenhouse 6-9640

February 2, 1955

William R. Main, C.P.A. 1920-1947
Fred L. Main, C.P.A. 1917-1950

Frank Wilbur Main, C.P.A.
M. C. Conick, C.P.A.
A. Lawrence Jacobs, C.P.A.
J. S. Cowing, C.P.A.
Thomas L. Keaney, C.P.A.
A. T. Contie, C.P.A.
C. A. Reynolds, C.P.A.

Austell H. Mercer
Henry J. Propert

New York, One Wall Street
Pittsburgh, Pa., First National Bank Building
Philadelphia, Pa., Packard Building
Harrisburg, Pa., Commerce Building
Houston, Texas

Russel S. Hunsberger, C.P.A.
LeRoy Layton, Jr., C.P.A.
Charles F. Toewe, C.P.A.
Ross S. Tippin, C.P.A.
Joseph C. Hudson, C.P.A.

Commerce Building, El Paso, Texas
Martin Building, San Francisco, Calif.
Kohl Building

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Camden, N. J.

We have examined the balance sheet of Delaware River Port Authority as of December 31, 1954, the statement of revenues and expenses for the year then ended and related supporting statements. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Because the accounts for tolls, rentals and operating expenses are maintained on the cash basis, the accompanying statements do not reflect prepayments and accruals of certain relatively minor items. Otherwise the accounting is maintained on the accrual basis.

Subject to the preceding paragraph, it is our opinion, that the accompanying balance sheet, statement of revenues and expenses and supporting related statements fairly present the financial position of the Delaware River Port Authority at December 31, 1954 and the results of operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with acceptable accounting principles consistently applied.

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

BANK DEPOSITS—December 31, 1954 SCHEDULE A1

BOND SERVICE FUND			
Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)		$ 1,234.78
Boardwalk National Bank—Atlantic City	"		18,628.42
Bridgeton National Bank	"		9,466.72
Broad Street Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		34,334.05
Burlington County Trust—Moorestown	"		8,254.90
Central-Penn National Bank—Philadelphia	"		28,679.72
Egg Harbor City Trust Company	"		3,460.40
Farmers & Merchants National Bank—Bridgeton	"		28,767.76
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company	"		28,648.32
First Camden National Bank & Trust Company	"		14,688.95
The First National Bank—Cape May Court House	"		3,461.82
" " " " —Glassboro	"		3,468.40
" " " " —Mays Landing	"		3,459.74
" " " " —Minotola	"		3,461.37
" " " " —Newfield	"		3,468.79
" " " " —Riverside	"		7,448.90
" " " " —Toms River	"		39,320.47
" " " " & Trust Company—Woodbury	"		3,460.62
Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank—Philadelphia	"		28,439.68
Haddonfield National Bank	"		14,708.78
Laurel Springs National Bank	"		1,375.36
Liberty Real Estate Bank & Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		9,777.85
Mainland National Bank—Pleasantville	"		9,900.69
Marine National Bank—Wildwood	"		35,194.21
Market Street National Bank—Philadelphia	"		28,688.91
The National Bank of Mantua	"		3,418.00
Oaklyn National Bank	"		1,239.77
Pennsauken Township National Bank—Merchantville	"		6,040.49
The Pennsylvania Company—Philadelphia	"		28,685.17
The Philadelphia National Bank	"		28,680.60
Pitman National Bank & Trust Company	"		24,608.67
Provident Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		28,691.83
Riverside Trust Company	"		7,476.36
Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		28,707.49
Trenton Trust Company	"		1,468.09
Union National Bank & Trust Company—Mt. Holly	"		16,090.03
The Pennsylvania Company—Philadelphia	(Active)		46.93
			$ 546,953.04
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND			
Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Company	(Active)		3,187.89
GENERAL RESERVE FUND			
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	$ 25,223.82	
Manufacturer's Trust Company—New York	" "	500.00	
Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh	" "	500.00	
First National Bank of Chicago	" "	500.00	
			26,723.82
BOND RESERVE FUND—The Pennsylvania Company (Active)			1,459.89
OPERATING FUND—Camden Trust Company (Active)		$ 41,236.77	
Cash on Hand		7,100.00	
			48,336.77
CONSTRUCTION FUND—The Pennsylvania Company (Active)		$ 116,745.72	
Camden Trust Company "		12,567.44	
			129,313.16
TOTAL			$ 755,974.57

BALANCE SHEET—

ASSETS	TOTAL	PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE FUNDS			
		Capital	Operating	1946 Bond Sinking Fund*	1946 Bond Retirement Fund* (Trustee Account)
Cash (Schedule A-1)	$ 755,974.57		$ 48,336.77		$ 3,187.89
Investments (Schedule A-2)	96,042,293.32		399,364.18	$ 2,098,254.45	6,790,355.69
Accrued interest receivable	597,149.84			7,511.93	22,592.47
Unexpired insurance	20,934.96		20,711.76		
Unexpended appropriations (contra).					
Philadelphia-Gloucester City Bridge (Schedule A-3)					
Bridge $24,583,159.44					
Approaches 16,639,071.69					
	$41,222,231.13				
Port Development $ 247,704.90					
Survey of a mass transportation system for Southern New Jersey 299,747.47					
Camden Railroad track removal 11,165.57					
Total unexpended appropriations	41,780,849.07				
Investment in facilities:					
Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings and improvements (Schedule A-5)	40,304,158.35	$ 40,304,158.35			
Philadelphia-Camden Bridge subway system (Schedule A-5)	11,162,762.61	11,162,762.61			
Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge (Schedule A-3)	18,377,251.78	692,957.29			
Survey re: New Jersey transportation system—expenditures to date	25,252.53	25,252.53			-
TOTALS	$ 209,066,627.03	$ 52,185,130.78	$ 468,412.71	$ 2,105,766.38	$ 6,816,136.05
LIABILITIES					
Accrued interest payable, due June 1, 1955	$ 6,483.34			$ 6,483.34	
Accrued interest payable, due June 15, 1955	141,302.08				
Accrued pension payable	39,841.05		$ 36,373.98		
Retained amount on contracts	1,071,076.14				
Reserve for replacements and repairs	350,615.33		350,615.33		
Commitments (contra)	41,780,849.07				
Funded debt (Schedule A-4):					
1946 Refunding bonds	7,780,000.00				$ 7,780,000.00
1953 First series revenue bonds	100,000,000.00	$ 10,843,301.80			
Equity (Schedule B)	57,896,460.02	41,341,828.98	81,423.40	2,099,283.04	(963,863.95)
TOTALS	$ 209,066,627.03	$ 52,185,130.78	$ 468,412.71	$ 2,105,766.38	$ 6,816,136.05

* Companion funds, the combined net equity of which (excess of net assets over the principal of the 1956 bonds) amounts to $1,135,419.09.

December 31, 1954

SCHEDULE A

PHILADELPHIA-GLOUCESTER BRIDGE FUNDS

General Reserve Fund	Revenue Fund	Bond Service Fund	Bond Reserve Fund	Construction Fund Bridge	Construction Fund Approaches
$ 26,723.82		$ 546,953.04	$ 1,459.89	$ 129,313.16	
9,597,729.89			5,664,124.51	52,550,985.40	$ 18,941,479.20
24,278.01			6,827.10	535,940.33	
223.20					
				24,583,159.44	
					16,639,071.69
247,704.90					
299,747.47					
11,165.57					
				14,285,938.04	3,398,356.45
$ 10,207,572.86		$ 546,953.04	$ 5,672,411.50	$ 92,085,336.37	$ 38,978,907.34
		$ 141,302.08			
$ 3,467.07				$ 731,240.49	$ 339,835.65
558,617.94				24,583,159.44	16,639,071.69
			$ 3,391,250.00	63,765,448.20	22,000,000.00
9,645,487.85		405,650.96	2,281,161.50	3,005,488.24	
$ 10,207,572.86		$ 546,953.04	$ 5,672,411.50	$ 92,085,336.37	$ 38,978,907.34

INVESTMENTS—December 31, 1954 SCHEDULE A2

	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
BRIDGE OPERATING FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/13/55	$ 100,000	$ 99,965.78	$ 99,965.70
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/27/55	100,000	99,924.56	99,926.50
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/17/55	200,000	199,473.84	199,569.34
	$ 400,000	$ 399,364.18	$ 399,461.54
1946 BOND SINKING FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/24/55	$ 20,000	$ 19,938.52	$ 19,952.97
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	800,000	798,364.13	801,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅛% Bonds due 11/15/60	70,000	70,000.00	69,759.38
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,006,562.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	10,000	9,951.80	9,950.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 8/15/63	200,000	200,000.00	200,500.00
	$ 2,100,000	$ 2,098,254.45	$ 2,108,224.85
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND:			
(Tradesmens Land Title Bank & Trust Co., Trustee)			
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	$ 120,000	$ 120,029.77	$ 121,650.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 9/15/59-56	50,000	49,935.81	50,406.25
U. S. Tr. 2¾% Bonds due 9/15/61	300,000	300,000.00	306,937.50
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	6,200,000	6,320,390.11	6,240,687.50
	$ 6,670,000	$ 6,790,355.69	$ 6,719,681.25
GENERAL RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "A" Certificates due 2/15/55	$ 65,000	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,101.56
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	700,000	698,567.07	701,312.50
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	100,000	99,197.90	100,531.25
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	230,000	230,053.01	233,162.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 9/15/59-56	1,530,000	1,524,983.25	1,542,431.25
U. S. Tr. 2¾% Bonds due 9/15/61	300,000	300,000.00	306,937.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	505,000	507,342.16	502,475.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 8/15/63	2,350,000	2,350,000.00	2,355,875.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/69-64	3,800,000	3,812,586.50	3,759,625.00
Ventnor City National Bank 2% Certificate of Deposit payable 1/18/55	10,000	10,000.00	10,000.00
	$ 9,590,000	$ 9,597,729.89	$ 9,577,451.56
BOND RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	$ 40,000	$ 39,525.57	$ 40,550.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	300,000	305,381.08	301,968.75
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	16,000	15,300.89	15,920.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/69-64	5,293,000	5,303,916.97	5,236,761.88
	$ 5,649,000	$ 5,664,124.51	$ 5,595,200.63
CONSTRUCTION FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/20/55	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,998,777.78	$ 1,998,933.34
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "A" Certificates due 2/15/55	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,003,125.00
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	1,180,000*	1,177,849.19	1,182,212.50
U. S. Tr. 1½% "A" Notes due 3/15/55	13,560,000	13,534,998.80	13,585,425.00
U. S. Tr. 1⅛% "B" Certificates due 5/17/55	1,000,000*	1,000,000.00	1,000,625.00
U. S. Tr. 1⅛% "B" Certificates due 5/17/55	8,800,000	8,800,000.00	8,805,500.00
U. S. Tr. "B" Savings Notes due 6/15/55	6,000,000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
U. S. Tr. 1⅛% "D" Certificates due 8/15/55	10,000,000	10,017,093.50	10,006,250.00
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	1,000,000*	992,410.31	1,005,312.50
U. S. Tr. 1¾% "B" Notes due 12/15/55	12,000,000	11,908,921.01	12,063,750.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅞% "A" Notes due 3/15/57	8,750,000	8,857,400.26	8,976,953.13
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "B" Notes due 5/15/57	2,500,000	2,500,000.00	2,498,437.50
U. S. Tr. 1½% "EO" Notes due 10/1/57	2,700,000	2,705,013.75	2,691,562.50
	$71,490,000	$71,492,464.60	$71,818,086.47
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$95,899,000	$96,042,293.32	$96,218,106.30

* Deposited in the Camden Trust Co. to provide funds to make payments on approach roads work contracted for by New Jersey, the costs of which are to be borne by the Port Authority.

PHILADELPHIA-GLOUCESTER CITY BRIDGE—COST TO DECEMBER 31, 1954 Schedule A-3

	Total Commitments	Amount Earned (&/or billed)	Amount Paid	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned (&/or not billed)
ENGINEERING:					
Design, supervision and consulting (5½% of estimated $71,133,16.20 construction costs)	$ 3,912,323.81	$ 2,063,258.33	$ 1,867,642.14	$ 195,616.19	$ 1,849,065.48
Test borings and other engineering	456,191.95	405,407.45	405,407.45		50,784.50
Inspection and testing	70,605.00	8,885.92	8,885.92		61,719.08
Motion pictures of construction	25,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		15,000.00
	$ 4,464,120.76	$ 2,487,551.70	$ 2,291,935.51	$ 195,616.19	$ 1,976,569.06
FINANCIAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	$ 200,237.24	$ 200,237.24	$ 200,237.24		
REAL ESTATE (Land):					
New Jersey	1,083,182.87	1,083,182,87	1,083,182.87		
Pennsylvania	4,561,521.34	2,967,715.34	2,967,715.34		1,593,806.00
	$ 5,644,704.21	$ 4,050,898.21	$ 4,050,898.21		$ 1,593,806.00
CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:					
#1 Fehlhaber Corp., 2 River Piers and change order #1 (fender beams), $25,000	$ 3,244,620.00	$ 2,836,531.00	$ 2,675,550.00	$ 160,981.00	$ 408,089.00
#2 Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corp., Anchorage Foundations, $3,400,410, change order #1—founding, elevation at —59.3′ instead of —70′, $83,739.59	3,316,670.41	3,310,344.16	3,145,034.16	165,310.00	6,326.25
#3 Booth & Flinn Company, Anchorage Superstructures	3,647,075.00	167,784.00	151,005.60	16,778.40	3,479,291.00
#4 Bethlehem Steel Company, Towers and Cable Anchorage Metalwork	6,610,070.00	1,925,549.02	1,732,994.12	192,554.90	4,684,520.98
#5 American Bridge Division, United States Steel Corp., Cables and Suspenders	4,768,293.25				4,768,293.25
#6 Bethlehem Steel Company Suspended Structure and Decks on Anchorages	7,666,263.90				7,666,263.90
Total bridge contracts let for construction including change orders	$29,252,992.56	$ 8,240,208.18	$ 7,704,583.88	$ 535,624.30	$21,012,784.38
Total engineering, financial, administrative, real estate and construction	$39,562,054.77	$14,978,895.33	$14,247,654.84	$ 731,240.49	$24,583,159.44
Total approaches construction (Schedule A-3a)	20,037,428.14	3,398,356.45	3,058,520.80	339,835.65	16,639,071.69
Grand totals—December 31, 1954	$59,599,482.91	$18,377,251.78	$17,306,175.64*	$ 1,071,076.14	$41,222,231.13

(*$692,957.29 paid from Philadelphia-Camden Bridge toll funds)

PHILADELPHIA-GLOUCESTER CITY BRIDGE APPROACHES—COST TO DECEMBER 31, 1954 — Schedule A-3a

	Total Commitments	Amount Earned (&/or billed)	Amount Paid	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned (&/or not billed)
CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:					
#P-1 American Dredging Co., Grading, etc., from Delaware Avenue to 7th Street, Philadelphia ..	$ 1,346,310.20	$ 328,724.23	$ 295,851.81	$ 32,872.42	$ 1,017,585.97
#P-2 Conduit and Foundation Corp., Viaduct Substructure from Philadelphia Anchorage to 2nd Street	1,964,678.00	369,277.00	332,349.30	36,927.70	1,595,401.00
#P-3 Bethlehem Steel Co., Viaduct Superstructure from Philadelphia Anchorage to 2nd Street	6,977,681.00				6,977,681.00
#P-4 Perry J. Goldman Construction Co., Retaining Wall supporting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and change order #1 (water stops) for $2,095.54	123,483.44	114,070.96	102,663.86	11,407.10	9,412.48
#G-1 H. J. Elkin, Inc. and Van Wyck Construction Co., Truss Spans Substructure from Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek	650,161.70				650,161.70
#G2 Bethlehem Steel Co., Truss Spans Superstructure from Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek ..	3,347,344.80				3,347,344.80
New Jersey Approach Roads contracts let by New Jersey Highway Department to George M. Brewster & Son, Inc., for $7,804,829.95 of which the Port Authority's share is	4,325,006.97	2,586,284.26	2,327,655.83	258,628.43	1,738,722.71
Change order #2 for .....$ 558.59					
Change order #3 for 50,000.00	50,558.59				50,558.59
Total approach contracts let for construction including change orders	$18,785,224.70	$3,398,356.45	$3,058,520.80	$339,835.65	$15,386,868.25
APPROACHES CONSTRUCTION (Not on Contract):					
New Jersey approach roads:					
Port Authority's estimated share .. $5,500,000.00					
Contracts let (above) .. $4,325,006.97					
Change orders #2 & 3. 50,558.59 4,375,565.56					
Balance reserved for future contracts	$ 1,124,434.44				$1,124,434.44
Relocate Pennsylvania Railroad Company's signal lines and 6" water main in Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia	34,266.00				34,266.00
Relocate Pollock Street trolley tracks, 10th to Broad Street and adjacent facilities	93,503.00				93,503.00
Total approaches construction (not on contract)	$ 1,252,203.44				$1,252,203.44
Total approaches construction	$20,037,428.14	$3,398,356.45	$3,058,520.80	$339,835.65	$16,639,071.69

Refunding Bonds— FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1954 Schedule A-4

			Premiums and Discounts			
			Premiums			Discounts
		Principal	Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:						
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		$ 9,208,000				
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey		12,199,000				
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia		9,555,000				
($31,000,000 authorized less $38,000 unissued and cancelled)		$30,962,000				
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction ($10,000,000 authorized less $2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)		7,158,000	$497,170.32			
Total issued ($41,000,000 authorized less $2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)		$38,120,000				
Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	$ 2,372,000					
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000				$58,876.25	
		2,882,000				
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		$35,238,000				
Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		1,761,900		$1,761,900.00		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		100				
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973:						
Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 1.05		$37,000,000	37,000.00			
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 — Premium				1,850,000.00		
Principal		7,000,000				
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 1%	$25,750,000	$30,000,000	9,900.00			
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 3%	4,250,000					
(net interest cost of 1.0335%)						
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ $850,000 semi annually	$ 4,250,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ $850,000 semi-annually	2,550,000					

1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ $900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000				
Total Serial bonds	$14,000,000				
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1966 Total term bonds	16,000,000				
	$30,000,000				
The $21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 were subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.					
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	$ 4,250,000				
1's due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1954 matured and retired	9,750,000				
1's due June 1, 1966 redeemed Ocotber 24, 1947 to December 31, 1954 (through open market purchases) and cancelled	8,220,000				$775,782.50
		22,220,000			
Outstanding: Due June 1, 1966		$7,780,000			
Total premiums and discounts			$544,070.32	$3,611,900.00	$58,876.25	$775,782.50

First Series Revenue Bonds—

(Delaware River Bridges) (issued at par—net interest cost of 3.4350%)
Dated May 15, 1953 and due December 15th as follows:

1957	4%	$ 600,000		1967	3¼%	2,900,000
1958	4%	900,000		1968	3¼%	3,100,000
1959	3%	1,200,000		1969	3¼%	3,300,000
1960	3%	1,400,000		1970	3¼%	3,400,000
1961	3%	1,600,000		1971	3¼%	3,500,000
1962	3%	1,800,000		1972	3¼%	3,500,000
1963	3%	2,000,000		1973	3¼%	3,500,000
1964	3¼%	2,200,000		1983	3½%	60,000,000
1965	3¼%	2,400,000				
1966	3¼%	2,700,000		Outstanding		$100,000,000

The bonds will be callable at the option of the Authority, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date in inverse order of maturity, commencing on June 15, 1958 at 104% of the principal amount to and including December 15, 1962; thereafter at 103% to and including December 15, 1967; thereafter at 102% to and including December 15, 1972; thereafter at 101% to and including December 15, 1977; and thereafter at 100% plus accrued interest in each case.

SCHEDULE A-5

COSTS OF PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE, BRIDGE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE, BRIDGE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS:			
Original cost of bridge, approaches and administration building contributed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia			$37,078,894.97
Less: Refunds of principal and interest, net of interest credits, to July 1, 1931			3,871,484.15
Adjusted book value of Bridge at July 1, 1931			$33,207,410.82
Subsequent Improvements:			
Maintenance building ($57,230.71 of this cost was received from United States Grants)			$ 130,561.86
New air conditioning system in the Administration Building			13,931.09
Removal of piling and cribbing, dredging and building bulkhead under the west end of Bridge			111,948.08
Dry stand-pipes on Bridge and two dolphins in the river for fire protection			7,711.20
Participation in the cost of improvements to streets leading to the Bridge			357,040.31
Participation in the cost of removal of railroad tracks			238,834.43
BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING AND ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS:			
Contracts Nos. 1 to 17 completed and paid		$5,718,561.09	
Less: No. 7—Repaving six interior lanes of bridge roadway transferred to operating expense		221,317.87	
		$5,497,243.22	
Real estate (land) for Police Building and Toll House area		279,065.12	
Total contracts and real estate		$5,776,308.34	
Engineering and Architecture:			
Modjeski and Masters, General Engineers	$167,588.00		
Louis T. Klauder and Associates, Mechanical and Electric Engineers	101,690.00		
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson Architects	65,861.48		
		335,139.48	
Inspection, Supervision and Miscellaneous:			
Salaries and pension of staff engineers engaged for the project	$ 74,732.48		
Contract printing and advertising	3,879.91		
Testing materials	6,913.45		
Inspecting materials	6,348.60		
Test borings	514.00		
Miscellaneous contract expense	1,157.17		
Field equipment and supplies	2,409.79		
Office equipment and supplies	3,234.06		
Blue prints and photographs	6,878.45		
Traveling expense	390.44		
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group and automobile)	995.83		
Electronic traffic counter	997.56		
Philadelphia Transit Co. High-speed line watchmen	13,716.95		
Miscellaneous unclassified	3,104.05		
		125,272.74	
			6,236,720.56
Total—Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings and improvements			$40,304,158.35
PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE SUBWAY SYSTEM:			
Proceeds of $7,158,000 bridge bonds sold		$7,655,170.32	
Interest on deposits of bond proceeds		5,425.42	
United States Government grants	$2,302,975.13		
Less: Appropriated to sinking fund	402,975.13		
		1,900,000.00	
Toll funds used:			
Original construction	$1,424,787.79		
Participation in improvements to Broadway station, Camden	177,379.08		
		1,602,166.87	
Total cost of Philadelphia-Camden Bridge subway system			11,162,762.61
Total—Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, bridge buildings, improvements and subway system			$51,466,920.96

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Schedule B

1954

OPERATING REVENUES:		
Bridge tolls		$ 8,921,944.74
Rail transit line rentals		196,799.94
Other rentals		5,001.00
Total operating revenues		$ 9,123,745.68
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries	$ 1,217,326.24	
Equipment	58,981.03	
Supplies	38,724.68	
Repairs	240,506.73	
Miscellaneous (including $31,429.52 light and heat)	196,546.00	
Insurance (all-risk and income)	48,014.20	1,800,098.88
Net Operating revenues		$ 732,646.80
INTEREST INCOME:		
Interest on investments	$ 2,943,979.35	
Interest on bank balances	11,869.81	2,955,849.16
Net revenues before interest on debt, port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$10,279,495.96
INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT:		
1946 Refunding bonds	$ 84,250.87	
1953 First series revenue bonds	3,391,250.00	3,475,500.87
Net revenues before port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$ 6,803,995.09
PORT DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES		227,734.19
Net revenues before non-operating adjustments		$ 6,576,260.90
NON-OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS:		
Discount on purchase of 1946 refunding bonds		51,000.00
Balance of net revenues		$ 6,627,260.90
EQUITY:		
Balance at beginning of year		51,269,199.12
Balance at end of year		$57,896,460.02

FINANCIAL HISTORY TO DECEMBER 31, 1954

SCHEDULE C

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches)	$15,900,235.33	$10,601,764.99	$10,601,765.10	$37,103,765.42		$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	$8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	$19,929,680.44	$12,959,520.49	$13,213,502.27	$46,102,703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28				
		1,416.00		(18,664.71)	6,205.74	(24,870.45)
		(38,764.99)				
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	$19,929,680.44	$12,940,855.78	$13,213,502.27	$46,084,038.49	$ 9,005.143.52	$37,078,894.97
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	$21,100,668.08	$13,753,737.02	$14,103,586.36	$48,957,991.46	$11,879,096.49	$37,078,894.97
Cash payments —July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	$12,199,000.00	$ 9,208,000.00	$ 9,555,000.00	$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
Expended for additions and improvements:						
High-Speed Transit Line (including U. S. grants of $1,900,000)				$11,162,762.61		
Maintenance Building (including U. S. grants of $57,230.71)			$ 130,561.86			
Administration Building			13,931.09			
				144,492.95		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge roadway widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				6,236,720.56		
Street approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				395,874.74		
Street approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				200,000.00		
Fire-fighting installation on Bridge				7,711.20		
						18,259,510.14
						$55,338,405.11
Philadelphia-Gloucester Bridge						18,377,251.78
Total cost of facilities to date						$73,715,656.89
Interest on funded debt					$25,139,513.05	
Total interest					$37,018,609.54	
Total premium paid on debt called for redemption				$3,611,900.00		

Less:			
Discount received on $7,710,000—1% Bridge bonds redeemed	$ 775,782.50		
Premium received on $37,000,000—2.7% Bridge bonds sold	37,000.00		
Premium received on $30,000,000—3% and 1% Bridge bonds sold	9,900.00		
Premium received on $7,158,000—4¼% Bridge bonds sold (net)	438,294.07		
Net income received from investments	6,363,088.49		
U. S. grant appropriated to sinking fund	402,975.13		
		8,027,040.19	
			(4,415,140.19)
Net interest and financing costs			$32,603,469.35
Total operating expenses		$21,540,830.74	
Total port development expenses		866,783.37	
Total expenses			22,407,614.11
Total expenses, interest and net financing costs			$55,011,083.46
Total expenditures			$128,726,740.35
Less: Gross receipts since opening (including $1,957,230.71 of United States grants)			116,779,027.63
Excess of total expenditures over total receipts			$11,947,712.72
Accounted for by:			
Debt on outstanding bonds			$107,780,000.00
Accrued interest payable			147,785.42
Accrued pensions payable			39,841.05
Retained on contract			1,071,076.14
Reserve for replacements and repairs			350,615.33
			$109,389,317.94
Less: Cash, accrued interest receivable and prepaid insurance		$ 1,374,059.37	
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations		96,042,293.32	
Survey Re: New Jersey transportation system—expenditures to date		25,252.53	
			97,441,605.22
Total accounted for			$11,947,712.72

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 1954

SCHEDULE D

1946 BOND SINKING FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 2,073,455.53
Received from:		
Bridge operations	$ 34,899.92	
Interest accrued on investments	53,757.59	
1946 Bond Retirement Fund	920,000.00	
General Reserve Fund	1,420.87	1,010,078.38
		$ 3,083,533.91
Disbursed to:		
1946 Refunding Bond maturities	900,000.00	
Interest accrued on 1946 Refunding Bonds	84,250.87	984,250.87
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 2,099,283.04
Balance represented by:		
Investments	$ 2,098,254.45	
Accrued interest receivable	7,511.93	
	$ 2,105,766.38	
Less: Accrued interest payable Re: 1946 Refunding Bonds	6,483.34	$ 2,099,283.04
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 8,313,931.34
Received from:		
Interest accrued on investments		464,097.81
		$ 8,778,029.15
Disbursed to:		
1946 Bond Sinking Fund	$ 920,000.00	
Revenue Fund	1,041,893.10	1,961,893.10
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 6,816,136.05
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 3,187.89	
Investments	6,790,355.69	
Accrued interest receivable	22,592.47	$ 6,816,136.05
REVENUE FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 66,447.34
Received from:		
Interest accrued on investments	$ 1,671.86	
General Reserve Fund	5,566,362.83	
1946 Bond Retirement Fund	1,041,893.10	6,609,927.79
		$ 6,676,375.13

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 1954—Continued

SCHEDULE D

Disbursed to:		
Bond Service Fund	$ 3,642,985.00	
Bond Reserve Fund	1,923,377.83	
General Reserve Fund (by specific resolutions of the Authority)	1,110,012.30	6,676,375.13
Balance, December 31, 1954		—0—
BOND SERVICE FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 140,690.71
Received from:		
Interest accrued on investments	$ 13,225.25	
Revenue Fund	3,642,985.00	3,656,210.25
		3,796,900.96
Disbursed to:		
Interest accrued on 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds		3,391,250.00
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 405,650.96
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 546,953.04	
Less: Accrued interest payable re:		
1953 First Series Revenue Bonds	141,302.08	$ 405,650.96
BOND RESERVE FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1953		$ 3,446,627.41
Received from:		
Interest on investments	$ 302,406.26	
Revenue Fund	1,923,377.83	2,225,784.09
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 5,672,411.50
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 1,459.89	
Investments	5,664,124.51	
Accrued interest receivable	6,827.10	$ 5,672,411.50

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1955.

Pennsylvania	New Jersey
Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman	J. William Markeim, Vice-Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	Arthur C. King
Charles R. Barber	Edward C. McAuliffe
James V. Baney	Erwin S. Cunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	James P. Johnson
Walter M. Phillips	Ralph Cornell
Harry G. Schad	Earl B. Howe
Samuel B. Regalbuto	(Vacancy)

Executive Director
Joseph K. Costello

Secretary
John M. McCullough

Pennsylvania Counsel
Duane, Morris and Heckscher

New Jersey Counsel
Bruce A. Wallace

Chief Engineer
Daniel M. Kramer

Treasurer
Horace J. Stradley

Port Development Department Director
J. Alex Crothers

Bridge Superintendent
Frank L. Suplee, Jr.

Public Relations Aide
William A. Gaffney

Administration Building
Bridge Plaza, Camden 2, New Jersey

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CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES
CROSSING BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE IN 1955

Period	Total Vehicles	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS						BUSES 50c		TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS					Motor-cycles 15c	Auto-Trailers 40c	Horse-drawn 30c
		Total Autos & Light Trucks		25c Rate		Commuters Rate—18¾c				Trucks 7,001 to 40,000 Pounds 50c to $2.50		Tractor & Trailers 2- to 5-Axles $1.00 to $2.00		Special Permits up to 150,000 Pounds			
		Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total				
January	2,396,782	2,176,430	90.7	1,937,604	8.89	238,826	11.1	78,969	3.29	91,665	3.82	47,436	1.98	27	955	1,275	24
February	2,052,904	1,849,602	90.2	1,632,635	8.82	216,967	11.8	72,099	3.52	84,460	4.12	44,689	2.18	18	843	1,165	28
March	2,523,354	2,282,888	90.6	2,021,942	8.88	257,946	11.2	81,392	3.23	102,856	4.08	52,905	2.10	38	1,334	1,924	17
April	2,597,207	2,363,283	90.9	2,123,994	8.99	239,289	10.1	81,262	3.13	98,705	3.80	49,538	1.91	18	1,985	2,403	13
May	2,968,650	2,716,405	91.5	2,471,938	9.10	244,467	9.0	89,599	3.02	104,793	3.53	51,446	1.73	25	2,829	3,539	14
June	2,822,823	2,561,012	90.8	2,328,479	9.10	232,533	9.0	87,058	3.09	112,184	3.98	56,081	1.99	19	2,484	3,973	12
July	3,078,703	2,818,565	91.5	2,629,409	9.33	189,156	6.7	96,798	3.15	108,899	3.54	47,581	1.54	21	2,912	3,929	7
August	3,021,996	2,751,250	91.1	2,537,787	9.23	213,463	7.7	95,676	3.17	116,333	3.85	53,572	1.77	24	2,352	2,787	2
September	2,763,020	2,513,137	91.1	2,292,337	9.13	220,800	8.7	85,997	3 12	107,763	3.90	50,891	1.84	23	2,040	3,158	11
October	2,762,626	2,518,783	91 1	2,281,650	9.06	237,133	9.4	85,077	3.08	104,695	3.79	50,162	1.82	28	1,473	2,400	8
November	2,556,718	2,325,029	90.8	2,094,453	89.9	230,576	10.1	79,926	3.12	100,824	3.94	48,009	1.88	27	1,059	1,835	9
December	2,513,223	2,288,111	91.2	2,066,130	90.2	221,981	9.8	81,811	3.26	94,932	3.78	46,077	1.81	21	690	1,577	4
Totals	32,058,006	29,164,495	90.8	26,421,358	90.5	2,743,137	9.5	1,015,661	3.16	1,228,109	3.83	598,337	1.86	289	20,955	29,957	149
Grand Totals From July 1, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1955	469,035,900	414,303,717	88.3	*382,463,824	92.4	†31,839,893	7.6	31,348,552	6.68	17,245,522	3.68	4,112,567	0.91	853,093	739,329	88,105	5,010

*INCLUDES— 95,675,146 at 25c from July 1, 1926, to Jan. 31, 1937.
*INCLUDES—221,581,452 at 20c from Feb. 1, 1937, to June 19, 1953.
*INCLUDES— 13,482,876 at 25c from June 20, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.
†INCLUDES— 24,935,700 at 15c from Mar. 1, 1937, to June 19, 1953.
†INCLUDES— 4,161,056 at 18¾c from June 20, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.

FIVE-YEAR RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS			Buses	TRUCKS			Motor-cycles	Horse Drawn	AVERAGES				Sunday and Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened 6/6/36)			Net Receipts (Operation)
							7001 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers & Auto-Trailers	Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS			Total Fares 2½c	AVERAGE		
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	Straight Fare	Commu-tation							Month	Daily	Month	Daily			Month	Daily	
1951	25,389,704	$6,323,339.82	22,695,400	20,527,124	2,168,276	997,614	1,161,622	511,286	1,027	22,754	1	2,115,809	69,561	$526,944.98	$17,324.21	75,004	8,295,758	691,313	22,728	$4,945,437.25
1952	27,920,086	6,963,650.03	25,052,817	22,708,265	2,344,552	1,046,457	1,232,200	561,847	318	26,353	94	2,326,674	76,284	580,304.17	19,026.36	80,343	8,884,757	740,396	24,275	5,529,895.41
1953	29,569,044	8,125,472.46	26,624,282	23,927,534	2,696,748	1,052,967	1,242,454	624,485	266	24,562	28	2,464,087	81,011	677,122.70	22,261.57	84,995	8,381,739	698,478	22,964	6,415,084.81
1954	30,915,030	9,135,615.49	28,016,906	25,302,992	2,713,914	1,024,363	1,210,714	638,172	232	24,361	282	2,576,253	84,699	761,301.29	25,029.09	90,051	7,796,622	649,719	21 361	7,323,646.80
1955	32,058,006	9,375,638.26	29,164,495	26,421,358	2,743,137	1,015,664	1,228,109	628,344	289	20,956	149	2,671,500	87,830	781,303.18	25,686.68	91,472	6,924,454	577,037	18,971	7,696,112.73

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1951			1952			1953			1954			1955		
	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average	
January	757,085	24,442	$18,927.13	694,945	22,417	$17,373.63	††587,000	18,935	$14,675.00	695,797	22,445	$17,394.93	609,629	19,665	$15,240.73
February	659,122	23,540	16,478.05	642,903	22,169	16,072.58	**621,442	22,194	15,536.05	607,965	21,713	15,199.13	561,008	20,053	14,025.20
March	724,082	23,357	18,102.05	†681,011	21,968	17,025.28	723,354	23,334	18,083.85	688,030	22,195	17,200.65	631,636	20,360	15,790.90
April	682,040	22,735	17,051.00	742,952	24,765	18,573.80	704,894	23,496	17,622.35	658,248	21,941	16,456.20	577,618	19,254	14,440.45
May	709,513	22,888	17,737.83	719,214	23,200	17,980.35	697,719	22,507	17,442.98	622,582	20,083	15,564.55	576,214	18,588	14,405.35
June	618,224	21,607	16,205.60	725,140	24,171	18,128.50	693,274	23,109	17,331.85	625,788	20,860	15,644.70	574,782	19,159	14,369.55
July	584,235	18,846	14,605.88	701,742	22,637	17,543.55	673,300	21,719	16,832.50	582,814	18,800	14,570.35	485,228	15,652	12,130.70
August	691,299	22,300	17,282.48	737,721	23,797	18,443.03	719,196	23,200	17,979.90	646,770	20,864	16,169.25	568,652	18,344	14,216.30
September	635,408	21,180	15,885.20	785,274	26,176	19,631.85	721,947	24,065	18,048.68	636,523	21,217	15,913.08	552,512	18,417	13,812.80
October	712,273	22,976	17,806.83	828,997	26,742	20,724.93	725,172	23,393	18,129.30	639,302	20,623	15,982.55	575,618	18,568	14,390.45
November	711,463	23,715	17,786.58	745,980	24,866	18,649.50	706,653	23,555	17,666.33	660,394	22,013	16,509.85	579,424	19,314	14,485.60
December	781,014	25,194	19,525.35	878,878	28,351	21,971.95	807,788	26,057	20,194.70	732,409	23,626	18,310.23	632,133	20,391	15,803.33
Totals	8,295,758	22,728	$207,393.98	8,884,757	24,275	$222,118.95	8,381,739	22,964	$209,543.49	7,796,622	21,361	$194,915.47	6,924,454	18,971	$173,111.36

(†Camden Ferries Closed March 31st, 1952)
(††Four Day Transit Line Strike 1953)
(**Locust St. Tube Extension to 16th St. Opened Sunday, February 15, 1953)
Receipts are here reported on the accrual basis whereas on Schedule B, Rail transit line rentals are on the cash basis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

To the Honorable: The Governors and the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

At the approximate mid-point of the fourth year of its existence as the public corporate successor to the Delaware River Joint Commission, the Delaware River Port Authority has the honor herein to render an accounting upon a twelve-month of intense and, we believe, constructive activity in the mutual interest of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

The year 1955 was one of undertakings carried forward and of new projects initiated within the scope of obligations and responsibilities to which we were committed by the interstate compact legislation of 1951.

While we, as the Commissioners of the Port Authority, believe that the decisions taken in the year 1955 were marked by prudent and responsible action, they were inseparably related and in large measure dictated by two facts of preeminent importance.

The first is the multitude of difficult problems arising out of the increasing concentration of population and the demand for the swift and efficient transport of that population, its goods and services in an expanding metropolitan area such as comprises the Port District.

The search for feasible solutions of these problems was carried forward during the year diligently and, in some instances, even desperately, at every level of Government, local, State and Federal. We have sought to make useful contribution to the planning and development of projects appropriate to the sobering challenge, within the perimeter of our statutory authority and responsibility.

The other of the two facts, too frequently either overlooked, misunderstood or minimized, is the critical need not only to maintain, but to develop and improve the opportunities and facilities of the Delaware River Port. The very phrase "port activity" is unfortunately but unavoidably vague because it reflects interrelated economic functions and needs of extra-ordinary complexity and sensitiveness. The movement of bulk and general cargo upon the Delaware and across the hundreds of piers lining it from Trenton to Wilmington and the relationship of that commerce to every conceivable level of our system of free enterprise may not easily be comprehended.

During the past year, the research and statistical section of our Port Development Department made a significant contribution to that public awareness. A revision of a unique study published several years ago disclosed that the direct dollar income to the Port Area contributed by port activities for the year 1954 was $613,-648,750.45, an increase in only four years of 52.4 percent.

To quote the language of the report:

"The sum is direct revenue. It is money which would not circulate in the area were it not for Philadelphia's greatest single asset, the port."

What is said of Philadelphia may be said equally not only of the other ports flanking the great estuary of the Delaware—Trenton, Burlington, Bordentown, Bristol, Morrisville, Camden, Paulsboro, Gloucester, Chester, Marcus Hook and Wilmington—but of their extensive industrial, commercial, agricultural and residential hinterland.

Thus, the Port of 1954 was directly responsible for the production of more than $1,500,000,000 in purchasing power within the Port District, applying the normal factor of two and one-half times for the turnover of income. The protection and enlargement of an activity producing so great a sum is of consequence to every person living within the area of its direct influence, be his economic status great or small. While others, both public and private, share the obligation to protect and enhance the Port's business, it is ours by unmistakable direction of the interstate compact legislation.

We respectfully suggest that the two facts enumerated above, the problems associated with metropolitan growth and traffic congestion, and those related to the protection and development of the Port's business, be borne steadily in mind with respect to the balance of this report. Basically, each of the activities discussed more particularly in subsequent pages and in the appendices represents a concern with one or the other and, in one particular instance, with both.

By way of summary:

Steady progress on schedule in construction of the Walt Whitman Bridge (heretofore referred to as the Packer Avenue-Gloucester City Bridge), application to and approval of by the Governor and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for authorization to construct a new high-level bridge connecting Northeast Philadelphia and New Jersey and imminent receipt of a survey and report on a Southern New Jersey Mass Transportation System relate to the challenge of metropolitan growth and expansion.

The Authority's unswerving championship of a deeper channel in the Delaware between the Philadelphia Naval Base and Trenton, its aggressive prosecution before the Interstate Commerce Commission of a variety of rate cases affecting commerce within and through the Port District, and in particular its determined policy to protect the best interests of the Port District in connection with the publicly-announced intention of the ports of New York and Boston to attack the existing differentials in railroad rates for water-borne commerce, reflect concern for the integrity of our maritime interest.

Application of the Authority, supported by an engineers' perliminary report and survey, for consent from the Governors and Legislatures of the two states to construct a new high-level bridge connecting Philadelphia's teeming, traffic-ridden Northeast with neighboring New Jersey attests how, in a major instance, the two concerns are joined. A new high-level structure with planned, limited-access approaches will enable both local and interstate traffic to vault time-consuming traffic congestion. At the same time, replacement of the low-level, lift-type Tacony-Palmyra Bridge will remove a serious obstruction to the swiftly mounting commerce of the port.

A recognition of our obligation to the public interest, on the one hand, and its translation into projects and activities upon the other, are brought to focus upon one responsibility which is basic to all others. The Delaware River Port Authority receives no financial support of any kind from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey. It may neither rely upon nor have recourse to the credit of either state or of any of its municipalities. Therefore, the ability of the Authority to

expand the scope of its activities in the public interest rests unconditionally upon the management of the funds which it receives in toll charges in such fashion that its credit is maintained at the highest. This is the clear mandate of the interstate compact legislation, and it is specifically affirmed in the concurrent resolutions of Congress by specific exceptions to the General Bridge Act of 1946.

YEARLY TRAFFIC BREAKDOWN

	1955	1954	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Automobiles and light trucks	26,421,358	25,302,992	1,118,366	4.42
Commutation tickets	2,743,137	2,713,914	29,223	1.08
Motor trucks	1,228,100	1,210,714	17,386	1.44
Tractors and trailers	598,396	609,088	10,692*	1.75*
Special permits	289	232	57	24.57
Buses	1,015,664	1,024,363	8,699*	0.85*
Motorcycles	20,956	24,361	3,405*	13.95*
Horse-drawn vehicles	149	282	133*	47.16*
Auto and trailer	29,957	29,084	873	3.00
Totals	32,058,006	30,915,030	1,142,976	3.70

THE WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE

Two years and three months and $61,026,079.54 of contractual commitments after the first contract was awarded for "the bridge over the Delaware River connecting Packer Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Gloucester City, New Jersey," the first physical connection between the two states became a reality.

During the forenoon of Thursday, September 29, 1955, as members of the Authority, its staff and engineers looked on from the deck of a tugboat, the first of the six 2¼ inch steel cables to support the suspended working platforms or "catwalks" for the spinning of the main cables was hoisted into place in a graceful loop over the river between the Gloucester and Philadelphia towers.

On the last day of the year, 26 of the 74 strands of wire which will comprise the finished cables had been strung in place, representing slightly over 35 percent of the total cable-spinning work. There will be 37 strands in each cable, each strand is made up of 308 steel wires, and there will be 11,396 wires in each cable. When finally compacted into cylindrical form, each cable will have a diameter of 23-1/8 inches, as compared with the 30-inch diameter of the main cables of Benjamin Franklin Bridge, which contain 18,666 wires each. At the present rate of progress, there is sound basis for confidence that the cable-spinning operation will be completed in March 1956. Traffic will flow across the structure in 1957.

The new span, variously known in preceding months of its planning, design and construction as the "Packer Avenue-Gloucester City Bridge" and "DRB (Delaware River Bridge) #2," by action of the Authority on July 20, 1955, officially became known as the "Walt Whitman Bridge."

A Special Committee on Bridge Names appointed on November 17, 1954, gave careful consideration to the subject of renaming both the Delaware River Bridge connecting Philadelphia and Camden and the new Packer Avenue-Gloucester City Bridge. The report of the Special Committee, relating in detail its thinking and conclusions, was reprinted in a special brochure of which more than 7,000 copies have been distributed to date.

In brief, the Committee recommended that the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge be renamed in honor of Benjamin Franklin and dedicated on the occasion of Franklin's 250th anniversary, January 17, 1956. Special bronze tablets to be placed on the Camden and Philadelphia Plazas memorializing the event will be unveiled on that date with appropriate ceremonies. A special Benjamin Franklin medallion also has been ordered struck by the Authority, in limited quantity, and these will be presented to all active and former members of the Commission and to a few individuals representing organizations and institutions which Franklin founded or with which he actively was affiliated during his life-time.

The Committee likewise recommended that the name of Walt Whitman be bestowed upon the new bridge, in honor of the distingushed American poet who spent the last twenty years of his life as a resident of Camden. His home on Mickle Street is maintained as a museum by the State of New Jersey.

During the year, $12,987,862.28 of contracts were awarded for the Walt Whitman Bridge as compared with the total contract commitment of $48,038,217.26 which we reported to you as of December 31, 1954. In August, the last construction contract provided for the initial design of the bridges and its 5½ miles of limited access approach roads—bridges over Crescent Boulevard and the Black Horse Pike in New Jersey—was let.

One month later, the Authority took an action directly reflecting its recognition of the impact of metropolitan growth, emphasized in the preface of this report. Initially, it had been decided that "Ramp M," an "on" ramp connecting Penrose Avenue with the bridge approach at a point about midway between 19th and 20th Streets need not be constructed immediately. Upon recommendation of the consulting engineers, the property upon which the ramp ultimately would be constructed was acquired, but the actual construction deferred. In its place, a temporary stub-ramp, rising from about the intersection of Penrose and Packer Avenues, and connecting with the main approach east of Uber Street was authorized.

In the interim of only a few years, however, it was realized that the pace of residential, industrial and business development in Delaware County and the volume of traffic likely to be induced, principally over the Penrose Avenue Bridge over the Schuylkill River, was such that

construction of the permanent ramp entrance to accommodate this traffic should not be deferred. Its construction, at an estimated cost in excess of $600,000, was therefor authorized in September. Contracts for its construction are expected to be awarded early in the coming year.

With this single and logical exception, therefore, every major construction contract for the eighth largest suspension bridge in the world has been awarded. Remaining to be awarded are contracts for roadway paving, drainage and lighting, administration and maintenance buildings and the toll houses and their equipment. The final contracts—for landscaping, fencing and clean-up—are scheduled to be awarded at mid-summer.

One year ago, the line of the right-of-way of the bridge and its approaches was interrupted and discontinuous, even to the aerial observer, from the Black Horse Pike in New Jersey to 28th Street and Vare Avenue in Philadelphia. From one terminus to the other, the scene now is one either of completed structures or other structures rising swiftly to impart a new topography to the once lonely and swamp-like reaches of the Newton Creek swamps and South Philadelphia's "Meadows."

The members of the Authority fully appreciate the financial positions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the City of Philadelphia, realizing that every dollar of available revenue is being competed for by many and vital government demands. We nonetheless feel obliged to again note, with regret, that the full usefulness of the Walt Whitman Bridge and its approaches will not and cannot be realized for at least two years after its opening to traffic unless in the meanwhile a major Federal highway construction program provides funds for completion of the Schuylkill Expressway.

In our 1954 report to you, we invited your sympathetic attention to the fact that the vital link in the expressway, extending from 30th and Arch Streets in Philadelphia along the west bank of the Schuylkill, over a new bridge in the vicinity of University Avenue and thence by way of a limited access highway to our end of construction at 28th Street and Vare Avenue, would not be completed by the date of the opening of the bridge to traffic. Last May, we were advised officially that, unless large Federal funds are made available to Pennsylvania, this link cannot be completed before 1959 at the earliest.

This unfortunate situation compels us to advise that not only will the full and planned usefulness of the bridge and its approaches not be realized, but a very severe burden of increased traffic congestion is almost certain to be inflicted upon already over-burdened central Philadelphia streets by the deflection of bridge traffic over 7th and Broad Streets.

We most respectfully urge action to expedite the completion of this essential link in the highway system at the earliest opportune moment.

In a conclusion to this report upon progress in construction of the Walt Whitman Bridge, we are pleased to advise that as early as last September, we were able to state the total cost of the new bridge, including land acquisition, will be slightly less than the $90,000,000 estimated almost five years ago. No further financing of any kind will be necessary.

THE NORTHEAST PHILADELPHIA—NEW JERSEY BRIDGE PROJECT

On December 13, 1955, Governor George M. Leader, of Pennsylvania, signed into law a measure "authorizing and empowering" the Delaware River Port Authority to construct a high-level toll bridge for vehicular traffic connecting Northeast Philadelphia and New Jersey.

The following portion of the title of the act is self-explanatory:

> "An Act authorizing and empowering the Delaware River Port Authority to finance, construct, operate, maintain and own a new toll bridge for vehicular traffic across the Delaware River between Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and Burlington County or Camden County, New Jersey, at a location to be selected by the said Delaware River Port Authority between a point or points within a three-mile radius of the intersection of State Road and Levick Street in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a point or points within a three-mile radius of the intersection of New Jersey State Route No. 73, Market Street and Temple Boulevard in Palmyra, County of Burlington, New Jersey . . ."

Enactment of identical legislation by the Legislature of New Jersey and approval by the Governor will be necessary before the Port Authority may proceed with the next step in the process of bridge construction—that is, application for a permit to the Philadelphia District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The history of this project dates back to the interstate compact legislation of 1951. In Article XII of the compact, provision was made for acquisition by the Port Authority of "all right, title and interest in and to the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge" by purchase or condemnation. The right of acquisition, however, could not be exercised "unless and until the Governor of the State of New Jersey and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have filed with the Commission their written consent to such acquisition."

This consent was exercised and, therefore, exhausted under the law, by Governor John S. Fine, of Pennsylvania, on August 18, 1953, and by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey, on November 4, 1953. The consent documents are on file with the Secretary of the State of New Jersey and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and with this Authority.

The eventual need for a high-level bridge with limited-access approach highways to expedite the flow of interstate traffic between Northeast Philadelphia and an opposite point in New Jersey long had been appreciated both by this Authority and its corporate predecessor, the Delaware River Joint Commission. The crystallization of the need came, however, more speedily than had been anticipated.

Contrary to a rather wide impression, industrial and business expansion and their accompanying acceleration of residential building, on both banks of the river had been in evidence before the United States Steel Company constructed and placed in operation in 1952, its gigantic integrated steel plant, the Fairless Works, in lower Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Establishment of the Fairless Works, however, was the factor which focused attention upon and brought sharply to public notice the expanding area now konwn around the world as "Delaware Valley, U. S. A." The steel plant literally

was a trumpet-note, heralding the march of industry to tidewater in order to take advantage of transportation economies in the import of raw materials and the export of finished and semi-finished products.

The discovery, development and import into this country of high-grade iron ores from the Cerro Bolivar area of Venezuela and from Quebec-Labrador, caused the almost overnight rocketing of ore shipments on the Delaware to a total of 4,840,000 tons in 1954.

The growing procession of ore boats upon the river bound for the head of Newbold Island, and the certainty that a more diverse traffic northward of the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge soon would become a fact, confronted both maritime and interstate vehicular commerce and travel.

The necessity of opening the low-level bridge for the passage upstream and downstream of commercial vessels which, due to barely adequate channel depths, are measurably dependent upon the flood tides, was exaggerated by the severe congestion of traffic on the bridge approaches, particularly in the heavily congested city streets of the Tacony area of Philadelphia. On occasion, it was necessary for the span to remain open for over half an hour, and the ensuing traffic congestion resulted in delays for motorist which were all but punitive in degree.

The matter came to a head on March 10, 1955 when, in consequence of a petition submitted to the Philadelphia District Engineer by the Burlington Bridge Commission, formal request was made at public hearing by the latter for permission to keep the bridge closed to river traffic from 7 to 8:30 A.M., and from 4:30 to 6 P.M., Monday through Friday. The petition was vigorously opposed by maritime interests, who emphasized the severe penalties that would be imposed upon operators of shipping.

The decision of the Philadelphia District Engineer, though momentarily anticipuated, had not been made public as the year ended.

One other prohibition upon the Authority's exercise of the right to construct a new highlevel bridge over upper tidewater and to acquire the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge as an element thereof existed.

Outstanding bonds of the Burlington County Bridge Commission on the Tacony-Palmyra and Burlington-Bristol Bridges contained a guarantee that no other bridge would be constructed within ten miles of those structures during the life of the bonds. The exception, as provided in reciprocal legislation is the bridge over the Delaware River at Edgely-Florence connecting the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpike. Furthermore, an opinion of the New Jersey State Supreme Court directed that neither bridge might be acquired, either by purchase or condemnation, until the bonds had been retired.

After lengthy discussion and upon advice of counsel, the Authority on April 20, 1955, decided to retain engineers to prepare a preliminary survey and report on a new high-level bridge, with estimates of cost and provisions for financing. This action was taken in the light of the situation presented at the hearing before the District Engineer, and of an announcement that the Burlington County Bridge Commission would retire all of its outstanding bonds either in the late summer or the fall of the year. A further consideration was that if authorizing legislation were not enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the biennial session of 1955, no action could be anticipated until the session of 1957. In the meantime, it was felt, conditions affecting both river and interstate vehicular traffic might become so grave as to warrant the charge that the Authority had been remiss in its public duty.

The resolution of April directed the Executive Director and Counsel to proceed with the necessary steps to acquire Tacony-Palmyra Bridge by purchase or condemnation; authorized the Transportation Committee of the Authority to retain consulting engineers to prepare a preliminary survey and report, and directed counsel to prepare a draft of legislation to be submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

At the next succeeding meeting, the engineering firms of Modjeski and Masters—Ammann and Whitney, designers and supervisors of construction of the Walt Whitman Bridge, Were retained to prepare a preliminary survey and report, as required by the interestate compact.

On June 13, 1955, the draft of an act authorizing the Port Authority to construct a new high-level bridge was introduced with bi-partisan support in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The measure was reported out of committee and passed unanimously by the Senate of Pennsylvania on September 27, 1955.

On September 14, 1955, as a direct result of its planned retirement of all of its outstanding bonds on October 1, 1955, the Burlington County Bridge Commission reduced its toll rate to five cents on both the Tacony-Palmyra and Burlington-Bristol Bridges. The action was in conformity with the Act of Congress of January 25, 1927, authorizing construction of the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, which provided that after the bridge was debt-free, the rates of toll thereafter should be "so adjusted as to provinde a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper care, repair, maintenance and operation of the bridge and its approaches."

The report of the consulting engineers, incorporated in the report of the Port Authority to the legislature of the two states, is dated August 17, 1955. In brief, the engineers reported upon three sites: (1) between Pennypack Park, Philadelphia and the Pompess Creek area of New Jersey, approximately 1¾ miles north of the present Tacony-Palmyra Bridge; (2) between Devereaux Street Philadelphia, and the southern margin of the Borough of Palmyra, New Jersey, approximately one-fourth mile south of the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, and (3) a point in Pennsylvania some 400 feet north of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Delair.

The sites and the relative advantages are discussed at length in the report of the engineers. At each site, provision is made for adequate limited access connections and approaches.

Cost of construction, including land acquisition, of a bridge and its approaches at the Devereaux-Palmyra site is estimated at $44,990,300. The same all-inclusive cost of a structure, with approaches, at the Delair-Bridge site is estimated at $53,403,700. The northern site, in the engineers' view, is too remote to accommodate properly the bulk of the present traffic utilizing the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge.

At either site, the bridge would be of cantilever type with a main span of 1,000 feet and two side spans of 423½ feet. The roadway would be 79 feet wide between curbs, or slightly greater than that of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge. At the Devereaux-Palmyra site, the bridge, with approaches, would be 5.96 miles in length; at the Delair site, 3.73 miles.

The Authority found, on the basis of the preliminary engineering and traffic survey, that financing construction of the bridge should present no particular problem. Informal assurance to this effect has been obtained from investment bankers.

Between the dates of the submission of the report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and enactment of the enabling legislation, another development of significant importance took place. On November 4, 1955, the Philadelphia District Engineer's Office awarded a contract for design of the rehabilitation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Delair to the engineering firm of Hardesty and Hanover. At the March hearing on application of the Burlington County Bridge Commission, strong emphasis was laid in testimony by representatives of port interests that widening of the space between piers of the Delair Bridge was of vital importance to the free passage of river craft—in effect, one of two bottlenecks of which Tacony-Palmyra Bridge was the other.

Thus, within the space of slightly over one month, official steps were taken to clear the way on the upper reach of tidewater for water-and land-borne commerce.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE

Twenty-nine years and twenty days after the date of its opening to traffic, the bridge over the Delaware River connecting Philadelphia and Camden was renamed the "Benjamin Franklin Bridge."

The great bridge, which has witnessed the ebb and flow of three of the momentous decades in human history, commemorated its own renaming by accommodating an all-time record of 32,058,006 vehicles.

The tremendous flow of traffic, representing an increase over 1954 of 1,142,976 or 3.7 percent, was almost twice that of only nine years ago, the first full post-war year.

Selection of the name of the great American writer, statesman, diplomat and scientist by the Special Committee on Bridge Names on July 20, whose report has been discussed in a preceding section, was literally dictated by the circumstances of geography and history.

Benjamin Franklin's renowned "kite experiment" took place within a stone's throw of the Philadelphia Anchorage. His grave is located only one square to the south of the Bridge Plaza. Only three blocks to the south is Independence Hall, where he toiled in the councils of independence and national unity. The Philadelphia Plaza immediately adjoins Franklin Square. Franklin Street is only a half block removed. The main approach streets to the bridge in Philadelphia intersect the Benjamin Franklin Parkway literally at the main entrance of Franklin Institute and Museum.

Finally, the bridge will be officially dedicated on January 17, 1956, the 250th anniversary of Franklin's birth. which will be officially commemorated by more than two score countries and by countless learned societies. institutions and agencies of which the great Franklin was either the actual or spiritual patron.

Despite hurricanes, high tides and a reduction to five cents in mid-September of tolls upon the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, seven miles upstream, all of which had their demonstrable influence, the final traffic figures for the year were close to the estimates made by traffic engineers in 1952 as a part of necessary preplanning for financing of the new Walt Whitman Bridge. Their estimate for traffic on Benjamin Franklin Bridge for this year was exceeded by 301,006 vehicles, or 0.94 percent.

Wind and weather not only affected the volumes and speed of travel upon the bridge, but gave even more pointed emphasis to the pressing need for modernization of the Camden approaches, a fact of which the Authority took repeated cognizance in the latter months of the year.

If the Eastern seaboard continues to lie within the path of tropical disturbances originating in the Caribbean area, bridge traffic is almost certain to be affected fractionally. The Hurricane "Connie" and "Diane" of last August caused a loss during the period August 10-14 of a net of 56,728 vehicles as compared with the same period of 1954.

It was neither of these storms, however, but wind and heavy rainfall in the Delaware's upstate drainage basin during October which, by causing high river tides, backed up storm sewers with water from the Cooper River and either completely blocked or seriously restricted bridge traffic on the Admiral Wilson Boulevard approaches. The resulting congestion of traffic was felt repeatedly from Central Philadelphia deep into Camden County.

The seriousness of the situation, accentuated as a public problem by the devastating damage and casualties inflicted by Hurricane "Diane's" torrential rains, prompted the Authority to renew conversations on the subject of modern approaches with Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and New Jersey State Highway Commissioner Dwight R. G. Palmer. Governor Meyner and Commissioner Palmer on a previous occasion had concurred fully in recognition of the need for modernizing the pathetically inadequate Penn-Linden Street approach system, but had pointed to the obvious fact that State highway funds were not adequate to finance the ideal solution, that is, a limited access approach highway, paralleling heavily congested and commercialized Admiral Wilson Boulevard and entering a depressed or elevated multi-lane roadway in the vicinity of 11th Street, Camden.

Renewed discussion of the matter, prompted by the October interruption to traffic, resulted in tentative agreement that new approaches could well be included in any expanded State highway program resulting from enactment by the Congress of a major arterial highway measure. The Authority indicated its readiness to assume whatever share of the costs might lie within its legal area of responsibility and freedom of action.

Despite these various factors adversely affecting traffic flows however, the totals in all categories for the year 1955 made one fact clear—the steady, day-in-day-out mounting traffic pressure whose relief only the opeing of the Walt Whitman Bridge to traffic a year and a few months hence will effectively serve.

We are pleased to advise that, in the face of an unprecedented volume of traffic, the record of Benja-

min Franklin Bridge as a "safe" highway of travel remained constant. There was only one accident for every 88,671 vehicle miles of travel. As in previous years, this safety record was due largely to incessant patrol of the structure from plaza to plaza by our two-way radio-equipped vehicles and the instant readiness for action of emergency equipment. Police vehicles traveled a total of 465,460 miles in every condition of temperature and weather, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The statistics prove beyond question that this constant vigilance paid over-whelming dividends.

A number of changes were made in equipment and toll bureau procedures during the year to effect a more efficient toll collection and verification system, including revision of the ticket-counting method and time-and-date stamping of tickets. Mirrors placed on each toll island facilitated the work of the toll collecting personnel in identifying the weight classification code letter which appears on the license plate of trucks operating under Pennsylvania registration.

Measures such as these were, of course, rountine administrative and operational innovations, the result of unremitting study of how to improve bridge operation. Also routine was the steady, undramatic operation of the maintenance, electrical and highway personnel in maintaining the bridge and its appurtenant structures in safe, orderly and presentable condition.

There were several improvements of bridge property which did catch the public eye, however. One was the replacement of the old title, "Delaware River Joint Commission" with the new "Delaware River Joint Authority," on the maintenance building and the high-speed line sub-stations and on the facade of the Administration Building. Another was the planting of a number of "Franklin Trees" on the triangular pot abutting the Camden Toll Plaza on the south.

The Franklin tree, discovered in a Georgia swamp late in the 18th century by John Bartram, great Philadelphia botanist and horticulturist and named in honor of his friend and patron, Benjamin Franklin, blooms profusely from mid-summer to first frost. It should prove a welcome addition to the decorative planting and uniquely appropriate to the bridge's newly acquired name.

As in former years, the Authority cooperated in all civil defense and security exercises to the limit of requests from properly constituted authorities. On Wednesday, April 20, the Camden Plaza was occupied by one tank and an anti-aircraft crew during "Operation Minuteman" conducted by the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army. The bridge was not closed to traffic on that occasion, but traffic was halted on June 15 for ten minutes during the nation-wide civil defense exercise "Operation Alert," and again for the same duration on Thursday, October 27, for "Operation Muster" ordered by New Jersey's Civil Defense and Disaster Control agency.

It is gratifying to report that, following a periodic "Defense Production Security Survey" by an officer assigned from headquarters of the First Army, Gevernor's Island, the security officer's report, as it related to Benjamin Franklin Bridge, read:

"Management is definitely interested in maintaining an adequate state of prepardness to meet both peacetime and wartime emergencies. It is believed that all security measures necessary are being taken at the present time. No further recommendations are made."

On December 31, 1955, total authorized personnel of the Delaware River Port Authority was 265, an increase of 5 employees over the preceding year.

The low rate of personnel turnover continued through 1955. There were 13 personnel separations during the year, resulting in the extraordinarily low rate of 4.9 percent.

At the end of the year, the total outstanding debt of the Authority was $107,158,000, made up of $100,000,000 First Series Revenue bonds and $7,158,000 Refunding Bridge bonds due June 1, 1966.

Gross receipts for 1955 were $9,362,241.34, an increase of $238,495.66 over 1954. Operating expenses totaled $1,679,525.53, a reduction of $120,573.35 from 1954. Income on investments and bank balances was $1,914,925.05, a decrease of $1,040,790.44. Interest payments on the 1946 Refunding Bridge bonds and on the 1953 First Series Revenue bonds totaled $3,466,968.02.

Port development expenses of $216,996.94 left net revenue for the year before $62,200 non-operating adjustments of $5,913,675.90. Port expenses in 1954 were $227,734.19, and the net revenue for that year was $6,627,260.90, reflecting a decrease of $651,385. The first maturity of $600,000 on the $100,000,000 First Series Revenue bonds will become due on December 15, 1957, to be followed on December 15, 1958, with a maturity of $900,000.

THE SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

It is a source of regret to the Authority that the Southern New Jersey Mass Transportation Survey and Report, which initially was to have been delivered by Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hall and Macdonald, the consulting engineers retained to make the survey, on October 19, 1955, will not now be received until the latter part of January, 1956.

While the members of the Authority were reluctant to accede to two requests for extension of time, two considerations dictated the advisability of such action. The first is that extension of time for delivery of the report by approximately three and one-half months will be without cost to the Authority over and above the original terms of the cost plus fixed fee contract, with a ceiling of $325,000. The second is that the Authority felt that the original conditions laid down should be adhered to rigidly. Foremost among these conditions is that, after the survey and report had been compiled, it should be submitted to a qualified investment banking house for feasibility analysis, and that a copy of this analysis should be appended to the report.

Walter S. Douglas, partner in the firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hall and Macdonald, indicated the firm's disinclination to present an incomplete report solely in the interest of time. In accepting that point of view, the Authority took the position that the large sum which is being expended and the concern of the residents of the Southern New Jersey area to whom mass transportation is a matter of acute interest compelled insistence upon a report which was final, complete and compresensive.

Following receipt of the report next month, there necessarily will be a lapse of a few weeks within which its contents can be digested and an appropriate recommendation prepared for submission to the Governors and the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The lapse of time will be no greater than necessary for intelligent consideration and action by the Authority.

THE PORT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND PORT ACTIVITIES

The total water-borne commerce of the Delaware River Ports in 1955 achieved an all-time high of over 85,000,000 short tons of cargo.

While this and other statistics upon the ports' activity are preliminary and not official, there can be no question that the year was one of very rapid and, in some respects, even phenomenal growth. There also can be no room for doubt that only Philadelphia, of all the major ports of the Atlantic Coast, made such rapid progress.

The record of the Port Authority, its Port Development Department and the department's bureaus through the year was one written by alert, vigilant and aggressive concern for the health and welfare of the port.

It may be recalled that, in the preface to this report, it was noted that statistical analysis of the port's tonnage figures for 1954 indicated new revenue in the sum of over $613,000,000 was derived directly and exclusively in that year from activities of the port. It may now be said that, on the basis of 1955's water-borne commerce, the cash income was in excess of $650,000,000.

The significance of the rapid increase in the port's business in the post-World War II period is stated in a memorandum to the Director of the Port Development Department from the statistical and research section thus:

"Over the past five years, the increase in port business alone has been worth, on the average, an additional direct income of $50,000,000 a year to businessmen and workers in the Delaware River Port Area."

An even more startling comparison supplied by the statistical and research section is this:

The total commerce of the major North Atlantic ports exclusive of the Delaware River Ports—Boston, New York, Baltimore and Hampton Roads—actually decreased a half million tons or two-tenths of one percent, between 1948 and 1954. The official figures are 231,936,796 short tons (1948) and 231,468,620 short tons (1954).

In the same period, water-borne commerce of the Delaware River Ports increased from 57,000,000 tons in 1948 to 79,500,000 tons in 1954, or 39.5 percent. Inclusive of the estimated tonnage figures for last year, the increase since 1948 has been 49.1 percent.

It is worthy of note that just seven years ago next month—on January 26, 1949—the Delaware River Joint Commission delivered its master Port Improvement Plan report, with recommendations, to the Governors and Legislatures of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey; and on May 25, 1949, pursuant to that report, made an initial allocation of $100,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a "Port Promotion Bureau," now the Port Development Department.

Before entering upon a more detailed recital of the improvement and development of the Delaware River Port Area, it may be of interest to cite here some additional preliminary statistics on last year's port business.

In 1955, foreign water-borne commerce is estimated at 38,000,000 short tons—an increase of 15.5 percent over 1954, and of 129.2 percent over 1948;

The Delaware River Port maintained its position as the No. 1 import port of the United States last year, increasing its tonnage by 14 percent over 1954, and handling almost one-fourth of all of the incoming foreign cargo of the United States in 1955;

The great increase in 1955 import tonnage was in iron ore, up 62.4 percent over 1954 with a total of 7,860,000 short tons; but increases were recorded in general cargo (10 percent) and crude petroleum (6 percent);

Total exports for 1955 increased an estimated 31 percent over 1954 to 3,400,000 short tons, and the commodity list generally shared in this advance, including coal and grain ranging from 15 to 25 percent increases, and general cargo, 10 percent.

Such statistics speak for themselves, and it would unduly inflate this record to enter into a detailed exposition of the Port Department's activities under the unflagging support of the commissioners of this Authority. Much of this work—in the office of the Traffic Manager, in statistical and research activities, in the Port Solicitation Bureau operating through our offices in New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago and in promotion—is and properly should be regarded as routine. This routine, nonetheless, was marked by initiative and vigilance in the port's interest and by an intimate coordination with the policy-forming activities of the Authority itself.

Broadly speaking, major activities in pursuance of the directive of the interestate compact legislation—i.e., "the promotion as a highway of commerce of the Delaware River"—fell into five principal groupings: They were:

1. Active prosecution of rate cases in the interest of commerce of the Delaware River Port Area, including continued, successful prosecution of two—the so-called "Iron Ore Rate Case" and "Pier Arbitraries", vitally affiecting motor carriers.

2. An actively-pursued campaign to prevent the Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal—Piers 96, 98 and 100, South—from being diverted to a non-port use as a result of its disposal as surplus to the needs of the Department of the Army.

3. Continued support, consitently maintained for the past five years, of the project for deepening the channel of the Delaware River from the Philadelphia Naval Base to the upper end of Newbold Island.

4. Solicitation of business for the Delaware River Ports through acticity of the Port Solicitation Bureau, in which operation of the three field offices is coordinated through headquarters in Camden.

5. A promotional and advertising campaign, marked during the year just ended by highly-successful employment of English, Spanish and Italian versions of the most recent port promotion color film, "Delaware River—Port of Opportunity."

The so-called "Iron Ore Rate Case"—I.&S. 6074 on the docket of the Interstate Commerce Commission—is a hardy perennial in this record. The Port Authority formally notified the Attorneys General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of its intention to intervene in this very important matter in February, 1953, and at year's end,

almost two years later, our intervention had all but won triumphant final consummation. Essentially, the Authority's position has been that there should be a parity in rail freight rates on iron ore imported through the port of Philadelphia and Baltimore and destined for steel producers in Central Freight Association territory—that is, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Steubenville and Youngstown, Ohio. The now existing rates, which became effective on February 19, 1954, in part at least as a result of active representations made by Port Authority counsel, provide a rate parity between Philadelphia and Baltimore to points in the Wheeling, W. Va., and Steubenville and Youngstown, Ohio, steel producing areas. No rates were prescribed for New York and Boston because among other things neither presently has facilities for the discharge of ore to rail from ship-side.

In July, after a further hearing which resulted from petitions of the Baltimore, New York and Boston interests, the proposed report of an I.C.C. Examiner held that the parity rates to Philadelphia are "just and reasonable." The report also proposed rates from New York and Boston to the Youngstown area 30 cent per gross ton higher than the rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia. On October 3, port interests in Baltimore, New York and Boston filed vigorous exceptions to the Examiner's proposed report to which the Port Authority replied on November 10, and there the matter rests, at the moment. We shall exercise the utmost vigilance to protect the interest of our port.

The so-called "Pier Arbitraries Case"—MC-C-1646 on the I.C.C. docket—had reached an equally satisfactory status as the year closed. The Port Authority, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Port Development Department and its Traffic Bureau, presented testimony last March 15 before the I.C.C. urging removal of presently applicable charges on motor traffic moving via the piers to and from points outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

On October 4, an examiner's proposed report found that these charges, commonly known as "pier arbitraries," are not just and reasonable and should be cancelled. Action by the full commission on the report is pending.

The action with the most significant and long-range implications was taken by the Authority at its last meeting of the year on December 21, when it directed that the Attorneys General of the two states be notified (in accordance with Aritcle I (i) of the interestate compact legislation) of intention to intervene in what for the purpose of this report may be called the "Port Differential Case."

About the middle of December, there were published reports of the intention of the ports of New York and Boston to fight for the removal of the differential in railroad rates for water-borne commerce which has given recognition to the geographical advantage of the Delaware River Port for many years. There could be little doubt, as a study made by the Port Development Department quickly established, that this move to secure equalization of rail rates was in part at least prompted, particularly on the part of New York port interests, by concern over the phenomental growth of this port area.

The analysis disclosed that from 1952 through November, 1955, Philadelphia's share of export of carloads of freight moving through Atlantic ports increased from 18,208 cars, or 5.9 percent, to 27,783 cars, or 10.1 percent of the total. In the same period, New York's share decreased from 69.9 percent of the total to exactly 60 percent. The exports in each instance excluded coal and grain.

It may be that the action of Boston and New York will detonate a long expected showdown battle before the Interstate Commerce Commission not only upon the question of the port differential rates per se, but also upon a question which maritime interests of the Delaware Valley long have felt needed scrutiny—namely, the question of free lighterage in the Port of New York.

At this juncture, the ultimate course of the litigation cannot be forecast, nor the avenues which it may pursue. The one completely predictable fact is that this Port Authority will defend the interest of the Port Area.

An example of the type of activity below the level of active intervention by formal action was demonstrated in the late spring in a matter involving the rail freight rates on manufacutred iron and steel articles from Fairless, Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia and Camden. The Port Development Department learned that is was the announced intention of the railroads involved to charge a differential over and above the ten cents per one hundred pounds charged for such freight to Fairless from Philadelphia for any shipments to Camden. This was a matter of important concern to shippers and pier operators in New Jersey, particularly to the South Jersey Port Commission. Although the Authority promptly authorized intervention on the pending rate publication before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a series of conferences conducted by the Port Devedopment Department with the parties at interest resulted in establishment of parity rates for Philadelphia and Camden not only from Fairless, Pennsylvania, but also from all local producing points on both sides of the Delaware River including points as far away as Winchester, Va., and Williamsport, Pa. This amicable adjustment of a matter of substantial concern to the economy of South Jersey won expressions of gratitude from the Camden County Chamber of Commerce and the South Jersey Port Commission.

One month later, another subject of critical importance to the port came before the Authority for consideration. It was announcement that Piers 96, 98 and 100, South, known either as the Army Supply Base piers or the "Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal," had been declared surplus to the needs of the Department of the Army, and that the Armed Services Committees of the Congress would be requested to permit their disposal at public sale. On its face, the announcement was completely routine, representing no more than a proper desire of the Federal Government to divest itself of surplus properties. It was promptly recognized, however, that sale of the three piers, under certain circumstances, would be highly adverse to the general maritime interest. They are capable of berthing twelve ships at one time, and are being used by fifty steamship lines. An impressive share of the general cargo commerce of the port has moved over them. If the piers were to be disposed of at public sale to a purchaser intending to utilize them for non-port purposes, such as warehousing or for industrial uses, accommodations for receipt and dispatch of general

cargo commerce within the Port of Philadelphia would be most seriously reduced.

This Authority promptly placed itself on record as opposing disposal of the properties for such purposes and authorized its appropriate officers to press the request before the Armed Services Committees of the Congress Communications were addressed to the chairmen of the committees, and to members of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations representing the Port District. Unequivocal notice has been served upon all of the Federal agencies having connection with this matter of the Authority's concern.

It was further argued that the Army piers, presently under lease for general port activity, not only were constructed to meet the critical war shipping needs of the nation in 1917-18, but again played the same essential role during the emergency of 1941-45. It was argued that the terminal might well serve the interests of the national security in some future emergency, and that therefore extreme care should be exercised in proceeding with its disposal.

In company with some of the rate cases cited above, the matter has not reached final determination. It is high upon the list of those subjects which this Authority will hold under close scrutiny.

The history of the proposal for the deepening of the channel of the Delaware River from the Philadelphia Naval Base to Newbold Island had its ups and downs in the course of the year, ending finally with the failure of Congress to appropriate any funds. It is eloquent testimony to the vitality of the project that the all but unanimous support of the maritime, financial, commercial. political and civic interests of the Port Area was just as vigorous at the year's end as it had been in February, when Governor George M. Leader, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Robert B. Meyner, of New Jersey held breakfast conferences in Washington to discuss ways and means of expediting the project. Despite a last minute stamp of approval from the White House for a "token" $6,000,000 appropriation, the channel project was stricken from the bill by the House Appropriations Committee.

Every successive increase in the commerce of the Delaware River Port has confirmed the confidence of channel proponents that its eventual approval by the Congress may be anticipated, not merely as a matter of Congressional discretion but as a matter of blunt national necessity. A port which for two successive years has accommondated approximately one-fourth of all of the foreign water-borne commerce entering the United States now does and will continue to bespeak not only its own but the national interest in terms of its legitimate needs for expansion.

The three field offices of the Port Development Department's Port Solicitation Bureau were under steadily increasing pressure throughout the year to meet requests for information on traffic, port costs and availability of facilities. The number of instances when one office or the other was able to adjust difficulties for shippers, supply needed information, and provide useful services, literally were too numerous to mention other than by reference here. The day-by-day intimate coordination of activity and exchange of information between these offices and Camden headquarters often made it possible to serve a client of the Delaware River Port within a single business day.

The field offices, as well as the home area, made highly effective use of copies of the Authority's latest color film, "Delaware River—Port of Opportunity," while copies for foreign showings including the Spanish and Italian versions, enjoyed an almost phenomenal success. The Italian version was reviewed in Rome and exhibited throughout Italy, including the Milan trade fair. Copies of the Spanish version were supplied to the television section of the "Voice of American." Still other copies were supplied to the United States Information Agency and to the United States Department of Commerce. A Spanish print was loaned to the Government of Chile, and an English print to the U.S.I.A. for translation of its narrative into Hindi for use by the Calcutta Port Authority.

Through its advertising and publicity in the local and national press and in maritime and trade publications, the Port Authority during the year made the Delaware River Port a familiar and attractive region to the commercial and maritime interest literally of the entire civilized world.

In our report to you one year ago, we observed that "the interest and cooperation which has been manifested by the principal agencies and organizations interested in port promotional and development activities in the past year is a heartening augury of the future." The records of port commerce realized during the past year fully justify that confidence, and warrant its reiteration here. The Delaware River is, indeed, the "Port of Opportunity."

In April, Governor George M. Leader, of Pennsylvania, appointed Samuel B. Regalbuto, of Philadelphia, as a member of the Delaware River Port Authority for a term of five years, succeeding Joseph W. Henderson, Esquire, of Philadelphia. Mr. Regalbuto's nomination was confirmed unanimously by the Senate of Pennsylvania on May 2, 1955.

As we stated in our preface, the year 1955 in the history of this Authority was one of monumental projects carried forward and of new ones launched. Our report has essayed to enumerate these activities with some suggestion as to their relative significance and the measure of their benefit to the people of the Delaware Valley. The necessarily brief, at times, seeminglyy cursory, references herein contained will be found amplified in detail in the appendices.

But if these pages are to have any importance beyond a mere nominal compliance with our basic law that we report upon and account for our actions, they must point to one overriding conclusion.

This area, by whatever title it is identified—the Port District, the Delaware River Port Area, Delaware Valley or any other that is applicable—is in the grip of dynamic forces of growth and expansion. Some of these forces are well understood and time-tested measures for dealing with them already are in play. Others are new. They have both their challenges and their frustrations. Their solution will be achieved, in our judgment, by the exertion of no single agency of government or private enterprise, no matter how knowledgeable or resourceful. Solutions will depend upon the interplay of many interests, the application of bold and imaginative thinking and prudent and responsible action at every level of our social and business economy.

The members of this Authority willingly and eagerly pledge their best and most reflective effort to that end. We most respectfully solicit from your honorable bodies, jointly and severally, any suggestions which may assist us in the effectuation of our fundamental obligation, so clearly stated in the compact, that our actions, in all respects, shall be "for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity and for the improvement of their health and living conditions."

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

December 31, 1955

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman	J. William Markeim, Vice-Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	Arthur C. King
Charles R. Barber	Edward C. McAuliffe
James V. Baney	Erwin S. Cunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	James P. Johnson
Walter M. Phillips	Ralph Cornell
Harry G. Schad	Earl B. Howe
Samuel B. Regalbuto	(Vacancy)

Joseph K. Costello, Executive Director
John M. McCullough, Secretary

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RIttenhouse 6-9640

William R. Main, C.P.A.
1920-1947
Fred L. Main, C.P.A.
1917-1950

Frank Wilbur Main, C.P.A.
M. C. Conick, C.P.A.
A. Lawrence Jacobs, C.P.A.
J. S. Cowing, C.P.A.
Thomas L. Keaney, C.P.A.

A. T. Contie, C.P.A.
C. A. Reynolds, C.P.A.
Russel S. Hunsberger, C.P.A.
LeRoy Layton, Jr., C.P.A.
Charles F. Toewe, C.P.A.
Ross S. Tippin, C.P.A.
Joseph C. Hudson, C.P.A.
Austell H. Mercer
Henry J. Propert

New York
One Wall Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.
First National Bank Building
Philadelphia, Pa.
Packard Building
Harrisburg, Pa.

Commerce Building
Houston, Texas
Commerce Building
El Paso, Texas
Martin Building
San Francisco, Calif.
Kohl Building

February 2, 1956

Delaware River Port Authority
Administration Building
Camden, N. J.

We have examined the balance sheet of Delaware River Port Authority as of December 31, 1955, the statement of revenues and expenses for the year then ended and related supporting statements. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Because the accounts for tolls, rentals and operating, expenses are maintained on the cash basis, the accompanying statements do not reflect prepayments and accruals of certain relatively minor items. Otherwise the accounting is maintained on the accrual basis.

Subject to the preceding paragraph, it is our opinion, that the accompanying balance sheet, statement of revenues and expenses and supporting related statements fairly present the financial position of the Delaware River Port Authority at December 31, 1955 and the results of operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with acceptable accounting principles consistently applied.

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

BALANCE SHEET—

ASSETS		TOTAL	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE FUNDS Capital	Operating	1946 Bond Sinking Fund*
Cash (Schedule A-1)		$ 717,054.67		$ 12,383.52	$ 387.50
Investments (Schedule A-2)		79,053,376.35		398,626.84	2,078,309.74
Accrued Interest receivable		490,934.13			18,947.82
Unexpired insurance		98,961.73		98,737.33	
Unexpended appropriations (contra):					
Walt Whitman Bridge (Schedule (A-3)					
Bridge	$ 13,304,744.52				
Approaches	15,426,562.82				
	$ 28,731,307.34				
Engineering and testing	1,219,207.63				
Land	337,212.35				
	$ 30,287,727.32				
Port Development	$ 35,707.96				
Survey of a mass transportation system for Southern New Jersey	2,147.30				
Total unexpended appropriations		30,325,582.58			
Investment in facilities:					
Benjamin Franklin Bridge, bridge buildings and improvements (Schedule (A-5)		40,315,323.92	$ 40,315,323.92		
Benjamin Franklin Bridge subway system (Schedule A-5)		11,163,349.90	11,163,349.90		
Walt Whitman Bridge (Schedule A-3)		41,619,000.33	692,957.29		
Survey of a mass transportation system for Southern New Jersey		325,047.49	325,047.49		
Survey of the cost of proposed Northeast Philadelphia-New Jersey Bridge		17,165.22	17,165.22		
TOTALS		$ 204,125,796.32	$ 52,513,843.82	$ 509,747.69	$ 2,097,645.06
LIABILITIES					
Accrued interest payable, due June 1, 1956		$ 5,965.00			
Accrued interest payable, due June 15, 1956		141,302.08			
Accrued pension payable		41,629.60		$ 38,064.24	
Accounts payable pending fulfillment of compact requirement by New Jersey State Treasurer		37,957.91			
Retained amount on contracts (Schedule A-3)		2,142,407.90			
Reserve for replacements and repairs		400,615.33		400,615.33	
Commitments (contra)		30,325,582.58			
Funded debt (Schedule A-4)					
1946 Refunding bonds		7,158,000.00			
1953 First series revenue bonds		100,000,000.00	10,843,301.80		
Equity (Schedule B)		62,872,335.92	41,670,542.02	71,068.12	
TOTALS		$ 204,125,796.32	$ 52,513,843.82	$ 509,747.69	

*Companion funds of which the net equity exceeds the $751,590 interest to the maturity of the bonds by $359,336.61.

December 31, 1955 SCHEDULE A

1946 Bond Retirement Fund* (Trustee Account)	General Reserve Fund	WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE FUNDS			
		Bond Service Fund	Bond Reserve Fund	Construction Fund Bridge	Construction Fund Approaches
$ 2,894.46	$ 29,237.56	$603,299.96	$ 976.26	$ 26,701.11	$ 41,174.30
6,148,962.30	11,506,553.97		8,094,037.91	43,962,304.11	6,864,581.48
19,424.79	63,011.11		10,973.55	378,576.86	
	224.40				
				14,861,164.50	15,426,562.82
	35,707.96				
	2,147.30				
				24,446,597.61	16,479,445.43
$ 6,171,281.55	$11,636,882.30	$603,299.96	$8,105,987.72	$83,675,344.19	$38,811,764.03
2,097,645.06					
$ 8,268,926.61					
5,965.00		$141,302.08			
	$ 3,565.36				
					$ 37,957.91
				$ 795,164.60	1,347,243.30
	37,855.26			14,861,164.50	15,426,562.82
7,158,000.00			$ 3,391,250.00	63,765,448.20	22,000,000.00
1,104,961.61	11,595,461.68	461,997.88	4,714,737.72	4,253,566.89	
$ 8,268,926.61	$11,636,882.30	$603,299.96	$8,105,987.72	$83,675,344.19	$38,811,764.03

BANK DEPOSITS—December 31, 1955 SCHEDULE A-1

BOND SERVICE FUND

Boardwalk National Bank—Atlantic City	(Inactive)		$ 13,794.05
Bridgeton National Bank	"		5,381.22
Broad Street Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		29,826.25
Burlington County Trust Company—Moorestown	"		5,899.49
Camden Trust Company (Oaklyn)	"		10,090.80
Central-Penn National Bank	"		29,803.03
Egg Harbor City Trust Company	"		5,378.56
Farmers & Merchants National Bank—Bridgeton	"		24,437.25
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company	"		29,962.75
First Camden National Bank & Trust Company	"		51,196.63
The First National Bank—Cape May Court House	"		5,379.11
The First National Bank—Glassboro	"		5,379.87
The First National Bank—Mays Landing	"		5,380.72
The First National Bank—Minotola	"		5,379.84
The First National Bank—Newfield	"		5,379.58
The First National Bank—Pedricktown	"		30,190.03
The First National Bank—Riverside	"		5,885.42
The First National Bank—Toms River	"		85,472.19
The First National Bank & Trust Company—Woodbury	"		5,379.85
The First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company	"		29,793.50
Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank—Philadelphia	"		29,813.20
Haddonfield National Bank	"		12,961.79
Laurel Springs National Bank	"		11,221.02
Liberty Real Estate Bank & Trust Company	"		9,875.35
Marine National Bank—Wildwood	"		24,186.24
Market Street National Bank—Philadelphia	"		3,803.88
The National Bank of Mantua	"		5,339.00
The Philadelphia National Bank	"		29,805.96
Pitman National Bank & Trust Company	"		8,111.29
Provident Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		29,813.35
Riverside Trust Company	"		5,886.62
Tradesmens Bank & Trust Company—Philadelphia	"		28,803.94
Trenton Trust Company	"		1,409.75
Union National Bank & Trust Company—Mt. Holly	"		12,753.67
The First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company—Philadelphia	(Active)		124.76
			$603,299.96
1946 BOND SINKING FUND			
Tradesmens Bank & Trust Company	(Active)		$ 387.50
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND			
Tradesmens Bank & Trust Company	(Active)		2,894.46
GENERAL RESERVE FUND			
Tradesmens Bank & Trust Company	(Active)	$27,024.17	
Camden Trust Company	"	713.39	
Manufacturer's Trust Company—New York	"	500.00	
Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh	"	500.00	
First National Bank of Chicago	"	500.00	29,237.56
BOND RESERVE FUND—The First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company	(Active)		976.26
OPERATING FUND—Camden Trust Company	(Active)	$ 5,283.52	
(On hand)		7,100.00	12,383.52
CONSTRUCTION FUND—			
The First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company	(Active)	$26,701.11	
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	41,174.30	67,875.41
TOTAL			$717,054.67

INVESTMENTS—December 31, 1955 SCHEDULE A-2

	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
BRIDGE OPERATING FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/12/56	$ 100,000	$ 99,924.64	$ 99,923.40
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/26/56	100,000	99,839.00	99,826.70
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/23/56	200,000	198,863.20	198,847.20
	$ 400,000	$ 398,626.84	$ 398,597.30
1946 BOND SINKING FUND			
U. S. Tr. 2⅛% Bonds due 11/15/60	$ 70,000	$ 70,000.00	$ 67,812.50
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	10,000	9,957.58	9,662.50
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 8/15/63	2,000,000	1,998,352.16	1,941,875.00
	$ 2,080,000	$ 2,078,309.74	$ 2,019,350.00
1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND:			
(Tradesmens Bank & Trust Co., Trustee)			
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	$ 6,000,000	$ 6,099,477.77	$ 5,857,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 8/15/63	50,000	49,484.53	48,546.88
	$ 6,050,000	$ 6,148,962.30	$ 5,906,046.88
GENERAL RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Certificates due 6/22/56	$ 800,000	$ 799,921.28	$ 798,500.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅜% Bonds due 6/15/58	230,000	230,037.69	227,412.50
U. S. Tr. 2¾% Bonds due 9/15/61	460,000	460,000.00	456,837.50
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	500,000	497,511.68	488,125.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Bonds due 6/15/62-59	505,000	507,028.27	487,956.25
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 8/15/63	5,200,000	5,190,309.35	5,048,875.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/69-64	3,800,000	3,811,745.70	3,620,687.50
Ventnor City National Bank 2% Certificate of Deposit payable 1/18/56	10,000	10,000.00	10,000.00
	$11,505,000	$11,506,553.97	$11,138,393.75
BOND RESERVE FUND:			
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 11/15/61	$ 1,000,000	$ 989,240.33	$ 976,250.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 6/15/69-64	400,000	385,891.88	381,375.00
U. S. Tr. 2½% Bonds due 12/15/69-64	6,750,000	6,718,905.70	6,431,484.38
	$ 8,150,000	$ 8,094,037.91	$ 7,789,109.38
CONSTRUCTION FUND:			
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/19/56	$ 225,000*	$ 224,726.07	$ 224,721.00
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 1/19/56	1,550,000	1,548,163.67	1,548,078.00
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 2/2/56	2,000,000	1,996,241.77	1,995,490.00
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 2/16/56	250,000*	249,203.61	249,190.50
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/15/56	100,000*	99,475.00	99,479.00
U. S. Tr. Discount Bills due 3/23/56	650,000	646,163.52	646,253.40
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "A" Notes due 3/15/56	4,700,000	4,700,840.88	4,691,187.50
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "A" Notes due 3/15/56	1,000,000*	1,000,178.93	998,125.00
U. S. Tr. 2¼% Certificates due 6/22/56	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,996,250.00
U. S. Tr. 2% "B" Notes due 8/15/56	14,000,000	14,000,000.00	13,938,750.00
U. S. Tr. 2⅞% "A" Notes due 3/15/57	8,750,000	8,808,703.39	8,760,937.50
U. S. Tr. 1⅝% "B" Notes due 5/15/57	2,500,000	2,500,000.00	2,464,843.75
U. S. Tr. 2% "C" Notes due 8/15/57	10,350,000	10,350,000.00	10,227,093.75
U. S. Tr. 1½% "E" Notes due 10/1/57	2,700,000	2,703,188.75	2,647,687.50
	$50,775,000	$50,826,885.59	$50,488,086.90
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$78,960,000	$79,053,376.35	$77,739,584.21

* Deposited in the Camden Trust Co. to provide funds to make payments on approach roads work contract for by New Jersey the costs of which are to be borne by the Port Authority.

WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE—COST TO DECEMBER 31, 1955

SCHEDULE A-3

	Total Commitments	Amount Earned (&/or billed)	Amount Paid (P) to be paid	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned (&/or not billed)
CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:					
Bridge Section:					
#1 Fehlhaber Corporation—2 River Piers—$3,219,620.00 plus change orders and extra work $144,775.56	$ 3,364,395.56	$ 3,364,395.56	$ 3,364,395.56	(contract completed 3/28/55)	
#2 Merrit, Chapman and Scott Corporation—Anchorage Foundations—$3,400,410.00 plus change orders $16,260.41	3,416,670.41	3,416,670.41	3,416,670.41	(contract completed 12/3/54)	
#3 Booth and Flinn Company—Anchorage Superstructures	3,647,075.00	2,219,751.24	2,037,397.49	$ 182,353.75	$ 1,427,323.76
#4 Bethlehem Steel Company—Towers and Cable Anchorage Metalwork	6,610,070.00	6,266,998.16	5,936,494.66	330,503.50	343,071.84
#5 American Bridge Division—United States Steel Corporation —Cables and Suspenders	4,768,293.25	900,208.23	810,187.41	90,020.82	3,868,085.02
#6 Bethlehem Steel Company—Suspended Structure and Decks on Anchorages	7,666,263.90				7,666,263.90
Total Contracts Let for Construction of Bridge Section—including change orders and extra work orders	$29,472,768.12	$16,168,023.60	$15,565,145.53	$ 602,878.07	$13,304,744.52
APPROACHES (Schedule A-3a)	31,906,008.25	16,479,445.43	15,094,244.22	1,347,243.30	15,426,562.82
			(P) 37,957.91		
Total Construction	$61,378,776.37	$32,647,469.03	$30,697,347.66	$ 1,950,121.37	$28,731,307.34
ENGINEERING:					
Design, Supervision and Consulting: (5½% of estimated $72,409,223.80 construction costs)	$ 3,982,507.31	$ 2,854,878.47	$ 2,662,591.94	$ 192,286.53	$ 1,127,628.84
Test borings and other engineering	478,624.15	428,726.65	428,726.65		49,897.50
Inspection and testing	70,605.00	38,923.71	38,923.71		31,681.29
Motion picture of construction	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		10,000.00
Total engineering	$ 4,556,736.46	$ 3,337,528.83	$ 3,145,242.30	$ 192,286.53	$ 1,219,207.63
ADMINISTRATIVE: (Including legal and financial)	$ 209,615.17	$ 209,615.17	$ 209,615.17		
REAL ESTATE (Land):					
New Jersey	$ 1,083,035.31	$ 1,083,035.31	$ 1,083,035.31		$ 337,212.35
Pennsylvania	4,678,564.34	4,341,351.99	4,341,351.99		
Total real estate	$ 5,761,599.65	$ 5,424,387.30	$ 5,424,387.30		$ 337,212.35
Grand Total—December 31, 1955	$71,906,727.65	$41,619,000.33*	$39,476,592.43*	$ 2,142,407.90	$30,287,727.32

(* $692,957.29 paid from Philadelphia-Camden Bridge toll funds)

WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE APPROACHES—COST TO DECEMBER 31, 1955 SCHEDULE A-3a

	Total Commitments	Amount Earned (&/or billed)	Amount Paid (P) to be paid	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned (&/or not billed)
CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION:					
#P-1 American Dredging Company—Grading, etc., from Delaware Avenue to 7th Street, Philadelphia—$1,346,310.20 plus change and extra work orders $121,905.68	$ 1,468,215.88	$ 1,402,788.49	$ 1,333,159.75	$ 69,628.74	$ 65,427.39
#P-2 Conduit & Foundation Corporation—Viaduct Substructure from Philadelphia Anchorage to 2nd Street	1,964,678.00	1,948,664.98	1,850,431.08	98,233.90	16,013.02
#P-3 Bethlehem Steel Company—Viaduct Superstructure from Philadelphia Anchorage to 2nd Street	6,977,681.00	3,863,084.40	3,514,200.35	348,884.05	3,114,596.60
#P-4 Perry J. Goldman Construction Company—Retaining Wall Supporting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks— $121,-387.90 plus change orders $13,703.43	135,091.33	135,091.33	135,091.33	(contract completed 1/14/55)	
#P-5 Laub Construction Company—Pennsylvania Railroad Overpass at 25th Street, Philadelphia—$534,854.00 plus extra work order $19,491.00	554,345.00	260,406.27	234,365.64	26,040.63	293,938.73
#P-6 Kaufman Construction Company—Roadway grading, drainage, separation structures and City street changes, Moyamensing Ave. to 7th St., Phila.—$3,494,424.00 plus extra work order $5,546.00	3,499.970.00	891,423.10	802,280.79	89,142.31	2,608,546.90
#P-7 Kaufman Construction Company—Roadway grading and drainage, 28th Street and Vare Avenue to Moyamensing Avenue and Separation Structures and City street changes at Moyamensing and Passyunk Avenues	2,361,234.00	17,664.00	15,897.60	1,766.40	2,343,570.00
#G-1 H. J. Elkin, Incorporated and Van Wyk Construction Company—Truss Spans Substructure from Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek—$650,161.70 less change and extra work orders—$17,046.98	633,114.72	593,139.73	561,483.99	31,655.74	39,974.99
#G-2 Bethlehem Steel Company—Truss Spans Superstructure from Gloucester Anchorage to Newton Creek	3,347,344.80	2,131,416.71	1,964,049.47	167,367.24	1,215,928.09
#G-3 Union Building and Construction Corporation—Stringer Spans Substructure from Newton Creek to North-South Freeway—$1,543,025.00 less estimated to be paid by New Jersey Highway Department $152,870.00	1,390,155.00	695,050.00	625,545.00	69,505.00	695,105.00
#G-4 New York Shipbuilding Corporation — Stringer Spans Superstructure from Newton Creek to North-South Freeway—$3,758,513.70 less estimated to be paid by New Jersey Highway Department $204,645.83	3,553,867.87				3,553,867.87
#G-5 F. A. Canuso and Sons, Incorporated—Bridges over Crescent Boulevard and Black Horse Pike	525,184.50				525,184.50
New Jersey Approach Roads contracts let by New Jersey Highway Department to Geo. M. Brewster and Son, Incorporated for $11,031,245.45 of which the Port Authority's share is $5,059,099.58 plus change orders $83,329.74	5,142,429.32	4,422,432.59	3,939,455.39 (P) 37,957.91	445,019.29	719,996.73
Total Contracts Let for Construction of Approaches, including change orders and extra work orders	$31,553,311.42	$16,361,161.60	$15,013,918.30	$ 1,347,243.30	$15,192,149.82
Other Construction on Approaches Authorized	$ 352,696.83	$ 118,283.83	$ 118,283.83		$ 234,413.00
Grand Total of Approaches Construction (Contracts and Miscellaneous)	$31,906,008.25	$16,479,445.43	$15,132,202.13	$ 1,347,243.30	$15,426,562.82

Schedule A-4

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1955

		Principal	Premiums and Discounts			
			Premiums			Discounts
			Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
Refunding Bonds—						
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:						
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		$ 9,208,000				
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey		12,199,000				
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia		9,555,000				
($31,000,000 authorized less $38,000 unissued and cancelled)		$30,962,000				
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction ($10,000,000 authorized less $2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)		7,158,000	$497,170.32			
Total issued ($41,000,000 authorized less $2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)		$38,120,000				
Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	$ 2,372,000					
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000				$58,876.25	
		2,882,000				
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		$35,238,000				
Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		1,761,900		$1,761,900.00		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		100				
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973:						
Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105		$37,000,000	37,000.00			
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 {Premium / Principal}		7,000,000		1,850,000.00		
Refunded June 1, 1946 { @ 1% / @ 3% }	$25,750,000 / 4,250,000	$30,000,000	9,900.00			
(net interest cost of 1.0335%)						
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ $850,000 semi-annually	$ 4,250,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ $850,000 semi-annually	2,550,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ $900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000					
Total Serial bonds	$14,000,000					

1% Refunding Bridge bonds of June 1, 1946 due June 1, 1966 Total term bonds	16,000,000					
	$ 30,000,000					
The $21,400,00 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 were subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 102.						
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	$ 4,250,000					
1's due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1954 matured and retired	9,750,000					
1's due June 1, 1966 redeemed October 24, 1947 to December 31, 1955 (through open market purchases) and cancelled	8,842,000					$ 837,982.50
		22,842,000				
Outstanding:						
Due June 1, 1966		$ 7,158,000				
Total premiums and discounts			$ 544,070.32	$ 3,611,900.00	$ 58,876.25	$ 837,982.50

First Series Revenue Bonds—

(Delaware River Bridges) (issued at par—net interest cost of 3.4350%)
Dated May 15, 1953 and due December 15th as follows:

1957	4%	$ 600,000	1967	3¼%		2,900,000
1958	4%	900,000	1968	3¼%		3,100,000
1959	3%	1,200,000	1969	3¼%		3,300,000
1960	3%	1,400,000	1970	3¼%		3,400,000
1961	3%	1,600,000	1971	3¼%		3,500,000
1962	3%	1,800,000	1972	3¼%		3,500,000
1963	3%	2,000,000	1973	3¼%		3,500,000
1964	3¼%	2,200,000	1983	3½%		60,000,000
1965	3¼%	2,400,000				
1966	3¼%	2,700,000	Outstanding			$ 100,000,000

The bonds will be callable at the option of the Authority, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date in inverse order of maturity, commencing on June 15, 1958 at 104% of the principal amount to and including December 15, 1962; thereafter at 103% to and including December 15, 1967; thereafter at 102% to and including December 15, 1972; thereafter 101% to and including December 15, 1977; and thereafter at 100% plus accrued interest in each case.

COSTS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE, BRIDGE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO DECEMBER 31, 1955

SCHEDULE A-5

			Cost	Book Value
Original cost of Bridge, land, approaches and administration building contributed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia			$ 37,078,894.97	$ 37,078,894.97
Less: Refunds of principal and interest, net of interest credits, to July 1, 1931				3,871,484.15
Totals to July 1, 1931			$ 37,078,894.97	$ 33,207,410.82
Subsequent Improvements:				
Maintenance building (including U. S. Grants of $57,230.71)		$ 130,561.86		
Air conditioning system in administration building		13,931.09		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia		111,948.08		
Bridge roadway widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements		6,236,720.56		
Participation in cost of improvements to street approaches to bridge				
Philadelphia		200,000.00		
Camden		157,040.31		
Participation in cost of removal of railroad tracks, Camden		250,000.00		
Fire-fighting installation on Bridge		7,711.20	7,107,913.10	7,107,913.10
Total cost of Benjamin Franklin Bridge, bridge buildings, improvements and High-			$ 44,186,808.07	$ 40,315,323.92
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE HIGH-SPEED TRANSIT SYSTEM:				
Proceeds of $7,158,000 principal amount of Bridge bonds sold		$ 7,655,170.32		
Interest received on deposits of bond proceeds		5,425.42		
United States Government grants	$ 2,302,975.13			
Less: Appropriated to Sinking Fund	402,975.13	1,900,000.00		
Toll funds used:				
Original construction	$ 1,424,787.79			
Participation in cost of improvements to Broadway Station, Camden	177,379.08			-
Alterations, 5th and Market Streets, Camden	587.29	1,602,754.16	11,163,349.90	11,163,349.90
Total cost of Benjamin Franklin Bridge, bridge buildings, improvements and High-Speed Transit System			$ 55,350,157.97	$ 51,478,673.82

REVENUES AND EXPENSES SCHEDULE B

1955

OPERATING REVENUES:		
Bridge tolls		$ 9,181,622.08
Rail transit line rentals		175,618.26
Other rentals		5,001.00
Total operating revenues		$ 9,362,241.34
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries	$ 1,233,676.22	
Equipment	41,179.30	
Supplies	47,052.97	
Repairs	97,891.47	
Miscellaneous (including $31,402.32 light & heat)	214,570.80	
Insurance (all-risk and income)	45,154.77	1,679,525.53
Net operating revenue		$ 7,682,715.81
INTEREST INCOME:		
Interest on investments	$ 1,901,528.13	
Interest on bank balances	13,396.92	1,914,925.05
Net revenues before interest on debt, port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$ 9,597,640.86
INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT:		
1946 Refunding bonds	$ 75,718.02	
1953 First series revenue bonds	3,391,250.00	3,466,968.02
Net revenues before port development expenses and non-operating adjustments		$ 6,130,672.84
PORT DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES		216,996.94
Net revenues before non-operating adjustments		$ 5,913,675.90
NON-OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS:		
Discount on purchase of 1946 refunding bonds		62,200.00
Balance of net revenues		$ 5,975,875.90
EQUITY:		
Balance at beginning of year		57,896,460.02
Balance at end of year		$ 63,872,335.92

SCHEDULE C

FINANCIAL HISTORY TO DECEMBER 31, 1955

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Original cost of Bridge, land, approaches and administration building	$ 15,900,235.33	$ 10,601,764.99	$ 10,601,765.10	$ 37,103,765.42		$ 37,103,765.42
Interest charges to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	$ 8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	$ 19,929,680.44	$ 12,959,520.49	$ 13,213,502.27	$ 46,102,703.20	6,205.74	(24,870.45)
Subsequent adjustments		(18,664.71)		(18,664.71)		
Original cost and interest (adjusted)	$ 19,929,680.44	$ 12,940,855.78	$ 13,213,502.27	$ 46,084,038.49	$ 9,005,143.52	$ 37,078,894.97
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to September 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084,09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to September 1, 1933	$ 21,100,668.08	$ 13,753,737.02	$ 14,103,586.36	$ 48,957,991.46	$ 11,879,096.49	$ 37,078,894.97
Cash refunds, July 1, 1926 to September 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt, September 1, 1933	$ 12,199,000.00	$ 9,208,000.00	$ 9,555,000.00	$ 30,962,000.00		
4¼% bonds issued to fund debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
Subsequent improvements:						
High-Speed Transit System per schedule A-5				$ 11,163,349.90		18,271,263.00
Other improvements per schedule A-5				7,107,913.10		
Total cost of Benjamin Franklin Bridge and improvements						$ 55,350,157.97
Expenditures to date re Walt Whitman Bridge						41,619,000.33
Total cost to date of all facilities						$ 96,969,158.30
Interest on funded debt					28,606,481.07	
Premiums paid, net of premiums and discounts received on funded debt per schedule A-4				$ 2,288,723.43		
Less: United States grant appropriated to sinking fund				402,975.13	1,885,748.30	
					$ 42,371,325.86	
Less: Net income received on investments					8,278,013.54	
Net interest and financial costs						34,093,312.32
Total operating expenses					$ 23,220,356.27	
Total port development expenses					1,083,780.31	
Total expenses						24,304,136.58
Total expenditures to date						$155,366,607.20
Less: Gross receipts since opening (including $1,957,230.71 of United States grants)						126,141,268.97
Excess of total expenditures over total receipts						$ 29,225,338.23
Accounted for by:						
Debt re outstanding bonds					$107,158,000.00	
Accrued interest payable					147,267.08	
Accrued pensions payable					41,629.60	
Retained on construction contracts					2,180,365.81	
Reserve for replacement and repairs					400,615.33	
					$109,927,877.82	
Less: Cash, accrued interest receivable and prepaid insurance				$ 1,306,950.53		
Investments in United States Treasury obligations				79,053,376.35		
Survey re New Jersey transportation system—expenditures to date				325,047.49		
Survey of cost of Delaware River Bridge #3				17,165.22	80,702,539.59	
Total accounted for						$ 29,225,338.23

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND BALANCES AT DECEBER 31, 1955

SCHEDULE D

1946 BOND SINKING FUND

Balance, December 31, 1954		$2,099,283.04
Received from:		
Bridge operations	$ 8,808.65	
Interest accrued on investments	57,975.03	
General Reserve Fund	1,331.36	68,115.04
		$2,167,398.08
Disbursed to:		
Interest accrued on 1946 Refunding Bonds		75,718.02
Balance, December 31, 1955		$2,091,680.06
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 387.50	
Investments	2,078,309.74	
Accrued interest receivable	18,947.82	
	$ 2,097,645.06	
Less: Accrued interest payable re:		
1946 Refunding Bonds	5,965.00	$2,091,680.06

1946 BOND RETIREMENT FUND

Balance, December 31, 1954		$6,816.136.05
Received from:		
Interest accrued on investments		141,761.37
		$6,957,897.42
Disbursed to:		
Revenue Fund		786.615.87
Balance, December 31, 1955		$6,171,281.55
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 2,894.46	
Investments	6,148,962.30	
Accrued interest receivable	19,424.79	$6,171.281.55

REVENUE FUND

Banlace, December 31, 1954		—0—
Received from:		
General Reserve Fund	$ 5,690,809.93	
1946 Bond Retirement Fund	786,615.87	$6,477,425.80

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 1955—Continued

SCHEDULE D

Disbursed to:		
Bond Service Fund	$ 3,434,200.00	
Bond Reserve Fund	2,256,609.93	
General Reserve Fund (by specific resolutions of the Authority)	786,615.87	6,477,425.80
Balance, December 31, 1955		—0—
BOND SERVICE FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 405,650.96
Received from:		
Interest accrued on investments	$ 13,396.92	
Revenue Fund	3,434,200.00	3,447,596.92
		$ 3,853,247.88
Disbursed to:		
Interest accrued on 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds		3,391,250.00
Balance, December 31, 1955		$ 461,997.88
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 603,299.96	
Less: Accrued interest payable re: 1953 First Series Revenue Bonds	141,302.08	$ 461,997.88
BOND RESERVE FUND		
Balance, December 31, 1954		$ 5,672,411.50
Received from:		
Interest on investments	$ 176,966.29	
Revenue Fund	2,256,609.93	2,433,576.22
Balance, December 31, 1955		$ 8,105,987.72
Balance represented by:		
Cash	$ 976.26	
Investments	8,094,037.91	
Accrued interest receivable	10,973.55	$ 8,105,987.72

ANNUAL REPORT
to the
GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

by the

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Created by Compact between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Ratified by Congress

1954

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DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Alexander R. Miller, Chairman

MEMBERS FRROM PENNSYLVANIA

Alexander R. Miller
Charles R. Barber, Auditor General
R. Chapman Carver
Edward L. Schmidt, Secretary of Highways

Weldon B. Heyburn, State Treasurer

MEMBERS FROM NEW JERSEY

Henry T. Shelley, Vice-Chairman

Edward R. N. Douglass
Leslie Brown
Raymond T. Wood
Edward W. Kilpatrick

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND STAFF

Doris S. Jones, Secretary
Robert A. Haney, Asst. Treasurer and Comptroller
Charles H. Schoeffel, Personnel and Planning
John Elder, Treasurer
William H. Wilson, Chief Engineer
Russell E. Watson, Jr., Community Relations

J. Lawrence Davis .....Counsel
Pennsylvania
Herbert W. Backes .....Counsel
New Jersey
John H. Pursel .....Counsel
New Jersey
J. E. Greiner Company .....Consulting Engineers
Baltimore, Maryland
Mitchell & Pershing .....Bond Counsel
New York, New York

The First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, Trustee
Trenton, New Jersey

The Pennsylvania Company for Banking & Trusts
Paying Agent
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
Administration Building
Morrisville, Pa.

March 1, 1955

To the Honorable George M. Leader, Governor, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
To the Honorable Robert B. Meyner, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission submits herewith its 1954 Annual Report detailing its operations in accordance with the legislative mandates of the two States.

Experience during 1954 justified the construction program of providing safe, adequate and modern high-speed transportation facilities across the Delaware River within the Commission's jurisdiction. It is anticipated that the steadily increasing flow of interstate traffic will create materially greater demands for the use of the toll bridges. The Commission is confident that these facilities will advance the peacetime interests of the two States as well as serve properly the national interests in time of emergency.

We invite a review of the detailed operations of the Commission during 1954 as set forth on the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER R. MILLER,
Chairman

INTRODUCTION

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission is a body corporate and politic created by compact signed by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in December of 1934 pursuant to statutory authority from the Legislatures of those two States, approved by the Congress of the United States on August 30, 1935.

The Commission fulfills a dual function.

The first function of the Commission is to maintain and operate certain joint State-owned bridges crossing the Delaware River. The Commission is the successor to the "joint commission for the acquisition of the various toll bridges over the Delaware River, between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey" which came into being by reason of a 1912 New Jersey statute and 1913 Pennsylvania legislation. Sixteen bridges were acquired through the agency of this "joint commission" from private owners, freed of tolls, and thereafter maintained and operated with public funds provided by

the Legislatures. Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission succeeded to the powers and duties of that joint commission. The free bridge budget of the Commission is approved by the fiscal officers of New Jersey. Funds provided for thereunder are paid to the Commission by New Jersey, which State is reimbursed by Pennsylvania, to the extent of one-half of the total of such expenditures Title to the free bridges remains in the two States. Twelve of the sixteen bridges originally acquired through the agency of the joint commission are still operated by the Joint Toll Bridge Commission. The covered bridge at Lumberville-Raven Rock, constructed in 1853 and acquired by the joint commission in 1932, was closed, for reasons of public safety, in 1945, and a new foot bridge erected at this location. The Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware, the Portland-Columbia and the Milford-Montague structures were closed as an incident to the construction of new toll bridges, completed in 1953, at substantially the same locations. The old Portland-Columbia covered bridge now is used for foot traffic only. The Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware Bridge and the Milford-Montague Bridge are closed to all traffic, but their final status is dependent on the outcome of certain litigation pending in the Federal Courts.

The second function of the Commission is to create, maintain and operate new and additional facilities, utilizing toll revenues and construction funds raised by revenue bonds. Five toll bridges have been constructed and are being maintained and operated by the Joint Toll Bridge Commission without utilizing the funds or credits of the two States.

The powers, duties and geographical jurisdicition of the Joint Toll Bridge Commission were enlarged and extended by supplemental compacts authorized by the Legislatures and executed by the Governors in 1947, in 1951 and in 1953. The 1947 and 1951 agreements were approved by the Congress, as is required by Article I, Section 10, Clause 3 of the Federal Constitution. The 1955 session of Congress will be asked to approved the 1953 compact.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission presently has jurisdicition over the area extending from the Philadelphia-Bucks County line, in the south, to the New York State boundary, at the north. It owns, maintains and operates toll bridges at Trenton-Morrisville, Easton-Phillipsburg, Portland-Columbia, Delaware Water Gap and Milford-Montague. It maintains and operates twelve State-owned vehicular bridges and two foot bridges. When approved by Congress, the 1953 Supplemental Compact will empower the Commission to acquire, construct, maintain and operate port and terminal facilities for the handling, storage, loading and unloading of freight and passengers at steamship, railroad and motor terminals and airports within the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Monroe and Pike in Pennsylvania, and Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Mercer Counties and the northern part of Burlington County in New Jersey.

The plans and operations of the Commission at all times are co-ordinated with the Highway Departments of the two States. The first toll structure built by the Commission, the Bushkill Street Bridge connecting Easton and Phillipsburg, links the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sections of U.S. Route 22, an important east-west highway leading from New York City to Harrisburg and western points. The bypass through downtown Easton was constructed and paid for by the Commission. U. S. Route 1 crosses the Delaware River between Trenton and Morrisville by means of a toll bridge constructed and operated by Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Congestion in Trenton is avoided by a Freeway constructed by the New Jersey Highway Department. Physical problems and heavy vacation traffic were eased by the construction of the Portland-Columbia and Delaware Water Gap Bridges, joined on the New Jersey side, by a Freeway built by the Highway Department of that State. The new Milford-Montague Bridge replaced a structure inadequate for modern traffic. [Pennsylvania Route 6 is presently under construction, so that this bridge will play a part in the program designed to facilitate travel to the northern tier of Pennsylvania Counties.]

Bonds totaling $29,500,000 were issued by the Commission for the construction of toll bridges and auxiliary facilities. First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey acts as Trustee under the terms of the trust indenture providing for the issue of these bonds. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants, audit the fiscal records of the Commission relating to toll operations.

Proceedings for an injunction against the closing of the Upper Mt. Bethel Township-Delaware Bridge were instituted by residents of the area in the District Court of the United States for New Jersey, at Trenton. Chief Judge Forman of that Court on March 22, 1954, by an opinion reported in 120 F. Supp. 337, dismissed the Plaintiffs' Complaint, permitted the Commission to close the bridge, but granted a stay of demolition pending appeal. The United States Court of Appeals for the Third District, sitting at Philadelphia, affirmed the decision of the District Court in an opinion written by Circuit Judge Goodrich (Judges Kalodner and Hastie concurring) filed November 17, 1954, to No. 11,339. On February 14, 1955, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition for writ of certiorari which had been presented by plaintiffs, thereby refusing to review the decisions of the lower courts. A petition by plaintiffs for rehearing was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States on March 28, 1955. A case involving the same issue, with respect to the Milford-Montague Bridge, was discontinued by stipulation of counsel.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission has had many new and varied duties during 1954. In December, 1953, the opening to traffic of three new toll bridges created increased responsibilities for both the administrative and engineering staffs. Additional personnel hired to operate these new facilities resulted in a staff increase of twenty-five per cent during the year.

Essential services to the traveling public who use the facilities have been maintained and new services have been developed. These services benefited not only the motorists but also the commercial and industrial trucking interests.

The Commission welcomed as a new member from New Jersey Edward W. Kilpatrick, who is Chief Engineer of the New Jersey State Highway Department.

To promote the use of the toll facilities by all groups of the traveling public, and to present to the public

the Commission's viewpoint, there was established a Community Relations Program.

The Commission has consistently studied plans and programs for the future development of the area within its jurisdiction. To promote the best interests of the two States, the Commission held conferences with representatives of Federal, State, County and Municipal Governments, and with representatives of civic groups who conduct programs within the Delaware River area.

During the year, the Commission installed bronze plaques at the Milford-Montague, Delaware Water Gap and Portland-Columbia Toll Bridges commemorating their opening. At all five toll facilities flag poles were erected at each end of the bridges, so that the respective State flags may be flown daily.

ENGINEERING

The duties of the Engineering Staff are divided into three groups: Engineering and Planning; Operations; and Maintenance.

Under the direction of the Commission, the Engineering Staff is responsible, either directly or as a liaison between the Commission and its Consulting Engineers, for the design, construction, maintenance, and repair of Free and Toll Bridges, approach highways, buildings and incidental and related matters thereto. The staff conducts traffic surveys and studies so that the Commission may prepare a comprehensive program for the improvement of its present facilities. The studies also provide basic information necessary in planning for the future requirements of the evergrowing interstate travel.

The Commission formally opened its first training center at Milford, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1954. This facility has been used to train the uniformed personnel and will be expanded to train other members of the staff as the needs of the Commission dictate. To those members of the uniformed personnel who completed the one-hundred-hour training course certificates were presented. The Commission has continued to encourage all members of the staff to pursue their extra-curricular educational activities.

Considered time was devoted by the Commission to the inspection and survey of all bridges and other facilities, and to the establishment of safety programs to protect the public and staff members. Several bridge shelters were modernized during the year so that the public would be better served.

Bids were received and contracts let by the Commission for the repainting of two of its Free Bridge facilities. A program was adopted for the painting of the bridges periodically.

The Commission participated in the Nation-wide Safety Drive conducted by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and a similiar drive headed by Governor Robert B. Meyner in New Jersey.

The Commission has actively supported all United States Savings Bond Drives and has encouraged the support of the employees.

Recognizing that many of the staff have direct contact with the public, the Commission has established and will continue an adequate health and welfare program.

Based upon the experiences of the past, the Commission anticipates and plans for the future and its responsibilities with confidence.

PERSONNEL

The Commission has continued its careful screening and selection of all personnel hired. Where necessary, special on-the-job instruction and training have been provided. In addition to this, the Commission established a resident training school during the fall for all uniformed employees of the Commission at our administrative center at Milford, Pennsylvania. During the year all Commission employees were given a thorough medical examination. Several persons were recommended for retirement as a result of these examinations. In those cases where medical disabilities were found which required corrective treatment, the employee were informed by letter of the medical examiner's findings, and was directed to consult his family physician.

Loss of time due to sickness and accidents has been kept at a minimum as a result of these medical examinations and a careful policy established in setting up safety regulations for our maintenance forces.

All eligible personnel are now enrolled in the State Retirement System of Pennsylvania or the State Retirement System of New Jersey. All new employees must become members upon entering the service. Through these plans, they may obtain retirement benefits up to one-half of a year's salary upon retirement after twenty-five and thirty years of service respectively, and attaining age sixty. Employees are also offered, through the salary deduction plan, membership in the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans offered by Pennsylvania and New Jersey agencies. They are also offered the opportunity of purchasing United States Savings Bonds through salary deductions.

The Commission is continually working to make working conditions and opportunities for advancement more favorable and comparable to private industry and progressive public agencies. There were 295 members of the Commission staff at the end of the year 1954.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

During the year, the Commission, by direct mail and personal solicitation, publicized the Commission's toll structures and services to representatives of Automobile Clubs, Motor Bus Companies and Associations, Motor Truckers and Associations, and Travel Bureaus (independent and company-operated) and Associations. The mailing lists are composed of approximately 2,000 organizations that serve the motoring public and the transportation industries within the United States and Canada.

In order to service these organziations and the public properly, the Commission distributed a sectional Middle Atlantic States map, on which was designated all of its facilities. In addition, strip maps, indicating the major routes leading to each of the Commission's toll structures, were distributed. As a public service, the major highways connecting the Metropolitan New York-Northern New Jersey area with the mid-west were displayed on strip maps for distribution. As new highways and improvements in the area of the Commission's jurisdiction were completed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, strip maps depicting those improvements were distributed. In all instances, the distributions were made upon a nation-wide basis.

To promote the use of the Commission's toll facilities, vigorous advertising media were employed during the

year. Roadside advertising signs were erected adjacent to the major highways in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Roadside trail blazers were installed on highways leading to the toll bridges. Advertising campaigns were conducted in leading eastern newspapers whose readers were potential customers of the Commission's bridges. Special articles and general news release stories were prepared for the travel and industrial sections of daily, weekly, and Sunday papers. Material was prepared for use by radio broadcasters. Articles of special interest were submitted for use in Automobile Club's publications, and in trade papers of the trucking industry and motor bus associations. To supplement the advertising program, personal calls of solicitation were made upon representatives of industrial trucking concerns located in the Middle Atlantic States area.

ACCOUNTING

The Accounting Department is located at the Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and is under the direct supervision of the Controller of the Commission. This department is charged with the keepng of the financial, statistical and related data of the Commission for Toll and Free Bridges. Separate and distinct records are kept for Toll Bridges and for Free Bridges due to method of financing.

The Toll Bridges are operated from revenues received from tolls, under a budget approved by the Consulting Engineers and the Commission in accordance with the Trust Indentures covering the issuance of bonds, for the construction costs of such bridges.

Free Bridges are operated by budget approved by the State of New Jersey, of which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pays one-half.

Surplus Revenue of Toll Structures are transferred, each month, to Sinking Fund and Reserve Accounts, as prescribed by the Trust Indenture.

Statistical data as to revenues (when applicable) and traffic for all bridges of the Commission are prepared monthly and supplied to interested parties. Quarterly financial reports are submitted to persons having an interest in the bonds and operations of the Commission.

BRIDGE CROSSINGS

There are 21 bridge crossings over the Delaware River which are owned, operated, and maintained by the Commission. Of this total, 16 are free bridges and are described as follows:

Lower Trenton-Morrisville

This bridge connects Bridge Street in Trenton, New Jersey, with Bridge Street in the Borough of Morrisville, Pennsylvania. It is a steel structure, built in 1928 and 1929, and consists of five through truss spans. It has a total overall length of 1,021 feet and 7 inches. The bridge has two roadways—each 21 feet wide, curb to curb—separated by a center truss. The roadways are paved with sheet asphalt, and allow four lanes of traffic; two in each direction. Truck traffic is limited to vehicles not over 15 tons gross weight.

The bridge structure itself, while relatively new, is supported upon 4 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone ashlar masonry, parts of which were built in 1803 as a part of the original bridge which stood at this site. The present bridge, constructed in 1928 and 1929, replaced an old obsolete wrought iron through truss bridge which was purchased by the Commission from the Trenton-Delaware Bridge Company, and freed of tolls on July 12, 1918. The total purchase price was $240,000.00.

The Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge carried a total volume of 7,655,980 cars and trucks during the calendar year of 1954, and was the second heaviest traveled crossing.

Trenton-Morrisville Calhoun Street

This bridge connects Calhoun Street in Trenton, New Jersey, with Trenton Avenue in the Borough of Morrisville, Pennsylvania. Geographically it crosses the Delaware River approximately a mile north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. The present structure is of a type now considered obsolete. It consists of seven through truss spans and has a total overall length of 1,273 feet and 3 inches. It was built in the year 1884 and has been in service for 70 years. It carries a roadway deck, 18 feet 4 inches wide, curb to curb, constructed of steel open grating, of most modern type. This new type floor was installed in 1949.

The bridge structure is supported upon 6 piers and 2 abutments, all built of stone masonry in the year 1860. The present structure replaced an old covered wooden bridge which was destroyed by fire.

The Calhoun Street Bridge was purchased by the Commission from the Trenton City Bridge Company at a total cost of $250,000.00, on November 14, 1928, on which date it was freed of tolls.

This bridge carried a total volume of 5,148,173 cars and trucks, during the calendar year of 1954, and was the third heaviest traveled crossing.

The Calhoun Street Bridge is limited to the passage of vehicles weighing not over 6 tons gross weight.

Yardley-Wilburtha

This bridge crosses the Delaware River at a point approximately 4½ miles above the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. It connects with Route 29, in Wilburtha, New Jersey, and with Route 32, known as River Road and with Afton Avenue, in Yardley, Pennsylvania. Of very light construction, it was built in 1904, and carries only light-weight trucks and cars—having a gross weight of not over 6 tons.

The bridge consists of 6 through truss spans and has a total overall length of 902 feet and 9 inches. It has a roadway 16 feet 5 inches wide, curb to curb, constructed of steel open grating, installed in 1950. The bridge structure is supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry, built in the year 1835. A timber and steel footwalk was added to the structure in 1928 to accommodate pedestrian travel.

The Yardley-Wilburtha Bridge was purchased from the Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Company, by the Commission, on December 21, 1922, for a total cost of $67,500.00. It was freed of tolls on that date.

The bridge carried a total volume of 2,109,417 cars and trucks during the calendar year of 1954—making it the fifth heaviest traveled bridge.

Washington Crossing

This bridge crosses the Delaware River at a point approximately 8¼ miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. It connects Washington Crossing in Penn-

sylvania with Washington Crossing in New Jersey. Built in 1904 the present bridge is too light to accommodate modern-day traffic, and is limited to the passage of cars and trucks having a gross weight of not over 6 tons. It was purchased from the Taylorsville Delaware Bridge Company by the Commission on April 25, 1922, for a total cost of $40,000.00. It was freed of tolls on that same date.

The bridge consists of 6 through steel truss spans supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of masonry construction, built in 1831. It carries a roadway only 15 feet wide, curb to curb. The roadway floor is of modern construction, of steel open grating, installed during 1951. The bridge has a total length, end to end, of 874 feet and 9 inches. A timber and steel footwalk was added to the bridge during 1926, for the protection of pedestrians.

A total count of 607,662 cars and light trucks crossed over the bridge during the calendar year of 1954—making it the ninth heaviest traveled bridge.

New Hope-Lambertville

This bridge is situated approximately 15 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. It lies on U. S. Route 202 and connects the Borough of New Hope, Pennsylvania, with the City of Lambertville, New Jersey.

Built in 1904, the present structure is limited to the use of trucks having a gross weight of not over 12 tons. Of steel construction, it consists of 6 through spans and has a total overall length of 1,052 feet. It carries a roadway floor of open steel grating, installed in 1947. The roadway width is 20 feet 6 inches curb to curb.

The bridge itself is supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in 1814.

The present structure has been renovated and strengthened on several occasions since its purchase on December 31, 1919. It was acquired from the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company at a total purchase price of $225,000.00. It was freed of tolls on the above-mentioned date.

During the calendar year of 1954 a total of 3,474,000 cars and heavy trucks used the bridge—making it the fourth heaviest traveled structure.

Centre Bridge-Stockton

Located approximately 18½ miles above the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, the present crossing connects the community of Centre Bridge in Pennsylvania with the Town of Stockton in New Jersey. The present bridge stands upon the site of the old covered wooden bridge which was destroyed by fire. The remaining stone piers and other property of the Centre Bridge Company was purchased by the Commission on November 6, 1925, for a total cost of $10,000.00.

The present bridge was constructed and opened to traffic in 1927. It consists of 6 steel through spans over the Delaware River and a girder span over the Pennsylvania Division Canal. The main bridge is 823 feet long; the canal span 66 feet 6 inches. The bridge is of modern design, with a roadway 20 feet wide curb to curb. The piers which support the structure were built in 1814 and enlarged and encased in 1926.

The use of the bridge is restricted to cars and trucks weighing not over 15 tons gross. During the calendar year 1954 a total of 568,764 vehicles used the structure—making it the tenth heaviest traveled bridge.

Lumberville-Raven Rock

For pedestrian travel only, this structure connects the Town of Lumberville in Pennsylvania with the small community of Raven Rock in New Jersey. It is located approximately 22 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. The present bridge is a 4½-span stiffened cable suspension bridge carrying a concrete walkway of prestressed concrete 8 feet wide. The bridge has a total overall length of 691 feet and 3 inches.

The present structure replaced an old covered wooden bridge constructed originally in 1853. This old structure was supported upon 4 piers and 2 abutments all of stone masonry. It was operated as a toll bridge and accommodated vehicles up to 2 tons gross weight. The entire structure was purchased by the Commission from the Lumberville Delaware Bridge Company for $25,000.00 on July 21, 1932 and freed of tolls.

In June of 1945, for reasons of public safety, the old wooden bridge was condemned as unsafe and closed to all traffic. The present structure was completed in 1947.

Vehicles are not permitted to use this bridge.

Point Pleasant-Byram

Located approximately 24 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, this structure connects the Town of Point Pleasant in Pennsylvania with the community of Byram in New Jersey.

One span of the present bridge is part of a previous bridge constructed in 1894, and is the only span that survived the flood of October 10, 1903. The other 4 spans were rebuilt in 1904. The total length of the crossing is 895 feet and 1 inch overall. The roadway floor is of wood construction recently renewed. It has a width of 14 feet 6 inches curb to curb.

The bridge is supported on 4 piers and 2 abutments all constructed of stone masonry in the year 1854.

The present bridge was purchased from the Point Pleasant Delaware Bridge Company on January 6, 1919 by the Commission for a total cost of $30,000.00 and freed of tolls on the same day.

A total of 75,991 vehicles, cars and light trucks crossed the bridge during the calendar year of 1954—making it the twelfth heaviest traveled structure.

The Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge is restricted to the passage of vehicles weighing not over 6 tons gross weight.

Uhlertown-Frenchtown

This bridge is located approximately 31 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. It connects Uhlertown in Pennsylvania and Frenchtown in New Jersey.

The present structure stands on the site of an old covered wooden bridge which was purchased by the Commission from the Alexandria Delaware Bridge Company on June 28, 1929, for $45,000.00. It was freed of tolls on the same day. The old structure consisted of 4 wooden spans built originally in 1843 and 2 steel spans built in 1905.

Built in 1931 the present bridge consists of 6 through steel truss spans having a total overall length of 953 feet and 4 inches. It has a roadway floor of open grating steel construction with a clear width of 16 feet 6 inches curb to curb. This open grating roadway floor was installed in 1949.

The present bridge is supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all built of stone masonry in 1843.

During the calendar year of 1954 a total of 500,310 cars and trucks used the bridge—making it the eleventh heaviest traveled crossing. The bridge is limited to the use of vehicles weighing not over 15 tons gross weight.

Upper Black Eddy-Milford

This bridge connects Upper Black Eddy on the Pennsylvania side with Milford on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. It is located approximately 33½ miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge.

Built in 1933, the present structure consists of 3 steel through spans and has a total overall length of 666 feet and 9 inches. It carries a concrete filled steel grid roadway floor having a clear width of 20 feet between curbs. The bridge is supported upon 2 piers and 2 abutments, all constructed of stone masonry in 1842.

The present structure replaced an old 3-span covered wooden bridge built in 1843 and purchased by the Commission for $45,000.00 from the Milford-Delaware Bridge Company on June 28, 1929, on which day it was freed of tolls. The present bridge is limited to the passage of vehicles weighing not over 15 tons gross.

A total of 761,217 vehicles used the structure during the calendar years of 1954—making it the seventh heaviest traveled crossing.

Riegelsville-Riegelsville

Located approximately 41½ miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge this bridge connects the Town of Riegelsville in Pennsylvania with the Town of Riegelsville, New Jersey.

The present bridge, which was built in 1904, was purchased from the Riegelsville Delaware Bridge Company for $50,000.00 by the Commission on January 4, 1923, and freed of tolls on the same day.

The structure is a 3-span suspension type bridge having a total length of 585 feet overall. The roadway floor is of wood construction with a clear width of 16 feet between curbs. This floor was renewed in 1949.

Two piers and 2 abutments support the bridge. One of the piers and both the abutments are built of stone masonry dating back to 1835. The other pier is of concrete construction built in 1936 to replace a pier damaged by the flood of that year.

During the calendar year of 1954 a total of 691,898 vehicles used the bridge—making it the eighth heaviest traveled crossing.

The Riegelsville Bridge is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 10 tons gross weight.

Easton-Phillipsburg Northampton Street

The Northampton Street Bridge, by which name the bridge is generally known, connects Union Square in Phillipsburg, New Jersey with Northampton Street in Easton, Pennsylvania. It lies approximately 50 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge.

The Commission purchased the present bridge on August 3, 1921, for $300,000.00 from the "President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River at the Borough of Easton" which was the incorporated name of the original owners of the structure. The bridge was freed of tolls on the same day.

The structure was built in 1895, is of the cantilever type of construction, and is supported upon 2 piers and 2 abutments. It has a total length overall of 550 feet. The center span is 300 feet in length; end spans each 125 feet long. Piers and abutments are constructed of hard limestone-faced masonry built in 1895.

The bridge roadway is 32 feet wide curb to curb and is paved with sheet asphalt laid in 1951. Two concrete paved footwalks provide safe walking spaces for pedestrians.

A total of 9,030,184 vehicles used the structure during the calendar year of 1954 making it the most heavily traveled structure. The bridge is limited to the passage of vehicles weighing not over 7 tons gross load.

Riverton-Belvidere

This bridge connecting the Town of Belvidere in New Jersey with the area known as Riverton, in Pennsylvania, is located approximately 64 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. It was purchased by the Commission on June 14, 1929, for $60,000.00 from the Belvidere Delaware Bridge Company. It was freed of tolls on the same day.

Built in 1904, it consists of 4 through steel truss spans, and has a total overall length of 653 feet and 9 inches. It was strengthened in 1929 and also in 1947 at which time the old wooden roadway floor was replaced with a modern type open grating steel floor. A footwalk was added in 1931. The width of the roadway floor, curb to curb, is 16 feet.

The bridge is supported upon 3 piers and 1 abutment—all built of stone masonry in 1836, and 1 abutment built of concrete in 1922.

A total of 777,096 vehicles used the bridge during the calendar year of 1954 making it the sixth heaviest traveled crossing. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles weighing not more than 8 tons gross.

Upper Mount Bethel-Delaware

This bridge was purchased by the Commission on February 8, 1932, for $275,000.00 from the Knowlton Turnpike and Bridge Company. It was freed of tolls on the same day. Located approximately 72 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, it connects Delaware on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River with Upper Mount Bethel Township on the Pennsylvania side.

Built originally as a railroad bridge in 1890 it was later converted to highway use. It consists of 5 through steel truss spans and has a total length of 733 feet and 6 inches end to end. Two separate roadways, 1 eastbound and 1 westbound, are separated by a center truss system. Roadway widths are each 11 feet clear, curb to curb.

The structure is supported upon 4 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, probably built around 1853.

On April 9, 1954, this bridge was closed to all traffic.

Portland-Columbia

This bridge is a 4-span covered wooden structure built in 1869 and is now the last remaining covered wooden bridge over the Delaware River. It connects the Town of Columbia on the New Jersey side of the river with the Borough of Portland on the Pennsylvania side and is located approximately 74 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge.

It was purchased by the Commission on May 2, 1927, for $50,250.00 from the Columbia Delaware Bridge Com-

pany. It was freed of tolls on the same day. The total length of the bridge overall is 775 feet. It has a roadway width of 16 feet 4 inches clear between bowstrings.

Three piers and 2 abutments, all built of stone masonry in 1839, support the covered wooden spans. On December 1, 1953, this bridge was closed to all vehicular traffic and is now used as a pedestrian crossing only.

Milford-Montague

Located approximately 113 miles north of the Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge and about 8 miles south of Port Jervis, New York, this bridge connects the Town of Milford, in Pike County, Pennsylvania with Montague Township, in Sussex County, New Jersey.

The bridge was purchased by the Commission on April 25, 1922, for $31,500.00 from the "President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River near Milford, Pennsylvania" which was the name of the original owners. It is a 3-span steel through structure built in 1889. It has a total overall length of 553 feet. The roadway deck is of wood construction with a width of only 13 feet and 11 inches curb to curb.

The bridge is supported upon 2 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built around the year 1840. The bridge was abandoned and closed to all traffic on December 30, 1953.

HISTORY OF THE FREE BRIDGES OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY THE COMMISSION

LOWER TRENTON BRIDGE

The first bridge to span the Delaware River was completed and opened to traffic on January 30, 1806. The bridge connected Trenton, New Jersey, with Moorisville, Pennsylvania, and was located on the same site as the present Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. Prior to the opening of the bridge, travel across the river was by means of ferry. This mode of travel was uncertain due to flood and ice stages and frequently resulted in travel being delayed for weeks at a time.

The need for the bridge, its conception, design, construction and early history is very well told in an article appearing on pages 275 to 280 of Volume 1 of the book entitled "A History of Trenton 1679-1929", published by the Trenton Historical Society. This article is reprinted herein with the permission of the Society.

FIRST BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE

On March 3, 1798, the New Jersey Legislature, in view of the fact that "a good and permanent bridge across the river Delaware . . . would greately contribute to facilitate the intercourse between this State and the Southern States," authorized John Beatty, Peter Gordon and Aaron Howell, all of Trenton, and Philip Wagner, James C. Fisher and Charles Biddle, of Philadelphia, to act as subscription commissioners for the stock of the first bridge across the Delaware at Trenton. Pennsylvania passed similar legislation on April 4 of the same year. The charter was granted by New Jersey on August 16, 1803, Pennsylvania granting like privilges. The building of the bridge was begun in May, 1804, and since it did not seem, for a while, that the bridge would be finshed within the time limited by the charter, the time for completing the bridge was extended to March 3, 1812, by a supplementary Act passed in Pennsylvania on April 2, 1804, New Jersey passed concurrent legislation. The bridge was finished and opened for travel on January 30, 1806. The construction had cost $180,000.

Theodore Burr designed and built the bridge, and General John Beatty was president of the bridge company. The opening of the bridge was the occasion of a gala celebration and elaborate exercise.[73] In its day the bridge was a nine days' wonder, travellers coming from all points to view this unique piece of engineering.

Description of the Bridge

The bridge was 1,008 feet long, from the Jersey abutment to the Pennsylvania one which rested on Delaware Works Island. Its width was 36 feet. The superstructure of the bridge consisted of five wooden arches, respectively 203, 198, 161, 186 and 203 feet in the clear, each composed of five great arched ribs rising from the chord in the proportion of 13 feet to 100. These ribs were made of four-inch pine planks, a foot wide and from 35 to 50 feet long, built up into a thick laminated rib, three feet wide. The relative placing of these ribs left two openings of 11 feet each in the center of the bridge for carriage ways, and two more, each 4 feet 6 inches wide, on the sides for footwalks. The ribs were spaced and bound together on the top circumference of the arches by ties and diagonal braces, fastened to the ribs by bolts and screws at intervals of 8 feet. The floor was suspended from the ties by perpendicular iron rods, securely fastened in the wood. Wing arches and diagonal braces were effectively used throughout to eliminate all motion between the parts of the bridge, thus making it a rigid and solid structure.

The entire bridge was covered by a roof of cedar shingles and was enclosed at each end. Originally there were high and elaborate fronts, both on the New Jersey and the Pennsylvania ends of the bridge, with great arched doorways over the carriageways and footwalks. Balustrades four feet high ran along the whole length of the bridge, outside of the footwalks, to protect the pedestrians.

The bridge rested upon the abutments and four piers, all of stone. The piers were made about one-fourth higher than they had originally been planned. Those who designed the bridge supposed that the original piers would be high enough so that no flood would ever reach the top, but before the framework ever went up the river river rose so high as to cover both the abutments and piers. The piers were immediately raised, and it is because of this precaution that the bridge was not swept away in the 1841 freshet which destroyed five bridges over the Delaware above Trenton. The ends of the piers up-stream were semicircular and, after rising five feet, gradually receded to the top, where they were finished off in a half-dome. These piers were 62 feet long and 20 feet deep; in 1876 they and the abutments were lengthened by the addition of 30 feet on the south end. In 1891 they were again lengthened. The present length is 113 feet. On each pier stood a barrel of water and buckets, to be used in case of fire.

Tolls Charged

Toll was charged to all vehicles and persons using the bridge. The charges were: for every pleasure carriage

[73] True American, February 4, 1806.

drawn four horses, 75¢, and if drawn by two horses, 50¢; for every stage wagon drawn by four horses, 61½¢, and by two horses, 37½¢; every loaded wagon drawn by four horses, 62½¢, and if empty, only 50¢. Every wagon drawn by two horses paid 37½¢ toll; two-wheel carriages drawn by two horses, 37½¢, and if drawn by one horse, 25¢. Sleighs and sleds paid 25¢; every single horse and rider, 12½¢, every led horse, the same; every foot passenger, 3¢; every head of mules or horned cattle, 6¢, and every sheep or swine, 1¢.

THE FIRST BRIDGE USED FOR INTERSTATE RAIDROAD TRAFFIC

The bridge in South Trenton is the first bridge in the United States to have been used in interstate railroad traffic. When trains drawn by locomotives first ran across the bridge, wagons were prohibited from going across the north wagon road. The rules of the bridge, until then, had been that all wagons using the bridge kept to the right. With only one wagon track left, the plan was adopted of giving the first wagon on the bridge the right of way across. A man stationed at each end of the bridge, who would, upon the approach of any vehicle, ring a bell at the other end by pulling a wire at his end. This would be a signal to the other attendant not to allow any vehicle to start across.

The plan proved cumbersome and inconvenient; on June 29, 1848 the bridge directors decided to build a track expressly for the crossing of trains. Thereupon the most southerly arch rib was moved five feet south of where it had been, on the same piers and abutments. At the same time, this rib and the one immediately next to it were strengthened by placing over them a larger and hevier rib. In constructing the separate track, the southern footway of the bridge had to be abandoned, but the north wagon road was restored and the difficulty in handling vehicles eliminated.

For fifteen years the bridge remained in this condition without change, when a fire occurred in the first span on the Jersey side which threatened the whole structure. The fire had been started by a spark from a passing locomotive and this led the bridge company to have the shingled roof of the bridge removed. The sheds and other enclosures on the bridge were removed at the same time.

As early as 1868 the bridge company realized that the old bridge would soon have to be abandoned. On March 10, of that year application was made to the Legislature for authority to extend the piers. Nothing seems to have been done, however, until 1874, when the railroad company decided to build a new iron bridge sufficient to carry two tracks. The old bridge had been the subject of much complaint, many people having expressed the fear of a serious accident happening when a reavy train pasesed over. In fact, accidents on the driveways had been frequent, for the bridge had been neglected so long that wagons often broke through the rotten flooring.

The additions to the piers and abutments, to allow for an iron bridge bearing two tracks, were completed in July, 1874. Work on the iron frame began in December, and the last span connecting with the Jersey shore was in place by August, 1875. The wagon ways of the old bridge were closed in December and the slow work in dismantling the rotten and rusted bridge began. The piers and abutments were than raised four feet and the iron bridge moved to its permanent site, 18 feet north of where it had been built. This was done early in 1876. There was a footway at the southern end of the bridge; wagons had to use the Calhoun Street bridge until an iron span to accommodate them could be built north of the railroad bridge which had just been put in place. The wagon bridge, made of iron, was erected in 1876. Joseph A. Wilson, a noted engineer of that time, designed the bridges and the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh built them. The bridge company granted the use of the railroal tracks upon the southern span to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad for a term ending in 1870, and in June of the same year this contract was assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.[74]

NEW STEEL BRIDGE BUILT

In 1891, a new steel bridge was built just north of the iron railroad span, resting partly on piers and abutments newly built and partly on the piers and abutments built back in 1874. The American Bridge Company constructed the bridge at their local plant. The bridge accommodated four tracks. In 1898 the railroad span of the old iron bridge, built in 1875, was taken down and replaced by a steel bridge, also a four-track affair, built by the American Bridge Company. In 1908, after the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had opened its new stone railroad bridge a few hundred yards south of the old bridge, the two steel bridges (built in 1892 and 1898) were taken down and shipped south, where they now span the Potomac at Washington. The stone railroad bridge had eighteen stone arches, four of them at each end for approaches and ten spanning the channel.

The iron bridge, built in 1876 and used for foot and carriage traffic, continued to stand. It was a toll bridge until July 12, 1918, when it was taken over by the Joint Commission for Eliminating Toll Bridges, at a price of $240,000. Its five iron spans, varying from 166 to 208 feet in length and providing a roadway 20 feet wide, were considered unsafe. Though the flooring had been rebuilt by the joint commission during the latter part of 1921 and the spring of 1922, the bridge was still unsuitable for the heavy motortruck traffic which passed over it. Accordingly, during 1928 the joint commission built a new steel bridge on the piers of the railroad bridge which used to stand immediately south of the toll bridge, after some changes in the masonry of the piers and abutments had been made. The bridge has a double roadway with an aggregate width of 42 feet, and a sidewalk on the north side. The bridge, whose cost is estimated at $650,000, is called the Lincoln Highway Bridge, after the highway which passes over it. This highway connects San Francisco and New York. At Trenton it begins at the bridge, turns into Warren Street and proceeds to the Battle Monument, where it follows the line of Princeton Avenue. The old bridge was dismantled in 1929.

THE MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA-TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (Calhoun Street) BRIDGE

A second bridge was constructed over the Delaware River to connect Trenton, New Jersey with Morrisville,

[74] See Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser, February 18, 1917.

Pennsylvania by the Trenton City Bridge Company on the site of the present Calhoun Street Bridge. It was built near the site of an old ferry known as the Kirkbride-Rutherford Ferry. Ever since the opening of the first bridge at Trenton, it was felt that a second structure was necessary. Action for the structure was started in 1840 with the passage of legislation on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creating the Trenton City Bridge Company. A similar act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature on March 8, 1842.

The movement lay dormant until 1847, when it was given new impetus by the passage of supplementary legislation, permitting the bridge to be constructed at any point opposite Trenton. Once again the movement bogged down and little was accomplished until the year 1859.

New commissioners were appointed by both States during the winter of 1859 and the movement was again under way. The movement gained momentum and it was finally decided to start construction.

A meeting was held by the stockholders in the American Hotel in Trenton, New Jersey, on August 30, 1859. The site of the bridge was determined at this meeting. The site selected was at the foot of Calhoun Street.

Work was begun early in October of 1859. The City Bridge, as it was called, was 1,274 feet long constructed of wood throughout. It consisted of seven spans supported on stone masonry piers and abutments, which are today supporting the present iron bridge. The superstructure carried two roadways and two sidewalks and was a covered structure. It was built to clear the surface of the water in the river at its highest stage and this precaution saved the structure from destruction on more than one occasion.

The bridge was completed sufficiently to open it to traffic on July 1, 1861. An article written in the Daily Free American on July 4, 1861, carried the following statement:

> "The new bridge across the Delaware River thrown open, in accordance with previous notice, on Monday, on which day we learn that over 200 foot passengers and some hundred vehicles passed over it. The work on the bridge is not yet, however, complete, a part of the roof on the Pennsylvania End, and the outer railing on the west side, for a short distance, being unfinished. This will be done in a few days. The damage sustained by one or two of the piers is being repaired, and measures will be taken to prevent its recurrence."

The wooden bridge continued in service as a toll bridge for 23 years until the evening of June 25, 1884, when disaster struck. The bridge was completely destroyed in one of the most spectacular fires ever witnessed in this area. The fire, believed to have been caused by a carelessly dropped lighted cigar butt, was soon out of control and the bridge was completely destroyed.

The Trenton City Bridge Company decided to replace the bridge soon after it burned. It was replaced with an iron truss structure using the old piers and abutments, which were not damaged. The contract for the new bridge was given to the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania and the bridge was built in the short period of only 60 days, by 83 workmen, according to an article which appeared in the Daily State Gazette, on October 20, 1884.

The bridge which is the same structure standing on the site today, was opened to traffic on October 20, 1884. The Gazette of that day stated that 16 two horse vehicles, 7 one horse vehicles and 175 pedestrians crossed over the bridge on the first day.

On November 14, 1928, the bridge was purchased by the Joint Commission for Eliminating Toll Bridges for the price of $250,000.00, and freed of tolls. Since its purchase, the Commission has remodelled once and refloored it three times, once in 1928, once in 1940 and again in 1949 at which time the old wood floor was replaced with a modern open grating steel floor.

At the time the bridge was purchased, a trolley line was being operated over it by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Traction Company. This line continued to operate for a few years but was finally abandoned and the tracks removed as part of the repairs and reflooring done during the year 1940.

At present the bridge is posted for a gross load capacity of only 6 tons.

THE YARDLEY, PENNSYLVANIA-WILBURTHA, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The first bridge to cross the Delaware River at Yardley, Pennsylvania and Wilburtha, New Jersey was constructed by the Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Company, incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 2, 1835, and by a concurrent act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature on April 15, 1835.

The original bridge was erected about 1835 and consisted of four timber spans on masonry piers and abutments. According to certain records this bridge was washed away by the flood of October 10, 1903. An old history of Pennsylvania states however that all of the bridges over the Delaware River between Easton, Pennsylvania and Trenton, New Jersey were carried away or seriously damaged by the great flood of January 8, 1841, and that the Yardleyville Bridge suffered with the rest. If this is true, the structure which replaced the one destroyed in 1841 remained in service until the flood of October 10, 1903, when the timber superstructure was carried away and the masonry damaged.

Section 1 of the acts passed by both States provided for a capital stock of $20,000 with the right to increase the amount to $30,000; the par value of each share was $50. (At the time the present bridge was purchased by the two States the outstanding capital stock was $30,000, divided into 600 shares of $50 each.)

After the flood of October 10, 1903, a new steel structure was constructed in 1904 on the old masonry piers and abutments. This structure consisted of six spans, five spans over the Delaware River and one span over the Trenton Water Power Canal. The roadway was, and still is, only 16 feet wide and there was no footwalk.

This structure was purchased by the Joint Commission for Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on December 21, 1922, for $67,500 and freed of tolls on the same day. Subsequent to purchase in 1924, the Commission overhauled the entire structure, installing a new timber roadway floor, overhead cross frames, new steel roadway stringers and some new floorbeams. New paving was installed on the approaches.

In 1928, some further remodeling was done on the structure, at which time a footwalk was added along

the upstream side of the bridge. The bridge was refloored again in 1934.

In 1947, the old bridge house located at the Pennsylvania end of the bridge, which formerly served as the old tollhouse, was sold and moved by its purchaser, to a point about 300 feet further away, on Afton Avenue. The removal of the old bridge house, which was a hazard to traffic, gave the Commission a chance to improve the appearance of the entire approach. At this time, a new modern type officers' shelter was constructed for the convenience of the officers on duty. The entire Pennsylvania approach roadways were widened ,resulting in better traffic conditions.

In 1950, the timber roadway floor was removed and replaced with a modern type steel open grating floor.

The present Yardley Bridge is almost 50 years old, has a narrow roadway and according to present-day standards is obsolete.

THE WASHINGTON CROSSING, PENNSYLVANIA-WASHINGTON CROSSING, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The first bridge constructed at this location, connected Washington Crossing on the New Jersey side of the river with the Town of Taylorsville, now also called Washington Crossing, on the Pennsylvania side. On February 14, 1831, an act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature and concurred in by Legislature of Pennsylvania creating the Taylorsville Delaware Bridge Company. By the provisions of this act, the bridge was to be located at Taylor's Ferry, formerly know as McKonkey's Ferry.

Section 1 of the original charter provided for a capital stock of $20,000 divided into 400 shares of $50 each and that when 300 shares of the stock had been subscribed to, the company could organize and proceed to do business. This act also provided that no stockholder could vote more than 20 shares at any election; that a sinking fund should be provided to take care of the decay of the bridge, and, in addition, the company was prohibited from engaging in banking operations.

The first bridge was built of timber and remained in service until it was swept away by the freshet of January 8, 1841. At this time, the company appears to have issued promissory notes in the form of script for the purpose of obtaining sufficient funds to repair the loss occasioned by the flood. Records show that all script issued was redeemed by January 19, 1842.

The bridge as rebuilt remained in service until the superstructure was carried away by the flood of October 10, 1903, at which time the masonry was also damaged.

In 1904 the name of the company was changed to the "Taylorsville Delaware Bridge and Washington's Crossing Delaware Bridge Company." The authorized capital stock of the new company was $50,000. Of this total, $27,750 worth of stock was issued, which covered the cost of replacing portions of the bridge washed away by the flood, amounting to $26,776.25.

In 1904, the company built a six-span steel superstructure which still stands and is in service today. This bridge was purchased by the Joint Commission for Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on April 25, 1922, for $40,000 and freed of tolls on the same day.

The Commission immediately after purchase, remodelled the structure in 1922-1923, installing a new timber roadway floor, adding new roadway stringers, railings, etc. In 1926, a new footwalk was added along the downstream side of the bridge for the safe passage of pedestrians.

In 1947 the New Jersey Approach was redesigned and repaved in an attempt to provide a better entrance to the bridge. At the same time, a new modern type officers' shelter was constructed for the convenience of the bridge officers.

In 1951, the Commission replaced the old wood roadway floor with a modern steel open grating floor, at which time the roadway was increased in width to 15 feet. At the same time the roadway floor was installed, the footwalk was relaid with new timber. The railings along the roadway were redesigned, cut down in height and moved back from the curbs in order to give traveling cars more side clearance.

The bridge is almost 50 years old and according to modern-day standards is obsolete. It is limited to the passage of vehciles not over six tons gross weight. The narrow roadway of only 15 feet requires one-way passage while trucks are crossing the structure. At such times traffic is controlled by means of traffic lights at each end of the bridge, operated manually by the bridge officer. State Parks located near each end of the bridge attract many thousands of tourists each year, many of whom cross the structure.

THE NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA-LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The present New Hope-Lambertville Bridge connects the Borough of New Hope in Pennsylvania, with the City of Lambertville in New Jersey, and is the third bridge to span the Delaware River at this point. The original company was incorporated by a special act of the New Jersey Legislature on January 20, 1812, and by a concurring act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature on December 12 ,1812. The original act provided for an authorized capital stock of $50,000 divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each, with the provision that this amount could be increased to such a sum as might be deemed advisable, providing the amount specified should not be found sufficient to complete the bridge. This act authorized the company to operate under the title of "The President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company," and at the same time permitted the company to engage in banking operations.

The act contained the provision, common to all of the charters of the earlier bridges across the river, that three years after the completion of the bridge, the company should lay its acconuts before the Legislatures, and if it should appear that the net earnings were insufficient to produce a return of 6% upon the invested capital, then the tolls could be increased to such amounts as would produce this rate of return upon the invested capital. In addition the act provided that, at the end of ten years, the company should again render an account, and if it should appear that the net income on the invested capital would produce a dividend of more than 15%, the tolls should be reduced to such an extent that this amount would not be exceeded.

The company seems to have fallen into disrepute through its banking methods and bad fortune from floods.

It appears that in 1848, the company refused to redeem script which it had issued, and the Legislature of New Jersey appointed a committee to investigate its affairs.

Judging from the report of the investigating committee, the company's embarrassment at this time seems to have been partly due to loss sustained by the destruction of the greater protion of its bridge by the freshet of January 8, 1841, although faulty financial methods appear to have contributed. At all events, the legislative investigation resulted in the passage of an act under date of February 16, 1848, prohibiting the bridge company from continuing a banking business and issuing notes or other evidences of debt to be circulated as money.

On December 28, 1848, a mortgage was executed in favor of John Holcombe in the sum of $28,000 secured by the property of the bridge company. This mortgage was probably foreclosed, as the company appears to have become bankrupt and the ownership of the bridge seems to have remained in private hands for a long time.

On May 7, 1887, a new company was organized with a paid-up capital of $30,000, this amount being increased to $70,000 on September 15, 1898.

According to Theodore Cooper in his "American Railroad Bridges," the original structure was constructed in 1814 by Louis Wernwag, and consisted of six arch spans each 175 feet in length, the rise of each arch being 13 feet. Each span consisted of three arch ribs formed of four sticks of 6" x 15", dressed to the curve and confined by iron clamps and bolts. Wernwag's practice was to saw all his timbers through the heart to detect unsound wood and permit good seasoning of the timbers. He seems to have used no timbers of greater thickness than 6" and separated all the sticks of his arches by cast washers, to allow free circulation of air.

The records of the company state that the cost of constructing the original bridge was $67,936.37. The original bridge appears to have remained in service until the freshet of January 8, 1841, when it was carried away and damaged to the extent of $40,000. The bridge which replaced it was a wooden structure, which in turn was carried away by the flood of October 10, 1903, at which time the masonry substructure was also seriously damaged.

The present bridge, consisting of six through truss steel spans, was constructed in 1904 to replace the one carried away during the preceding year, and according to the records of the company, this bridge cost $63,818.81.

The present bridge was purchased by the Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on December 31, 1919, for $225,000 and freed of tolls on the same day. Nothing was done to the bridge until 1923, at which time the bridge was generally remodelled, with a new wooden roadway floor being laid.

Along the northerly side of the roadway, the Trenton, New Hope and Lambertville Street Railway Company operated a trolley line. During the repairs of 1923, this railway line was removed.

In 1947, the condition of the wooden roadway floor became so bad that the Commission had to replace it with a new modern type open grating steel roadway floor. At the same time, the truss members were strengthened to increase the capacity of the bridge to 12-ton loading, and a new concrete floor was laid on the footwalk.

In 1949, the entire approach to the bridge in New Hope was repaved, at which time a concrete wall with guardrail was constructed to remove a dangerous traffic condition.

In 1950, a new officers' shelter was constructed at the New Hope end of the bridge for the convenience of the bridge officers.

In 1954, a new officers' shelter was constructed at the Lambertville end of the bridge.

The New Hope-Lambertville Bridge lies on U. S. Route 202, a very important and heavily traveled route to the West. Increased travel on U. S. Route 202 has subjected this bridge structure to loads greater than those for which the bridge was originally designed.

As a result of this increased heavy loading, it was found necessary to tighten several truss members during 1950 and to repair a broken truss member during 1952.

THE CENTRE BRIDGE, PENNSYLVANIA-STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

On February 18, 1811, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, providing for the creation of a company to build a bridge across the Delaware River connecting the Borough of Stockton, in Hunterdon County, with Solebury Township, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Concurrent legislation was passed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 23 of the same year. The New Jersey act provided that when forty or more persons subscribed to four hundred shares of the stock and the commissioners had certified the names of the subscribers to the Governor of New Jersey, the latter was empowered to issue letters patent. Letters patent were accordingly issued by the then Governor, Joseph Bloomfield, on August 17, 1812, and the first meeting of the stockholders was held on October 21 of that year.

Records show that on December 24 of 1812, a contract was entered into with Captain Peleg Kingsley and Benjamin Lord for the construction of the first bridge over the Delaware River at this location. The same records state that a John Ruckman was appointed surveyor and that a John A. Bill was appointed toll collector, salary to begin on January 1, 1814. The bridge was completed and opened to traffic in the spring of the same year. During the winter of 1816 or 1817, a stone tollhouse was built by William Mitchell near the New Jersey end of the bridge in Sotckton, New Jersey. Old records seem to indicate that the bridge was repaired or "partly rebuilt" during the year 1829, as indicated by a contract between Amos Campbell and John Pew, then president of the company. The cost of these repairs seems to have been $10,725.

During the freshet of January 8, 1841, the highest on record up to that time, two piers and three spans were washed away. The damage was repaired by a Courtland Yardley for $4,200.

The site of the bridge was formerly known as Reading's Ferry, later purchased by Howell, taking his name. Howell's rights were subsequently purchased by the bridge company, the consideration being forty shares of stock. The construction of the bridge, which was a covered wooden structure, must have been exceptionally good, for

it was the only bridge between Trenton and Easton not seriously damaged by the flood of October 10, 1903.

On the evening of July 22, 1923, disaster struck in the form of a fire, which completely demolished the structure. Fifteen firemen went down with the last span, several being badly injured; no deaths resulting.

The bridge which burned was a covered wooden structure, consisting of six spans. Trusses were of the latticed type known as the "Towne Truss." The trusses were strengthened by the addition of wooden arches strung between the piers and abutments. The entire structure was portected by a wooden shed-like covering. The bridge was 21.5 feet wide center to center of trusses, and 839.75 feet in length. At the Pennsylvania end of the main bridge there was a small span over the Delaware Division Canal. This span, about 70 feet long, was constructed with cast iron through trusses, and had a wooden floor.

The piers and abutments of the main river bridge were constructed of stone masonry resting upon timber cribs, protected by stone rip rap.

On November 6, 1925, all of the holdings of the Centre Bridge Comapny were purchased by the Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridge, the predecessor of the present Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. These holdings included land on both sides of the river, the old burned piers and abutments, the canal span in Centre Bridge (which had not burned), and the old stone tollhouse, which was also undamaged. The total purchase price was $10,000.

A new modern highway bridge was constructed on the old piers, which were encased in concrete. The new bridge, which is in service today, was built of steel and has a reinforced concrete roadway twenty feet wide, curb to curb. The bridge originally carried a timber walkway, which was later replaced with concrete in the year 1950.

The new bridge was completed and opened to traffic in 1927. In 1949 it was found necessary to rebuild the tops of all piers, due to disintegration of the concrete.

During 1952 the old stone tollhouse, originally constructed in 1816 or 1817, was demolished and removed by the Commission. Prior to its removal, a modern facility in the form of a new officers' shelter was constructed on the south side of the New Jersey approach, near the end of the bridge.

The present bridge is modern in every respect, and has a posted load of fifteen tons gross weight. The bridge is fairly well traveled.

THE LUMBERVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA-RAVEN ROCK, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The original bridge crossed the Delaware River in the same location as the present pedestrian bridge, and connected Lumberville, Solebury Township, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania with Raven Rock, Delaware Township, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

The first bridge to span the river at this location was built by "The Lumberville Delaware Bridge Company." This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on April 7, 1835, and by a concurring act by the New Jersey Legislature, passed on February 12, 1836.

According to the best information obtainable, work on the original bridge was begun during the year 1853 and completed about the year 1856—the cost being about $22,000.00. It is of interest to note here that the old records of the Lumberville Delaware River Bridge Company carried an item stating that there was included in the original cost of the bridge an item of expense for several barrels of rum furnished for the use of the workmen who built the bridge. It seems that more than money was necessary to complete the building of the bridge. The original bridge was a covered timber structure consisting of four spans across the Delaware River and one span over the Delaware Division Canal on the Pennsylvania side. The total length of the structure was 704.75 feet.

The bridge remained in continuous service since the date of its construction, with the exception of the first span over the river, which was washed away by the flood of October 10, 1903. This span was replaced in 1904 by a through steel truss bridge at a cost of about $4,700.00. The substructure of the original bridge is still standing today and now supports the present pedestrian crossing. All piers and abutments are constructed of rubble stone masonry shells with a loose stone-filled core.

A well-built stone residential building is located at the Pennsylvania end of the bridge. This building served for many years as the residence of the old toll collectors and later for the bridge police of the Commission.

The trusses of the wooden portion of the bridge were spaced 20.5 feet center to center—leaving a clear roadway between. The trusses were of latticed "Towne" type without supporting arches.

The bridge and its approaches, together with the residential building at the Pennsylvania end, were purchased by the States on July 21, 1932, for the sum of $25,000.00, and freed of tolls.

The upstream nose of Pier No. 2, the first river pier, crumbled and had to be rebuilt in 1943. During the repair work on this pier it was found that the entire superstructure, except the steel span, was in bad condition. A complete physical examination indicated that the bridge was unsafe for vehicular travel, and the structure was condemned and closed to travel in February of 1944. In 1947, the entire superstructure was demolished and removed, as a part of the contract for the construction of the new bridge crossing.

The new crossing is a multiple span suspension structure having stiffened cables carrying a prestressed, precast concrete walkway floor. It was constructed at a total cost of $75,000.00 which included the cost of removal of the old structure and also the cost of remodeling of both approaches.

The Point Pleasant Delaware Bridge Company was incorporated by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature on February 9, 1853, and by a concurrent act on the part of the New Jersey Legislature on March 10 of the same year. According to these acts, the authorized capital stock was $20,000, divided into four hundred shares of $50.00 each. The title under which the company was authorized to operate was "The Point Pleasant Delaware Bridge Company." Under these acts, the company was prohibited from conducting a banking business.

The original bridge was constructed about 1854 or 1855 at a cost of about $20,000. It consisted of a wooden superstructure supported on stone masonry piers and abutments. A tollhouse was erected at the Pennsylvania end

of the bridge. The entire superstructure of the bridge, together with the tollhouse, was completely destroyed by fire in April of 1892.

A new bridge was built by the company soon after the old one was destroyed. It was built of steel at a cost of $21,600. The flood of October 10, 1903, the highest of record, carried away four spans, leaving only the first span at the Pennsylvania end standing. The four spans were rebuilt in 1904 at a cost of about $16,500. The total damage by fire and flood had amounted to $38,100.

The building at the Pennsylvania end of the bridge, now used as a residence for a bridge officer, was probably built after the fire of 1892. Part of the building is presently being used as an officers' shelter.

The bridge and approaches, together with the old tollhouse, were purchased by the Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridges, the predecessor of the present Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, on January 6, 1916, for $30,000, and freed of tolls.

Soon after purchase of the structure it was completely renovated and put into good condition by the Commission. Piers and abutments were repaired and a new floor installed on the bridge. The bridge has never had a footwalk for the use of pedestrians. The present structure consists of five steel through spans and has a roadway width of only fifteen feet clear between wheelguards. It connects Point Pleasant on the Pennsylvania side with Byram on the New Jersey side. In the past, when Byram was a freight stop on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, the Point Pleasant Bridge carried a lot of traffic. Since the abandonment of freight service it has been reduced to a purely local traffic bridge.

In 1934 the Commission again refloored the bridge. This floor continued in service until it was again replaced during 1953. The Point Pleasant Bridge carries very little traffic at the present time. However, the New Jersey Highway Department is at the present time constructing a highway which will eventually connect Raven Rock with Kingwood. This road, together with the existing concrete highway between Kingwood and Frenchtown, will provide excellent travelling conditions along the New Jersey side of the river. When this new highway is completed, it is possible that the travel over the Point Pleasant Bridge will increase considerably.

THE UHLERTON, PENNSYLVANIA-FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The bridge extends across the Delaware River and connects the Village of Uhlertown, Tinicum Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania with the Borough of Frenchtown in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The original bridge located at this site was constructed by the "Alexandria Delaware Bridge Company," which was incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 5, 1841. This act was concurred in at the same time by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The authorized capital stock, according to the act, was $30,000, with the right to increase the same to $40,000, if required; the par value of each share to be $50. Banking operations were prohibited.

Work on the original bridge was begun during the year 1842 and completed in 1843. The company records contained no figures indicating the cost, but "Snell's History" gives it as about $20,000.

The masonry substructure of the original bridge, consisting of 5 piers and 2 abutments, are still standing and now support the present bridge. The original superstructure consisted of 6 covered spans, having latticed trusses, known as the 'Towne Type." The flood of October 10, 1903, carried away the 2 spans nearest to the New Jersey shore. These two spans were replaced with steel through truss spans built in 1905, at a cost of about $10,000.

All of the holdings of Alexandria Delaware Bridge Company, including land, the bridge itself, and a residential building, located near the New Jersey end of the bridge, were purchased by the two States and freed of tolls on June 28, 1929, at a total cost of $45.000.

During 1931 the entire bridge was remodelled to fit it for carrying what was then modern traffic. The piers were recapped and repointed. The entire old superstructure, both wood and steel, was completely removed and replaced with a new six-span through steel structure, having a wooden floor and a sidewalk on one side. Both approaches were completely rebuilt and the residential structure was completely overhauled. The total cost of these repairs amounted to $96,523.65.

In 1949 the entire roadway of the bridge was removed and replaced with a more modern type open grating steel floor, complete with new steel wheel-guards. At the same time a permanent type reinforced concrete sidewalk was laid, replacing the old worn-out wooden one. The total cost of these renewals amounted to $93,410.00.

The present structure is posted for a safe load of fifteen-ton trucks, with a restriction on the axle load of twelve tons gross. Overhead clearance on the structure is 14'-8" maximum. Speed is restricted to twenty miles per hour.

The structure is well lighted by means of six 6,6000 lumen lamps, in modern type luminaires.

THE UPPER BLACK EDDY, PENNSYLVANIA-MILFORD, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The bridge at this location extends across the Delaware River connecting Upper Black Eddy, Bridgeton Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania with Milford Borough, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The site of the bridge is at a point formerly occupied by a ferry successively known as 'Lowrytown Ferry"; "Burnt Mills Ferry"; and "Milford Ferry."

The first structure erected at this site was built by the "Milford Delaware Bridge Company"—a company incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 8, 1836. This act was concurred in by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on June 24, 1839.

The authorized capital stock, according to the act, was 400 shares of $50 each, or a total amount of $20,000. The act prohibited the company from conducting banking operations.

The original bridge was constructed during the year 1941, and opened for tolls during 1942. The cost of the original bridge, including 2 piers and 2 abutments, amounted to $27,000. Records show that during the five years following the construction of the bridge, the company spent $7,200 on repairs, a sizeable sum in those days.

The flood of October 10, 1903, carried away one of the three spans—the one on the New Jersey end of the

structure. This span was replaced by another of the same type at a cost of $11,000. The new span was built of timbers washed down from the Riegelsville Bridge by the same flood. The timber was purchased at a very low rate, making the cost of the new span less than would have been the case had it been necessary to procure entirely new timber.

The original bridge was constructed of wooden through truss spans, strenghtened by timber arches sprung from the piers and abutments.

The spans length were 231 feet; 213 feet; and 237 feet—making a total length of 681 feet for the whole bridge. Trusses were spaced 29 feet—center to center—and were protected from the weather by a timber housing. The wooden trusses apparently showed some signs of weakening, for the records indicate that the company added iron rods and bolts costing about $950 during the year 1878.

The bridge and other holdings were purchased by the States on June 28, 1929, for $45,000, and freed of tolls. In 1933, the bridge, being unfit for modern traffic, was completely rebuilt. The piers and the abutments were recapped, the entire superstructure was replaced with a modern through truss steel structure, having a concrete filled steel grid roadway floor and a reinforced concrete sidewalk on one side. In addition to this, both approaches were rebuilt, and the residential building at the New Jersey end of the bridge was remodelled—inside and out. The total cost of new superstructure, including repairs to the piers, etc., amounted to $89,970.

In 1935 it was found necessary to underpin the foundation of Pier No. 2 and the New Jersey Abutment to prevent settlement. A concrete collar was poured completely around the base of the pier, and its timber crib, on which the pier was founded. The cost of the work amounted to $35,000.

The present structure is capable of carrying 20-ton trucks with a maximum weight of 15 tons on an axle. It is a modern, well-lighted structure capable of carrying present-day heavy traffic. The roadway width is 20 feet curb to curb. It has a maximum vertical clearance of 16 feet 10 inches. Speed is restricted to 20 miles per hour.

RIEGELSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA-REIGELSVILLE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The bridge crossing the Delaware River at this location stands at the same site as the original structure, and connects Reigelsville, Durham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania with Reigelsville, in Pohatcong Township, Warren County, New Jersey.

The first structure to be erected at this site was built by the "Rigelsville Delaware Bridge Company," a company incorporated by acts of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Legislatures, both dated November 6, 1835.

The capital stock authorized by the acts was $20,000, divided into 400 shares of $50 each. As in the case of other bridge companies, banking operations were prohibited.

The original bridge was constructed about the year 1835, and was of the covered wooden type. This bridge remained in service until the entire superstructure was swept away by the flood of October 10, 1903. After the flood the bridge was replaced with a 3-span multiple suspension-type superstructure, about the year 1904, at a cost of $30,767; thus amount included raising the piers and repairing damage to the masonry. This bridge still stands today.

The bridge was purchased by the States on January 4, 1923, for $50,000 and freed of tolls. Included in the purchase was the land at both ends of the bridge and a residential building located on the New Jersey Approach.

Soon after the purchase of the bridge it was found necessary to relay the wood roadway and sidewalk floors. This was in 1925. Floorbeams were stiffened in 1930. The stiffening trusses required reinforcing, and this work was done in 1932. The flood of 1936 almost completely demolished Pier No. 1, the pier nearest the Pennsylvania shore. Emergency repairs were made, including the complete rebuilding of this pier in reinforced concrete.

The roadway floor was again renewed in 1949. The residential building on the New Jersey Approach was completely demolished and removed in 1951, being no longer necessary. The bridge police are using the officers' shelter constructed in 1941.

The bridge is restricted to the passage of ten-ton trucks, only one truck on a span at any one time. The structure is obsolete in every way and is very limited in regards to modern-day traffic requirements.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA-PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY (NORTHAMPTON STREET) BRIDGE

This bridge connects the City of Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania with the Town of Phillipsburg, Warren County, New Jersey, and is a continuation of Northampton Street in Easton, Pennsylvania.

The present bridge, operated as a free bridge, lies at the same site of the original bridge, built in 1805. The original structure was built by a company which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dated March 13, 1795, and by a concurrent act on the part of the New Jersey Legislature under date of March 18, 1795.

The charter for this bridge company is older than that of any of the other companies which built bridges over the Delaware River between the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The title of the company, as set forth in the acts, was "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River, at the Borough of Easton." The capital stock of the company appears to have been about $50,000, which was not sufficient to complete the construction of the bridge. Under date of April 4, 1798, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the "President and Managers" to raise by lottery the sum of $12,500 for the purpose of completing the bridge. This act expressly stated that the amount to be raised by lottery should not be included as part of the capital stock upon which dividends or profits could be declared. The Legislature of New Jersey passed a similar act under date of November 14, 1799.

By act of the Pennsylvania Legislature bearing date of March 12, 1802, and concurred in by the New Jersey Legislature, the time for completing the bridge was extended "for seven years from and after the 13th day of March next." This extension of time was given on

account of difficulties and delays encountered in carrying out the work.

The entire cost of constructing the bridge appears to have been about $65,000. The original bridge was a covered wooden structure of three spans, designed and constructed by Timothy Palmer of Newburyport, Massachusetts. According to some accounts, the bridge was finished in 1805, although statements made by James Madison Porter in his communication to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the bridge was not opened to the public in that year, but at a later date, as he states the first tolls were received on October 14, 1806.

The bridge consisted of three lines of trusses, with the lower chords arched. The two outer lines of trusses were "through," with a center truss in each span of the "deck type." The outer trusses were spaced 27 ft. center to center, leaving a clear roadway between. The entire bridge was constructed of wood and was protected from the weather by a timber housing.

Th bridge remained in continuous service until the year 1895, when it was removed and replaced by the present steel cantilever structure. The removal of the original bridge was not due to decay, but was brought about by its inadequacy for carrying the class of traffic demanded, and for the further reason that it had become more or less of a nuisance.

The present bridge was purchased by the States on August 3, 1921, for $300,000, and freed of tolls. Major repairs were made to the entire structure in 1925, as the old steel bridge had gotten into a state of disrepair. Roadway stringers and floorbeams were repaired and strengthened, a new concrete roadway floor and sidewalks were installed, and the eye bar anchor rods were replaced with the new alloy steel bars. The roadway floor was repaved both in 1925 and 1939. The bridge formerly carried trolley cars, which were later discontinued, and the trolley rails finally removed in 1951 when the roadway was repaved with sheet asphalt.

The structure has a 32 ft. wide roadway between curbs. It is restricted to trucks weighing no more than seven tons gross. The maximum speed permitted over the bridge is 25 miles per hour. This bridge has always carried more traffic annually than any other bridge over the river north of Trenton, New Jersey.

RIVERTON, PENNSYLVANIA-BELVIDERE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The bridge located at this site extends across the Delaware River from Riverton, in Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania to the Borough of Belvidere, Warren County, New Jersey.

"The Belvidere Delaware Bridge Company" was incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 15, 1832, and by a concurrent act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature on February 11, 1833. By the provisions of the original act, the authorized capital stock was placed at $20,000 and divided into shares of $50 each. Banking operations were prohibited.

According to "Snell's History of Sussex and Warren Counties," published in 1881, the first bridge at this site was a covered, wooden structure of the arch pattern. This history also states that work was begun in 1934 and finished early in the spring of 1836, and that about four months after the completion of the bridge two-thirds of it was carried away by high water. The same authority also states that the company commenced rebuilding in 1838, and that by the fall of 1839 the bridge was again opened to traffic. The statement is also made that up to the year 1881, owing to damage by floods, expenses, etc., the company had never paid a dividend.

The bridge company's financial condition seems to have been involved, judging from the provisions of an act passed by the New Jersey Legislature, on March 8, 1871, this act being supplementary to the acts of 1832 and 1834. The act referred to provides that, in view of a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon the bridge, the service of legal process upon the gatekeeper or receiver of tolls, should be deemed sufficient process upon the company, and that the purchasers were to be vested with the power to organize a new company and issue stock.

During the flood of October 10, 1903, the superstructure of the bridge was again carried away, and the present steel structure was erected about the year 1904 at a cost of about $25,000.

The bridge and its approaches were purchased by the two States on June 14, 1929, for the sum of $60,000 and freed of tolls. The bridge, as purchased, consisted of four through truss spans carrying a wooden floor and no sidewalks. Three spans were each 153 feet long, and one span was 169 feet in length. The total length of the structure was 629 feet. The substructure consisted of three rubble masonry piers and two abutments. When purchased, the bridge was badly in need of repairs. In 1929 new floor stringers were installed, certain truss members which had weakened were strengthened, a new wooden roadway floor was laid, and the entire structure was sandblasted and properly painted.

In the same year, the bases of two of the piers were encased with reinforced concrete. The remaining pier was encased later in 1931, and in this same year of 1931 a footwalk was added to one side of the bridge.

The wooden roadway floor having become inadequate, it was replaced in 1947 with a modern open grating steel floor. At the same time the wooden floor of the sidewalk was replaced with concrete. The structure is well lighted by means of 4,000-lumens lamps—two per span.

In 1930 a residential building was built on the north side of the New Jersey Approach as quarters for the bridge police. The Pennsylvania Approach was remodelled and repaved in 1931, as was also the New Jersey Approach.

The bridge has a vertical overhead clearance of 16 feet, 2 inches, and is posted for a safe load of 8 tons gross weight. Axle loadings are limited to 6 tons.

UPPER MT. BETHEL, PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

This bridge extends from a point near the Village of Delaware, Knowlton Township, Warren County, New Jersey across the Delaware River to Upper Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

The bridge was originally a railroad bridge, constructed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and later abandoned by that company after constructing their present bridge located at

a point further up the river. The bridge stood idle and partly dismantled for a number of years, and the railroad company had reached the point of tearing it down, when it was sold to the promoters of a turnpike company. The exact amount involved in the transaction is not definitely known, but is said to have been $5,000, a figure approximately representing its salvage value.

The company which purchased the bridge was originally incorporated as the "Knowlton Turnpike and Bridge Company," under the provisions of the "Turnpike Act" of the New Jersey Laws of 1880, page 181 of the codified laws. By the provisions of this act the company was authorized to build, construct and own turnpikes and bridges.

After the incorporation of this company some question arose as to whether the provisions of the act under which the company was incorporated would permit them to occupy the territory in the Delaware River, subject to State control. To remove any uncertainty in this respect, a special act was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature and passed by that body on March 30, 1915.

By the terms of this act the Knowlton Turnpike and Bridge Company was authorized to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Delaware River near the Village of Delaware, Knowlton Township, Warren County, New Jersey, by using the piers and location of the raidroad bridge formerly used by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company crossing that river.

The portion of the bridge in Pennsylvania was covered by an act incorporating a company under the title of the "Knowlton Bridge Company of Northampton County, Pennsylvania," this act being passed by the Legislature of that State on April 30, 1915.

The act provided for a capital stock of $5,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with authority to increase the total amount to $30,000, if necessary. This charter from the State of Pennsylvania, together with all of the rights and property acquired by its authority, was subsequently transferred to the Knowlton Turnpike and Bridge Company of New Jersey. The old railroad bridge was reconditioned to adapt it to highway purposes. Missing stringers were replaced and concrete roadways were installed. The structure consists of five spans, each span having three trusses and two roadways. Roadways are narrow, being only 11' between curbs. The piers are built of stone masonry founded on timber cribbing. Abutments are also of stone construction.

The bridge and its approaches were purchased by the States on February 18, 1932, for the sum of $275,000, and freed of tolls. Changing conditions of traffic have since made this structure inadequate to meet the demands placed upon it. The bridge was closed to all traffic on April 9, 1954. A new highway bridge has recently been constructed north of this structure, connecting Portland, Pennsylvania with Columbia, New Jersey.

THE PORTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA-COLUMBIA, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The first bridge to cross the Delaware River at the site of the present bridge, extending from the Borough of Portland, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, to the Village of Columbia, Knowlton Township, Warren County, New Jersey, was built by the "Columbia Delaware Bridge Company."

This company was incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature, dated March 7, 1839, and later by a concurrent act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The capital stock provided by the act was $20,000; par value of each share was $50. Banking operations were prohibited.

On February 24, 1869, the New Jersey Legislature passed an act providing for an increase of the capital stock to $40,000. Construction was begun about the year 1839, but failed for lack of funds after the piers and abutments had nearly been completed. The whole project then remained at a standstill until revived again about the year 1868, when the present structure was begun, and completed the following year. The cost of the present bridge was about $46,600.

During the flood of October 10, 1903, the bridge suffered only slight damages. The bridge consists of four spans, built of timber and reinforced by wooden arches sprung from the piers and abutments. The trusses are spaced 19'-3" center to center, with a clear roadway between them. There are no sidewalks. The entire structure is protected from the weather by a wooden shed surmounted by a slate roof.

The bridge and its approaches were purchased by the States on May 2, 1927, for the sum of $50,250, and freed of tolls. Soon after its purchase, in 1929, the structure was completely overhauled. All weakened truss parts were removed and replaced. Steel connecting plates and rods were installed, and the floor was renewed, as was the exterior timber covering.

On December 1, 1953, all vehicular traffic formerly using this structure was rerouted over the new Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge, constructed just south of the old bridge. The structure is still open for pedestrian travel.

THE MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA-MONTAGUE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The bridge crossing the Delaware River at this location extends from a point near the outskirts of Milford Borough, in Pike County, Pennsylvania to Montague Township, in Sussex County, New Jersey. The original bridge crossed the river at the same location as the present bridge. It was constructed by a company having the title of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River near the Town of Milford."

The original act authorizing the formation of this company was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature on March 12, 1804. This act provided that it should be null and void unless a similar act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey. Furthermore, the act provided that work should be started within four years after its passage, and, if not completed within ten years from that date, the act should become null and void. None of these conditions were complied with and this act therefore became void.

On January 27, 1814, the State of New Jersey passed an act incorporating a company bearing the same title as above and this act was later ratified by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The original bridge was of covered wood construc-

tion, built about the year 1826, at a cost of $20,300, this amount being exclusive of the ferry rights and the cost of the roads at the approaches. The original bridge was damaged and the New Jersey span collapsed and fell in 1841. Repairs were made at a cost of $2,830.30, according to the records. In 1846 the entire bridge fell and was again rebuilt in 1856 at a cost of $8,255.22. The bridge again fell in 1863 and was rebuilt in 1869 at a cost of $12,300.

In 1888 the bridge was carried away by the flood, and the piers damaged. The present bridge was built the following year, 1889, at a cost of $25,280. Of this amount, $6,180 represented notes placed in the bank by the Managers of the Company, which required thirteen years to pay off, the first dividend being declared in 1901.

The substructure of the bridge consists of two piers and two abutments, all built of rubble stone masonry. The pier footings rest on timber cribs founded on the river bottom, and protected from scour by stone rip rap.

The superstructure consits of three through steel spans of Phoenix Column Construction, now obsolete. The roadway floor is of wood, supported on wooden beams. The roadway width is very narrow, being only 13'-11" between curbs.

The bridge and its approaches were purchased by the States on April 25, 1922, for the sum of $31,500, and freed of tolls. Immediately after its purchase, the foundations of Pier No. 1 on the Pennsylvania side of the river were underpinned and encased with concrete. The rip rap of Pier No. 2 had to be grouted to stabilize it in 1927, in 1937, and again in 1946.

On December 30, 1953, the new toll bridge, located just south of the old bridge, was opened to traffic, and the old Milford-Montague free bridge was closed to traffic. It is the intention of the Commission to demolish and remove the old structure.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Commission, fully realizing the need for adequate training of its personnel, in the interest of more efficient operation, formally opened its training school located on the grounds of the Milford-Montague Bridge at Milford, Pennsylvania, in October, 1954, and during the balance of the year completed the training of sixty-two toll and traffic officers. This was accomplished by operating four sessions of the Training School. Each session was two weeks' duration. Classes were held from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and evenings from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. five days a week for two weeks. The men slept in barracks while attending these sessions. They were confined to the premises and recreation was provided for a short period each day.

This method of training will be continued during the year of 1955. After the initial training course has been completed, future plans call for a one-week advanced training course designed to acquaint all personnel with new developments in toll operation.

The instructors were Commission officers and in addition instructors were obtained from the Pennsylvania State Police, the New Jersey State Police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Instruction in First Aid was under the direction of a qualified Red Cross Instructor.

Toll and Traffic Officers are in daily contact with the traveling public crossing our facilities, as many different problems present themselves daily. The course of instruction was designed to review the basic fundamentals of their work and to give them additional training particularly in public relations, human behavior, First Aid, history and geography and points of interests in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, accident investigation, traffic control and techniques, reports and report writing, a review of rules and regulations, pension system and other personnel problems. We again reviewed toll operations and supervision and practice and procedures. Some time was given to the students on the subject of how to study and learn and to take notes in the classroom.

At the completion of this training, which totaled 100 hours, each student was required to pass a written examination. The several Bridge Superintendents have reported that the personnel under their supervision who attended the training school have greatly benefited by the instruction and are now considerably more proficient in their work.

OTHER SERVICES

While the primary duties of the toll and traffic officers are to collect tolls and direct and regulate traffic, these men must be able to serve the needs of the traveling public when requested; to give information and directives concerning the main traveled routes; and to answer the many questions of motorists concerning historical facts and sites. The bridge police have a primary function of protecting Commission property and maintaining the bridges in a safe condition to serve the pedestrian and vehicular traffic using our facilities. They, too, must be able to serve the public needs in respect to requests made upon them. Many thousands of tourists, as well as citizens of the two States, visit our bridges and adjacent historical sites, particularly in the Washington Crossing and Delaware Water Gap areas.

Many vehicles have been stopped at the bridges, at the request of the police of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in order to return items left at hotels, tourist homes and courts.

Through the alertness of Commission employees, persons attempting suicide have been thwarted, and missing bodies have been detected in the river. Wherever possible, the Commission employees give aid.

The bridge police are ever on the alert for stolen cars crossing the bridges, and have been responsible for recoveries.

Missing persons and runaway juveniles have, on occasion, been picked up and turned over to local authorities.

Vehicles violating the regulations of the Department of Weights and Measures of the State of New Jersey are stopped by the Commission's bridge police when requested by that Department.

Records are kept by the bridge police of all carriers of gasoline using the bridges over the river, and are forwarded to the Motor Fuels Division, Department of the Treasury of the State of New Jersey.

Space on the Calhoun Street Bridge has been provided for the installation of a sampling device for determining the amount of silt in the water of the Delaware River. This was done at the request of the United States Geological Department. Daily samples of river water are taken by the Government at this point.

Several times during the year, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry,

Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, all vehicles used in the transportation of any swine, entering the State of Pennsylvania over our bridges, were stopped to determine whether they held proper certificate showing that the swine were properly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a veterinarian prior to the time of loading. The purpose of this inspection was to prevent swine having Vesicular Exanthema or other communicable disease from entering the State.

TRAFFIC RECORDS

Assistance is furnished by the Commission in the form of traffic records forwarded weekly to the Planning Division of the State Highway Department of New Jersey and other interested agencies.

Records of traffic crossing the Delaware River bridges are furnished to the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The following compiled activities of the Bridge Officers assigned to the free bridges of the Commission indicate the many and varied duties the officers perform, in addition to patrolling the facilities and their approaches and directing traffic whenever necessary at intersections of the bridge approaches.

Accident Investigations	64
Other Investigations	40
Complaints	27
Co-operations	1,003
Service Rendered	827
First Aid	37
Arrests	113
Summonses Issued	114
Warnings: Passenger Cars	662
Warnings: Buses	17
Warnings: Other	3
Trucks Refused Passage (Overnight)	1,311
Trucks Weighed	1,227

RIVER GAUGE READINGS

River gauge readings are given to the Weather Bureau, industries and property owners during flood periods.

Each bridge under the jurisdiction of the Commission is equipped with a gauge for the purpose of reading the stage of the water in the Delaware River. Readings are taken at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. each day by the Bridge Officer, except in time of flood stage, when the readings are taken at hourly intervals until the flood subsides. When the river rises five feet above normal, readings are taken hourly. Records of all readings are kept on file at the main office of the Commission at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and are in the custody of the Chief Engineer. Copies are also furnished to the office of the District Engineer of the United States Geological Survey at Trenton, New Jersey.

This information has been of great value to contractors doing work along the river, as they are able to protect and regulate their procedure of work by contacting the Chief Engineer's Office as to the time and elevation of high water that is expected at various points along the river. This information can be obtained from the gauge readings and various charts on hand and placed at their disposal.

This also applies to manufacturers merchants and residents along the river whose land and buildings are below the flood stages. From information supplied by calling the Chief Engineer of the Commission, they know whether to move equipment and supplies to higher ground or other floors and hence are able to protect their property.

At the same time, close contact is immediately established with Army Engineers at Philadelphia, newspapers, and other interested agencies.

CIVIL DEFENSE

During the past year, both New Jersey and Pennsylvania had several Air Raid test warnings, and in each instance, Bridge Officers co-operated by clearing the bridges of all traffic and preventing the movement of traffic during the duration of the test.

In order to reduce the notification time in relaying the message to all bridges, the Bridge Commission has co-operated with Civil Defense Officials in New Jersey, whereby a quick and simplified communication system has been placed in operation. This was necessary as several of our bridges have the telephones located on the Pennsylvania side of the river and are listed in that State. The reverse is true when Pennsylvania has Air Raid tests. In order to make this communication system uniform for both States, Civil Defense Officials in New Jersey are working in conjunction with Pennsylvania Civil Defense Officials, whereby the same system will be used by both States to alert all Commission Bridges.

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

The United States Army Air Force and Civil Defense Forces of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania have established a series of ground observation posts to report the passage of aircraft.

In setting up this network, one of the problems of both of these organizations was finding suitable locations in rural areas that provided twenty-four hour per day coverage. The Bridge Commission cooperated in this vital part of our national defense by establishing such posts at the following bridges: Centre Bridge, Pennsylvania-Stockton, New Jersey; Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania-Byram, New Jersey, and Riverton, Pennsylvania-Belvidere, New Jersey.

ROAD BLOCK PLAN

All police departments, including the Pennsylvania State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, located in the Lehigh Valley area of Pennsylvania, have established a road block plan which will be placed into operation in the event any major crime is committed in this area.

Should this be placed in operation, a total of fifty-five road blocks would be established on highways considered as possible escape routes that might be used by the criminals. Many of these routes extend into New Jersey and are covered by the New Jersey State Police.

In this endeavor, the Bridge Commission has cooperated by setting up a communication system whereby all bridges located in this area would be immediately advised should the road block plan be placed in operation.

YARDLEY FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

The Borough of Yardley, Pennsylvania is a rural community located approximately four miles north of Morris-

ville, Pennsylvania, and for fire protection depends on a volunteer fire company. There are no street fire alarm boxes and fire alarms are relayed via telephone. This presented the problem to the borough of finding some method whereby fire calls could be received twenty-four hours per day. After several conferences between Yardley Borough and Bridge Commission Officials, a fire alarm system has been installed in the Yardley Bridge Shelter.

All in-coming fire calls are received by special telephone installed in the bridge shelter. Upon receipt of a fire call, the Bridge Officer obtains the following information:

Name of person calling
Location of fire
Telephone number of person calling.

Immediately following receipt of the fire call, the Bridge Officer presses the alarm button located in the shelter, which sounds the fire alarm. The first fireman to respond at the firehouse calls the bridge on a direct line and is given information on the fire.

The Borough of Yardley has a Mutual Aid plan with other nearby municipalities and this service extended by the Bridge Commission has improved the fire protection and has created excellent public relations.

RIEGELSVILLE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

The Riegelsville Bridge Shelter, Riegelsville, New Jersey, has a fire alarm siren on the outside of the building, similar to the arrangement at our Yardley, Pennsylvania Bridge Shelter. The procedure for the use of the fire alarm is as follows:

Persons reporting a fire call the Bridge Officer who, in turn, sounds the siren and then calls the firehouse at Riegelsville, Pennsylvania to notify them of the location of the fire which has been reported to him. In the event the call is not answered, the officer waits until a representative of the fire company arrives at the firehouse and calls the Bridge Officer for information as to the location of the fire.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF FREE BRIDGE FACILITIES

All maintenance work in the free bridge facilities is done by the Commission's own forces, operating under the control and supervision of the Engineering Department. At times it becomes necessary, due to the limited facilities of its own forces, to employ outside contractors to carry out some parts of the program. The Commission maintains its own staff of Engineers and Architects, who do all necessary planning, preparation of specifications, and the inspection of all construction—both for new work and for the maintenance of existing bridges, approaches and buildings.

The Commission maintains storage yards and repair shops at New Hope, Pennsylvania; in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and at Belvidere, New Jersey. All crews are equipped with both light and heavy trucks as well as the latest in hand and power-operated tools.

Ordinary routine maintenance consists of keeping all bridges, bridge approaches, and grounds in a clean, presentable condition. Lawns are fertilized and reseeded, and the grass mowed at regular intervals. Shrubbery is kept worked and trimmed and replaced when necessary in the proper season. Top soil is added as required.

Approaches are cleaned weekly of debris, inlets are cleaned at regular intervals. Damaged paving is repaired. Macadam paving is seal coated with tar and stone chips to preserve its life. Usually a single coat is applied, but when necessary, a double application is used.

Traffic striping, on all approaches, is done mechanically with a self-propelled machine which lays a white paint line and covers it with a layer of glass beads to increase visibility at night.

Steel bridge superstructures are touched up and painted to prevent rusting. On the average each bridge is given a full finish coat of paint every six years. During the calendar year, two bridges were repainted—one was the New Hope-Lambertville Bridge, and the other, the Washington Crossing Bridge. This work was done by contract. With three exceptions, all of the bridges have modern, permanent type roadway floors. Some have reinforced concrete floors, covered with either macadam or sheet asphalt. Three have floors of the old wooden planking variety. The others have modern, steel open grating floors. Very little or no maintenance is required on this type of roadway. In addition, they require no snow removal and no repainting.

All bridge structures, including tops of piers and abutments, are blown clear of dirt and other foreign matter by means of compressed air at least twice a year. Expansion joints and roller nests are greased regularly.

Substructure maintenance usually consists of replacing loose or missing stones, clearing away debris which collects around the pier bases, and repointing joints in the masonry with cement mortar. At times it is necessary to replace stone rip-rap which has been washed away, and to reshape and regrout existing rip-rap to prevent scouring of the pier foundations.

Almost all of the bridges operated by the Commission originally had residential structures located at one or both ends of the bridge. In the past it was found advisable to allow Bridge Officers to live in these houses. Over the years, this policy developed many problems, and it was decided to remove them as and when their condition became such that it was not economical to retain them. Many of them have been demolished and removed. Two such houses were demolished during the calendar year of 1954, the one on the New Jersey Approach of the Uhlertown -Frenchtown Bridge, and the other on the New Jersey Approach of the Upper Black Eddy-Milford Bridge. This demolition was done by the Commission's own forces.

Also, during the calendar year of 1954, one other such residential structure was disposed of by sale—the proceeds being turned back into the New Jersey State Treasury. This house was located near the New Jersey end of the Riverton-Belvidere Bridge.

The Commission has from time to time constructed small officers' shelters for the convenience of the bridge police. All of the more heavily traveled bridges now have shelters at both ends of the bridge—the lesser traveled bridges have only a shelter at one end. During the calendar year of 1954 two such shelters were constructed and a third was started. The two completed shelters were located—one on the New Jersey Approach of the New Hope-Lambertville Bridge; the other on the

New Jersey Approach of the Uhlertown-Frenchtown Bridge. Construction of a third shelter was begun on the New Jersey Approach of the Upper Black Eddy-Milford Bridge and will be completed early next year.

Maintenance of shelters consists of keeping all windows and doors in good operating condition. Locks are repaired or replaced where necessary. Each shelter is painted completely inside and out once a year. Broken windows are replaced. Gas fired home type heaters are used to provide heat and require little or no maintenance. Floors are cleaned and rewaxed at regular intervals.

The movement of vehicular traffic at each bridge is recorded automatically by means of traffic detector pads embedded in the floor of the bridges or in the paving of the approaches. Traffic count is read hourly. Being of a very delicate nature, traffic counting devices require frequent adjustments and repair. Traffic detector pads have to be replaced quite often.

During the calendar year of 1954 two permanent installations of traffic detector pads were made, one on the New Jersey Approach of the Centre Bridge-Stockton Bridge and the other on the Pennsylvania Approach of the Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge.

All bridges are equipped with water stage gauges, by means of which the stage of the river is taken twice daily, at 8 A. M. and at 4 P. M. During flood periods, readings are taken every hour until the flood subsides. The actual readings are taken by the bridge officers on duty.

All traffic and warning signs are built, painted, and lettered by the maintenance forces, and kept in good repair.

Twice yearly, all equipment is reconditioned and repainted. Mobile equipment is serviced monthly by the Commission's own forces.

During the winter seasons, all bridges and approaches, including pedestrian sidewalks, are kept clear of snow and ice. Sanding is used when considered necessary. The maintenance crews are on 24-hour call at such times and are responsible for keeping all roads clear.

VOLUME OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Free Bridge	Traffic 1954	Traffic 1953	Increase (Decrease)	Per Cent of Change
Lower Trenton-Morrisville	7,655,980	8,324,108	(668,128)	— 8.03
Trenton-Morrisville, Calhoun Street	5,148,173	5,593,436	(445,263)	— 7.96
Yardley-Wilburtha	2,109,417	2,118,838	(9,421)	— 4.45
Washington Crossing	607,662	600,728	6,934	+ 1.15
New Hope-Lambertville	3,474,298	3,333,630	140,668	+ 4.22
Centre Bridge-Stockton	568,764	514,536	54,228	+10.54
Point Pleasant-Byram[1]	75,991	43,236	32,755	+ 7.58
Uhlertown-Frenchtown	500,310	470,409	29,901	+ 6.36
Riegelsville	691,898	677,378	14,520	+ 2.14
Upper Black Eddy-Milford	761,217	689,825	71,392	+10.35
Easton-Phillipsburg	9,030,184	8,821,779	208,405	+ 2.36
Riverton-Belvidere	777,096	640,171	136,925	+ 2.14
Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware[2]	257,075	2,290,393	(2,033,318)	...
Portland-Columbia[3]	.....	932,207	(932,207)	...
Milford-Montague[4]	.....	650,710	(650,710)	...
Total	31,658,065	35,701,384	(4,043,319)	—11.30

[1] Point Pleasant Bridge closed October 5, 1953, for repairs; re-opened January 29, 1954.
[2] Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware Bridge closed April 9, 1954.
[3] Portland-Columbia Bridge closed to vehicular traffic December 1, 1953.
[4] Milford-Montague Bridge closed December 30, 1953.

Toll Bridges	Traffic 1954	Traffic 1953	Increase (Decrease)	Per Cent of Change
Trenton-Morrisville[5]	2,913,214	1,337,395	1,575,819	+117.8
Easton-Phillipsburg	3,961,253	3,721,313	239,940	+ 6.45
Portland-Columbia[6]	713,546	33,811	679,735	...
Delaware Water Gap	2,185,721	38,982	2,146,739	...
Milford-Montague[8]	585,412	1,533	583,879	...
Total	10,359,146	5,133,034	5,226,112	+101.82

[5] Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge opened for traffic December 1, 1952. Connecting road of New Jersey Highway Department opened August 18, 1953, but not completed until December 8, 1953. Connecting road of Pennsylvania Highway Department opened December 21, 1953.
[6] Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge opened for traffic December 1, 1953.
[7] Delaware Water Gap Toll Bridge opened for traffic December 16, 1953.
[8] Milford-Montague Toll Bridge opened for traffic December 30, 1953.

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC—1954

No.	Location	Volume of Traffic	Per Cent of Total
1.	Easton-Phillipsburg (Northampton St.)	9,030,184	21.49
2.	Lower Trenton-Morrisville	7,655,980	18.22
3.	Calhoun Street, Trenton-Morrisville	5,148,173	12.25
4.	Easton-Phillipsburg (Toll)	3,961,253	9.43
5.	New Hope-Lambertville	3,474,298	8.27
6.	Trenton-Morrisville (Toll)	2,913,214	6.93
7.	Delaware Water Gap (Toll)	2,185,721	5.20
8.	Yardley-Wilburtha	2,109,417	5.02
9.	Riverton-Belvidere	777,096	1.85
10.	Upper Black Eddy-Milford	761,217	1.81
11.	Portland-Columbia (Toll)	713,546	1.70
12.	Riegelsville-Riegelsville	691,898	1.65
13.	Washington Crossing	607,662	1.45
14.	Milford-Montague (Toll)	585,412	1.39
15.	Centre Bridge Stockton	568,764	1.35
16.	Uhlertown-Frenchtown	500,310	1.20
17.	Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware[1]	257,075	0.61
18.	Point Pleasant-Byram	75,991	0.18
19.	Milford-Montague[2]	.....	.....
20.	Portland-Columbia (Pedestrian)	.....	.....
21.	Lumberville-Raven Rock (Pedestrian)	.....	.....
	Total, All Bridges	42,017,211	100.00
	Total, All Free Bridges	31,658,065	75.35
	Total, All Toll Bridges	10,359,146	24.65

[1] Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware Bridge closed April 9, 1954.
[2] Milford-Montague Bridge closed December 30, 1953.

FREE BRIDGE

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954

Salaries	$322,527.81
Special Services	615.55
Materials and Supplies	
Clothing	10,196.72
Heat, Light, Power, Water, Gas and Electricity	12,299.22
Farm, Stable and Grounds	32.21
Household and Organization	446.27
Drugs, Medical, Surgical and Chemical	139.51
Motor Vehicular Transportation	2,496.40
Stationery and Office	647.42
Printing, Binding, Photography and Blueprinting	232.88
Engineering and Drafting	14.18
Books and Pamphlets	34.50
Replacement: Office Equipment	12.97
Services Other Than Personal:	
Traveling Expenses	708.19
Telephone and Telegraph	2,099.25
Insurance: Fire	2,366.77
Insurance: Othern Than Fire	3,278.36
Freight, Express and Cartage	7.72
Household or Office	68.06
Advertising	95.60
Subscriptions and Membership Dues	12.00
Postage	299.80
Weighing Trucks	11.00
Expenses of New Jersey Commission	50.00
Current Repairs and Maintenance:	
Office Furniture, Machines and Equipment	232.00
Buildings and Grounds	12,422.40
Automotive Equipment	307.20
Additions and Improvements:	
Plant and Equipment	197.83
Other Equipment	396.10
Grand Total	$372,247.92

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey share the above cost equally. In addition, each State pays to its respective Retirement System the amount necessary to set up the proper reserves.

FUTURE BRIDGES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Toll Facilities Constructed

Name	Date of Opening
Easton-Phillipsburg	January 17, 1938
Easton Approach	July 3, 1952
Trenton-Morrisville	December 1, 1952
Portland-Columbia	December 1, 1953
Delaware Water Gap	December 16, 1953
Milford-Montague	December 30, 1953

FUTURE FACILITIES

Changing locations of industry, increasing and shifting of population, the developing and improving of the gasoline engine, the diesel motor and the future development of the atomic motor all add up to a fast-changing traffic pattern for today and for many years to come. These factors have added greatly to the car-miles driven by the owner of every registered vehicle in the nation. These factors will bear more and more on the location and design of future highways, bridges and tunnels.

President Eisenhower has proposed a ten-year highway program to meet, or at least to correct to a marked degree, intolerable traffic conditions which are evident in the daily conglomeration and congestion of traffic happenings in the metropolitan districts of every large city in the country. These conditions hold true on our highways, bridges, and tunnels on weekends, holidays and before and after special events such as sporting events and other large gatherings. The condition will continue to become worse unless a comprehensive construction program is developed and carried through.

We normally take traffic conditions as a matter of course. Not until such conditions affect the daily lives of the people do they realize that our present highway system is inadequate. All manner of solutions are discussed after the situation strikes home. Suggestions are made that separate highways should be constructed for commercial vehicles; these vehicles should be kept off the highways on weekends; cities and towns should be bypassed. None of these will solve the present traffic problems. Little or no thought is given by the average citizen to the growth of automobile production and increased

traffic until the manufacturer makes newspaper headlines as to what is being produced week by week. In the year 1914, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reported that 1,711,339 cars and trucks were registered in the nation. Ten years later, 1924, registration of vehicles jumped to 17,595,373. The Public Roads Administration reported 24,317,020 cars, trucks and buses registered in 1934. Ten years later, 1944, 30,499,608 vehicles were reported as registered; and in 1954, it is estimated that 58,000,000 motor vehicles were registered in this country. It is predicted that in 1965 there will be 81,000,000 registered vehicles, passenger cars, trucks, and buses on the highways; and in 1974, the estimate is the phenomenal figure of 92,000,000 vehicles. It is obvious, therefore, that we must look forward to providing in the next two decades highways, bridges and tunnels for nearly twice the number of vehicles as there were on the highways in 1954.

Why are we faced with a highway system out of step in a nation living on wheels? World War II virtually put an end to not only the program of normal highway construction but limited the maintenance of highways already built. Many of these highways were obsolete before construction was completed. Lack of maintenance of highways accelerated the deterioration and destruction of our highway system. While highway construction lagged, vehicle-miles of travel increased two-fold. The Korean War did not add to the normal highway construction program nor to the solution of traffic problems confronting the States or the nation as a whole.

Since the construction of the original Pennsylvania Turnpike, there has been a steady development and construction of turnpikes in many sections of the country. Turnpikes are not altogether the answer to the general over-all traffic situation. Turnpikes are, more or less, dependent on feeder roads; State highways, interstate bridges and tunnels and service roads. Turnpikes have relieved, none the less, some of the traffic congestion in many areas. Their design and construction have produced conveniences and safety factors in keeping with modern-day travel.

In the future planning and design of highways to provide smooth-flowing traffic in and through our metropolitan areas, a study of the conveniences and safety factors offered by turnpikes, freeways and limited access highways would contribute, to some degree, to the solution of our traffic problems. Similar planning should not be overlooked at State boundary lines where river crossings are involved.

The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission is as concerned with providing adequate facilities as are other agencies of government. To understand this position, one must go back to the early history of transportation across the Delaware River. In 1912 the Delaware River was spanned by fifteen highway bridges, meeting the requirements of the day. In 1915 one was added by converting an obsolete railroad structure to a highway bridge. All of the fifteen bridges were originally wooden structures built by private interests as toll bridges by authority of the Legislatures of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A flood in the Delaware River in 1903 washed away five of the wooden bridges, spans of four other bridges were carried away and a span of another damaged. Those bridges which were lost were replaced with iron or steel structures. Those spans of the wooden bridges carried away were replaced with iron, steel or with timber. The one bridge damaged was repaired by adding additional members.

The State of New Jersey in 1912 and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1913 created a State Authority in the form of a "Joint Interstate Commission" to purchase the bridges on the Delaware and free them of toll. For reference purposes, the Commission was designated as the "Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey." We had not yet reached the alphabet age. This title, almost as long as some of the bridges, stayed with the Commission for 19 years. The Joint Commission, as constituted by legislative acts, proceeded to evaluate the rights, franchises and property of a number of the bridge companies. It soon learned that some of the physical properties it had acquired were in poor condition. The Commission was not provided with funds to maintain properly and repair what it had acquired; nor did it have any reserve funds except those specifically approved for definite purposes, namely the purchase of bridges.

What did the Joint Commission acquire? The present Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge, built in 1903, was purchased in 1916. The roadway of the bridge is only 14'-6" wide and the capacity of the structure is limited to 5 tons. What is known as the "Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge" was purchased in 1918. Ten years later, this became obsolete and had to be torn down and replaced. As rebuilt and as of today, it is one of four modern free bridges spanning the Delaware. In 1919, the present New Hope-Lambertville Bridge was purchased. The bridge was constructed in 1904. Because of ever-increasing volume and weight of commercial vehicles using the bridge, a section of one of the trusses failed in 1952. The present Northampton Street Bridge between Easton and Phillipsburg was purchased in 1921. Built in 1895, this bridge has a roadway width of 32 feet and a gross loading capacity of 7 tons.

The year 1922 was an active one for the Joint Commission. The Washington Crossing Bridge, purchased in April, was built in 1903. It had a roadway width of only 15 feet and a gross load capacity of 6 tons. So narrow is the roadway of this bridge, the Commission was forced to install hand-controlled traffic lights to regulate the movement of cars and light trucks across the bridge. The same month the Milford-Montague Bridge, now closed to all traffic, passed into the hands of the Commission. This structure with a roadway width of 13'-11" and a capacity of 5 tons was a problem since the day it was purchased.

The Yardley-Wilburtha Bridge, built in 1903 and having a roadway width of 16 feet and a capacity of 6 tons, was purchased in December of 1922.

The Commission acquired but one bridge in 1923, the present Riegelsville Bridge, a three-span cable bridge built in 1903 having a roadway width of 16 feet and a capacity of 10 tons gross weight. The bridge lost one of its piers in the 1936 Delaware River ice flood and was closed for 9 months pending the replacement of the pier.

Not until 1925 did the Joint Commission get back into the buying market. In July, 1923, a wooden bridge between Stockton, New Jersey and Centre Bridge, Pennsylvania burned down. The Commission purchased, in November, 1925, such property and holdings as the Centre

Bridge Company had in Pennsylvania and New Jersey plus the remains of the masonry. The present bridge was built by the Joint Commission in 1927 at the site of the old structure. It is the second of four modern free structures spanning the river.

From 1925 to 1927, the Joint Commission plunged into a valuation program for the purchase of the remaining bridges on the river. At the same time it entered into an extensive repair and replacement period having secured moneys from the State highway funds of the two States. In November, 1928, the Calhoun Street Bridge between Trenton and Morrisville was purchased. The iron bridge, as it exists today, has a roadway width of 18'-4" and a capacity of but 6 tons gross.

The present Portland-Columbia wooden bridge was purchased in May, 1927. The bridge was closed to all vehicular traffic on December 1, 1953. It is the last covered bridge on the Delaware River. While in service, it was restricted to a gross loading of 3 tons.

The month of June, 1929 ended with three additional bridges added to the holdings of the Joint Commission. On June 14, the Riverton-Belvidere Bridge, built in 1903, was acquired. The structure has a roadway width of 16 feet and a gross load capacity of 8 tons. On June 28, 1929, the Uhlertown-Frenchtown Bridge passed into the hands of the Commission. Two spans of the structure were lost in the flood of 1903 and replaced with steel. The remaining four spans were of timber. Within 2 years the timber spans commenced to fail. The entire structure was torn down and replaced, approaches rebuilt and a bridge house erected for the low sum of $96,500. Eighteen years later, 1949, the replacement of the floor alone cost the Commission $93,400.

On the same day, June 28, 1929, the Joint Commission took title to the Upper Black Eddy-Milford Bridge. The structure was a two-roadway timber bridge. A center truss divided the roadways. Four years later the bridge was closed to traffic. Many critical truss members were found in a rotted condition. Lives and personal property of those using the structure were at stake. The bridge was replaced at a cost of $90,000. In 1935, it was found necessary to underpin one of the piers. The present bridge is one of the four modern free structures on the river.

It was not until 1932 that the Joint Commission acquired, with one exception, the last of the privately-owned toll bridges spanning the Delaware River. On February 18, after many years of negotiation, the Commission acquired the abandoned D. L. & W. Railroad Bridge between Delaware, New Jersey and Upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania. It had been converted into a highway bridge by private interests in 1915. The Commission's new bridges at Portland and Delaware Water Gap were built to serve substantially the same traffic that used the Upper Mt. Bethel, Delaware Bridge. The old railroad bridge was closed to all traffic on April 9, 1954.

On July 21, 1932, the Joint Commission acquired the Lumberville-Raven Rock Bridge, four spans of which were of timber construction and one of steel. In February, 1944, the Commission condemned the structure as unsafe and closed it to all vehicular traffic. In 1947 the entire structure was demolished, removed and replaced by a foot bridge.

There remains but one privately-owned toll bridge, the Dingman's Ferry Bridge. The Commission and the owners of the bridge have never been able to agree on a purchase price for the bridge.

Of the free bridges still standing, four are modern structures. On the other hand, the Calhoun Street Bridge between Trenton and Morrisville, the Yardley-Wilburtha Bridge, Washington Crossing Bridge, New Hope-Lambertville Bridge, Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge, the Riegelsville Bridge and the Riverton-Belvidere Bridge are structures of the past and cannot cope with the weight of vehicles licensed by the two States and permitted on the State highway systems. The life and usefulness of these structures are limited. While the Northampton Street Bridge connecting Easton and Philipsburg is limited to 7 tons, it is essentially a community transit facility.

As it is a legislative mandate for the Commission to provide safe and adequate structures across the Delaware River, the future of the narrow-roadway and low-capacity bridges is the responsibility of the Commission. It is most likely that in the not too distant future some or all of these bridges will have to be rebuilt to meet changing highway locations within and traffic movements between the two States.

The Commission has an obligation to provide facilities that will serve the best interests of the two States, thereby providing conveniences and safety to the greatest number of its citizens.

It is not the intention of the Commission to create the impression that the rebuilding of any free bridge has been determined at this time. However, the Commission is mindful of the fact that automobiles, trucks and buses—in fact, all highway vehicles—are being built as longer, wider and heavier means of transportation that require more modern service than the older facilities of the Commission are capable of providing.

The Commission humbly recognizes its responsibility to provide adequate bridges across the Delaware River whether they be planned for peacetime use or for use in times of national emergencies. It recognizes that it must plan for the future to meet the traffic problems which will occur in the next decade.

TOLL STRUCTURES

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY-MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA BRIDGE

At a location between the stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Lower Trenton Free Bridge and connecting U. S. Route 1 in New Jersey with U. S. Route 1 in Pennsylvania, the Commission constructed and is operating the second of five toll bridges built as part of the initial program to improve transportation facilities over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This facility was opened to public travel on December 1, 1952, prior to the completion of connecting highways, the Trenton Freeway and the Morrisville by-pass, in order to relieve bottlenecks and stop-and-go traffic movements in sections of the business districts of Trenton, New Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

The Trenton Freeway, the main New Jersey highway traffic feeder to the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, was opened to traffic by the New Jersey Highway Department on August 18, 1953. However, it was not until December 21, 1953, that the Morrisville by-pass reached

a stage of completion where it was possible for the Pennsylvania Highway Department to open, partially, this artery to through traffic. The Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, therefore, did not derive the full benefit of the by-pass and its connections to U. S. Route 1 on the outskirts of Morrisville (Snipe's Corner) until August 24, 1954, a full year after the Trenton Freeway was opened.

The three links of this project, namely the Trenton Freeway, the Morrisville by-pass and the Commission's facility offer to the traveling public a limited access highway five miles in length by-passing the business and residential districts of Trenton and Morrisville. This highway has no grade crossings nor traffic lights; hence, it has free-flowing traffic. The completion and full use of the highway links of this project are reflected in the volume of traffic passing over the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. During 1953, before the Trenton Freeway and the Morrisville by-pass were opened, the bridge carried 1,337,395 vehicles for the twelve-month period. However, during the year 1954 with full benefit of the Trenton Freeway and partial benefit of the Morrisville by-pass, the bridge carried 2,913,214 vehicles, an increase of 117.8%. Traffic crossing the Lower Trenton and Calhoun Street Free Bridges decreased during the year 1954, an indication that traffic is moving away from the two free bridges and taking advantage of the free flowing, uninterrupted movement of traffic offered by using the toll bridge and connecting approach highways. The Commission has developed a program to sell to the Trenton-Morrisville commuters and trucking companies operating on the eastern seaboard the advantages to be gained in time saved by using the toll bridge. There is every reason to believe that traffic on the bridge will continue to increase from year to year, a good portion of which will be induced traffic created by improvements to highways and the development of industries, shopping centers and housing projects of mushrooming "Delaware Valley U. S. A." As highways in the two States have a direct bearing on the volume of traffic crossing the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge the status and improvements to highways related to the bridge are here made part of this report.

The New Jersey Highway Department has under construction a second section of the Freeway, extending from Strawberry Street in the City of Trenton to Whitehead Road, a point northeast of the Trenton City line. The section under contract is 0.965 miles in length and is being constructed at a cost of $2,400,000. When this, the second section of the Trenton Freeway has been completed and opened to traffic, it will eliminate the use of the Brunswick traffic circle on the part of foreign interstate traffic as well as local interstate traffic which heretofore used the circle. The New Jersey Highway Department, in its long-range program, has also provided for construction of a third section of the Freeway, extending from Whitehead Road to U. S. Route 1 in the vicinity of Bakerville, Lawrence Township, 5 miles south of the Penns Neck traffic circle. The ultimate Freeway, the main New Jersey Approach highway to the Trenton-Morrisvile Bridge, will then extend from Conover's Alley, Trenton to Bakerville, the consequence of which will be a four-lane dual highway by-passing built up areas in Trenton, 6¼ miles in length, constructed at an approximate cost to the State of New Jersey of $18,200,000. The completion of the New Jersey Highway program in conjunction with the Commission's facility and the Pennsylvania by-pass will afford a limited access highway over eight miles in length, a time and money saver to all who make use of it.

The Pennsylvania Highway Department has relocated and is rebuilding U. S. Route 13 between Bristol, Pennsylvania and U. S. Route 1. The interchange connection of Route 13 with Route 1 is located approximately one mile south of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge. It is expected that, when this route has been entirely completed and opened to traffic, it will provide a feeder to the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge second only to U. S. Route 1.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission has completed its Delaware River Turnpike extension to a point in the vicinity of Bristol, Pennsylvania and has provided an interchange connection to U. S. Route 1 designated as Interchange No. 28, "Philadelphia." This interchange is 12 miles south of the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge. To the motorists who desire to use the Morrisville by-pass and the Trenton Freeway, the interchange will afford a means of leaving the Turnpike and traveling over U. S. Route 1 through Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels as well as to the George Washington Bridge. Motorists will find appropriate Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission route signs and trail-blazers between this interchange and the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge.

The development of new highways in Pennsylvania and New Jersey during the past year connected directly or indirectly to the Bridge Commission's facility should produce an increase in traffic crossing the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge.

Construction of this facility was started in the fall of 1950 and completed in the fall of 1952. The overall length of the project is 5,722 feet. The river crossing is a four-lane deck girder structure 1,322 feet in length from abutment to abutment and carries two 24-foot roadways separated by a 4-foot medial divider and has two 3-foot sidewalks.

The entire facility was constructed with moneys derived from the sale of revenue bonds, amortization of which is solely dependent upon revenues received from the use of the facility. Administration, operation and maintenance expenses are met from tolls collected at the facility.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA-PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The need for this facility was apparent in July, 1926. At that time the roadway of the present Northampton Street Bridge connecting Easton and Phillipsburg was being rebuilt. Because of traffic congestion created by this work, the members of the Joint Commission and the representatives of the communities bordering the Delaware River realized that serious consideration should be given to the construction of an additional facility between Easton and Phillipsburg. All interested parties realized that considera-

ble time would be consumed in making engineering surveys and traffic studies so that a comprehensive report could be prepared as a basis of deliberation to develop a course of action that would be acceptable to the State of New Jersey, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the citizens of the two communities involved.

The Joint Commission's authority, as set up by Legislative Acts of 1912 and 1913 and subsequent legislation, was restricted to acquiring privately-owned bridges spanning the Delaware River and maintaining them thereafter. It had no authority to construct additional bridges. The construction of an additional bridge between Easton and Phillipsburg required legislative authority.

The Joint Commission secured authority from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1929 and the Legislature of New Jersey in 1930 to proceed with borings, surveys, engineering studies, investigations and other matters incidental thereto for building an additional bridge between Easton, Pennsylvania and Phillipsburg, New Jersey. The Commission was directed to report its findings to the Legislatures. A public hearing was held at the office of the Easton Chamber of Commerce which was well attended by local citizens and representatives of business organizations. The result of this hearing was the selection of a line for a proposed second free bridge spanning the Delaware River between the City of Easton and the Town of Phillipsburg.

Once the line of the second bridge had been decided upon, the Engineering Staff of the Joint Commission proceeded with borings, surveys and investigations. An engineering report was submitted to this Commission with statements as to cost and construction details for a free bridge spanning the Delaware River. The location of the proposed bridge was in general at the site selected some years later for the construction of the present toll bridge.

The Presidents of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Commissions, in accordance with the mandate of the legislative acts of 1929 and 1930, submitted a report to the Legislatures in 1931 setting forth the findings of the Joint Commission. The cost of the new bridge, including the cost of lands for the right-of-way, was estimated to be $7,200,000.

The Legislatures took no concurrent action towards appropriating such a sum of money. However, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, realizing the serious Easton-Phillipsburg traffic problem, enacted legislation approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot on June 25, 1931 creating the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. This act of the Legislature recognized the fact that additional bridge facilities between the two States would be required for the accommodation of the public and the development of the two States. It, therefore, mandated the newly-created Commission to develop such additional bridge facilities without the expenditures of large sums from public revenues. The Legislature of New Jersey passed concurrent legislation approved by Governor A. Harry Moore on June 11, 1934. On December 18, 1934. Governor Moore entered into a compact or argreement with Governor Gifford Pinchot of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania completing State legislation. Congress approved the compact on August 30, 1935. Congressional action sealed the mandate of the State Legislatures pertaining to the construction of a second bridge between Easton and Phillipsburg. Overnight the manner of providing facilities across the Delaware River changed from that of constructing free facilities to that of constructing toll facilities for the express purpose of eliminating the expenditure of large sums of public revenues. It should be said as a matter of history that the Commission, as constituted and set up by the acts of the Legislatures of 1912 in New Jersey and 1913 in Pennsylvania and amendments thereto, desired to serve the public and the interest of the two States by constructing free bridge facilities. The ever-increasing volume of highway traffic and the ever-increasing cost of building bridge facilities to take care of changed highway traffic dictated otherwise.

The mandate of the Legislatures being established, the Commission proceeded with all the ramifications involved in the construction of a toll facility in competition with a free bridge spanning the river a thousand feet away. Financing the new structure became a problem. Traffic reports indicated the new facility could be built and operated on a self-sustaining basis. Revenue bonds in the amount of $2,500,000 were eventually sold at an interest rate of 4¼%. After three years of operation the facility lived up to and exceeded traffic and revenue estimates to such an extent that the Commission was able to refund its original bond issue and sell a new issue of revenue bonds in the amount of $2,575,000 at an interest rate of 2¼% for 660 ($660,000) bonds and an interest rate of 2% for the remainder. The credit and operation policies of the Commission had been established.

The Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge, known at the time of construction as the Bushkill Street Bridge, was the first toll bridge facility constructed by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission under the mandates of the Legislatures of the two States. The actual construction of the bridge was started at the site of the New Jersey abutment on August 19, 1936. The entire project was completed in January, 1938 and opened for public use on January 17, 1938. The facility connects U. S. Route 22, Blue Star Route in New Jersey, with U. S. Route 22 in Pennsylvania.

A program of improving the approaches to the bridge in Phillipsburg and Easton was developed in the latter part of 1940 and postponed by World War II. In 1945, the Commission rebuilt the New Jersey Approach to the bridge as part of the New Jersey Highway Department program of rebuilding New Jersey Route 24. The highway, after being rebuilt, became a section of U. S. Route 22 as well as New Jersey Route 24.

The rebuilding and extension of the Pennsylvania Approach in Easton did not get under way until 1950. The new approach work was started in May, 1950 and completed and opened to traffic in 1951, The work was done, including the acquisition of properties, at a cost of $3,-200,000. In order to provide access to the new approach, the Commission constructed a temporary connecting road to U. S. 22 and to the city streets of Easton.

The long-awaited final stage of the Pennsylvania Approach highway to the bridge was the reconstruction of U. S. Route 22 from the westerly end of the Commission's approach to the outskirts of Allentown, Pennsylvania. This highway, planned and built by the Pennsylvania Highway Department at a cost of $20,000,000, is of limited access design by-passing the cities of Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown. The Highway Department has provided 13 interchanges along the route with direct connections

to all main highways between Easton and Allentown. The Commission has provided an interchange at the westerly end of the bridge providing direct connections to city streets leading to hotels, the business and residential sections of the city as well as main highway routes through the city.

The Easton-Bethlehem-Allentown by-pass was opened to traffic on August 3, 1954, and dedicated by the Governor of the Commonwealth on September 29, 1954. The Pennsylvania Highway Department has established a 60-mile speed limit on the new highway. Prior to the Construction of this new limited access highway, the traveler spent an hour or more in traveling between the City of Easton and the outskirts of Allentown. The new highway has reduced this time to 20-25 minutes.

Improvements to U. S. 22 in New Jersey have not lagged. The New Jersey Highway Department has recently completed the construction of two additional lanes of the highway extending from the Ingersoll-Rand plant in Phillipsburg to Straw Church, a distance of 1½ miles.

In New Jersey there remains but one section of two-lane highway between the toll plaza of the bridge in Phillipsburg and the New York Port Authority's Holland Tunnel, namely a section between Still Valley and West Portal. This section is six miles in length. However, it is scheduled to be realigned and reconstructed. The New Jersey Highway Department has provided for an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000 in its 1955-1956 program for acquiring the right-of-way and grading the section. The new highway will be a dual four-lane freeway. Construction of the project will involve an over-all expenditure by the State of New Jersey of approximately $8,000,000.

Year by year improvements made by the Commission of its facilities and the reconstruction of U. S. Route 22 by the Highway Departments of the two States have resulted in a considerable saving of travel time between New York and Harrisburg. Improvements to the highway have enhanced the scenic beauty of the countryside through the two States. Travelers will find it to their advantage to travel Route U. S. 22 between New York and Harrisburg. It is the shortest route between the two cities.

Transportation companies and the motorists who travel the Pennsylvania Turnpike either in an easterly or westerly direction and who desire to take advantages offered by using U. S. Route 22 between Harrisburg and New York will find it convenient to leave the turnpike at Interchange 17, "Gettysburg Pike" or Interchange 18, "Harrisburg-West Shore." These interchanges are indicated on the Commission's map—Main Highways to the Delaware River Bridges.

PORTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA-COLUMBIA, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

At the southerly fringe of the Pocono Mountain region and between Portland, Pennsylvania and Columbia, New Jersey, the Commission constructed and is operating the third of its five toll facilities. The original river crossing opened to traffic bewteen the two communities in 1869 was a wooden covered bridge which still exists, the last across the Delaware River. The bridge will be maintained as a pedestrian crossing so long as the lives of the people who use it are not in jeopardy and, in the opinion of the Commission, does not become a serious factor to the safety of other property, not only of the Commission, but of the communities along the Delaware River. The preservation of the economic life of these communities and their surrounding territories was one factor which led the Commission to construct a modern bridge across, the Delaware River between Portland and Columbia. Timber bridges have an unknown span of life, especially so, along the Delaware River where floods and ice flows have taken their toll of similar structures.

The new Portland-Columbia Bridge, opened to traffic on December 1, 1953, is for all practical purposes a structure serving the local people. The low commutation rate of $.05 per crossing for passenger cars was established by the Commission for the benefit of local residents. It is of interest to note that the existing covered bridge was a toll structure from the day it was opened to traffic in 1869 to the day it was purchased by the Commission, May 2, 1927. The toll rate for passenger cars at the time the Commission purchased the bridge was $.25 per crossing. The toll rate for the large trucks was $1.00 per crossing. The old records of the original bridge company tell us that one making a round trip in any one day paid a commutation toll rate of $.40 for the two crossings. Today the Commission offers to the local people eight trips for $.40 instead of two. In appraising the benefits derived from the use of a modern structure at the commuter's toll rate set by the Commission, the value of the dollar as it was 1869 or even in 1927 in relation to the value of a dollar today should not be over-looked.

The flow of traffic across the Delaware River moving between the metropolitan district of northern New Jersey and New York City has been tempered by the traveling advantages of a four-lane dual freeway constructed by the New Jersey Highway Department along the easterly side of the Delaware River. It had been expected that greater use of the Portland-Columbia Bridge and the Pennsylvania Highway through the Delaware Water Gap would be made by both commercial and pleasure vehicles. Apparently the public, confronted with the advantages of a free-way, have one thought in mind—traveling to and through the Delaware Water Gap in the least possible time.

As to the future, traffic movements will change probably to some degree and motorists traveling through the Delaware Water Gap will use the highway in Pennsylvania in one direction and return through the Gap over the New Jersey Freeway. The scenic beauty of the Delaware Water Gap from either shore of the river should not be overlooked. Regardless of the direction of the flow of traffic, it is a satisfaction to realize that should disaster strike the old covered bridge between Portland and Columbia, the residents and business houses of the two communities will always have a means of crossing the Delaware River whether on foot or by automobile.

During the past year 713,546 vehicles used the bridge. Of this number 321,995 vehicles paid the commuter's rate.

Previous Annual Reports covered the early history of transportation across the Delaware River in the vicinity of the Portland-Columbia communities, as well as general facts related to the construction of the Commission's new modern facility. A resume of pertinent data pertaining to the facility would not be amiss. The structure is located approximately 1,400 feet south of the present covered

bridge. It is a link between U. S. Route 611 in Pennsylvania and U. S. Routes 611 and 46 in New Jersey. The bridge is composed of ten girder spans having an overall length of 1,306 feet from abutment to abutment. The structure has a roadway width between curbs of 25 feet, with one five-foot concrete sidewalk on the downstream side of the bridge and a safety walk on the upstream side of the structure. Eastbound and westbound ramp connections between the bridge and Alternate Route U. S. 611 have been provided for traffic using the bridge and the Pennsylvania Highway through the Water Gap. On and off ramp connections between U. S. Route 611 and Alternate U. S. Route 611 have been provided for traffic other than bridge traffic which is destined for Portland or the Water Gap over Pennsylvania Highways. On the New Jersey side of the river, on and off ramps have been provided between the bridge and U. S. Routes 611 and 46. Ramps have been constructed for connections to New Jersey Route 94 and the streets of Columbia.

DELAWARE WATER GAP BRIDGE

Spanning the Delaware River between the Kittatinny Mountain Range is the fourth toll bridge facility constructed and presently being operated by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. The bridge and approach highways lie between the southerly and northerly limits of the Delaware Water Gap, reputed to be the eighth scenic wonder of the world. The location and construction of a bridge in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap had been under consideration by the Commission for many years. Engineering surveys and studies were started prior to World War II. The Commission for years was confronted with the problem of moving traffic from one State to another over bridges inadequate to carry modern-day traffic. The Commission, as well as the Pennsylvania Highway Department, was deeply concerned with traffic conditions existing in the Borough of Portland and the Delaware Water Gap.

Two traffic problems confronted the Commission. The first of these was to locate a crossing of the Delaware River in the vicinity of Portland to provide a bridge capable of carrying through commercial and passenger car traffic between Pennsylvania and New Jersey as well as providing the local residents with a proper facility to replace the Portland-Columbia wooden covered bridge, which, in the opinion of the Engineers of the Commission, had served its purpose and was no longer adequate and safe for even light commercial and pleasure car traffic.

The second problem confronting the Commission was to locate and construct a modern river crossing that would carry heavy commercial traffic as well as pleasure car traffic originating at and destined for points in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and, in general, the eastern seaboard. The location of the river crossing had to be such as would eliminate the traffic bottlenecks on the Pennsylvania side of the river within the Delaware Water Gap area.

The second problem also involved the location and construction of a river crossing suitable for the movement of military personnel and equipment between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Further, with full knowledge of the planning of national defense officials, the Commission was confronted with the problem of providing a crossing whereby mass movements of peopple from metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey areas to the Pocono Mountain region could be accomplished in the least possible time. The Department of Public Roads recognized the vital necessity of a river crossing in the Water Gap area as a link in the military highway system of the eastern part of the country and, because of the military necessity of a modern river crossing, approved a construction program of the Commission involving the location and construction of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge.

The Delaware Water Gap Bridge was built to provide a river crossing which would serve substantially the same traffic as that served by the bridge between Delaware, New Jersey and Upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania maintained and operated by the Commission. At the same time, the bridge had to be located and built to provide a by-pass of the Pennsylvania highway through the Borough of Portland and the Delaware Water Gap. The elimination of the Portland and Delaware Water Gap traffic bottlenecks was a "must", if the mandates of the legislative acts and the provisions of the compact between the two States were to be fulfilled.

The bridge between Delaware, New Jersey and Upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania was a railroad bridge built in 1890 by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. As the length and weight of the company's rolling stock increased, the bridge reached a stage where it was no longer suitable for railroad operations. It was abandoned and a new bridge was built by the railroad company north of the original structure. The abandoned bridge was converted into a highway bridge in 1915 by private interest. The Commission purchased this structure in 1932. The physical characteristics and condition of the bridge have been commented on in the Annual Reports to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey since 1949.

Year after year, requests were made by the Commission for appropriations to replace part of the steel in the floor system, to replace the roadway and to revamp the entire expansion system of the structure. The Commission was unable to obtain funds for the rehabilitation of the structure. The cost of needed repairs to the bridge increased from year to year because of a changing material and labor market. Traffic increased annually and commercial vehicles became heavier and heavier. In addition, the speed of vehicles increased as improvements were made to both commrcial trucks and passenger cars. Improvements of highways leading to the bridge induced increased speed of the trucks and cars approaching the throats of the bridge. The two-lane centered truss converted railroad bridge, in the opinion of the Commission, became an obsolete structure. Because of traffic conditions through the Borough of Portland and through the Delaware Water Gap, it would have been unsound judgment to replace this structure—the converted railroad bridge—at any point along the Delaware River south of the Delaware Water Gap.

The Commission was advised by its engineers that transportation problems could no longer be considered from a strictly localized point of view. The State boundary lines were no longer a factor in the determination and planning of bridge and highway facilities. Transportation as of today and for the future had to be considered on a national basis. Considering and planning crossings of the Delaware River on any other basis would be a fallacy.

Engineers engaged by the Pennsylvania Highway De-

partment made a thorough traffic study of the Portland and Delaware Water Gap area. An engineering report submitted to the Secretary of the Highway Department recommended that a new bridge be built between Portland and Columbia and a new bridge be built between Pennsylvania and New Jersey north of the point of the Delaware Water Gap with a connecting highway paralleling the Delaware River. The Consulting Engineers of the Commission made an independent survey and reported on the traffic problem confronting the Commission. They recommended the construction of two bridges—one between Portland and Columbia and the other at the Delaware Water Gap. The reports of the two independent engineering firms confirmed the thinking of the Commission with respect to the location of the river crossings in the Delaware Water Gap area.

One of the basic factors in the Commission's program of constructing not only the Delaware Water Gap Bridge but also the Portland and the Milford Bridges was the approval of the program on the part of the State Highway Departments of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The engineering report prepared for the Secretary of Highways of Pennsylvania and the report of the Consulting Engineers of the Commission were submitted to the Commissioner of the New Jersey Highways Department. The New Jersey Highway Department made an independent survey of the area along the Delaware River between Columbia, New Jersey and the Delaware Water Gap. The construction of the bridges and highways in the Portland-Columbia, Delaware Water Gap area resulted in a program of cooperation between the New Jersey Highway Department, the Pennsylvania Highway Department and the Commission. The New Jersey Highway Department constructed a four-lane Freeway between Columbia, New Jersey and the Delaware Water Gap. This Freeway, one of the most scenic highways in New Jersey, was built at a cost to the State of approximately $4,400,000. The Pennsylvania Highway Department constructed a limited access highway between the Pennsylvania Approach of the bridge and U. S. Route 611 with connecting ramps to Pennsylvania Route 612 and 402.

After a full year of operation, the decision of the Commission, concurred in by the Highway Departments, to construct bridges at locations recommended by the Engineers cannot be questioned. Bottlenecks and traffic delays through the Borough of Portland and the Delaware Water Gap have been entirely eliminated. Military forces have adequate bridges at their disposal and mass movements of people from metropolitan districts in time of disaster can be accomplished without fear of bottlenecks. road blocks or natural interferences at the present time.

We are living in an Atomic Age with construction of highways, bridges and turnpikes inadequate for the present automobile age. After experiences during World War II and the Korean War in evacuating people, we should be concerned with what could take place in case of an atomic attack on New York City, northern New Jersey or Philadelphia. In 1954, there were 58 million motor vehicles registered in the United States. In 1965 it is predicted that there will be 81 million cars registered in the country, meaning that there will be two cars or trucks on the highways which are being built under present highway programs to carry one. In 1974 it is predicted that there will be 92 million cars registered in the United States. Unless there is a decided acceleration of construction of highways, bridges and turnpikes, there will be four cars on the highways occupying the space of one.

The Delaware Water Gap and other similar gaps in the Kittatinny Mountain Range and the Blue Mountain Range in this region have been used as gateways through the mountains since the days of the Indian, whose trails were succeeded by the paths and roads made by the early settlers in their movement westward into the lowlands of the interior over routes that were followed by railroads and improved highways.

A barrier of long standing to the development of the Stroudsburg and the Pocono Mountains region has been removed. The Delaware Water Gap Bridge is the new Gateway to the Pocono Mountain area.

MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA-MONTAGUE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The northerly Gateway to the Pocono Mountain region is the new Milford, Pennsylvania-Montague, New Jersey Toll Bridge. It is the fifth and last toll facility constructed and in operation under the Commission's initial program for the development of the modern transportation facilities across the Delaware River.

It is the first time in history that the Delaware River in the Milford-Montague area has been spanned by a bridge with sufficient capacity to carry commercial traffic routed over the highways leading to a river crossing between the two communities. The new bridge replaces the horse and buggy-haywagon bridge of 1889 vintage. The masonry carrying that superstructure dates back to 1840. The antiquated structure had a gross weight capacity of five tons. No longer will weekend and holiday motorists have to travel home with crumpled fenders, scratched bodies or the fear thereof. The roadway of the old bridge was only 13'-11" wide. The automobile was not a problem in the year 1836 nor even in 1889, and little or no consideration was given to the location of the original bridge across the Delaware River nor were the roads leading to the bridge a factor in its location. Convenience and the location of the old ferry appeared to have established the original bridge location.

The new Milford-Montague River crossing is located 1,600 feet below the bridge it replaced. It was built between the highlands of the two communities. The approaches to the bridge were built through woodlands giving the entire facility a naturally landscaped setting.

The location of the new bridge was governed by the location of U. S. Route 206 in New Jersey, 209 in Pennsylvania and the topography of lands in the immediate area of Milford and Montague.

The volume of traffic crossing the old structure, based on Commission records since 1932, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Highway Department classification counts and traffic counts on the principal highways in Pennsylvania and New Jersey projected to cover a 33-year period, governed the number of lanes on the bridge. Ice conditions in the Delaware River were factors in the design of the substructure and superstructure. The clearance of the roadway above the surface of the river was governed by the proposed development of the Delaware River as a water supply source for New York City, cities in northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and cities in the State of Delaware. The Interstate Commission on the

Delaware River Basin (Incodel), established by the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1949, adopted a report prepared by engineers of that Commission on the utilization of the water of the Delaware River Basin. The report recommended the construction of a dam at Wallpack Bend, Bushkill, Pennsylvania creating the Wallpack Bend Reservoir. The dam would form a reservoir 26 miles long extending from Bushkill, Pennsylvania to Port Jervis, New York. The Milford-Montague Bridge, as built, is well above pool elevation as set out in the report.

The bridge is a three-span deck truss structure carrying a roadway 24 feet in width, two 3'-6" sidewalks, and has an over-all length of 1,150 feet. The entire project extending from a junction with New Jersey Highway Department Route 206 in Montague to a junction with U. S. Route 209 in Pennsylvania is 5,700 feet in length.

The bridge, designed by the J. E. Greiner Company and built by the Bethlehem Steel Company, was selected by the American Institute of Steel Construction as one of the ten most beautiful steel bridges opened to traffic in 1953.

The demands for a modern crossing of the Delaware River between Milford and Montague have flowed into the Commission's office for many years. As far back as 1927, the Commission commenced surveying the Milford-Montague area for the purpose of locating and constructing a new bridge over the river. Preliminary designs and estimates were developed but funds for the construction of a free bridge did not exist. The public contented itself with a horse and buggy structure nursed along by the Commission for 31 years. The old structure was a damper to the development and life of the two river communities. There appears to be no question but that the old structure would still be in use had not the Legislatures of the two States mandated the Commission to build a 20th century bridge, to be financed, built and operated on a pay-as-you-go basis. The failure of the old bridge was inevitable.

The construction of this bridge will, in a relatively short time, lead to extensive development of the vacation lands of Sussex County, New Jersey, Pike County, Pennsylvania and New York Counties bordering the Delaware River. Located but 75 miles from Times Square, New York City, the Milford-Montague Bridge has opened up a vast area of Pennsylvania and New York for the weekend traveler or to the vacationer who has time on his hands and desires to see a part of scenic Pennsylvania and New York and the valley through which the Delaware River flows.

The Pennsylvania Highway Department is resurfacing and reconstructing U. S. Route 6 from the heart of the Borough of Milford westwardly to Shohalo Falls, a ten-mile stretch. The Department has scheduled the work to be completed July 1, 1955. Motorists will find well-paved modern roads leading to the bridge in both States.

The Commission, recognizing the fact that the local people had for many years the use of a river crossing dating back to 1841 supplemented by a ferry at various times, established a $.05 commuter's toll rate for local people on the new Milford-Montague Bridge.

While referring to the earlier bridge at the Milford-Montague location, it might be of interest to learn what it cost the settlers of these two communities to cross the Delaware River in times gone by. The toll rates on the early pay-as-you-go bridge were not cheap, even the person who walked had to pay.

Records of the old Milford-Montague Bridge Company listed toll rates for foot passengers at $.02 per crossing. The toll for a coach, landau, phaeton or other pleasure carriages with two horses was $.25 per crossing. The passage of wagons with two horses called for a toll of $.25. A chaise, riding chair, sulky, cart or other two-wheel carriages or a sleigh or sled were listed at $.15. A single horse and rider paid the small toll of $.05. The operator of a one-seated automobile paid a toll of $.25. If the automobile had two seats, the toll was $.40. An automobile with three seats was classified the same as an automobile with two seats. A person riding a motorcycle paid a toll of $.05 per crossing and a person who rode a bicycle paid $.02. Travel over the Delaware River was rather expensive in by-gone days compared to the toll the traveler pays to cross the new Milford-Montague Bridge.

J. E. GREINER COMPANY
Consulting Engineers
1106 N. Charles Street, Baltimore 1, Md.

September 28, 1954.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission
Administration Building
Morrisville, Pennsylvania

First Mechanics National Bank of Trenton
Trenton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

The Trust Indenture dated November 1, 1949, securing Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission Bridge Revenue Bonds (Series A) provides, under Section 504, as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Consulting Engineers employed by the Commission under the provisions of Section 706 of this Indenture, among such other duties as may be imposed upon them by the Commission or by this Indenture, to make an inspection at least once a year of each bridge in the Project and, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, to submit to the Commission a report setting forth (a) their findings whether each such bridge has been maintained in good repair, working order and condition, (b) their advices and recommendations as to the proper maintenance, repair and operation of each such bridge during the ensuing fiscal year and an estimate of the amount of money necessary for such purposes, (c) their advices and recommendations as to the insurance to be carried under the provisions of Article VII of this Indenture, and (d) their recommendations as to the amount that should be deposited during such fiscal year to the credit of the Reserve Maintenance Fund for the purposes set forth in Section 508 of this Article. Copies of such reports shall be filed with the Trustee and mailed to the principal underwriter, each registered owner of bonds then outstanding at his address as it appears on the registration books, and all other bondholders who shall have filed their names and addresses with the Secretary of the Commission for such purpose."

In accordance with the above requirements, we conducted the Seventeenth Annual Inspection of the Bushkill Street Bridge across the Delaware River from Easton, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, the Second Annual Inspection of the bridge between Trenton, New Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and the First Annual Inspections of the three recently completed up-river bridges, namely, the Portland-Columbia Bridge, the Delaware Water Gap Bridge, and the Milford-Montague

Bridge. The Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge was inspected during the period August 2 and 3, the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge August 4 and 5, and the Portland-Columbia Bridge, Delaware Water Gap Bridge, and Milford-Montague Bridge, August 16-20, 1954. For the purpose of continuity this Report is entitled, "Seventeenth Annual Inspection Report."

In Exhibits I to V we have submitted, in detail, our recommendations concerning the maintenance required on the five bridges. While the work performed by the Commission's forces in keeping the facilities in very good condition is of high order, there are items which require maintenance on a routine schedule and to which we have called attention.

As signified by our letter, dated July 28, 1954, we have reviewed the types and amounts of insurance carried by the Commission on the five toll bridges. We find that the coverages are in accordance with the requirements of Article VII of the Trust Indenture and adequately protect the interests of the Commission.

Very truly yours,

J. E. GREINER COMPANY

By H. H. Allen.

H. H. ALLEN.

TOLL BRIDGES

Revenue and Expense for Year 1954

Redemption of Bonds

For the first full year's operations of all five toll bridges the Gross Income from all sources (excluding Construction Fund Investments) was $2,669,900.20. Toll Revenues were $2,649,949.25 and Other Income $19,950.95, principally Income from Investments.

The Expenses for the year were $1,179,436.50, Interest on Debt amounted to $675,160.78, and Capital Expenditures totalled $54,766.94.

The Net Revenues resulting were $760,535.98 for the year 1954.

In accordance with the Trust Indenture transfers were made to the Revenue, Sinking Fund and Reserve Maintenance Accounts. The increase in these respective accounts from Revenues for the years 1954 and 1953 follows:

	Year 1954	Year 1953
Revenue Account	$128,300.53	$ 78,181.13
Bond Service Account	240,326.91	12,067.69
Reserve Interest Account	25,397.84	26,771.64
Redemption Account	134,279.47	37,917.90
Reserve Maintenance Account	177,464.29	139,587.42
Reserve Maintenance Account (Capital Expenditures)	54,766.94	2,286.25
Totals	$760,535.98	$296,812.03

There was retired during the year 1954 $22,000.00 Series "A" Bonds and $118,000.00 Series "B" Bonds. To December 31, 1954, $252,000.00 Series "A" Bonds and $324,000.00 Series "B" Bonds, or a total of $576,000.00 of bonds originally issued have been retired.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

Certified Public Accountants

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rockford, Louisville, St. Louis, Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Tulsa—London, Paris.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission,
Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

We have examined the balance sheet of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission—Toll Bridges as of December 31, 1954, and the related statement of net revenues for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedure as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, statement of net revenues and supporting schedules, when read in conjunction with the notes to financial statements, present fairly the financial position of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission in respect to its toll bridges in operation at December 31, 1954, and the net revenues from such operations for the year ended that date, in conformity with accounting principles and procedures set forth in Note 1.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

Philadelphia, Penna.,
February 25, 1955.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
TOLL BRIDGES

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

	Construction Fund Accounts	Revenue Fund Accounts	Sinking and Reserve Maintenance Fund Accounts	Combined Totals
Investment in facilities	$31,052,296.88	.....	.....	$31,052,296.88
Cash	134,437.35	$202,676.29	$216,987.26	554,100.59
Investment in United States Government securities	748,333.99	199,863.09	2,143,908.51	3,092,105.59
Other assets	.....	5,079.69	79,626.84	84,706.53
Total assets	$31,935,068.22	$407,619.07	$2,440,522.61	$34,783,209.90

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND EQUITY ACCOUNTS

Liabilities:				
Funded debt	28,924,000.00	.....	.....	28,924,000.00
Accounts payable voucher in course of payment	116,156.79	35,172.28	.....	151,329.07
Accrued interest on funded debt for the two months ended December 31, 1954	.....	.....	112,098.33	112,098.33
Other liabilities	.....	47,524.23	.....	47,524.23
Total liabilities	$29,040,156.79	$82,696.51	$112,098.33	$29,234,951.63
Reserves Appropriated from Income:				
Sinking Funds:				
Bond Service Account			344,140.07	344,140.07
Reserve Account			1,377,135.84	1,377,135.84
Redemption Account			1,081.42	1,081.42
			1,722,357.33	1,722,357.33
Reserve Maintenance Fund			606,066.95	606,066.95
Total reserves			$2,328,424.28	$2,328,424.28
Equity Accounts	$2,894,911.43	$324,922.56	.....	$3,219,833.99
Total liabilities, reserve and equity accounts	$31,935,068.22	$407,619.07	$2,440,522.61	$34,783,209.90

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET REVENUES FROM TOLL BRIDGES AND FUND OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 1954

	Revenue Fund	Sinking Funds				
	Bridge Operations	Bond Service Account	Reserve Account	Redemption Account	Reserve Maintenance Fund	Total Combined Bridge and Fund Operations
Gross operating revenues	$2,653,598.80					
Less reserve for possible refunds, Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge	3,649.55					
	$2,649,949.25					
Operating and maintenance expenses:						
Operating expenses	603,030.89					
Maintenance expenses	193,263.35					
	$796,294.24					
Operating revenues before administrative and general expenses	1,853,655.01					
Administrative and general expenses	365,862.94					
Net operating revenues	1,487,792.07					
Other income	1,553.12					
Net revenues available for distribution to funds	1,489,345.19					$1,489,345.19
Retained by Revenue Fund to bring working capital to minimum required by indenture	(128,300.53)					
Net revenues transferred	($1,361,044.66)	$914,729.74	$37,059.73	$109,255.19	$300,000.00	
Interest earned on fund investments, including discount on Series A and Series B Bonds redeemed		1,711.44	23,324.37	2,315.00	5,746.24	33,097.05
Premium paid on purchase of investments			(13,230.47)		(1,468.75)	(14,699.22)
Renewals, replacements and other costs					(72,046.26)	(72,046.26)
Interest expense on funded debt		(675,160.78)				(675,160.78)
Net revenues from Bridge and Fund operations	$128,300.53	$241,280.40	$47,153.63	$111,570.19	$232,231.23	$760,535.98

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SINKING AND RESERVE MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNTS, DECEMBER 31, 1954

Details of Assets and Liability and Balances in Accounts:	Sinking Funds				
	Bond Service Account	Reserve Account	Redemption Account	Reserve Maintenance Fund	Combined Totals
ASSETS					
Cash on deposit with trustee	$131,673.50	$33,444.55	$1,081.42	$50,787.79	$216,987.26
Investments in United States Government securities	324,564.90	1,343,691.29	.....	475,652.32	2,143,908.51
Other assets—prepaid and deferred items	.....	.....	.....	79,626.84	79,626.84
Total assets	$456,238.40	$1,377,135.84	$1,081.42	$606,066.95	$2,440,522.61
LIABILITY					
Accrued interest on funded debt	112,098.33	.....	.....	.....	112,098.33
Total liability	$112,098.33	.....	.....	.....	$112,098.33
Balances in Sinking and Reserve Maintenance Fund Accounts, December 31, 1954	$344,140.07	$1,377,135.84	$1,081.42	$606,066.95	$2,328,424.28
Total liability and balances in Sinking and Reserve Maintenance Funds	$456,238.40	$1,377,135.84	$1,081.42	$606,066.95	$2,440,522.61
Analysis of Fund Accounts:					
Balances, January 1, 1954	103,813.16	1,351,738.00	6,801.95	428,602.66	1,890,955.77
Add:					
Transfers from Revenue Fund of amounts in excess of current expense requirements	914,729.74	37,059.73	109,255.19	300,000.00	1,361,044.66
Transfers from Sinking Fund Accounts of amounts in excess of Indenture requirements:					
From Bond Service Account	.....	.....	953.49	.....	953.49
From Reserve Account	.....	.....	21,755.79	.....	21,755.79
Interest earned on fund investments	1,711.44	23,324.37	.....	5,746.24	30,782.05
	$1,020,254.34	$1,412,122.10	$138,766.42	$734,348.90	$3,305,491.76
Deduct:					
Interest paid May 1 and November 1, 1954, on outstanding Bridge Revenue Bonds, net of $112,644.84 interest accrued January 1, 1954	562,733.41	.....	.....	.....	562,733.41
Purchase and retirement of Series A and B Bridge Revenue Bonds and payment of accrued interest at date of purchase	329.04	.....	137,685.00	.....	138,014.04
Transfers to Sinking Fund—Redemption Account of amounts in excess of requirements	953.49	21,755.79	.....	.....	22,709.28
Interest accrued for two months ended December 31, 1954	112,098.33	.....	.....	.....	112,098.33
Expenditures for extraordinary repairs, replacements and other costs	.....	.....	.....	72,046.26	72,046.26
Capital expenditures	.....	.....	.....	54,766.94	54,766.94
Premium paid on investments	.....	13,230.47	.....	1,468.75	14,699.22
	$676,114.27	$34,986.26	$137,685.00	$128,281.95	$977,067.48
Balances in Sinking and Reserve Maintenance Fund Accounts, December 31, 1954	$344,140.07	$1,377,135.84	$1,081.42	$606,066.95	$2,328,424.28

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 1954

Note 1: Statement of Accounting Principles and Procedures:

(a) The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission was created as a corporate instrumentality in 1934 by compact between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey with the approval of Congress. The Commission has no stockholders or equity holders; and all revenues or other cash received must be dispersed for specific purposes in accordance with provisions of the agreement with holders of its bonds. The accounting procedures followed by the Commission, other than those hereinafter described in this note, are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The variances from generally accepted accounting principles (outlined in the following paragraph (b) of this note) are based on the provisions set forth in Trust Indenture dated November 1, 1949, as amended, which represents the agreement with its bondholders.

(b)Monthly deductions are made from net revenues in excess of a minimum amount retainable for working capital, for "Sinking Fund" payments to provide for current and future funded debt interest and redemptions, and for payments to the "Reserve Maintenance Fund" to provide for expenditures which, in the judgment of the Consulting Engineers, are required to mainitain in good condition all facilities. Such latter expenditures are chargeable to the Fund and may include renewals and replacements, capital expenditures as well as other costs authorized by the Indenture to be paid therefrom. The Trust Indenture stipulates the amounts and the order of distribution to the Sinking and Reserve Maintenance Funds of such monthly deductions from revenue. Interest earned on Fund investments is to be credited, under the Indenture, to the respective Fund accounts.

Other than the deduction from revenues for purposes of the "Reserve Maintenance Fund," as explained in the preceding paragraph, no specific provision has been made for depreciation of facilities, nor has a specific allowance for depreciation been established.

(c) "Investment in Facilities" represents the amounts expended to place the completed facilities into operation and the cost to date of the projects under construction, net of minor proceeds received from sale or disposition of miscellaneous items of equipment.

"Investment in Facilities" also includes: (1) Interest expense incurred in connection with bonds and notes issued for construction purposes during the period of construction, refinancing costs (less net premiums received on sale of such obligations and income earned on unexpended construction funds), amounting to $1,068,336.19, and (2) Preliminary survey costs and equipment purchases from revenues, amounting to $393,911.43.

(d) In the opinion of its General Counsel, the Commission is not subject to Federal, State or local taxes.

Note 2: Unexpended and pending commitments for certain costs in connection with the full completion of bridges now in operation are not reflected in the accompanying statements on the theory that the funded debt originally issued reflects the considered estimates of the Consulting Engineers as to total cost.

On December 1, 1954, Johnson, Drake and Piper, Inc., insituted suit in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey against the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, claiming $1,300,000 for alleged additional substructure costs in connection with construction of the Portland-Columbia, Delaware Water Gap, and Milford-Montague Toll Bridges. The Commission's attorneys and engineers are preparing an answer in this suit, denying liability.

Note 3: On February 14, 1955, the Supreme Court of United States denied application for writ of certiorari in the decision handed down by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in the matter of Barton et al. v. Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, relating to the closing of the Delaware-Upper Mount Bethel Township Bridge. In compliance with Court order, receipts, when requested, were issued by the Commission for tolls paid for passage of licensed Pennsylvania and New Jersey vehicles of no more than 15 tons at the Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge only, effective April 8, 1954. Pending final Court action there has been set aside from the revenues of such bridge to December 31, 1954, $3,649.55 for possible refunds of the aforementioned receipts. Inasmuch as Barton et al. have a period of twenty-five days from February 14, 1955, in which to request the United States Supreme Court to review its decision, the matter will not be finally closed until the expiration of such period.

Note 4: As of December 31, 1954, the Commission's outstanding funded debt was as follows:

$14,248,000 2:30 pct. Bridge Revenue Bonds, Series A, dated November 1, 1949, due November 1, 1984, interest payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1, redeemable in whole at a premium of 4 pct. to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973, or redeemable in part at a premium of 3 pct. to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973.

$14,676,000 2.35 pct. Bridge Revenue Bonds, Series B, dated May 1, 1951, due November 1, 1984, interest payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1, redeemable in whole at a premium of 4 pct. to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973, or redeemable in part at a premium of 3 pct. to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC AND REVENUE FROM REVENUE-PRODUCING VEHICLES USING ALL TOLL BRIDGES

For the Year Ended December 31, 1954

Classification	Number of Vehicles	Revenue
1. Passenger cars, 2½-ton trucks or less, etc.	6,649,735	$1,126,356.25
2. Passenger cars, commutation tickets	1,872,772	122,294.30
3. Buses	56,058	26,961.60
4. Two-axle trucks, 2½ to 4½ tons	59,055	12,060.20
5. Two-axle trucks, over 4½ tons to 7½ tons	89,208	29,122.75
6. Local buses	38,215	6,754.00
7. Two-axle trucks, over 7½ tons	178,002	140,668.20
8. Three-axle trucks, over 7½ tons	1,038,547	879,135.40
9. Four-axle trucks, over 7½ tons	374,991	294,315.00
9A. Unusual vehicles, tolls based on tonnage, plus $1 inspection fee; trucks and trailers carrying unusually heavy loads, and vehicles with more than four axles, 10 cents per ton up to and including 20 tons, and 20 cents per ton for each ton in excess of 20 tons gross weight	2,563	8,112.40
	10,359,146	2,645,780.10
Adjustment for difference in value of commutation toll tickets collected included in the foregoing computations, and the value of commutation tickets sold and taken into income upon the books of account		7,818.70
		$2,653,598.80

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

to the

GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SESSION OF 1955

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 120, Session of 1935, and continued under the provisions of Act No. 35, approved March 24, 1937, P. L. 109, as amended March 10, 1949, Act No. 10, P. L. 25, as a continuing commission "which shall encourage and arrange conferences with officials of other states and of other units of government, carry forth the participation of this State as a member of the Council of State Governments both regionally and nationally, and formulate proposals for cooperation between this State and other states."

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency the Governor and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation submits herewith its Third Biennial Report covering the years 1953 and 1954, in accordance with Act No. 35, P. L. 109, approved March 24, 1937.

Norman Wood, Chairman.

Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Rooms 245-246, Capitol Building,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

affiliated with

The Council of State Governments

CENTRAL OFFICE
1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
Frank Bane, Executive Director

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1737 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
T. G. Driscoll, Assistant Director

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York
Brevard E. Crihfield, Regional Representative

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California
Stewart Wilson, Regional Representative

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Officers

Honorable Norman Wood, Chairman
Honorable Charles C. Smith, Vice Chairman
Honorable Edward B. Watson, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Montgomery F. Crowe	Hiram G. Andrews
John H. Dent	Albert W. Johnson
Thomas P. Harney	Robert F. Kent
G. Robert Watkins	Charles C. Smith
Edward B. Watson	Norman Wood

Administrative Members

Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
William S. Livengood
Andrew J. Sordoni
David M. Walker

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members of Committees

Agriculture

Hon. Thomas P. Harney, Chairman
Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn
Hon. Miles Horst
Hon. David M. Walker
Hon. Norman Wood

Aviation

Hon. G. Robert Watkins, Chairman
Mr. John W. Macfarlane
Hon. Charles C. Smith
Lt. Gen. Frank A. Weber

Conservation

Hon. Albert W. Johnson, Chairman
Hon. Miles Horst
Hon. Samuel S. Lewis
Hon. Edward B. Watson

Crime

Hon. Robert F. Kent, Chairman
Hon. Hiram G. Andrews
Hon. John H. Dent
Major Henry C. Hill
Col. C. M. Wilhelm
Hon. Robert E. Woodside
Hon. Charles C. Smith, Chairman
Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn
Mr. Francis A. Pitkin
Hon. Edward B. Watson

(b) Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin

Hon. Robert F. Kent, Chairman
Hon. John H. Dent
Dr. E. A. Holbrook
Mr. Howard E. Moses

(c) Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (Incopot)

Hon. Norman Wood, Chairman
Hon. Thomas P. Harney
Mr. J. R. Hoffert

Liquor

Hon. John H. Dent, Chairman
Hon. Charles R. Barber
Hon. Albert W. Johnson
Hon. David R. Perry

Health and Welfare

Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe, Chairman
Hon. Robert F. Kent
Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans
Hon. Alan D. Reynolds
Dr. Russell E. Teague
Hon. G. Robert Watkins

Highway and Motor Vehicles

Hon. Charles C. Smith, Chairman
Lt. T. P. Cahalan
Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe
Hon. E. L. Schmidt
Mr. Robert I. Shreffler

Interstate Waters

(a) Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incodel)

Taxation

Hon. Edward B. Watson, Chairman
Hon. Albert W. Johnson
Hon. Edward B. Logan
Hon. Otto F. Messner

Uniform Laws

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Chairman
Hon. Harrington Adams
Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe
Mr. S. Edward Hannestad
Hon. Albert W. Johnson
Hon. William S. Livengood
Hon. Gene D. Smith

Traffic Safety

Hon. Norman Wood, Chairman
Mr. Fred E. Goodhart
Hon. Otto F. Messner
Hon. Edward B. Watson
Col. C. M. Wilhelm

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

By legislative authority, the purpose and objectives of the Commission are to encourage and develop the participation of the Commonwealth as a member of the Council of State Governments, both regionally and nationally, to arrange conferences and confer with officials of other states, other units of government and of the federal government in order to promote and assist in the development of interstate and federal-state relations.

In order to encourage and develop proposals for cooperation between the Commonwealth, other states and the federal government, five principal methods have been developed and are available. Each of the following methods have been employed to strengthen our interstate and federal-state relations: (1) the interstate compact; (2) reciprocal or concurrent legislation; (3) uniform or model legislation; (4) administrative agreement and (5) administrative cooperation.

Much of the work of this Commission is performed by standing committees which include the following:

Agriculture
Aviation
Conservation
Crime
Health and Welfare
Highway and Motor Vehicles
Interstate Waters
a. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin
b. Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin.
c. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.
Liquor
Taxation
Traffic Safety
Uniform Laws.

The best government is that which is (1) efficient and effective and (2) controlled by those it governs. To meet the first requisite the state governments must be cooperative and coordinate their activities among themselves and with the federal government. To meet the second requisite, the government must be responsible to the electorate. In order to achieve these two basic essentials and to establish the proper climate, commissions on interstate cooperation, or similar agencies. were created in each of the forty-eight states.

RELATION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation is affiliated with the Council of State Governments with headquarters in Chicago, a Washington office which is used to inform the states of the activities of the Federal government and regional offices in New York City and San Francisco.

The Council of State Governments is a joint agency established by the states, supported by the states for service to the states. It acts as a medium for improving legislative, administrative and judicial practices in the states; an agency for securing full cooperation among the states in solving interstate problems both regional and national; a means of facilitating and improving federal-state relations. The Council exists to serve governmental progress within the individual states, among the states working together and by the states in their relations with the Federal government.

The Council is composed of state commissions on interstate cooperation or similar agencies setablished in all forty-eight states as official entities of the state governments and operates through regional continuing committees. The states themselves govern and control the Council. Its policy is determined by a Board of Managers comprising forty-eight delegates members representing the forty-eight states, nineteen ex officio members and ten managers at large. Each state selects its own delegate member and national and inter-state programs and policies are discussed and recommendations made at the two principal national conferences—the Board of Managers Meeting and the General Assembly of the States.

It appears most timely and appropriate to remark that Representative Norman Wood, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission, Second Vice-President and Pennsylvania's delegate to the Board of Managers, has actively and effectively participated in all phases of the Commission's activities. Other Pennsylvanians who have served on national associations of the Council include Governor John S. Fine as a member of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, Harrington Adams and S. Edward Hannestad as members of the Drafting Committee of State Officials, Gene Smith as Treasurer of the National Association of Secretaries of State, Baker Royer as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Legislative Service Agencies and F. Carl Anderson as a member of the Executive Committee of State Purchasing Officials.

The Council is the secretariat for America's 7,500 legislators organized through the American Legislators Association, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, the Conference of Chief Justices, the National Association of Legislative Service Agencies, the

Drafting Committee of State Officials and Special Council Committees. Similar service is rendered to any regional organization of these groups or other activities that are considered to be of mutual interest to more than one state in a geographical area. The Council has a cooperative working agreement with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Council also cooperates with many other organizations whenever their programs involve service to state government.

Most of the work of every state government is quite naturally concentrated on its internal affiairs but most of the problems encountered have their counterparts in other states. The Council, therefore, arranges conferences, issues publications and otherwise arranges for the exchange of information so that the experience of all of the states can be shared.

The Council undertakes and publishes special studies in the fields of public education, mental health, motor vehicles, legislative processes and procedures, state judicial systems, state governmental reorganization, state-local relations, public authorities in the states and finance. Regular recurring publications of the Council include the Book of the States, 1954-55, a standard biennial reference work on state affairs; State Government, a monthly magazine of state affairs; Washington Legislative Bulletin, a monthly news bulletin of congressional and administrative action of interest to the states and Suggested State Legislation, an annual publication containing proposals approved by the Drafting Committee of the Council.

Some of the more important work publications of the Council of State Governments are the Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States, 1950; the Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States—Summary and Recommendations; Interim Report—State Research and Training Programs in the Field of Mental Health, 1952; Training and Research in the State Mental Health Programs, 1953; Work Progress in the States in the Field of Mental Health; 1954; What Progress Against Mental Health?—Summary Reports, 1954; the Forty-eight State School Systems, 1949; Western Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, 1951; Higher Education in the Forty-eight States, 1952; Higher Education in the Forty-eight States—Summary and Conclusions; Public Authorities in the States, 1953; State-Local Relations; Federal Grants-in-Aid, 1949; the Interstate Compact since 1925, 1951; Trends in State Finance, 1952; Sources of State Tax Revenue; State Court Systems, 1953; Summaries of State Laws, Relating to the Treatment of Drug Addiction; State Regulation of Lobbying; Administrative Reorganization of State Governments; American Legislatures: Structures and Procedures, 1954; Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States; Sales of Alcoholic Beverages to Minors, 1952; Trade Barriers Affecting Interstate Commerce in Alcoholic Beverages, 1952; Impact on Alcoholic Beverage Control of Taxation and Markup, 1953 and Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of the States, 1953. In addition to the above, the Council handles a large volume of individual requests for information and research from state officials and private organizations and citizens.

A schematic diagram of the Council of State Governments and the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation follows to indicate graphically the relationship between these two and other related groups.

ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation is the agency which deals with interstate problems, mainly by its contact and work with the Council of State Governments. It serves as a channel for reports from the national organization to the General Assembly and the Governor.

The Governor and other state officials have attended national meetings pertaining to their official positions.

The Commission was represented at the Biennial General Assembly of the States, Annual Legislative Conferences and at various meetings dealing with Migrant Farm Labor, Mental Health, Great Lakes Seaway and Uniform Support.

During the biennium the Commission held four regular meetings and several special sessions.

Meeting of January 7, 1953

The Annual Meeting was held in the Commission office at Harrisburg.

Mrs. Eleanor Evans, Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance was called upon and reported that the Uniform Support Laws were working well but needed some clarifying amendments which the Commission approved.

Jay C. Gilford of the Wild Life Conservation Bureau of the Game Commission reported that they were working on a uiform non-resident license fee but had not yet reached a solution to the problem. He stated the department is also interested in a law requiring a license for transporting foxes from one state to another.

Horace B. Rowland, Chief of the Division of Protection, Department of Forests and Waters spoke about the Forest Fire Protection Compact.

The Out-of-State Banking Act was discussed and the Commission favored either a clarifying amendment to existing law or separate legislation, authorizing banking corporations to service loans on properties in another state and protecting the bank in case of default.

Horace Segelbaum, Counsel for the Liquor Control Board explained legislation to eliminate trade barriers between the states. The Commission concluded that it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution which would provide uniformity of fees as New York is an "open state," while Pennsylvania is a "monopoly."

Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture discussed the proposal to abolish the law requiring all food containers, such as ice cream boxes, to have a code number of the plant where they were used. The Commission decided that the law is protection to the consumer public and opposed any change.

Sergeant Cahalan of the State Police explained the uniform bus inspection standards and the proposed act requiring certain handling storage and transportation of flammable and explosive materials.

The Executive Director of the State Planning Board, F. A. Pitkin reported on Incodel, giving its background and progress to date. The Commission decided to introduce a bill on the subject.

Otto Messner, Secretary of Revenue spoke about the "highway use tax."

Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General explained

the purpose of the Civil Defense Interstate Compact and its provisions.

Mr. B. E. Crihfield, Eastern Representative of the Council of State Governments reviewed Suggested State Legislation for 1953.

Meeting of June 3, 1954

The meeting was held at the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, in connection with the Regional Meeting on Professional Licensing.

The new committee members were appointed.

A request was made for suggestions of subjects for discussion at the Legislative Service Conference to be held at San Francisco, California, September 8-11, 1954. It was decided to pass along the suggestion that reform in legislative procedure would be an appropriate subject.

It was reported that the Chairman had ascertained by letter that most states would agree to an interchange of information on Unemployment Records. Alabama is prohibited by law from furnishing such information to other states.

Discussions took place on the management, control and supervision of the waters of the Great Lakes; Gypsy Moth Control, Migratory Farm Labor and on the proposed amendments to the Social Security Law.

It was decided to hold the National Meeting on Uniform Support at Pittsburgh, with Pennsylvania as host.

Meeting of September 20, 1954

The meeting was held in the Commission Office at Harrisburg.

Representative Albert Johnson reported on the Great Lakes States Seaway and Water Resources Conference which he attended in Chicago on August 26 and 27. It was pointed out that if Pennsylvania entered into the compact, we would want to get every advantage for the Port of Erie, our only port. The Chairman appointed the following subcommittee to help draft the compact:

Representative Albert Johnson
Senator John H. Dent
Honorable Charles Barber
Deputy Attorney General Harrington Adams

If the eight states and the Province of Ontario join the compact, Pennsylvania would pay one-ninth of the cost of operation of the compact.

Representative Charles Smith reported that the Legislative Service Conference held in San Francisco was a success and that Pennsylvania benefited a great deal by sending representatives. Mr. Smith presided at the Conference on Legislators and it was considered one of the best meetings.

Pennsylvania extended an invitation to the Legislative Service Conference to hold its meeting next year in Pennsylvania.

Meeting of November 9, 1954

The meeting was held in the Commission Office at Harrisburg.

Reports were received from several members who attended the National Conference on Uniform Support held at Pittsburgh on November 4-5, 1954. The meeting was well attended and was considered very successful.

The Commission agreed to back the increase from $30,000 to $37,500, in Pennsylvania's share of the cost of operating the Council of State Governments.

The Interpleader Compact was discussed and referred to the Committee on Unform Laws for study.

INCODEL

Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin

INCODEL is the contracted name for the "Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin."

INCODEL was established as a governmental agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey, New York and Delaware in 1937 by joint action of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in the Basin.

INCODEL's major function is to formulate programs for its four supporting state governments for the effective development, utilization and conservation of the waters of the Delaware River Basin, an interstate watershed of approximately 13,000 square miles with a population (1950 Census) of about 5,000,000 persons. Approximately 50 per cent of the total area and the total population is within Pennsylvania.

INCODEL is essentially a planning and service agency. It has no administrative powers. All INCODEL programs are referred to its supporting state governments for approval, adoption and determination of procedures for their execution.

INCODEL has twenty members, five from each of its supporting states. Of each group of five, one is a State Senator; one, a member of the House of Representatives; one, a State official representing the Governor; one, a member or an official of a planning or administrative agency of the State; and one, a member-at-large. The first four members are appointed by the respective parent Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, of these the first three must be members of the Commission. The members-at-large are selected by INCODEL's sixteen state government officials.

INCODEL's initial objective was to develop a program for coping with the pollution of the Delaware River and its tributaries. Such a program was perfected after two years of intensive study. The program was subsequently embodied into reciprocal legislation and enacted into law by each of the four states. The four-state pollution abatement program is administered on a concurrent and cooperative basis by the health departments of the respective states. INCODEL is the coordinating agency.

INCODEL's basin-wide pollution abatement program, according to a nationwide survey made by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1954, has progressed further and faster than any comparable program in the entire country. By the end of 1955 virtually all major cources of pollution will be under reasonable control.

INCODEL, about 1940, began to extend its activities into other fields of natural resources development. It devised and gained the acceptance of the now widely acclaimed $35,000,000 U. S. Government-Commonwealth of Pennsylvania project for the restoration of the Schuylkill River, the Delaware's largest tributary. INCODEL has played a major role in many other accomplishments in the field of water resources development and the protection and enrichment of the soil, forests, fish and wildlife nad recreational potentialities of the Delaware River Valley.

INCODEL, in 1949, was directed by reciprocal legislation enacted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey and New York to make a special survey to determine the advisability of carrying out an integrated project for the mutual utilization of the waters of the Delaware River Basin by the authorizing States. Complying with a provision in the directives, INCODEL filed a report covering its recommendations with the Governors and Legislatures of its four supporting state governments on January 15, 1951.

INCODEL recommended that the three authorizing States and Delaware, if it desired, should enact a compact creating a Delaware River Basin Water Commission to construct and operate a water conservation program consisting of a series of four reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Delaware River Basin. Three of the reservoirs would have been located in New York State. The fourth reservoir would be on the main stem of the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey near Wallpack Bend. Acts embodying the proposed compact were enacted by the Legislatures and signed by the Governors of New Jersey and Delaware in 1951 and by the Legislature and the Governor of New York in 1952.

INCODEL's plan hit a serious snag in February 1953 when a committee appointed by Governor Fine recommended the rejection of the INCODEL project by Pennsylvania claiming it was primarily for the benefit of New York and New Jersey. In place of the INCODEL plan Governor Fine's committee recommended that Pennsylvania should meet its water problems by the development of the Lehigh River and of tributaries of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania.

Despite the adverse recommendations of Governor Fine's committee, legislation incorporating a compact for Pennsylvania's participation in the INCODEL plan was passed by the House of Representatives in 1953 under the sponsorship of Representatives Hiram G. Andrews and Norman Wood. However, the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate to which the Bill (House Bill 1295) was referred refused to report the Bill out for a vote on the Senate floor.

When it became apparent that the INCODEL plan was doomed in Pennsylvania the City and State of New York filed a petition with the Supreme Court of the United States asking for permission to proceed unilaterally with the construction of a reservoir on the West Branch of the Delaware River near Cannonsville, New York, for the purpose of securing an additional supply of 360 million gallons of water a day for the City of New York.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey immediately filed Answers in opposition to the New York proposal. However, in June 1953, the Attorneys General of the three litigant States announced that an agreement had been reached for the settlement of the controversy. This agreement was embodied in an Order issued by the Supreme Court on June 7, 1954. Regrettably, neither INCODEL nor the Pennsylvania Commission was consulted in the formulation of this agreement.

The agreement granted the New York petition on the condition that the City maintain certain guaranteed minimum dry weather flows in the Delaware River at Montague, New Jersey, where it leaves New York State. The agreement also granted New Jersey the right to divert 100 million gallons of water a day from the Delaware River without compensating releases. It also provided that Pennsylvania would be granted the right to build a storage dam and reservoir across the Delaware River near Wallpack Bend and a diversion dam near Yardley provided that Pennsylvania by July 1, 1955 enact legislation accepting the terms of Chapter 443 of the New Jersey Laws of 1953. The New Jersey Law repeals a provision in the 1783 compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey prohibiting the construction of dams across the Delaware River between the two States.

The Supreme Court appointed the Chief Hydraulic Engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey as "River Master" to administer the provisions of the Decree.

After the opening of the Delaware River controversy in the U. S. Supreme Court and the subsequent issue of the Court of Order of June 7, 1954, a new Chief Executive had either taken office or been elected to office in each of the States party to the suit except Delaware. Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey was inaugurated in January, 1954. Hon. George M. Leader and Hon. Averell Harriman were elected as Governors of Pennsylvania and New York in November, 1954 to take office in January, 1955. And Hon. Robert F. Wagner became the Mayor of the City of New York in 1954.

Regardless of any new principles respecting the development of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin which may be evolved by the new administrations. the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation should continue its interest and support of the underlying objective of the INCODEL Plan for solving the water resources problems of the Delaware River Basin through the processes of intergovernmental cooperation.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF MEETINGS—1953 AND 1954

1953

January 7	Harrisburg, Pa.	Annual Meeting, Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
February 3, 4 & 5	Savannah, Georgia	Farm Labor
April 24	Harrisburg, Pa.	Motor Buses Operating Interstate
May 22	New York City	Regional Continuing Committee on Sizes and Weights of Motor Vehicles
June 25	Greenfield, Mass.	Regional Coordinating Committee on Gypsy Moth Control
July 8	New York City	Steering Committee for Annual Highway Conference. Also Bus Inspection
July 9 & 10	New York City	Regional Conference on Social Welfare and Non-Support
September 4	Boston, Mass.	Gypsy Moth Control
Sept. 28 to Oct. 1	New Orleans, La.	Legislative Service Conference
October 5 & 6		Incodel Annual Meeting
October 8 & 9	New York City	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (12th Annual)
October 10 & 11	Toronto, Canada	Interstate Parole & Probation Compact
October 15 & 16	Washington, D. C.	Drafting Committee Meeting
October 22	Stow, Mass.	Gypsy Moth Control
November 5 & 6	Wilmington, Del.	18th Annual Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
November 11 & 12	Harrisburg, Pa.	Commission on Interstate Cooperation
December 11 & 12	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting of Board of Governors
December 17 & 18	New York City	Eastern Regional "Roundup" Conference

1954

February 8 & 9	Detroit, Mich.	National Governors' Conference on Mental Health
April 22	New York City	Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare
April 23	New York City	Rabies Control
May 20	Washington, D. C.	Continuing Committee on Migratory Labor
June 3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
June 4	Philadelphia, Pa.	Professional Licensing (Regional)
June 23	Harrisburg, Pa.	Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
June 24 & 25	Detroit, Mich.	Special Committee on Truck Lighting
June 29	Harrisburg, Pa.	Participation at Legislative Service Conference
August 17 & 18	Long Island, N. Y.	Steering Committee of Annual Northeastern Highway and Motor Vehicle Conference
August 26 & 27	Chicago, Ill.	Great Lakes Water Resources
September 8, 9 & 10	San Francisco, Calif.	Legislative Service Conference
October 4 & 5	Baltimore, Md.	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries
November 4 & 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	National Conference on Uniform Support Laws
November 23 & 24	Chicago, Ill.	Great Lakes Seway Conference
November 30	Chicago, Ill.	Board of Managers Meeting
December 1 to 4	Chicago, Ill.	General Assembly of the States
December 16 & 17	New York City	19th Annual Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Moto Vehicles

NATIONAL INTERSTATE ACTIVITIES

The Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments

The 1953 annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments was held at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on December 11 and 12. Pennsylvania's member on the board is Representative Norman Wood, who at the close of the meeting was elected 2nd Vice President for the following year.

The meeting was presided over by Governor Allan Shivers, of Texas, President of the Governor's Conference and President of the Council of State Governments. Executive Director Frank Bane made the annual report. The meeting proceeded to discuss the following topics: federal-state relations, mental health, interstate cooperation in public works, disaster relief, the organization and operation of state government, and the legislative program for 1954.

The Honorable John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense was the speaker at the luncheon meeting.

The 1954 annual meeting was held at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on December 1, 1954, preceding the Biennial Assembly of the States. Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado was Chairman of the meeting and Frank Bane, Executive Director made his annual report. Subjects discussed included highways, water and other natural resources, mental health problems, education, problems of the aging, atomic energy, Intergovernmental Relations and new legislation for 1955.

Governor Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana was elected the new President.

The Twelfth Biennial General Assembly of the States

The Twelfth Biennial General Assembly of the States was held December 2, 3, 4, 1954, at the Edgewater Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado, opened the meeting and presented his successor, Governor Robert Kennon of Louisiana.

The first half day discussion was on highway finances and construction. The report of the Governor's Conference to the President of the United States was discussed.

The afternoon panel discussion was on the problems of the aging of our country; among these were the problem of working after age 65, the increase in mental illness among the aged, redesigning public homes for the aged, medical care, and the like.

The following morning the subject was the state's responsibilities concerning water and water resources. The Great Lakes States Compact, the development of the Missouri Basin, water pollution in the Delaware River and the problems of the Columbia River Basin, were all topics covered in the discussion. The afternoon session was on taxation and fiscal problems of the states. The great demand for new and expanded services and the need for new revenue were emphasized.

The final session considered the problems of elementary and secondary education. It was especially concerned with the increasing number of new pupils and the increase in the cost of buildings, teachers and transportation.

James B. Conant, American High Commissioner in Germany, delivered the address at the state dinner. Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of Studebaker-Packard Corporation, spoke at the luncheon meeting.

National Governors' Conference on Mental Health

A National Governors' Conference on Mental Health met at Detroit, Michigan on February 8-9, 1954. Governor G. Mennon Williams was the Chairman of the meeting. Practically all the states were represented and the meeting was very enlightening and profitable. It was suggested that there was a great need for research and training in the mental health field, with prevention of mental illness the primary need and great concern was expressed regarding the crowded conditions in state mental hospitals, and the need for substantial increases in appropriations in some states to support an adequate program.

The conference adopted the following 10-point program on mental health:

1. By far the major share of a state's mental health resources must be used for the care and treatment of patients in state hospitals for the mentally ill. Psychiatric treatment with the fullest use of existing knowledge can return many more people to productive and useful lives. Increased appropriations for additional qualified mental health personnel (including psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses and related personnel) and intensive treatment programs should be provided by the states at their next legislative sessions to increase the number of patients discharged from state mental hospitals.

2. Training and research in the field of mental health are essential elements of effective mental health programs. The serious accumulation of patients and costs can only be reduced by discovering new knowl-

ledge and new methods of treatment and by more adequate training and developmnt of mental health personnel State legislatures are urged to appropriate specific sums for training and research in addition to the regular appropriations for care and treatment.

3. Ultimate reduction of the population in state mental hospitals can only be achieved by efforts to prevent mental illness. This requires facilities for early identication, for early treatment and for aftercare and supervision of those on leave from state hospitals. State governments should take the initiative with both financial and professional assistance in stimulating local public and private agencies to participate actively in preventive programs.

4. At present it is estimated that less than 1 per cent of total state mental health budgets is expended for research—4 million dollars out of a total expenditure of about 560 million dollars. Based on a comprehensive survey of state mental health officials, it is recommended that the states should devote a much larger percentage of their total mental health budgets to basic and applied research in the biological and behavioral sciences and to the training of personnel in research methods.

5. Effective training and research programs cannot be achieved without effective organization. A position of director of training and research should be established within the mental health agency in each state to assume responsibility for the coordination of mental health training and research within the state's jurisdiction. A technical advisory committee, composed of scientists and educators in the field of mental health, cooperating with scientists in universities and industry, should be established in each state to advise and assist the mental health agency and other state departments concerned with the coordination of training and research activities.

6. State institutions which are not accredited for residency or as affiliate training centers for psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, nurses and other professional groups should receive support from Governors and Legislatures in their endeavors to raise the level of teaching and supervision in their institutions to secure accreditation.

7. The states should provide stipends for graduate training in the psychiatric field, should adjust salary scales and should provide educational leaves of absence so that state mental hospitals may compete effectively for the limited personnel available to fill treatment, teaching and research positions.

8. One of the important obstacles to adequate evaluation of procedures and therapies is a lack of uniformity in statistical methods in mental hospitals and clinics throughout the Country. All states should cooperate with the United States Public Health Service and the American Psychiatric Association in the adoption of uniform terminology for statistical reporting procedures in the field of mental health.

9. Joint action by groups of states may provide one of the most fruitful means of attacking mental illness. This can be partially achieved by perodic regional mental health conferences, regional programs such as that now sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board, and by active participation in the Interstate Clearinghouse now established through the Council of State Governments by request of the Governor's Conference. The clearinghouse, in cooperation with existing public and private agencies, will provide a medium for exchange of pertinent information among the states, will assist the states in organizing more effective mental health programs, and will help in developing interstate agreements so that groups of states can utilize to the fullest extent existing training and research facilties.

10. State and community mental health organizations should play important roles in educating the public to the problems of mental health and to the methods of improving psychiatric services. The states should encourage and support mental health education in the schools, good relationships between hospitals and their surrounding communities, and the provision of adequate community psychiatric services. These may, in the long run, be most important in determining the mental health of the Nation.

(Signed by) Governors C. Elmer Anderson, Minnesota; Edward F. Arn, Kansas; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; George N. Craig, Indiana; Frank J. Lausche, Ohio; William C. Marland, West Virginia; Robert B. Meyner, New Jersey; Johnston Murray, Oklahoma; William G. Stratton, Illinois; G. Mennen Williams, Michigan.

National Association of Legislative Service Agencies

The National Association of Legislative Service Agencies was organized in 1948 as the "Legislative Service Conference." Its purpose is to develop a better and more effective service to legislative bodies.

The 1953 session was held in Baton Rogue, Louisiana and New Orleans, La., on September 28, 29 and 30 and October 1st. Representative Charles C. Smith was a member of the panel on state Legislatures.

The 1954 session was held in San Francisco and Sacramento, California on September 8-11. The meetings were instructive and brought forth some very good thought and new ideas. The panel on "budget" pointed out that a performance type budget was very satisfactory.

In addition to hearing an address by Governor Goodwin Knight of California, the members attending were escorted through the beautiful capitol building and shown the facilities of the various service agencies and offices which aid the California Legislature. The delegation was welcomed by the Speaker of the House, James W. Silliman. Representative Charles C. Smith presided over the panel on Legislatures.

EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Since the establishment of the Council of State Governments, it has been the practice to hold a General Assembly of that body every two years, on the eve of the approaching legislative sessions of most states.

In 1953 it was decided to join with the Regional Office of the Council of State Governments in calling an Eastern Regional Conference of the Northeastern States in the off years between General Assemblies. This regional meeting serves to integrate further the growing activities of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation of the northeastern states and the interstate agencies operating in this region.

The Conference was held on December 17 and 18, 1953, in the Small Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. It was attended by approximately one hundred thirty persons, representing ten northeastern states, interstate agencies and the federal government.

The meeting was in charge of Elisha T. Barrett, Chairman of the New York Commission on Interstate Cooperation. He welcomed the group on behalf of the sponsoring agencies and explained that the conference was in the nature of an experiment to bring together in "round up" fashion, a summary of the reports and recommendations during the last year.

Speakers included Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Chicago office. He reported that a major work of the Council for the next year will be in the field of Federal-State relations and the Council is committed to render every assistance to the Federal Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in the course of its studies.

Following a roll call of States, Chairman Barrett appointed the following persons as members of the Resolution Committee:

Representative Norman Wood, Pennsylvania, Chairman
Senator George Weeks, Maine
Representative Leonard B. Peever, New Hampshire
Senator Carleton Howe, Vermont
Hon. Wallace Kittredge, Massachusetts
Representative Earl Byrne, Rhode Island
Representative James Beatty, Connecticut
Representative Leo Noonan, New York
Representative Marie Maebert, New Jersey

The following subjects were discussed at length:
Reciprocal Support Laws
Adoption Laws
Unemployment Compensation
Intergovernmental Relations
Civil Defense
Water Resources
State and Federal Aid to Libraries
Banking Laws
Uniform Commercial Code
Interpleader
Migrant Labor
Interstate Liquor Problems.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

New Jersey—New York—Pennsylvania

Early in 1954, the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation communicated with the Council of State Governments, pointing out that the Commission had discussed in some detail the matter of professional licensing by the States and the difficulties encountered by practitioners in pursuing their professions in States other than the one in which they are licensed. It was suggested that the Council of State Governments cooperate in arranging a regional meeting of all States contiguous to Pennsylvania to explore this subject in further detail. A preliminary review of the matter indicated that it would be more practicable to limit such a regional meeting to the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, since they tend to license the same types of professions and since their Commissions on Interstate Cooperation have close and continuing regulations.

Accordingly, a regional meeting of the three States was held in Philadelphia on June 4, 1954, under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council of State Governments. Approximately 35 persons attended, including legislators, commissioners on interstate cooperation and licensing administrators. The conference reviewed general and specific problems of licensing, based on factual material which had been made available from questionnaires prepared for the Council of State Governments during its over-all study of the subject (see "Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States," Chicago, 1952, 106 pp.). While the conference recognized where the problems lay, it also recognized that further study by a smaller group was essential. For this reason, the conference took action to establish the present special committee and rules and regulations which will lead to effective interstate cooperation among the three States and which will serve to remove obstacles to the interchange of qualified license holders." The committee was directed to make its report to the respective States by not later than December 31, 1954. The committee membership is as follows:

New Jersey

Hon. Marie F. Maebert, Member of the General Assembly, Chairman
Hon. Mark Anton, Member of the Senate
Hon. Frederick G. Weber, Deputy Attorney General

New York

Hon. Leo P. Noonan, Member of the Assembly
Hon. Frank S. McCullough, Member of the Senate
Dr. Robert C. Killough, Jr., Asst. Commissioner for Professional Education

Pennsylvania

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Member of the House of Representatives
Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe, Member of the Senate
Dr. Dorr E. Crosley, Deputy Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, Bureau of Professional Licensing

A meeting of the special committee was held in New York City on October 19, and tentative agreement was reached on the scope and emphasis of the report to be made by the committee. A subsequent meeting of the committee was held on December 15, 1954, at which time the present report was adopted for submission to the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of New Jersey, New Nork and Pennsylvania.

General Findings and Recommendations

The committee has used three principal mechanisms in arriving at its conclusions. These are (1) preparation of a summary of licensing requirements, including basic licensing provisions, reciprocity or endorsement policies, and fee rates; (2) circulation of a questionnaire intended to elicit analytical information about existing problems and practices; and (3) across the table conference discussion of specific problems. It will be noted that the committee has concerned itself only with professions and occupations licensed in common by all three states.

After review, the committee determined that problems related to temporary or occasional practice in another state would not be treated in the present report. Matters of this nature, and possibly other aspects of professional licensing, will be treated in subsequent reports of the committee.

The committee is of the opinion that there is an important general recommendation to be made in the interest of providing flexibility in a number of the licensing statutes. Such action would help to alleviate interstate problems arising from strict intrepretation of existing licensing statutes. It is recommended that, where appropriate, the licensing laws of the three states be amended to include similar language.

THIRD ANNUAL INTERSTATE CONFERENCE ON RECIPROCAL SUPPORT LEGISLATION

The Third Annual Interstate Conference on Reciprocal Support Legislation was held at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, on Thursday and Friday, November 4-5, 1954. The conference was sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council of State Governments, and was attended by approximately seventy-five persons representing 24 states, territories and possessions. The Host Chairman was Representative Norman Wood, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation. The presiding officers included Attorney General J. Gerald Williams of Alaska; James J. Barry, State Welfare Commissioner of New Hampshire; Senator John H. Dent of Pennsylvania; Assistant Attorney General General Ernest Halstedt of Connecticut; and J. Luther Glass of the Virginia State Department of Welfare and Institutions.

The conference was called to order by Chairman Wood of Pennsylvania, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This was followed by a roll call of the states present and the adoption of conference rules. Subsequently the Chair named the following persons to serve on the resolutions committee:

Assemblyman Leo Noonan of New York, Chairman
Ernest Halstedt of Connecticut
Robert P. Wray of Pennsylvania
Horace Pepper of Louisiana
Attorney General J. Gerald Williams of Alaska
Arthur Iverson of Michigan
Philip Markley of Massachusetts
J. Luther Glass of Virginia
L. F. Serbia Cordova of Puerto Rico

Advisors to the committee were:

W. J. Brockelbank of the Uniform Law Commissioners
William Frederick of the Council of State Governments

The conference then considered and acted upon the individual items in the detailed agenda, and a summary of the action on the agenda is shown below. The members of the conference were guests of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation at the Thursday Luncheon, and the Luncheon Speaker was Honorable Robert Woodside, Judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court. Judge Woodside, whose background has included service in the Legislature, as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and as a Uniform Law Commissioner, welcomed the Guests to Pennsylvania and expressed his belief in the importance of conferences like the National Conference on Reciprocal Support Laws. He pointed out that there was a danger of overlooking possible savings when state agencies had the tremendous budgets usually found in state welfare departments, and he emphasized the value of legislation such as the Uniform Reciprocal Support of Dependents Act which can reduce the need for large welfare expenditures for the support of abandoned families. Judge Woodside also said that the legislation was good since it attempted to solve the problem on the state and local level, instead of the federal level. He stressed the importance of "keeping government close to the people," and he said that interstate cooperation was essential if the states were to solve their problems instead of letting the federal government handle them. In closing, Judge Woodside pointed out there were some differences in the reciprocal support legislation enacted in the various states, and he suggested that there might be a need to make all statutes uniform.

Consideration of and action on the agenda continued through the Thursday afternoon and Friday sessions of the conference. As the final order of business on Friday afternoon, Assemblyman Noonan of New York, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the report of that committee and the conference adopted six resolutions. The conference thereupon adjourned.

RECORD OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED DURING THE 1953 SESSION

Middle Atlantic States Forest Fire Compact

This was enacted into law and Pennsylvania was the first State to adopt the Compact.

Reciprocal Banking Laws

This legislation was designed for transaction of business by out-of-State Banking Corporations and was primarily for reciprocity among New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This bill passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate.

Water Resources of Delaware River (Incodel)

See Report on Incodel. Passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

This legislation enlarged the scope of work and the territory of the present Commission. Enacted into law.

Vesicular Exanthema

Prohibiting the feeding of untreated garbage to swine. Enacted into law.

Joint Legislative Budget and Finance Committee

Proposed a Joint Committee of both Houses to study the fiscal program of the Commonwealth and report at the next Session of the General Assembly. Passed both Houses but was vetoed by Governor Fine.

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, that appropriate legislative action be taken to allow emergency vehicles using bridges under the jurisdiction of the Delaware Joint Authority, when travelling to and from designated localities in time of emergencies, be permitted the use without charge of toll, highways, bridges, tunnels and other facilities requiring a fee for their use, within the state and adjoining states, and be it further,

RESOLVED, all emergency vehicles shall be defined as those vehicles so declared through the state motor vehicle registration be termed as such or otherwise be so classified also by legislative action, and be it further

RESOLVED, this post may specify a few vehicles that shall be considered emergency vehicles as follows:

1 Ambulances
2 Fire Apparatus
3 Rescue Equipment (prime mover and trailer)
4 Police Cars as recognized by the state

Adopted by the Council of Administration, Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, at a regular stated meeting at Altoona, April 14, 1956.

MARLAN O. WALTER
Department Commander

ATTEST: ROBERT S. MUSSER
Department Adjutant

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

123 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 9, Pa.

F. M. Thayer, Jr., Secretary
W. E. Spatig, Ass't. Secretary

December 16, 1954

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I wish to report that no tolls were received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1954.

Very truly yours,

W. E. SPATIG,
Assistant Secretary

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } ss
County of Philadelphia }

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this 16th day of December, 1954, W. E. Spatig, Assistant Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

W. E. SPATIG

Affirmed and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

RITA McMAHON,
Notary Public

My Commission expires March 26, 1955.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1953.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS
120 S. Third Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

W. Henry Gillam, Jr., General Manager
Blackwell Newhall, Assistant General Manager

August 3, 1954

To the Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

As specifically provided in Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of the late Stephen Girard, the Board of Directors of City Trusts acting for the City of Philadelphia renders herewith to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a detailed account for the year 1953 of the Estate devised to the City of Philadelphia, in trust, and the investment and application of the same, and a report in like manner of the state of Girard College, a duplicate copy of which has been rendered to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. GILLAM, JR.,
General Manager.

August 3, 1954

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1953.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1953 to $70,164,983.55, exclusive of the value of real estate devised and still held, or $11,444.96 less than at the end of the year 1952.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support and maintenance of Girard College amounted to $2,023,313.64, or $41,471.28 less than for the year 1952. The average number of students maintained was 1,213, and the cost of maintenance per capita, $1,668.02, or $64.93 more than for the year 1952.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1953 ...	1,264	
Students admitted during the year	101	1,365
Indentures cancelled	164	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age ...	18	
Students enrolled but not admitted	2	
Died	1	185
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1953		1,180

The year 1953 at Girard College was one of stabilization following a period of rising costs and retrenchment. The only unanticipated expenditure was an item of maintenance, the replacement of the underground heating mains and domestic hot water lines leading to the Armory Building.

The schools of Girard College are operating at a high

level, despite changes required by the economy program. Annual promotion is proving to have more advantages than disadvantages, and there is no longer necessary a complete realignment of schedules and personal relationships each February. The morale of both staff and students is good. The faculty has been reduced in size, but its real strength remains in a corps of able, experienced teachers. The intramural athletic program has widened its scope, and the Student Center, the social program, and other student activities are running well.

The Director of Secondary Education, the Director of Elementary Education, and the Head Dietician at the College resigned during the year to accept more advantageous positions outside Philadelphia. In the autumn the Vice-Prseident of the College, Dr. E. Newbold Cooper, assumed the responsibilities of the position of Director of Elementary Education which has been left unfilled. The Head of the Department of Mathematics, Mr. Karl R. Friedmann, was appointed Director of Secondary Education. Mr. George B. Diament, who had previously been connected with the Department of Physical Education and had served as Superintendent of the summer camp, was appointed Manager of the entire Food Service.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1953	$2,311,243.84	$909,999.55

(See details on page A-)

The transactions for the year 1953 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

Gross receipts	$613,708.93	
Taxes and other expenses	347,155.08	$266,553.85
Extraordinary expenditures		368,309.77
Excess of expenditures		$101,755.92

During the year 1953 the sum of $142,792.61 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested on December 31, 1953, in bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages for the Residuary Fund totaled $62,899,843.19, or $857,054.98 more than in 1952, and the income therefrom amounted to $1,876,707.31.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $319,-055.86. The risks being carried amount to $908,803, of which $233,700 has been re-insured. The fund suffered losses amounting to $54.55 during the year 1953.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of $11,042.16.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1953 was 849,246.15 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1952 761,768.25 gross tons, or 47.285%. The shipment was made up as follows:

	Tons
Shipped to market—Fresh mined	832,562.35
Bank coal	16,683.80
Total	849,246.15

The total shipment from the region for the year 1953 as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines was 27,228,027 gross tons, a decrease of 8,579,338 gross tons, or 23.96% as compared with 35,807,365 gross tons for 1952. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 3.12% as compared with 4.50% in 1952.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 28,877 tons, 3.29% of the total production of 878,123.15 tons, a decrease of 5,895.50 tons, but an increase of 1.18% as compared with 2.11% in 1952. The substitution of electricity for steam continues to be the chief factor in the lessening consumption of boiler fuel. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity was 10.92%.

During the ninety-one years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 140,232,430.90 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were thirteen in number, two less than at the end of 1952.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of $800.52 was expended in the purchase of books, radios and a television set for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1953 the sum of $543.24 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

JOHN DIEMARD,
President.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1953

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1953, excluding balance in the gain and loss account		$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1953, as shown on page A-3, temporarily included in principal		4,815,390.99
Balance, December 31, 1953, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on page A-2		$48,310,637.65

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1953		$21,797,086.25
Increases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royalties from collieries	$582,134.55	
Other receipts	31,574.38	613,708.93

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Real estate within the City:		
Net proceeds from sales of real estate originally owned	$309,313.18	
Less cost of improvements	7,505.00	301,808.18
		$22,712,603.36
Decreases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other expenses	$347,155.08	
Protection and maintenance of Packer No. 2-4 Colliery, etc.	368,309.77	
Set aside for permanent improvement to collieries	142,792.61	858,257.46
Balance, December 31, 1953, composed as shown on pages A-2 and A-3		$21,854,345.90

COMPOSITION OF BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL OF PERSONAL ESTATE AND OF REAL ESTATE, DECEMBER 31, 1953

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $26,670,200)		$26,787,478.87
Corporate (Par value $23,820,000)		24,339,075.89
Cumulative Preferred stocks, at cost		4,099,241.33
Common stocks, at cost		2,432,946.79
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost		5,241,100.31
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost		4,255,815.33
		$67,155,658.52
Less advanced from:		
Principal of real estate for investment	$17,392,864.79	
Income for temporary investment	1,452,156.08	18,845,020.87
Balance of principal of personal estate		*$48,310,637.65

*Includes $4,815,390.99 balance in gain and loss account.

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	$87,999.50
Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less $2,628.15, provision for obsolescence*	4,674,832.90
Mining Engineer's working fund	11,000.00
Loan to Wm. Penn Fire Company for purchase of fire truck, $9,000 reduced to	2,750.00
Loan to Hammond Coal Company	100,000.00
Carried forward	$4,876,582.40
Less amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	415,101.29
	$4,461,481.11
Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	17,392,864.79
Balance of principal of real estate	$21,854,345.90

*Exclusive of $2,148,108.94 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1953		$4,884,095.60
Increase:		
Gain on sale of preferred and common stocks		3,768.69
		$4,887,864.29
Decreases:		
Losses, net of gains, on sales and redemption of bonds	$28,257.96	
Losses, net of gains, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	44,215.34	72,473.30
Balance, December 31, 1953, included in balance of principal (page A-1)		$4,815,390.99

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Income from bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages:			
Interest on bonds		$1,351,353.17	
Dividends on stocks		295,233.80	
Income from mortgages		230,120.34	$1,876,707.31
Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City			$2,311,243.84
Less:			
Taxes	$ 479,544.38		
Salaries and wages	336,047.11		
Repairs	120,954.30		
Fuel, electricity and steam	102,351.23		
Other expenses	181,005.68		
	$1,219,902.70		
Depreciation of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence	48,174.44		

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Amortization of improvements made for tenants	133,167.15	1,401,244.29	909,999.55
			$2,786,706.86
Less:			
Administration and general expenses		$ 305,308.08	
Retirement Plan payment for 1953 on an actuarial basis		143,964.11	449,272.19
Net income for the year			$2,337,434.67

INCOME ACCOUNT—Continued

Net income for the year		$2,337,434.67
Add special income items:		
Net proceeds from sale of Girard College camp	$ 99,844.03	
Transferred from Fire Insurance Fund, to reduce the fund to amount required to cover existing risks	371,684.96	471,528.99
		$2,808,963.66
Deduct special expense item:		
Appropriated to Retirement Plan on account of past service liability		600,000.00
Transferred to Distribution Account		$2,208,963.66

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1953		$1,758,953.32
Transferred from income account		2,208,963.66
		$3,967,916.98
Distribution to Girard College:		
For support and maintenance:		
Household	$1,196,156.24	
Instruction	716,021.43	
Admissions and student relations	33,826.65	
Social Security taxes for 1951, 1952 and 1953	77,309.32	
	$2,023,313.64	
New water mains—Armory Building	36,530.50	
	$2,059,844.14	
Less sale of waste material, etc.	9,725.58	2,050,118.56
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1953, composed as shown on page A-6		$1,917,798.42

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF INCOME UNDISTRIBUTED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Cash in bank		$ 150,423.46*
Income temporarily invested		1,452,156.08
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less $1,161,252.76 amortization		866,757.04
Improvements to Lafayette Building, at cost:		
Conversion to alternating current	$111,857.74	
Electrical feed lines	10,042.77	
	$121,900.51	
Less amortization	33,438.67	88,461.84
General Manager's working fund	$185,000.00	
Accounts Payable revolving fund	175,000.00	360,000.00
		$2,917,798.42
Less amount set aside as General Income Reserve		1,000,000.00
Balance of income undistributed		$1,917,798.42

*In addition to this cash balance, the Board holds in escrow in a separate bank account $11,154.00 for payment of taxes, insurance, etc., representing funds collected from owners of properties on which the Board holds mortgages belonging to this fund.

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND
CREATED IN 1892 FROM RESIDUARY FUND INCOME TO CARRY A SELECTED PORTION OF THE FIRE RISKS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Balance, January 1, 1953		$296,708.68
Increases:		
Transferred from distribution account		14,700.97
Income from invested funds		7,654.65
Annual insurance premiums received		2,177.40
		$321,241.70
Decreases:		
Administration expenses	$2,131.29	
Losses paid on automobile insurance	54.55	2,185.84
Balance, December 31, 1954		$319,055.86

Balance, December 31, 1953, composed as follows:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
$163,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6/15/62-59		$166,148.07
83,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64		83,575.45
55,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-54		55,501.98
Common stock, at cost:		
350 shs. Philadelphia Electric Company		10,819.85
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies		2,209.00
Cash in bank		801.51
		$319,055.86

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

GAIN AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance, January 1, 1953	$ 25,083.97
Transferred to Residuary Fund income	25,083.97
Balance, December 31, 1953	none

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1953		$361,301.96
Transferred to Residuary Fund income	$346,600.99	
Transferred to principal account	14,700.97	361,301.96
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1953		none

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Balance, January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1953	$500,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1953, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums.		
United States Government (Par value $238,300)	$238,388.70	
Corporate (Par value $25,000)	25,644.47	
Cumulative preferred stocks, at cost	19,902.49	
Common stocks, at cost	3,088.47	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94	
	$499,098.07	
Cash in bank	901.93	
	$500,000.00	

GAIN AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Deficit, January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1935	$391.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income	391.35

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BULDINGS, ETC.—Continued

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$ 6,613.75	
Dividends on stocks	860.04	
Income from mortgage	227.68	
Rents from real estate	22,531.23	
	$30,232.70	
Other income	71.00	$30,303.70
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$21,466.34	
Administration expenses	1,570.84	23,037.18
Net income for the year		$ 7,266.52

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1953, net of $391.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account as shown on page A-9	$10,013.50
Net income for the year, as above	7,266.52
	$17,280.02
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	11,042.16
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1953, cash in bank	$ 6,237.86

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Balance, January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1953		$ 12,277.97
Balance, December 31, 1953, composed as follows:		
1,227 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$ 12,270.00	
Cash in bank	7.97	
	$ 12,277.97	

INCOME ACCOUNT

Income from invested funds	$ 358.57
Less administration expenses	41.39
Net income for the year	$ 317.18

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1953	$ 660.25
Net income for the year, as above	317.18
	$ 977.43
Supplies for public schools	800.52
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1953, cash in bank	$ 176.91

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Principal Account:

Balance, January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1953		$ 10,207.47
Balance, December 31, 1953, composed as follows:		
1,018 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$ 10,200.77	
Cash in bank	6.70	
	$ 10,207.47	

INCOME ACCOUNT

Income from invested funds	$ 297.50
Less administrative expenses	34.41
Net income for the year	$ 263.09

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1953	$ 1,268.34
Net income for the year, as above	263.09
	$ 1,531.43
Fuel distributed to the poor	543.24
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1953, cash in bank	$ 988.19

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.

FOR 1954

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

W. Henry Gillam, Jr.
General Manager
Blackwell Newhall
Assistant General Manager

120 S. Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

June 28, 1955

To the Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

As specifically provided in Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of the late Stephen Girard, the Board of Directors of City Trusts acting for the City of Philadelphia renders herewith to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a detailed account for the year of 1954 of the Estate devised to the City of Philadelphia, in trust, and the investment and application of the same, and a report in like manner of the state of Girard College, a duplicate copy of which has been rendered to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully yours,

by
EMC.

W. H. GILLIAM,JR.
General Manager.

June 28, 1955

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1954.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1954 to $70,563,478.83, exclusive of the value of real estate devised and still held, or $398,495.28 more than at the end of the year 1953.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support and maintenance of Girard College amounted to $2,144,312.82, or $120,999.18 more than for the year 1953. The average number of students maintained was 1,157 and the cost of maintenance per capita $1,853.34, or $185.32 more than for the year 1953.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1954	1,180	
Students admitted during the year	92	1,272
Indentures cancelled	105	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age	27	132
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1954		1,140

The year 1954 saw a continued emphasis on the need for economy in all phases of the Girard College program. Student activities were further curtailed, though the academic offerings suffered little disturbance. The Alumni Fund made it possible to continue a number of enriching experiences which otherwise would have been dropped, among them being the Washington trip for Seniors and the expanded athletic and Boy Scout programs for younger boys. The Girard News and the Girard Magazine were also restored through the same source.

Allen Hall was altered so as to accommodate the entire Senior Class. A new apartment in Mariner Hall for the Senior Housemaster and his family and considerable electric rewiring in Lafayette Hall and the Infirmary were other physical improvements.

The academic program of Girard College continues to operate at a high level. Its satisfactory standards are nowhere better illustrated than by the excellent college grades made by the steadily greater number of Girard graduates who attend institutions of higher learning. Staff and student morale are good. The social program, the

Student Center, extra- and intra-mural athletics, and the Student Councils are operating smoothly.

Dr. Merle M. Odgers resigned December 1, 1954, to become President of Bucknell University after eighteen years of outstanding service as President of Girard College. Justly merited tributes to his administration were given by the Board of Directors of City Trusts and the alumni, students, and faculty of the College. Dr. E. Newbold Cooper, Vice-President, assumed the duties and responsibilities of the presidency until the Board elected him President effective May 1, 1955. Mr. Karl R. Friedmann was elected Vice-President effective May 1, 1955. Two members of the Department of Physical Education, Mr. Alfred G. Otto, its head, and Mr. Benjamin F. Severy, were removed by death during the summer. Each had served well for over thirty-three years. Miss Carrie M. Frey of the French Department who had served twenty-five years also passed away on May 12, 1955. Mr. David C. Wolstenholme was appointed head of the Department of Physical Education to succeed Mr. Otto. Mr. John W. Leydon, head of the Foreign Language Department, retired after twenty-six years of devoted service. He was succeeded by Mr. John A. Lander, an alumnus of the College, who graduated in 1940. Mr. R. Foster Stevens, head of the Science Department and splendid faculty member for thirty-six years, also retired in 1954. He was succeeded by Dr. John M. Presson.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1954	$ 2,340,470.37	$ 931,478.83

(See details on page A-5)

The transactions for the year 1954 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

Gross receipts	$329,640.49	
Taxes and other expenses	310,183.81	$ 19,456.68
Extraordinary expenditures		116,271.39
Excess of expenditures		$ 96,814.71

During the year 1954 the sum of $131,968.90 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested on December 31, 1954 in bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages for the Residuary Fund totaled $64,033,408.16, or $1,133,564.97 more than in 1953, and the income therefrom amounted to $1,896,122.24.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $327,617.63. The risks being carried amount to $984,913, of which $208,700 has been re-insured. The fund suffered losses amounting to $37.36 during the year 1954.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of $7,988.28.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1954 was 762,994.75 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1953 of 86,251.40 gross tons, or 10.15%. The shipment was made up as follows:

	Tons
Shipped to market—Fresh mined	694,155.00
Bank coal	68,839.75
Total	762,994.75
Total	762,994.75

The total shipment from the region for the year 1954 as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines was 23,760,992 gross tons, a decrease of 3,467,035 gross tons, or 12.73% as compared with 27,228,027 gross tons for 1953. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 3.21% as compared with 3.12% in 1953.

During the ninety-two years of active mining on the Girard Estate, there have been marketed from it 140,995,425.65 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were eleven in number, two less than at the end of 1953.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will, the sum of $236.78 was expended in the purchase of books, microphones and phonographs for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1954 the sum of $185.20 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

JOHN R. DIEMARD,
President.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1 and December 31, 1954, excluding balance in the gain and loss account ..		$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1954, as shown on page A-4, temporarily included in principal		4,657,401.88
Balance, December 31, 1954, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on page A-3		$48,152,648.54

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1954		$21,854,345.90
Increases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royalties from collieries	$190,320.60	
Other receipts	139,319.89	329,640.49
Real estate within the City:		
Net considerations from sales of properties included in The Independence National Historical Park Project, land in South Philadelphia, etc.	$612,833.75	
Less amount applicable to improvements made by trustees	185,651.94*	
Net considerations for real estate received under will		427,181.81*
Net consideration from sale of Lafayette Building	$1,500,882.24	
Less amounts applicable to:		
Improvements made by trustee	$1,279,439.61*	
Land purchased by trustee	111,208.49*	
	$1,390,648.10	
Portion of consideration applicable to real estate received under will		110,234.14
Restoring to principal the cost of real estate purchased to complete the site for the Lafayette Building:		
Consideration as above	$111,208.49	
Loss transferred to gain and loss account -	136,643.56	247,852.05
		$22,969,254.39
Decreases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other expenses	$310,183.81	
Protection and maintenance of Hammond Colliery, etc.	116,271.39	
Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries	131,968.90	558,424.10
Balance, December 31, 1954, composed as shown on pages A-3 and A-4		$22,410,830.29

* Consideration applied to land, improvements, etc., on the basis of appraisals by independent realtors.

COMPOSITION OF BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL OF PERSONAL ESTATE AND OF REAL ESTATE, DECEMBER 31, 1954

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
United States Government (Par value $23,377,200)	$23,478,951.83
Corporate (Par value $25,320,000) ..	25,830,320.45
Cumulative preferred stocks, at cost ...	4,878,043.36
Common stocks, at cost	4,018,336.24
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	5,827,756.28
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	4,170,471.78
	$68,203,879.94
Advanced to Income Account for improvements to buildings	400,000.00
Cash in bank	405,898.46
	$69,009,778.40
Less advanced from principal of real estate for investment	20,857,129.86
Balance of principal of personal estate ..	$48,152,648.54*

* Includes $4,657,401.88 balance in gain and loss account.

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	$ 87,999.50

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid from principal), at cost, less $2,137,432.62, provision for obsolescence*	1,901,771.12
Mining Engineer's working fund	11,000.00
Loan to Hammon Coal Company	100,000.00
Forward	$ 2,100,770.62
Forward	$ 2,100,770.62
Less amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	547,070.19
	$ 1,553,700.43
Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	20,857,129.86
Balance of principal of real estate	$22,410,830.29

* Exclusive of $861,491.03 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1954		$ 4,815,390.99
Increases:		
Gain on sales and redemptions of bonds	$ 2,874.81	
Gain on sales of stocks	3,239.56	6,114.37
		$ 4,821,505.36
Decreases:		
Loss on sale of purchased real estate	$136,643.56	
Loss on sale of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	27,459.92	164,103.48
Balance, December 31, 1954, included in balance of principal (page A-1)		$ 4,657,401.88

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Income from bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages:			
Interest on bonds		$ 1,330,592.17	
Dividends on stocks		339,359.99	
Income from mortgages		226,170.08	$ 1,896,122.24
Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City		$ 2,340,470.37	
Less:			
Taxes	$ 477,805.61		
Salaries and wages	309,066.84		
Repairs	96,901.37		
Fuel, electricity and steam	107,695.80		
Other expenses	175,747.92		
	$ 1,167,217.54		
Depreciation of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence	39,566.64		
Amortization of improvements to buildings and for tenants	202,207.36	1,408,991.54	931,478.83
			$ 2,827,601.07
Less:			
Administration and general expenses		$ 315,805.51	
Payment to Retirement Fund on account of past service costs		300,000.00	615,805.51
Net income for the year			$ 2,211,795.56

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1954			$ 1,917,798.42
Transferred from Income Account			2,211,795.56
			$ 4,129,593.98
Distribution to Girard College:			
For support and maintenance:			
Household		$ 1,270,773.10	
Instruction		716,225.04	
Admissions and student relations		37,300.76	
Social security taxes for 1954		23,501.92	
Retirement Fund payment		96,512.00	
		$ 2,144,312.82	
Alterations to Allen Hall	$ 11,176.75		
New equipment—Mechanical School	4,500.50	15,677.25	
		$ 2,159,990.07	
Less sale of waste material, etc.		2,612.12	2,157,377.95
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1954, composed as shown on page A-7			$ 1,972,216.03

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF INCOME UNDISTRIBUTED

December 31, 1954

Cash in bank		*$399,202.98
Improvements to buildings:		
Stephen Girard Building, less $72,090.33 amortization	$1,369,716.44	
1100-42 Market Street (Snellenburg's)	550,571.72	1,920,288.16
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less $1,155,313.84 amortization		692,724.89
General Manager's working fund	$185,000.00	
Accounts Payable revolving fund	175,000.00	360,000.00
		$3,372,216.03
Less:		
Advanced from principal of personal estate	$400,000.00	
Amount set aside as General Income Reserve	1,000,000.00	1,400,000.00
Balance of income undistributed		$1,972,216.03

*In addition to this cash balance, the Board holds in escrow in a separate bank account $12,033.89 for payment of taxes, insurance, etc., representing funds collected from owners of properties on which the Board holds mortgages belonging to this fund.

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND

CREATED IN 1892 FROM RESIDUARY FUND INCOME TO CARRY A SELECTED PORTION OF THE FIRE RISKS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1954

Balance, January 1954		$319,055.86
Increases:		
Income from invested funds	$8,019.65	
Annual insurance premiums received	1,564.02	9,583.67
		$328,639.53
Decreases:		
Administration expenses	$984.54	
Losses paid on automobile insurance	37.36	1,021.90
Balance, December 31, 1954		$327,617.63

Balance, December 31, 1954, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
$163,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6/15/62-59	$166,148.07
$83,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	83,575.45
$55,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	55,501.98
Common stock, at cost:	
400 shares Philadelphia Electric Company	12,561.54
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	2,084.00
Cash in bank	7,746.59
	$327,617.63

GIRARD ESTATE, FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Balance, January 1 and December 31, 1954	$500,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1954, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $238,300)	$238,388.70	
Corporate (Par value $25,000)	25,644.47	
Cumulate preferred stocks, at cost	19,902.49	
Common stocks, at cost	3,431.80	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94	
	$499,441.40	
Cash in bank	558.60	
	$500,000.00	

GAIN AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Deficit, January 1 and December 31, 1954	$391.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income	391.35

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.—Continued

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$ 6,613.75	
Dividends on stocks	964.04	
Rents from real estate	21,048.18	
	$28,625.97	
Other income	102.00	$28,727.97
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$17,785.82	
Administration expenses	1,543.99	19,329.81
Net income for the year		$9,398.16

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1954, net of $391.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account as shown on page A-9	$ 6,237.86
Net income for the year, as above	9,398.16
	$15,636.02
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	7,988.28
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1954, cash in bank	$7,647.74

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Principal Account

Balance, January 1 and December 31, 1954		$ 12,277.97
Balance, December 31, 1954, composed as follows:		
1,227 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$ 12,270.00	
Cash in bank	7.97	
	$ 12,277.97	

INCOME ACCOUNT

Income from invested funds	$ 380.12
Less administration expenses	40.79
Net income for the year	$ 339.33

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1954	$ 176.91
Net income for the year, as above	339.33
	$ 516.24
Supplies for public schools	236.78
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1954, cash in bank	$ 279.46

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Balance, January 1 and December 31, 1954		$ 10,207.47
Balance, December 31, 1954, composed as follows:		
1,018 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$ 10,200.77	
Cash in bank	6.70	
	$ 10,207.47	

INCOME ACCOUNT

Income from invested funds	$ 315.37
Less administrative expenses	33.91
Net income for the year	$ 281.46

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1954	$ 988.19
Net income for the year, as above	281.46
	$ 1,269.65
Fuel distributed to the poor	185.20
Balance, December 31, 1954, temporarily advanced to Wills Eye Hospital income account	$ 1,084.45

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

5458 Germantown Ave.
Philadelphia 44

Stanley H. Heist
President

East Germantown Office
1244 East Chelten Ave.
At Wister Street

January 14th, 1955

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Article 13 of our Charter, we are enclosing a copy of the 100th Annual Statement of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity.

Very truly yours,

MILDRED C. McKINNEY
Secretary

SAVING FUND SOCIETY
OF GERMANTOWN
AND ITS VICINITY

ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1955

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN
AND ITS VICINITY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1854
5458 Germantown Avenue at School Lane

East Germantown Office
1244 East Chelten Avenue at Wister Street

Chestnut Hill Office
8601 Germantown Avenue at Evergreen Avenue

Rising Sun Office
5951 Rising Sun Avenue at Comly Street

Northeast Office
2604 Cottman Avenue at the Boulevard

BANKING HOURS—ALL OFFICES

Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.*
Fridays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

* When a Legal Holiday falls on Friday, the bank will remain open the preceding Thursday evening until 8 P. M.

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Insured In Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN
AND ITS VICINITY

January 1, 1955

Arthur W. Jones
Chairman of the Board

Stanley H. Heist
President

Edward J. Thomas, Vice President and Treasurer
Mildred C. McKinney, Secretary

William G. Raupp, 3rd
Assistant Treasurer
Neilson C. Bridger
Assistant Treasurer
Harold A. Haines
Assistant Secretary
James P. Grebe
Assistant Treasurer
Howard B. Solly
Assistant Treasurer
Marie B. Bechtold
Mortgage Officer

George Wharton Pepper, Solicitor

MANAGERS

Thomas Raeburn White
Attorney-at-Law
Walter M. Schwartz
Chairman of the Board, Proctor and Schwartz, Inc.
Arthur W. Jones
Chairman of the Board
John T. Emlen
Trustee
Edward Starr, Jr.
of Drexel & Co.
Richard P. Brown
Director, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.
C. Sewall Clark
of E. W. Clark & Co.
William Adamson
Charles S. Redding
Chairman of the Board Leeds & Northrup Co.
Edward G. Budd, Jr.
President, The Budd Co.
William L. Dempsey
President, Sharp & Dohme
Stanley H. Heist
President
S. Wyman Rolph
William S. Crowder
Vice President, The Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts
Edward J. Thomas
Vice President
William G. Foulke
Vice President, Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1955

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 4,968,440.01
United States Government Bonds	40,202,515.63
Government Agency Obligations	250,000.00
State, County, Municipal and Authority Bonds	7,463,358.76
Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates	3,582,353.83
Railroad Bonds	4,160,704.60
Public Utility Bonds	10,877,606.55
Industrial Bonds	4,105,982.50
Stocks—Bank and Corporate	1,519,995.03
F. H. A. Insured and V. A. Guaranteed Mortgages	21,859,299.25
Other First Mortgages on Real Estate	19,432,823.91
Main and Branch Office Buildings	250,000.00
Accrued Interest	547,727.46
Other Assets	22,987.48
	$ 119,243,795.01

LIABILITIES

Due to 86,255 Depositors	$ 106,583,914.74
Unallocated Reserve	1,100,000.00
Surplus	10,836,867.05
Other Liabilities	723,013.22
	$ 119,243,795.01

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

STANLEY R. YARNALL
HOWARD H. HEWETT
BENJAMIN WEST FRAZIER
GLYNDON PRIESTMAN
JOHN R. HENDERSON

January 5, 1955.

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

INVESTMENTS—BONDS

December 31, 1954

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS		
$ 1,800,000.00	Savings Bonds Series G	2½	1955-1963
200,000.00	Savings Bonds Series K	2.76	1966
625,000.00	Treasury Notes	1⅝	1957
5,130,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¼	1962
20,775,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2½	1963-1972
11,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¾	1980
800,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3¼	1983
$ 40,330,000.00			
	GOVERNMENT AGENCY OBLIGATIONS		
$ 250,000.00	Central Bank for Cooperatives	1½	1955
$ 250,000.00			
	STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND AUTHORITY BONDS		
$ 200,000.00	Austin, Texas	2¾	1973-1975
200,000.00	Baltimore County, Md.	2¼	1977
100,000.00	Boston, Mass.	2¾	1983
100,000.00	California Toll Bridge Authority	3⅞	1992
15,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3¼	1971
85,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3⅜	1972-1975
30,000.00	Chattanooga, Tenn.	3½	1961
100,000.00	Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.	2¼	1972
100,000.00	Dallas, Texas	2½	1972
345,000.00	Delaware River Port Authority	3½	1983
200,000.00	Fort Worth, Texas	2¾	1977-1978
50,000.00	Greater Greenville Sewer District, S. C.	4½	1967
100,000.00	Greensboro, N. C.	3½	1960-1961
400,000.00	Indiana Toll Road Commission	3½	1994
100,000.00	Jacksonville, Florida	2½	1968
100,000.00	Jones Beach State Parkway Authority, N. Y.	2⅞	1988
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2¼	1973
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2.80	1981
200,000.00	Maryland Bridge and Tunnel Revenue	3	1994
400,000.00	Massachusetts Turnpike Authority	3.30	1994
200,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3	1988
450,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3⅜	1988
300,000.00	New York Housing Authority, N. Y.	2½	1975-1977
95,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3	1980
75,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4	1959
50,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4¼	1960
400,000.00	New York State Thruway Authority	3.10	1994
100,000.00	Northampton Borough Municipal Authority, Pa.	2¾	1958-1960
500,000.00	Ohio Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1992
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3	1982
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3.10	1993
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1988
500,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	2¾	1990-1993
50,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3⅛	1966
95,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3¼	1975
324,000.00	Port of New York Authority, N. Y.	3	1982
100,000.00	St. Petersburg, Florida	3	1967
100,000.00	Springfield, Montgomery County, School District Authority, Pa.	3¼	1973-1974
300,000.00	Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	2⅛	1967-1969
$ 7,514,000.00			
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES		
$ 250,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	2⅛	1956-1958
525,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2⅛	1958-1961
125,000.00	Erie	2¼	1958
200,000.00	Great Northern	2	1961
100,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford	3	1955

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
INVESTMENTS—BONDS
December 31, 1954

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Series Y	2¼	1958
277,596.00	Pennsylvania Conditional Sales Agreement	3½	1962-1967
191,151.36	Reading Conditional Sales Agreement	2.40	1955-1958
500,000.00	Seaboard Series G	2½	1960-1961
100,000.00	Seaboard Series C	2⅝	1955
250,000.00	Southern Pacific Series Z	2⅛	1955-1957
200,000.00	Southern Pacific Series CC	2⅛	1964
300,000.00	Southern Pacific Series AA	2⅜	1961
300,000.00	Southern Series QQ	2⅜	1957-1960
$ 3,618,747.36			

RAILROAD BONDS

$ 50,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio	4	1975
121,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio	5	1975
100,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh-Lake Erie & West Virginia)	4	1980
100,000.00	Canadian Pacific Consolidated	4	Perpetual
149,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	3½	1996
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	1992
212,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3⅛	1985
35,000.00	Chicago & Erie	5	1982
196,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana	4⅜	1982
133,000.00	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	5	1956
335,000.00	Erie	3⅛	1990-2000
140,000.00	Erie	3¼	1964
100,000.00	Erie (Ohio Division)	3¼	1971
325,000.00	Great Northern	2¼	1961
50,000.00	Great Northern	5	1973
125,000.00	Jacksonville Terminal	3⅜	1977
50,000.00	Kentucky Central	4	1987
100,000.00	New York Central & Hudson River (Lake Shore Collateral)	3½	1998
127,000.00	Northern Pacific	4	1997
185,000.00	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation	3	1960
250,000.00	Pennsylvania	5	1968
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie	2⅞	1996
105,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4½	1963
250,000.00	Reading	3⅛	1995
73,200.00	St. Louis-San Francisco	4	1997
55,000.00	St. Paul & Duluth	4	1968
107,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal)	3⅜	1975
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines)	4½	1977
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981
88,000.00	Southern	5	1994
15,000.00	Southern (Memphis Division)	5	1996
50,000.00	Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit	4	1956
50,000.00	Toledo Terminal	4½	1957
200,000.00	Union Pacific	2⅞	1976
199,000.00	Western Maryland	4	1969
142,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound	4	1960
$ 4,592,200.00			

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

$ 200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅝	1986
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1980-1982
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
200,000.00	Appalachian Electric Power	3¼	1970
300,000.00	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	3	1974
95,000.00	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric	3	1973
200,000.00	Buffalo Niagara Electric	2¾	1975
250,000.00	Central Illinois Light	3¼	1963
300,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating	3	1982
100,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	2¾	1999
294,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	3	1999
64,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power	2¾	1984
107,000.00	Connecticut River Power	3¾	1961
150,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2⅝	1977
350,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2¾	1982
100,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	3½	1983
300,000.00	Consumers Power	2⅞	1975-1977
200,000.00	Detroit Edison	2¾	1982
250,000.00	Duke Power	2⅞	1979
500,000.00	Duquesne Light	2¾	1977
300,000.00	Gulf States Utilities	2⅝	1976
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone	2¾	1981
200,000.00	Indianapolis Power & Light	2⅞	1979
200,000.00	Market Street Elevated Passenger Ry.	4	1955
100,000.00	New England Telephone & Telegraph	3	1982
200,000.00	New York Power & Light	2¾	1975
240,000.00	New York Telephone	2¾	1982
191,000.00	Northern Illinois Gas	3½	1979
400,000.00	Northern States Power (Minn.)	2¾	1975-1979
200,000.00	Ohio Power	3	1978
150,000.00	Ohio Power	3¼	1968
100,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	2⅞	1980

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
INVESTMENTS—BONDS
December 31, 1954

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
600,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	3	1977-1983
200,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1986
100,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	3⅛	1987
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Power & Light	3	1975
323,000.00	Pennsylvania Water & Power	3¼	1964-1970
200,000.00	Philadelphia Electric	2⅞	1978
300,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Power	2⅝	1975
200,000.00	Public Service of Colorado	2⅞	1977
188,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	3	1963
100,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
230,000.00	Southern California Edison	3⅛	1973
200,000.00	Southwestern Bell Telephone	2¾	1985
200,000.00	Texas Electric Service	2¾	1975
279,000.00	Union Electric of Missouri	3⅜	1971
200,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power	2¾	1975
165,000.00	West Penn Power	3½	1966
300,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power	2⅝	1976
91,000.00	Wisconsin Public Service	3¼	1971
$ 10,917,000.00			

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

$ 400,000.00	Allied Chemical and Dye	3½	1978
197,000.00	American Tobacco	3	1969
235,000.00	Atlantic Refining	3¼	1979
250,000.00	Continental Oil	3	1984
200,000.00	Firestone Tire & Rubber	3¼	1977
300,000.00	General Motors	3¼	1979
98,000.00	Koppers Company	3	1964
168,000.00	P. Lorillard	3	1963-1976
330,000.00	May Department Stores	2⅝	1972
200,000.00	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	3.10	1972
191,000.00	Phillips Petroleum	2¾	1964
120,000.00	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	3	1967
300,000.00	Shell Union Oil	2½	1971
300,000.00	Socony-Vacuum Oil	2½	1976
405,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2⅜	1971
170,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2¾	1974
255,000.00	Texas Corporation	3	1965
$ 4,119,000.00			

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
INVESTMENTS—STOCKS
December 31, 1954

Number of Shares	Description
	BANK AND INSURANCE COMPANY STOCKS
3,600	First National Bank of Philadelphia
2,000	Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank
500	Insurance Company of North America
1,200	Mellon National Bank and Trust Company
2,000	National City Bank of New York
2,500	Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts
1,000	Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh
1,000	Philadelphia National Bank
1,200	Provident Trust Company
2,400	Tradesmens Land Title Bank and Trust Company
	INDUSTRIAL STOCKS
500	Dow Chemical
800	Scott Paper
400	Sears Roebuck
1,000	Standard Oil of New Jersey
	PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS
700	American Gas and Electric
200	American Telephone and Telegraph
1,221	Cincinnati Gas and Electric
700	Commonwealth Edison
700	Consolidated Edison of New York
700	Consumers Power
700	Duke Power
900	Duquesne Light
1,000	Gulf States Utilities
900	Houston Lighting and Power
700	Ohio Edison
700	Pacific Gas and Electric
900	Philadelphia Electric
1,800	Southern
800	Texas Utilities
800	United Gas Improvement

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Regular Savings Accounts	Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts	Total Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855 ..	273			$ 12,788.84	
June 1, 1859 ..	811			75,023.85	$ 923.24
January 1, 1867 ..	1,273			133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872 ..	2,196			361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876 ..	3,543			581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880 ..	4,547			875,144.55	52,514.96
January 1, 1884 ..	7,190			1,439,825.15	99,722.55
January 1, 1890 ..	11,285			2,361,209.14	206,548.53
January 1, 1895 ..	13,052			2,810,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900 ..	16,294			4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905 ..	20,966			6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910 ..	24,511			7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915 ..	28,748			10,493,595.63	830,000.00
January 1, 1920 ..	32,648			13,826,887.62	1,000,000.00
January 1, 1925 ..	35,649	5,026	40,675	19,378,508.30	1,483,451.37
January 1, 1930 ..	38,354	5,387	43,741	24,830,384.57	2,729,630.55
January 1, 1935 ..	45,414	3,485	48,899	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
January 1, 1940 ..	48,788	5,217	54,005	38,207,013.31	4,713,842.41
January 1, 1941 ..	49,912	5,744	55,656	39,851,594.50	4,902,908.50
January 1, 1942 ..	51,553	5,852	57,405	41,534,061.92	5,079,005.28
January 1, 1943 ..	52,137	5,209	57,346	43,431,561.51	5,285,807.53
January 1, 1944 ..	54,161	6,220	60,381	48,211,859.44	5,841,862.24
January 1, 1945 ..	56,976	7,361	64,337	54,724,768.02	6,421,117.51
January 1, 1946 ..	59,088	7,294	66,382	61,611,004.82	7,477,911.66
January 1, 1947 ..	60,730	8,944	69,674	66,641,734.02	8,194,394.80
January 1, 1948 ..	61,863	11,553	73,416	70,467,971.38	8,369,191.07
January 1, 1949 ..	62,479	13,103	75,582	74,290,430.67	8,878,596.16
January 1, 1950 ..	63,013	14,436	77,449	78,261,961.19	9,224,770.54
January 1, 1951 ..	63,725	15,086	78,811	82,656,661.18	9,572,549.36
January 1, 1952 ..	63,679	15,555	79,234	86,063,093.83	9,962,600.28
January 1, 1953 ..	64,382	16,913	81,295	90,030,146.51	10,604,549.10
January 1, 1954 ..	64,659	17,767	82,426	98,676,816.29	11,433,450.53
January 1, 1955 ..	66,325	19,930	86,255	106,583,914.74	11,936,867.05

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization $45,146,504.41

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.
Interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

5458 Germantown Ave.

Philadelphia 44

Stanley H. Heist
President

January 12th, 1956

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Article 13 of our Charter, we are enclosing a copy of the 101st Annual Statement of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity.

Very truly yours,

MILDRED M. MOORE,
Secretary

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

ONE-HUNDREDTH AND FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1956

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Main Office
5458 Germantown Avenue at School Lane

East Germantown Office
1244 East Chelten Avenue at Wister Street

Chestnut Hill Office
8601 Germantown Avenue at Evergreen Avenue

Rising Sun Office
5951 Rising Sun Avenue at Comly Street

Northeast Office
2604 Cottman Avenue at the Boulevard

BANKING HOURS—ALL OFFICES

Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.*
Fridays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

*When a Legal Holiday falls on Friday, the bank will remain open the preceding Thursday evening until 8 P. M.

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK—CHARTERED 1854

Insured In Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

January 1, 1956

Stanley H. Heist, President
Edward J. Thomas, Vice President and Treasurer
Mildred M. Moore, Secretary

William G. Raupp, 3rd
Assistant Treasurer

James P. Grebe
Assistant Treasurer

Neilson C. Bridger
Assistant Treasurer

Howard B. Solly
Assistant Treasurer

Harold A. Haines
Assistant Secretary

Marie B. Bechtold
Mortgage Officer

George Wharton Pepper, Solicitor

MANAGERS

Thomas Raeburn White
Attorney-at-Law

Walter M. Schwartz
Chairman of the Board, Proctor and Schwartz, Inc.

Arthur W. Jones

Edward Starr, Jr.
of Drexel & Co.

Richard P. Brown
Director, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

C. Sewall Clark
of E. W. Clark & Company

William Adamson

Charles S. Redding
Chairman of the Board, Leeds & Northrup Co.

Edward G. Budd, Jr.
President, The Budd Company

William L. Dempsey
of Drexel & Co.

Stanley H. Heist
President

S. Wyman Rolph
President, The Franklin Institute

William S. Crowder
Vice President, The First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company

Edward J. Thomas
Vice President

William G. Foulke
Vice President, Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia

Roland Rodrock Randall
Real Estate Consultant

John Butler Prizer, Vice President and General Counsel
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1956

Assets

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$5,699,961.35
United States Government Bonds	38,984,993.96
Government Agency Obligations	250,000.00
State, County, Municipal and Authority Bonds	8,621,870.49
Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates	3,279,293.64
Railroad Bonds	3,751,295.05
Public Utility Bonds	10,597,270.30
Industrial Bonds	3,846,195.00
Stocks—Bank and Corporate	1,806,625.70
F. H. A. Insured and V. A. Guaranteed Mortgages	28,144,956.83
Other First Mortgages on Real Estate	20,896,641.87
Main and Branch Office Buildings	200,000.00
Accrued Interest	606,515.43
Other Assets	28,899.48
	$126,714,519.10

Liabilities

Due to 87,668 Depositors	$113,394,686.99
Unallocated Reserve	1,200,000.00
Surplus	11,278,425.14
Other Liabilities	841,406.97
	$126,714,519.10

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

STANLEY R. YARNALL
HOWARD H. HEWETT
BENJAMIN WEST FRAZIER
GLYNDON PRIESTMAN
JOHN R. HENDERSON

January 5, 1956.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY
INVESTMENTS—BONDS
December 31, 1955

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS		
$ 1,700,000.00	Savings Bonds Series G	2½	1956-1963
200,000.00	Savings Bonds Series K	2.76	1966
500,000.00	Treasury Bills		1956
4,630,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¼	1962
19,275,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2½	1963-1972
11,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¾	1980
1,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3	1995
800,000.00	Treasury Bonds	3¼	1983
$ 39,105,000.00			
	GOVERNMENT AGENCY OBLIGATIONS		
$ 250,000.00	Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	3	1956
$ 250,000.00			
	STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND AUTHORITY BONDS		
$ 200,000.00	Austin, Texas	2¾	1973-1975
200,000.00	Baltimore County, Md.	2¼	1977
100,000.00	Boston, Mass.	2¾	1983
100,000.00	California Toll Bridge Authority	3⅞	1992
15,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3¼	1971
85,000.00	Chambersburg Area Joint School Authority, Pa.	3⅜	1972-1975
30,000.00	Chattanooga, Tenn.	3½	1961
100,000.00	Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.	2¼	1972
100,000.00	Dallas, Texas	2½	1972
345,000.00	Delaware River Port Authority	3½	1983
200,000.00	Florida State Turnpike Authority	3¼	1995
200,000.00	Fort Worth, Texas	2¾	1977-1978
50,000.00	Greater Greenville Sewer District, S. C.	4½	1967
100,000.00	Greensboro, N C	3½	1960-1961
400,000.00	Indiana Toll Road Commission	3½	1994
100,000.00	Jacksonville, Florida	2½	1968
100,000.00	Jones Beach State Parkway Authority, N. Y.	2⅞	1988
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2¼	1973
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Cal.	2.80	1981
200,000.00	Maryland Bridge and Tunnel Revenue	3	1994
400,000.00	Massachusetts Turnpike Authority	3.30	1994
200,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3	1988
450,000.00	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	3⅜	1988
300,000.00	New York Housing Authority, N. Y.	2½	1975-1977
95,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3	1980
75,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4	1959
50,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4¼	1960
400,000.00	New York State Thruway Authority	3.10	1994
100,000.00	Northampton Borough Municipal Authority, Pa.	2¾	1958-1960
500,000.00	Ohio Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1992
466,000.00	Pennsylvania (Series M)	1½	1956-1959
200,000.00	Pennsylvania General State Authority	2.70	1979-1980
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3	1982
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3.10	1993
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1988
500,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	2¾	1990-1993
50,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3⅛	1966
95,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3¼	1975
324,000.00	Port of New York Authority, N. Y.	3	1982
100,000.00	St. Petersburg, Florida	3	1967
100,000.00	Springfield, Montgomery County School District Authority, Pa.	3¼	1973-1974
300,000.00	Texas Turnpike Authority	2⅞	1995
300,000.00	Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	2⅛	1967-1969
$ 8,680,000.00			
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES		
$ 525,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2⅛	1958-1961
200,000.00	Chicago and Northwestern	3⅜	1956
150,000.00	Fruit Growers Express	2.85	1956
200,000.00	Great Northern	2	1961
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Series Y	2¼	1958
277,537.14	Pennsylvania Conditional Sales Agreement	3½	1962-1967
141,144.16	Reading Conditional Sales Agreement	2.40	1956-1958
500,000.00	Seaboard Series G	2⅛	1960-1961
220,000.00	Southern Pacific Series Z	2⅛	1956-1957
200,000.00	Southern Pacific Series CC	2⅛	1964
300,000.00	Southern Pacific Series AA	2⅜	1961
300,000.00	Southern Series QQ	2⅜	1957-1960
$ 3,313,681.30			
	RAILROAD BONDS		
$ 100,000.00	Canadian Pacific Consolidated	4	Perpetual
149,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	3½	1996
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	1992
212,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3⅛	1985
35,000.00	Chicago & Erie	5	1982
100,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4½	1995
193,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana	4⅞	1982
133,000.00	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	5	1956
335,000.00	Erie	3⅛	1990-2000
140,000.00	Erie	3¼	1964
100,000.00	Erie (Ohio Division)	3¼	1971
325,000.00	Great Northern	2¼	1961
50,000.00	Great Northern	5	1973
125,000.00	Jacksonville Terminal	3⅜	1977
50,000.00	Kentucky Central	4	1987
127,000.00	Northern Pacific	4	1997
184,000.00	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation	3	1960
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie	2⅞	1996
105,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4½	1963
250,000.00	Reading	3⅛	1995
73,200.00	St. Louis-San Francisco	4	1997
55,000.00	St. Paul & Duluth	4	1968
107,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal)	3⅜	1975
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines)	4½	1977
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981
88,000.00	Southern	5	1994
15,000.00	Southern (Memphis Division)	5	1996
50,000.00	Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit	4	1956
50,000.00	Toledo Terminal	4½	1957
200,000.00	Union Pacific	2⅞	1976
192,000.00	Western Maryland	4	1969
142,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound	4	1960
$ 4,060,200.00			

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
	PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS		
$ 200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅝	1986
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1980-1982
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
200,000.00	Appalachian Electric Power	3¼	1970
300,000.00	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	3	1974
95,000.00	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric	3	1973
200,000.00	Buffalo Niagara Electric	2¾	1975
250,000.00	Central Illinois Light	3¼	1963
300,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating	3	1982
100,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	2¾	1999
294,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	3	1999
64,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power	2¾	1984
150,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2⅝	1977
350,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2¾	1982
100,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	3½	1983
300,000.00	Consumers Power	2⅞	1975-1977
200,000.00	Detroit Edison	2¾	1982
250,000.00	Duke Power	2⅞	1979
500,000.00	Duquesne Light	2¾	1977
300,000.00	Gulf States Utilities	2⅝	1976
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone	2¾	1981
200,000.00	Indianapolis Power & Light	2⅞	1979
100,000.00	New England Telephone & Telegraph	3	1982
200,000.00	New York Power & Light	2¾	1975
240,000.00	New York Telephone	2¾	1982
191,000.00	Northern Illinois Gas	3½	1979
400,000.00	Northern States Power (Minn.)	2¾	1975-1979
200,000.00	Ohio Power	3	1978
150,000.00	Ohio Power	3¼	1968
100,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	2⅞	1980
600,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	3	1977-1983
200,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1986
100,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	3⅛	1987
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Power & Light	3	1975
323,000.00	Pennsylvania Water & Power	3¼	1964-1970
200,000.00	Philadelphia Electric	2⅞	1978
300,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Power	2⅝	1975
200,000.00	Public Service of Colorado	2⅞	1977
188,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	3	1963
100,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph	2⅞	1987
230,000.00	Southern California Edison	3⅛	1973
200,000.00	Southwestern Bell Telephone	2¾	1985
200,000.00	Texas Electric Service	2¾	1975
279,000.00	Union Electric of Missouri	3⅜	1971
200,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power	2¾	1975
165,000.00	West Penn Power	3½	1966
300,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power	2⅝	1976
91,000.00	Wisconsin Public Service	3¼	1971
$ 10,610,000.00			
	INDUSTRIAL BONDS		
$ 400,000.00	Allied Chemical and Dye	3½	1978
197,000.00	American Tobacco	3	1969
235,000.00	Atlantic Refining	3¼	1979
250,000.00	Continental Oil	3	1984
197,000.00	Firestone Tire & Rubber	3¼	1977
300,000.00	General Motors	3¼	1979
98,000.00	Koppers Company	3	1964
100,000.00	P. Lorillard	3	1976
200,000.00	May Department Stores	2⅝	1972
141,000.00	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	3.10	1972
191,000.00	Phillips Petroleum	2¾	1964
120,000.00	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	3	1967
300,000.00	Shell Union Oil	2½	1971
300,000.00	Socony-Vacuum Oil	2½	1976
405,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2⅜	1971
170,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2¾	1974
255,000.00	Texas Corporation	3	1965
$ 3,859,000.00			

BANK AND INSURANCE COMPANY STOCKS

Number of Shares	Description
2,000	First National City Bank of New York
6,100	First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company
2,000	Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank
500	Insurance Company of North America
1,200	Mellon National Bank and Trust Company
1,000	Philadelphia National Bank
2,400	Provident Trust Company
2,400	Tradesmens Land Title Bank and Trust Company
	INDUSTRIAL STOCK
1,000	E. I. DuPont de Nemours 4½% Preferred
800	Scott Paper
1,212	Sears Roebuck
1,000	Standard Oil of New Jersey
	PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS
700	American Gas and Electric
600	American Telephone and Telegraph
1,000	Carolina Power and Light
1,300	Cincinnati Gas and Electric
800	Commonwealth Edison
700	Consolidated Edison of New York
1,000	Consolidated Natural Gas
840	Consumers Power
1,000	Delaware Power and Light
800	Duke Power
900	Duquesne Light
1,000	Gulf States Utilities
1,000	Houston Lighting and Power
700	Ohio Edison
700	Pacific Gas and Electric
900	Philadelphia Electric
500	Public Service of Colorado
2,000	Southern
1,600	Texas Utilities
800	United Gas Improvement
600	Virginia Electric and Power

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Regular Savings Accounts	Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts	Total Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855	273			$ 12,788.84	
June 1, 1859	811			75,023.85	$ 923.24
January 1, 1867	1,273			133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872	2,196			361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876	3,543			581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880	4,547			875,144.55	52,514.96
January 1, 1884	7,190			1,439,825.15	99,722.55
January 1, 1890	11,285			2,361,209.14	206,548.53
January 1, 1895	13,052			2,816,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900	16,294			4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905	20,966			6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910	24,511			7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915	28,748			10,493,595.63	830,000.00
January 1, 1920	32,648			13,826,887.62	1,000,000.00
January 1, 1925	35,649	5,026	40,675	19,378,508.30	1,483,451.37
January 1, 1930	38,354	5,387	43,741	24,830,384.57	2,729,630.55
January 1, 1935	45,414	3,485	48,899	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
January 1, 1940	48,788	5,217	54,005	38,207,013.31	4,713,842.41
January 1, 1941	49,912	5,744	55,656	39,851,594.50	4,902,908.50
January 1, 1942	51,553	5,852	57,405	41,534,061.92	5,079,005.28
January 1, 1943	52,137	5,209	57,346	43,431,561.51	5,285,807.53
January 1, 1944	54,161	6,220	60,381	48,211,859.44	5,841,862.24
January 1, 1945	56,976	7,361	64,337	54,724,768.02	6,421,117.51
January 1, 1946	59,088	7,294	66,382	61,611,004.82	7,477,911.66
January 1, 1947	60,730	8,944	69,674	66,641,734.02	8,194,394.80
January 1, 1948	61,863	11,553	73,416	70,467,971.38	8,369,191.07
January 1, 1949	62,479	13,103	75,582	74,290,430.67	8,878,596.16
January 1, 1950	63,013	14,436	77,449	78,261,961.19	9,224,770.54
January 1, 1951	63,725	15,086	78,811	82,656,661.18	9,572,549.36
January 1, 1952	63,679	15,555	79,234	86,063,093.83	9,962,600.28
January 1, 1953	64,382	16,913	81,295	90,030,146.51	10,604,549.10
January 1, 1954	64,659	17,767	82,426	98,676,816.29	11,433,450.53
January 1, 1955	66,325	19,930	86,255	106,583,914.74	11,936,867.05
January 1, 1956	68,213	19,455	87,668	113,394,686.99	12,478,425.14

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization $47,813,110.29

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail. Interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
340 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

George B. Oates, President
Elmer S. Stanier, Vice President and Treasurer
Howard A. Hoffman, Secretary
Francis B. Nimick, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

February 5, 1954

Clerk of House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith two copies of advertised list of depositors with this bank who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends, which have not

been entered in their pass books, amount to at least five dollars.

We also enclose three copies of our Semi-annual Report as of December 1, 1953.

Very truly yours,

E. S. STANIER, Treasurer

ESS:dns
Enclosures 5

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue - 309 Smithfield Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

197th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1953
Statement — December 1, 1953

ASSETS

CASH on Hand and in Banks		$ 5,002,763.82
BONDS:		
United States Government Securities		58,344,989.29
Muncipalities		12,568,794.20
Railroads		8,440,572.38
Public Utilities		9,075,218.75
Industrial and Other		1,245,596.63
LOANS secured by:		
First Mortgages on Real Estate		9,830,058.34
FHA Insured First Mortgages (Less Reserves)		2,890,997.53
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages		15,306,462.65
Pass Books of Depositors		508,416.25
BANK PREMISES		250,000.00
OTHER REAL ESTATE (Less Reserves)		2.00
OTHER ASSETS		54,349.03
		$123,518,220.87

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS:	
Savings	$113,053,571.05
Christmas Club	433,567.80
OTHER LIABILITIES	521,627.79
BOND VALUATION RESERVE	1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	8,509,454.23
	$123,518,220.87

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Current Interest Rate 2½% Per Annum
The Only Mutual Savings Bank In Pittsburgh
Member Of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1953.

Robert R. Gordon
Charles L. McCune
Francis B. Nimick
Walter I. Floyd
E. Bruce Hill
John H. Kunkle
Henry H. Latshaw
W. F. Trimble, Jr.

C. McK. Lynch
Auditing Committee

December 15, 1953

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

Record of Deposits for 98 Years

December 1, 1855	$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1953	$113,487,138.85

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

Intrust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.
Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.
Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.
Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

BANKING HOURS

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon, except summer months.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
President
GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents

CHARLES F. CHUBB
GEORGE L. COLLORD
G. GREER COOLIDGE
ROBERT R. GORDON
C. McK. LYNCH
CHARLES L. McCUNE
FRANCIS B. NIMICK
HOWARD A. NOBLE
AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
ALFRED C. POLLOCK
JAMES C. REA
ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

M. M. ANDERSON
CHARLES B. BATON
JAMES M. BOVARD
GEORGE H. DEIKE
WALTER I. FLOYD
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, JR.
H. B. HIGGINS
E. BRUCE HILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN
HAROLD P. HOBART
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN
WILLIAM E. HOWARD
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
JOHN H. KUNKLE
JOHN A. LATHWOOD
HENRY H. LATSHAW
CHARLES F. LEWIS
GEORGE D. LOCKHART
ARCHIE V. MURRAY
WILLIAM R. OLIVER
J. HENRY O'NEILL
THEODORE F. SMITH
W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
FRANK R. WALTON
WILLIAM P. WITHEROW
CURTIS M. YOHE

Treasurer
ELMER S. STANIER

Secretary
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
FRANCIS B. NIMICK, JR.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

250794	Altmyer, Peter	15,921.79
283881	Adams, John M.	227.58
311995	Allan, Edna	163.05
342342	Artinger, Julia	172.41
347662	Acheson, Bertha H.	4,092.74
440936	Adams, Hope E., tr.	54.45
444131	Amuso, Frank C., Jr.	56.39
470362	Arelt, John M., or	1,171.76
471393	Amrhein, Katherine, tr.	165.77
471802	Anderson, Ted, or	161.22
472320	Alexander, Ida Mary, or	36.82
489614	Ashcom, Nancy Hards, or	171.35
491343	Alsnauer, Callie M., tr.	221.75
491507	Allison, Richard S.	2,210.32
504693	Austin, Alice J.	4,362.04
432181	Anderson, Lillie B.	1,744.95
466613	Ahlborn, Chas. W., or	178.29
467367	Anderson, Ted, or	2,938.14
467673	Aretz, Agnes, tr.	266.71
486833	Alter, Anne M.	196.75
487264	Augustine, Michael, tr.	111.14
487516	Agnew, Adelaide H.	1,768.32
488506	Ambrozic, John A., or	198.06
488928	Alexander, Milton, or	112.12
406052	Anderson, Agnes M., tr.	1,533.30
413443	Aulbauh, Anna	119.71
453015	Abrams, Freda S.	626.00
455161	Archibald, Rose	220.64
478769	Aston, Jean F.	430.62
441515	Adamy, Herman	384.67
430174	Armstrong, Adam M., tr.	278.80
430865	Achhammer, Bessie, tr.	1,625.41
430956	Alter, Marie	4,646.16
465170	Aaron, Francis A., tr.	57.67
465392	Abraham, Minnie, tr.	97.50
483421	Adam, Martha, or	66.97
500772	Ahern, Neil A.	1,145.54
459374	Aaron, Francis A., Dr., tr.	59.48
460676	Abronovich, Frances, tr.	1,245.18
365697	Augenstein, Jacob W.	619.04
371199	Allen, Jane McK., Estate of	1,282.34
412568	Arnold, Simon H., tr.	41.57
414405	Adams, Frank E., or	30.34
371839	Augustine, Elizabeth	5,269.96
378932	Ammann, Katherine M.	71.08
382117	Anderson, Martha R.	4,259.43
448591	Archer, Charles K., tr.	14,727.06
493758	Ali, Carmela Linda	273.29
494147	Appel, Olga Hagen	127.27
505799	Axon, R. J., or	105.60
428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	133.30

B

416647	Burchardt, Reinhold, or	4,132.01
418371	Bauer, Irene H., tr.	237.41
419168	Bell, Mary, tr.	4,172.15
419169	Bell, Rose, tr.	5,317.43
419455	Barry, Constance H., tr.	3,301.77
422743	Bart, Hazel Miller, tr.	372.21
456118	Baum, Harry A., tr.	415.47
456455	Baxter, Florence C., tr.	173.89
456935	Balkman, Charles S., or	58.30
457789	Broadley, Harry H., or	147.05
458542	Beardsley, Hannah, tr.	314.40
458759	Birkhimer, Robert A., or	52.19
459867	Barnes, Mary, tr.	385.48
479732	Brown, Hubert S., or	121.71
480000	Brooks, Margaret Ramsay Jones	118.20
480016	Baldwin, Mary Ramsay	118.20
480135	Blankette, Ruth, tr.	5,852.10
480556	Best, Bessie May, tr.	22,662.83
481363	Berry, Marie A.	350.72
481567	Booth, Robert F., or	91.04
481679	Beltz, Lillie M., or	290.81
498164	Baird, Anna E.	106.14
498692	Bianchini, Lawrence, tr.	184.28
498913	Bingler, Johanna C.	2,349.82
135003	Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	42.91
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	904.31
198908	Bryant, Charles S.	47.60
410346	Blackburn, Olive	48.44
82036	Birch, Matthew	1,161.63
178410	Berkman, Nettie	4,906.55
215217	Buerkle, Annie	2,024.58
219660	Buhler, Freda	102.39
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	573.40
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	154.80
271014	Bucher, Charles J.	1,244.66
289576	Byers, Adele	686.33
298989	Burrows, Joe	741.01
303258	Beahm, Ira	678.85
311606	Boehmer, Clara E.	65.66
313369	Boale, John A.	3,802.77
318761	Bigleman, Lewis C.	3,880.84
323822	Balmer, Mary J.	2,150.76
328229	Brallier, Margaret	256.42
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	153.13
336047	Boll, Emil	408.07
350522	Baumgartel, Dora H.	1,853.28
352281	Besse, Vera C. Siedle	645.80
352565	Brazell, Bridget	105.16
351180	Beadling, Annie, tr.	67.75
354085	Becker, Frank C.	113.77
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	124.89
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	205.84
439484	Boyle, Bess P., tr.	77.91
440784	Becker, Carl H., Sr., tr.	185.44
441032	Ballard, Bon J., or.	34.92
441124	Barber, Kittie P., Estate	2,079.65
441315	Bevard, Robert E.	5,727.99
441641	Brecher, Cornelia Olga	265.29
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	1,301.54
442874	Bartley, Elizabeth C.	7,389.12
472379	Brown, Louis, or.	1,458.60
443030	Bailey, Marian E., tr.	747.67
444387	Bielski, Ruth K.	124.23
470231	Burns, Thomas	300.40
470335	Burger, Katherine, tr.	308.87
470567	Balent, Charles Edward, tr.	291.98
470960	Brown, Emma, tr.	2,142.86
472941	Burns, Michael J., or.	6,862.97
489014	Brown, Harry J. F., or.	1,238.69
489260	Becker, A. J.	68.25
489497	Burford, Elizabeth G.	417.10
489498	Burford, Elsie M.	413.31
489510	Butrico, Paul, or.	2,188.01
489682	Baker, Raymond E.	2,427.38
489842	Blaney, Anna M., or.	2,896.07
489890	Bell, Elizabeth M.	292.44
490093	Bush, Leslie H.	645.30
490288	Beech, Miriam Ursina	587.04
490366	Bennett, George K., or.	591.64
491109	Bandik, Anna, tr.	6,605.68
491325	Breier, John J.	1,283.38
491859	Balestreri, Gaetano, tr.	1,144.37
492165	Becker, Clara, tr.	119.49
492536	Butler, Donald B., tr.	177.19
492601	Brown, Edna, tr.	3,420.46
503599	Brunwasser, Allen N.	322.16
504485	Berghaus, Richard, or.	1,063.21
504517	Bailey, Isabella A., or.	1,175.74
504849	Belford, Herman W.	765.15
504944	Butler, Della	158.31
424990	Belles, Oscar	113.46
425144	Balla, Julius A., or.	856.33
425505	Booth, Jane	216.56
426037	Beam, Margaret, tr.	90.06
426147	Brown, Beatrice, tr.	303.62
426258	Bragdon, Burton, B., tr.	144.84
428471	Banks, Ruth A.	7,680.61
428778	Belding, Frances Boale	202.20

428877	Burgum, George, or	1,248.88
429741	Bernhard, Marion	179.48
430496	Bamford, Rob't W., or	12,195.13
461308	Bosco, Alice	931.08
462302	Bloomer, Rose, Estate	10,841.13
462695	Brahm, Ernest F.	418.94
463648	Bredl, Ruth G., tr.	109.40
463917	Brown, Minnie, tr.	2,010.77
464571	Brubaker, Mildred	106.14
464688	Bell, Helen E.	66.18
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,177.74
483012	Bassett, Wm., or	5,852.84
483330	Boltz, Robt. Otto, or	409.00
483622	Burk, Ruth N.	138.52
484411	Biller, William G., tr.	1,733.85
484818	Burns, Genevieve	139.44
499011	Burkhouse, Elizabeth, tr.	1,104.53
500847	Beck, A. Louise, or	636.83
402431	Berner, Katie	70.20
405291	Boyd, Gladys, tr.	276.22
406039	Bowler, Ellen	73.69
413241	Briggle, Elizabeth	965.02
450747	Bergman, Cecelia E., tr.	2,737.37
450775	Bradley, Howard Watson, tr.	118.06
451179	Bergman, Cecelia E.	4,182.90
451739	Balliard, Alice, tr.	945.93
452079	Byrnes, John J., tr.	224.33
453253	Baldy, Loretta, tr.	75.71
454971	Beane, Virginia K., tr.	8,510.00
455105	Bohichick, Fannie, tr.	465.49
476587	Black, Mylie, tr.	1,677.05
477067	Barton, Margaret B., tr.	136.42
477589	Brady, Ethel S.	112.62
478616	Buehn, William	89.92
478697	Bott, Florence Mulhern	107.19
478858	Brannan, Mary, tr.	822.93
495751	Bishop, K. M., or	132.30
496478	Baker, Ralph	2,795.87
440424	Bell, Amealia	79.75
449288	Bowen, Robert N. (Dr.)	47.91
451342	Byers, Martha W., tr.	48.00
434566	Beabout, Sophie, tr.	574.00
432963	Brown, Beatrice	437.20
434919	Benedict, John, or	4,288.24
435739	Braun, Arthur R., or	129.33
435962	Byalko, Martha, tr.	881.94
437011	Bobrowski, Michael	3,280.22
438665	Balock, Margaret, tr.	4,331.15
467028	Boltz, Helen	5,312.79
467113	Blaser, Walter L., tr.	779.08
468768	Brourman, Samuel, or	1,807.22
468880	Burton, Margaret, or	622.60
488132	Bash, Jos. L., tr.	114.56
488795	Burns, James J., Jr. and	1,938.62
502134	Brown, Walter E., or	1,158.44
502384	Barton, Maud E., tr.	1,059.42
502742	Blair, Geo. C., or	536.01
360053	Boggs, Margaret H.	7,205.97
371622	Brett, Martin J.	1,255.89
375700	Beater, Eleanor S.	697.96
380451	Bowker, Gertrude N.	36.51
380922	Broderick, Catherine M.	16,987.37
382532	Berry, Catherine	74.52
383095	Byers, Clara	123.19
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth, tr.	352.77
393983	Brown, Anna	1,357.32
395738	Barna, Metro, tr.	2,668.80
398324	Braun, Martha, tr.	494.98
399297	Bianchini, Lorenzo	147.64
445491	Baird, Bessie E.	1,072.06
445912	Blanks, Lisberger, tr.	125.29
447530	Bowland, A.	125.70
449445	Boltz, Matha	960.42
473298	Barth, Emma C.	157.96
473820	Besterman, William L., or	92.75
474150	Bell, Elizabeth M., tr.	452.16
475101	Bach, Joe, or	9,821.64
475232	Blum, Anna B., or	826.40
492331	Biedzkinski, Frances, tr.	328.08
493735	Bowers, George, or	3,122.29
494278	Blankette, William R., Sr., tr.	82.91
505066	Bosco, Mary, tr.	1,981.63
505067	Bosco, Mary, tr.	1,981.63
505068	Bosco, Mary, tr.	1,981.63
505069	Bosco, Mary, tr.	1,981.63
505070	Bosco, Mary, tr.	1,981.63
505147	Broglie, John A.	9,536.81
505593	Bauman, A. Carolyn	9,662.01
505801	Butrymowicz, John J., or	1,355.51
425657	Boyer, Lulu Y., tr.	31.87
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	33.26
430648	Brown, John C., tr.	345.57

C

363580	Cook, Alice B.	60.17
365183	Cusick, Frances, tr.	543.88
368563	Curc, Joseph	56.65
373970	Canny, Margaret	359.30
379714	Curry, Patrick M.	674.58
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	594.00
390261	Crowley, Edith M.	333.37
395317	Caplan, Mollie	71.77
400875	Charles, Helen, tr.	60.66
401852	Cottler, Mary	935.36
445119	Campbell, Donald B., or	410.80
445995	Carroll, Joseph A., and	361.43
446105	Clarke, Sarah Jane	3,045.77
446240	Carnes, Harry E., or	314.05
446868	Crooks, Anna Marie, tr.	546.78
447906	Carmack, James I., tr.	94.33
449075	Cooper, Helen E.	405.69
473014	Carson, Elizabeth, tr.	123.21
474156	Cohen, Leonard M., or	4,588.95
474196	Connor, Maude Margaret, tr.	6,678.73
474743	Carson, Irene T.	345.18
474987	Costly, Ruth Searle, tr.	69.59
475784	Caputo, Nick, or	77.02
494233	Coyne, Catherine, tr.	1,004.01
505114	Crouse, Mary, or	594.26
406548	Colteryahn, William C., or	15,552.08
409335	Cohen, Estelle J.	51.57
411371	Cracnoff, Alek., tr.	587.20
412429	Cunningham, Hugh J., or	168.98
412956	Clark, Homer Jay, or	1,347.34
414385	Coyne, Anthony, or	2,399.67
450884	Cronin, John P.	288.24
451585	Cox, Edwin S., tr.	55.49
452404	Craig, Anna M., tr.	4,140.67
452861	Creely, Robert, and	1,387.23
453459	Cohen, Ida	2,825.86
454358	Christy, Blanche M., tr.	1,238.02
454761	Christopher, Milton A.	2,500.49
477432	Comerford, Kezia	708.92
477614	Cherry, Mollie K.	157.99
478564	Corboy, Mary Sellers, tr.	717.31
478973	Commons, Russell J., tr.	353.35
495206	Cowden, Nancy Hamilton	99.08
495825	Cain, Evelyn T.	133.52
496386	Conroy, Thomas F.	350.74
432795	Carsley, Ruth T.	23.10
438880	Carson, Melzina B.	3,877.57
442308	Conte, Cora E., tr.	20.96
444933	Carson, Melzina B., tr.	1,887.74
452410	Craig, Alberta Price	238.74
424327	Chinchura, Josef, or	9,438.51
425042	Cunningham, Hugh J., tr.	162.34
425424	Cerceo, Clara K., tr.	233.75
425968	Cummings, Catherine D.	555.81
430189	Connelly, Lillian E.	782.73
431211	Cummings, Joseph	4,300.38
431995	Cepko, Jerome, or	1,160.77
462357	Cherevka, George, tr.	845.61
463524	Corbett, Clara, tr.	1,115.68
463838	Clever, Elizabeth L., tr.	5,837.06
464880	Cichinelli, Gudio, or	163.43
482064	Campbell, Mary Belle, tr.	333.52
482961	Chute, Kathryn L.	560.79
499290	Conway, Margaret	815.56
499316	Conroy, Agnes, tr.	776.85
415129	Cooney, Mary A.	293.07
416988	Carson Margaret	97.63
417029	Cosper, Clara, tr.	1,910.81
417550	Caldwell, Sadie L. Blumer	922.10
417937	Cohen, Ada, tr.	3,501.98
419361	Colteryahn, Louise E., tr.	14,369.45
423243	Cyrus, Charity, tr.	976.77
423266	Cunningham, Hugh J., and	143.39
458594	Cline, Donald J., or	606.01
459480	Carlisle, Frederick George, and	52.34
460468	Cranston, H. G., tr.	1,053.02
460636	Commons, Russell J., and	496.64
479213	Coyne, John J., tr.	2,579.42
479468	Commons, Russell, J., tr.	777.07
479694	Casey, Marie A., tr.	35.50
479939	Choffat, William J., or	100.38
480808	Colwell, Alexander H., Dr. Sr., or	5,848.93
480842	Clark, Sadie I., tr.	3,865.25
497714	Coates, Myrtle C., tr.	462.62
498240	Callery, George S., Dr., or	4,374.43
498731	Clydesdale, Jane L. M., and	4,623.44
55384	Chadwick, Anna I.	200.50
311958	Clark, Nellie Davis	828.72
314949	Caskey, Anna R.	22.58
432085	Crothers, Geo. E., tr.	104.02
435916	Commons, Martin J., or	2,762.34
437020	Cameron, Elizabeth, tr.	129.83
437939	Craddock, James P., tr.	76.51
438022	Conroy, Mary A., tr.	2,267.89
467061	Carrigan Mary, tr.	104.34
467849	Callahan, Bridget, tr.	1,654.71
468940	Cleland, Mary E.	6,287.58
469692	Cowan, Alice Minetta, tr.	105.97
486055	Covi, Janet, or	228.81
486900	Christman, Catherine M., tr.	1,140.66
486905	Clowney, Virginia W., tr.	111.13
486935	Clarke, Margaret E.,	243.21
487175	Choffat, William J., or	156.63
488236	Conniff, Eugene F., tr.	325.00
488397	Cribbs, Elizabeth C.	3,584.54
501736	Campbell, Bertha, or	85.93
19765	Coopeer, Agnes	80.96
142017	Coleman, Sarah R.	7,842.72
145282	Conroy, Mary A., Estate of	7,325.21
251508	Callahan, James J.	11,420.13
267924	Chegwidden, Charles	69.69
270977	Connell, Sara, tr.	192.62
279823	Corson, Minne, Est. of	460.07
288222	Coyne, Anthony	1,417.49
321584	Carr, Mary	145.85
322715	Cavitt, Carrie	293.92

328191	Cale, John R.	327.32
338033	Comer, Delia	645.27
348765	Conley, John J.	252.13
352712	Coakley, Hanna	599.51
354609	Curry, Edward A.	121.99
354359	Cohen, Ada, tr.	20,533.26
440542	Conley, Lawrence, tr.	74.57
440604	Crothers, George E., tr.	197.56
440818	Caughey, Lillie A.	139.41
442886	Carroll, Thomas J.	2,590.02
471099	Coslowsky, Marian H., tr.	64.55
471646	Croak, Helen G.	30.79
472655	Casilli, Sylvio A., or	221.71
472855	Cervone, Antoinette Marie	286.00
472966	Chalfant, Helen C.	71.55
490948	Clark, Della A., tr.	1,640.31
490949	Conroy, Margaret, tr.	4,214.57
490980	Callahan, Anna M.	1,517.76
491297	Cominsky, Anna M., tr.	1,055.62
503984	Comfort, Grace H., tr.	1,269.75

D

435627	Doran, Ellen	331.32
466479	Doremus, J. Munson, or	62.77
468805	Davidson, Maxwell E., tr.	1,349.90
469027	DiNella, John, tr.	271.31
469498	Durkin, Catherine, tr.	374.61
486081	Downey, John J.	1,803.78
486616	Davis, Russell Ott	8,163.01
487141	Doherty, Raymond J., Rev., or	610.25
487521	Dunlop, Laura G., tr.	217.81
501103	Dressel, Christopher, J., Sr., tr.	242.85
403402	Dressler, Philip W.	4,945.58
411818	Donnelly, Mildred Anna	238.84
412467	Degnan, James, or	3,038.34
412535	Duffy, Margaret M.	736.30
454699	Dodworth, James R. (Jr.)	68.68
455513	Davis, Florence, tr.	9,122.56
455610	Dyer, John K.	460.76
476664	Day, Margaret C., tr.	1,133.55
477305	Devine, Mary, tr.	154.75
495018	Dressel, Christopher J., (Sr.), tr.	243.93
495986	Di Laura,, Antonio	248.93
496210	Dufner, Frank J. (Jr.), or	133.63
440425	Durkin, Beasey	142.50
443406	Duckworth, Jane A., tr.	22.12
457180	Dunn, Luella W., tr	73.13
418897	Dulavitch, Edward J.	162.85
420791	Dickson, George E.	36 41
423872	Dible, Stella C.	385.66
457039	Dearstein, Mary, tr.	91.72
458439	Daschbach, Olla E., tr.	86.65
460383	Dean, Alice M., tr.	31.03
460584	Dickson, Blanche O., tr.	16,294.54
479003	Dornin, Lillian E., tr.	55.42
479712	Dupont, Anna E., or	70.85
497625	Davie, William R., or	118.71
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	133.76
294660	Demut, Julie	629.63
314080	Deakyne, William J.	32.40
372011	Devlin, Mary, tr.	132.43
410205	Dietrich, Samuel, or	143.98
426141	Duffett, Thomas, Jr.	710.25
427278	Donnelly, Marie M.	160.23
427418	Davidson, Lina, tr.	590.65
427588	Duncan, Lillian May	3,405.74
430309	Decker, Mary E.	803.39
430661	Dysart, Laberta	121.99
430814	Dzula Julia, tr.	441.93
431836	Drylie, Gertrude, and	481.90
462726	Duffett, Ralph, tr.	93.57
463829	Douglass, Grace Lucille, tr.	150.00
463989	Demain. Robt. E.	58.65
464654	Deak, Rose, tr.	68.92
465256	Destro, Antonio, tr.	2,176.19
482743	Donadeo, Mariangela, or	643.25
484758	Donnelly, Ambrose	135.77
485358	Devine, Peter J., tr	399.42
499216	Davis, Virginia M.	157.20
499673	Dodworth, Dorothy L.	241.11
500644	Didion, Alice Marie	75.46
57601	Davis, Hugh H., tr.	107.54
149129	Dando, Rachel H.	468.60
271591	Dixon, Katie	21,026.02
291598	DiRenna, Angela M.	333.15
301632	Dillon, Jessie M.	131.00
328772	Diefenbacher, Annie	244.74
332941	Dimatlei, Filippo	6,819.72
334200	Darr, Hortense H.	48.55
340760	Doll, Bertha G., Est. of	138.05
345719	Dodds, Wallace T.	120.83
439186	Denholm, Ruth Marie	942.74
439276	Donatelli, Falco, or	2,512.59
439596	Duffy, Margaret W., tr.	194.92
439621	Duff, Paul M., or	129.05
439687	Deberson, M. Sinclair	108.22
470122	Downey, Eugene J., or	110.98
472076	Doersch, William C.	379.67
472563	Drexler Emma C., tr.	608.75
472628	Davis, Jean Louise	39.24
472747	Decker, D. H., or	169.22
490610	Dupont, Anna E., or	68.03
492826	Dematty, Gertrude E., tr.	2,219.39
503608	Dennis, Letitia, tr.	4,434.12
504722	Doublet, Inez M.	452.44
465753	De James, Jennie, tr.	2,308.25
363930	Diaz, Anna G.	394.06
364866	Downing, Mary, Estate	2,145.49
366222	Davis, Alice	70.17
3742239	Duncan, Joseph	54.99
394383	Donnelly, Anna	893.88
395992	Dickey, Ferguson B.	759.78
397796	Dunn, Marion L. B.	246.37
397797	Dunn, Jean M.	263.57
473710	Davis, Doris, tr.	3,463.34
474354	Dumigan, William, or	814.33
474525	Dunlevy, John, tr.	10,187.57
474526	Dunlevy, Margaret R., tr.	2,800.35
493175	Dombroski, Sophie, tr.	673.62
494678	Deak, Roza, tr.	311.81
494807	Donovan, Catherine, or	639.90
494874	Dreyer, Margaret E., or	573.11
505362	Dixon, Margaret J., tr.	4,626.33
505957	Donovan, Catherine, tr.	10,705.07

E

417870	Elmen, Ella, or	2,017.33
421892	Eskin, Fannie	272.51
423327	Eberle, Atlee C.	2,340.29
458391	Ehrenwerth, Rose, tr.	110.15
459352	Elder, Robert K., and	142.23
459471	Elser, Loretta	214.25
460534	Evans, Anne M. Daily, tr.	162.94
460774	Elder, Robert K., and	142.23
481073	Engel, Edna E., or	284.49
409861	Evans, Elizabeth B.	84.93
433578	Eberle, David, or	1,483.43
426891	Eakin, K. Salome Stamm, tr.	113.79
437715	Enouen, Mary, tr.	668.96
488163	Englert, Edith S., or	286.38
162411	English, Lizzie D., Estate of	1,786.25
297043	Eakins, Frances A.	919.81
306199	Evans, Elizabeth B.	2,022.41
326177	Elder, Margaret	1,045.19
333955	Enouen, Mary W.	535.32
336083	Evans, Ruth	845.86
339756	Easton, Caroline	73.66
352407	Evans, Mary M.	534.64
442560	Elliott, B. Kenneth, Jr.	106.83
471053	Ernharth, Stephan, or	1,194.36
490635	Elbling, Gloria, tr.	179.22
490806	Elder, Robert K., and	142.05
460106	Eisaman, Jack H., and	97.38
406908	Evans, Nellie, tr.	307.90
453267	Endean, C. W.	10,457.62
454063	Eicher, Rose R., tr.	173.61
495980	Eiben, Victoria	682.40
496836	Emmel, Edwin Louis, or	120.87
496955	Eberhardt, Elmer, tr.	2,239.94
458218	Elliott, Robert Todd, tr.	30.21
360606	Enright, Thomas	5,297.81
365794	Easton, W Earl	17,037.23
399336	Ebbert, Margaret, tr.	1,115.45
445440	Echement, Roy J., or	109.38
447290	Edgar, Clara, tr.	1,079.78
447291	Edgar, Mary L., tr.	970.11
449066	Engel, Elizabeth, tr.	1,869.68
449105	Emery, Boyd A., or	135.56
475534	Essig, Howard J., or	273.11
475890	Englert, Elizabeth M., tr.	688.14
424381	Eber, Herman L., tr.	138.38
461879	Eicher, Rose R., tr.	160.87
483904	Eldridge, Edson Darby tr.	108.89
499472	Epstein, Betsy M., tr.	544.98

F

365786	Flohr, Kathryn	32.73
394720	Fanning, Margaret J	176.24
445254	Freedman, Maurice, or	1,109.25
449798	Funk, Emma J., tr.	1,288.34
473312	Flohr, Cecilia M., tr.	276.83
494412	Fischer, Gustave, or	1,566.63
494918	Ferry, Kathryn R., tr.	427.40
505528	Flis, Mary, tr.	4,245.81
505976	Fung, Hoy, or	2,425.22
427938	Freund, Rose M.	24.43
426553	Ford, Alma B.	48.15
426947	Flaherty, John J., or	120.84
429322	Frankenberry, Robt. E.	124.45
430417	Flis, Stany, or	893.32
430664	Ferdinger, John G., or	319.86
430871	Ferguson, Britta Reed, tr.	95.98
430995	Frederick, Blanche S.	243.23
464036	Frank, Rose B.	333.14
464480	Freeman, Sara, tr.	657.43
465100	Finger, George, or	1,838.68
465590	Foody, Alice, tr.	217.90
465659	Felton, Edna C., tr.	2,318.72
484168	Friedman, Ella, or	1,082.91
484600	Fitzgerald, Mary, or	421.43
484843	Ferry, Joseph W., or	9,282.25
485045	Frick, Katherine Reid, tr.	97.93
485058	Fray, Helen D.	2,363.52
485757	Finlay, Anne	115.44
415113	Fleckenstein, George V., or	75.61
417690	Fishel, Katherine M.	1,083.10
417993	Foster, Lillian E.	287.78
418610	Fording, Arthur O., agent	100.78
423339	Fayer, Margaret Wilson	840.94
456237	Flaherty, Anne C., tr.	503.32

456634	Fisher, Frank W.	101.78
457597	Foertsch, Edward W.	43.74
459100	Freed, Frances M., tr.	8,330.90
460236	Feller, Norman J., and	171.97
460444	Frost, Frank R., tr.	609.05
460445	Frost, Frank R., tr.	609.05
479280	Funk, Emma J., tr.	270.72
479589	Feller, Norman J., or	107.85
497173	Francesconi, Adolfo, or	121.65
497606	Fitch, Olive L., tr.	1,700.58
329391	Fisher, Charles Henry	47.16
356212	Falce, Guiseppe	129.49
392656	Foust, Mae	1,116.57
432093	Fennessy, Phoebe, tr.	796.64
432820	Forsythe, Robt. J., or	2,173.63
435162	Fitzgibon, Marie	477.46
466158	Frost, Frank R., tr.	609.04
466345	Funk, William C., and	317.17
466347	Funk, William C., and	312.03
468023	Feller, Norman J., and	94.99
468024	Farber, Louis A., or	855.13
468428	Fox, Rebecca	3,979.31
486545	Ferry, Paul F.	1,772.97
486653	Friedman, Isaac	376.79
488279	Fedorko, Rose, or	198.25
501526	Fleckenstein, Geo. C., Jr.	154.42
501859	Faluse, Anna, or	7,596.34
502891	Flynn, Anna M., or	6,108.93
104323	Flood, Francis R.	58.73
148415	Fife, Jennie P.	3,837.19
291820	Flaherty, Annie	197.27
320032	Falk, Lillian	2,553.36
339111	Fried, W. F.	216.51
440319	Fleming, Patrick J., or	323.23
440918	Francolino, Josephine	2,525.37
442770	Findley, Ella A.	580.40
444227	Frost, Frank R.	609.05
470396	Feingold, Bessie, tr.	1,158.90
490307	Friedel, M. Marcella, tr.	97.40
491267	Faas, Margaret H.	5,652.53
491799	Friedel, Edmund P., or	105.78
503111	Frank, John S., (M. D.), tr.	1,815.52
503981	Flynn, John F., or	431.79
459450	Fickinger, Henrietta B., tr.	1,391.85
459451	Fickinger, Henrietta B., tr.	668.00
420230	Falce, Concetta	129.49
420352	Flammer, Catherine Wolf	346.75
404605	Furrer, Minnie L., tr.	262.32
406511	Flynn, Mary E., tr.	183.15
451127	Fussenegger, Charles S., tr.	90.97
453687	Faes, Martha K., tr.	39.45
455106	Feller, Norman J., or	66.80
476634	Fulton, Cordelia S., tr.	3,781.03
478378	Forbush, Lois Dambach, tr.	35.45
495940	Frisco, Mary	253.83
496070	Foster, Helen Merkel, or	350.14
439837	Flynn, Elizabeth C.	85.28
450900	Fullwood, Herbert S.	408.93

G

418080	George, Mary A.	452.65
419399	Galbraith, Anna S., tr.	65.98
420487	Goheen, John Lawrence, or	336.46
479307	Gallagher, John M.	1,179.88
479405	Gray, John C., tr.	870.94
479815	Graf, Barbara Meaden, tr.	987.48
480022	Graul, Christine	118.20
480636	Gnazzo, Angelina, tr.	82.29
481344	Goldman, Sylvia, or	144.56
497835	Greenwald, Benjamin, tr.	4,954.23
269234	Greenwood, Charles H.	29.06
398832	Gardner, L. Olga, tr.	1,043.35
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	275.45
181866	Good, Annie	42.57
276646	George, Martha McC	516.99
312157	Goldstein, Abe	17,925.75
337790	Goode, Robert B.	915.05
343674	Galbraith, Robert	950.04
351149	Goldstein, Etta, tr.	31.29
354627	Gledhill, Laura	914.08
439916	Garvin, Caroline L., Est. of	3,676.35
440711	Ginsburg, Rose N., tr.	3,292.83
441212	Guenther, Harry J., and	238.14
441744	Graham, Anne A., tr.	3,724.38
444692	Gularski, Isabelle, tr.	148.32
470202	Gorseck, Fannie, tr.	1,162.24
472770	Garland, Emily Braune	1,188.96
472969	Groves, Sarah Ann	1,511.74
490192	Greenlee, Harriet, tr.	11,314.47
490935	Greiner, Emma B., or	1,148.70
491024	Gresko, Irene, or	815.37
491955	Gorman, Timothy J., or	613.10
491956	Gorman, Mary J., tr.	2,866.65
503641	Gallagher, Frank A., or	2,233.85
504725	Gogley, Ethel B., tr.	2,813.20
406042	Glover, Marie, tr.	51.69
406892	George, Dorothy L.	119.09
407700	Glock, Helen	1,517.40
407931	Glock, Catherine	855.05
410801	Gratton, Robert George	3,960.03
410803	Gratton, Mercer C.	2,090.97
410804	Gratton, Lillian M.	247.94
414455	Gessner, Agnes	361.02
450756	Giuliani, Victoria, tr.	35.08
451465	Green, Mary Watson	3,491.62
452060	Gallagher, Paul E., tr.	132.50
453728	Gularski, Isabelle, tr.	107.68
454973	Graham, F. Jane	194.94
476386	Gibson, Wm. D., or	538.84
477828	Graton, Mercer A., or	5,100.17
478295	Giancola, Mary, tr.	638.49
478611	Ganley, Margaret Jean	172.89
478687	Greiner, G. F., or	1,212.13
478788	Goeller, Anna Marie, tr.	1,258.09
495236	Ginsburg, Sadie, or	661.19
495787	Geyer, Orca Alexander	554.10
496125	Gilgen, Marie, or	1,152.02
496310	Green, Walter D., or	382.37
496562	Goeller, Richard A., tr.	1,141.19
496692	Gallagher, Rose, tr.	893.50
434528	Glick, Jack D.	34.40
458856	Gieske, Emma M., tr.	431.59
432865	Gunther, John A., or	564.63
433602	Genuso, Marie G.	1,789.53
435210	Griffiths, Anne	4,480.74
435977	Godino, Peter Leo, tr.	61.59
436187	Gierl, Geo., Jr.	409.06
466004	Gant, Birdie, tr.	4,760.33
469667	Gorman, Anna D., tr.	1,386.56
486339	Gropper, Jacob L.	418.01
487144	Griggs, Bouyer, tr.	1,141.75
488599	Gilson, Mary, tr.	371.51
501263	Grossman, A. M.	2,486.28
501714	Galbraith, Lotta L.	2,161.98
501767	Guest, Sidney, tr.	312.06
424352	Gusky, Julius L., tr.	277.18
426463	Gitschier, Jerome, or	106.60
426642	Goehring, Esther M.	551.38
429968	Good, Bernice M., tr.	90.78
430202	Gropper, Sara	369.01
431674	Greenberg, Cecilia	13,070.18
462214	Gasson, Anne M., tr.	127.83
464870	Glover, Marguerite, tr.	32.48
464908	Guthrie, Betty Murphy, tr.	131.42
465989	Grant, Edward J., or	1,163.13
482365	Gajdosik, Frank, or	151.18
499132	Gfroerer, Franklin H., or	335.44
499691	Gerson, Rose D., tr.	1,255.21
499772	Guthrie, Agnes C.	5,440.99
500030	Goldman, Gertrude, tr.	1,806.66
500494	Glass, Sophie, tr.	8,134.43
364418	Grubbs, John W.	223.89
375851	Gant, Birdie	11,898.70
382432	Grzyb, Barbara tr.	333.07
390665	Graham, William L., Jr.	98.98
447359	Giuliani, Victoria, tr.	38.12
448034	Greene, Cyril Maurice, tr.	46.81
449776	Groff, Catherine B.	226.46
473642	Grusczczynski, Martin, tr.	699.11
473938	Grommes, Louis G., tr.	2,165.21
474100	Gruzewski, Casimir L., tr.	5,440.10
475739	Gould, Milton, tr.	4,824.15
505444	Gaefke, Annie, tr.	931.87
505722	Goldstein, Anna, tr.	1,056.18
506105	Gibson, Urlin C., tr.	383.30
506139	Gessner, Anna, or	577.18

H

432390	Hanson, Myron W.	98.42
433402	Holland, Katherine	428.56
435248	Hitchcock, Russell E., or	1,128.91
435339	Hartman, Magdalene	685.82
437632	Hudspeth, Josephine, tr.	61.45
468643	Harvey, Elizabeth M., or	1,625.24
469568	Henze, Frank F.	380.79
487409	Henze, Elizabeth, tr.	209.58
487707	Hartz, Esther, tr.	114.91
488046	Hurley, Rev. Geo. F.	1,161.62
488471	Hamilton, James W., Jr., tr.	171.48
488734	Horovitz, Joan Martin, or	11,306.13
488892	Hyde, John R.	259.18
488917	Hathaway, W. S., or	1,072.06
501634	Hirsch, Charles, or	251.50
502927	Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr.	3,256.27
415713	Haag, Charles G., Jr.	62.98
419497	Hines, Mary D., tr.	427.54
421419	Heinsius, Elmer J., or	1,451.24
421668	Hricak, Helen, tr.	438.07
421878	Hastings, Salome Hartley, tr.	95.33
457648	Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr.	4,363.51
457649	Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr.	1,008.63
459061	Hayes, Mary K., Jr.	232.99
458730	Hoak, W. H., M. D., tr.	59.03
460816	Hoeltzel, Helen C.	2,904.19
479393	Haase, Estella D., tr.	132.76
479489	Hardern, Harry R., or	4,413.87
479910	Hahn, Walter J., tr.	382.82
480568	Hill, Evelyn R., tr.	2,094.23
498740	Hardie, Donald M., tr.	109.35
498823	Henshaw, Anna A., tr.	2,410.02
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	246.81
276460	Humphries, Ida M.	1,920.92
360593	Hays, John C.	41.35
393679	Holmes, Sarah G.	49.57
405069	Heard, Charles C.	96.65
408267	Hufflin, Louis	850.16
410477	Hoffman, Tillie, tr.	806.82
363518	Hazlett, Maud M., tr.	45.85
366335	Hochswender, Davis M.	164.34
373053	Holmes, Grace Chess	1,044.01

385670	Hone, Andrew J.	4,206.18
386956	Hartlep, Anna	2,353.35
396644	Harden, Martha I., tr.	2,850.64
397289	Haney, Caroline P.	582.89
396855	Hathaway, Wilson S., tr.	97.97
446190	Holliday, John S., or	191.29
446883	Hammel, Charles L., or	580.05
448519	Hagan, Mary Hamilton	302.44
473358	Herzberger, Robert J.	125.72
474288	Highfield, Marie A.	199.50
474816	Hill, Janet L.	242.39
474981	Holtz, Nathan, or	529.23
493451	Helms, Jack N., or	934.14
505054	Halstad, Lillian C.	740.35
505345	Hartman, Harriet G., or	3,173.85
505653	Hadden, Joseph C., or	482.36
506272	Hingeley, Ida K., tr.	1,203.63
506273	Hingeley, Ida K.	1,848.57
506417	Haas, Etta Green, tr.	473.70
506638	Hueston, Lizzie, or	7,091.97
424126	Hutchison, Mary W.	1,064.02
424342	Hill, Annabel	126.03
427417	Henry, Mary Phillips	1,159.84
428220	Hasley, Sally C., tr.	11,283.42
431216	Hofscher, Gertrude M.	51.37
461456	Hemple, C. Walter, tr.	665.47
461598	Hartman, Rose K., tr.	91.26
462078	Harmany, Mary Ledger	39.63
462632	Hardy, Mae	232.09
463450	Huckestein, Edgar A.	1,072.86
482202	Hoffman, Alma E., tr.	3,021.26
483582	Harrigan, Mary, or	1,894.51
483699	Haggerty, Loretta	357.73
483872	Hazlett, Vera B., or	287.09
484559	Hack, Maude V., or	1,410.56
485187	Hesh,, Mary, tr.	5,660.05
485582	Hanlon, Valentine, or	189.17
499797	Henesey, Lida S., tr.	1,446.63
500080	Hirsch, Margaret, tr.	1,088.91
500579	Holzer, Edmund H., or	453.49
500627	Hartman, Bertha C., tr.	1,069.63
500900	Hastings, Margie J., tr.	1,451.41
485905	Hirsch, Charles, or	91.20
405633	Helm, John T.	124.65
406302	Hard, William M.	6,115.77
407158	Houston, Margaret J., or	123.21
408894	Hager, George, or	1,190.96
412875	Hillenbrand, Wm., or	9,830.06
414538	Hobaugh, Nellie M., tr.	4,667.91
450445	Holleran, Thomas F., or	88.66
451108	Haynes, Margaret J. (Special)	142.12
452423	Halliday, Belle J., tr.	10,457.29
453819	Hindle, Janet H.	9,109.33
476071	Haggerty, John F., (Sr.), tr.	152.88
477437	Hausman, Lizzie, tr.	1,953.76
478574	Hughes, Viola M., tr.	94.46
495235	Healy, Mary, or	120.62
495896	Hoffield, Thekla Marie, tr.	4,182.57
496930	Hartman, Jean Churchill	146.62
433343	Hughes, Rose, tr.	57.67
443713	Hoffermalz, Mary, tr.	21.53
457509	Hopper, Edith A.	2,648.12
111034	Hambright, Robert K.	1,503.22
183804	Haarlander, Emma	1,561.07
216233	Herrmann, Emma J., Est. of	44.48
268870	Hanley, Anastasia A., Est. of	351.25
283461	Haffey, William J.	147.31
305351	Hone, Rosa	763.85
321742	Herbick, Nicholas, Est. of	64.23
338828	Harris, Maggie	596.81
341736	Hickey, James	4,609.09
351100	Heardley, Ella M.	119.99
353287	Hamilton, Georgia H., tr.	2,496.71
439296	Hill, Beulah Pierce	1,664.72
440530	Hricak, Mary, tr.	958.52
440942	Huckestein, Catherine R.	788.96
440984	Hogan, Catharine M., tr.	73.11
441628	Hoffman, Elizabeth, tr.	937.60
441688	Heckert, Amelia S., tr.	710.13
442235	Heinz, William L. W., or	86.16
442574	Hay, Ellen A.	780.90
442663	Hinere, Jessie B.	275.37
470170	Huston, Kathryn M.	3,756.72
471055	Halliday, Belle J., tr.	3,827.65
471799	Hanley, Margaret G., tr.	3,582.25
471820	Hauris, Joseph W.	36.34
489188	Hesh, Anna, tr.	5,660.05
489896	Hartmann, Annie C., tr.	10,040.37
489899	Howland, C., Josephine, tr.	624.87
489970	Harris, Marian, tr.	124.82
490035	Hallas, John G., tr.	82.96
490995	Hensell, Eleanor K.	279.22
491112	Harris, Bobette	468.29
491141	Hunsiker, Rosa, or	1,303.38
492150	Harding, Edith Wright, tr.	77.21
492265	Haller, Henry, or	8,484.49
492943	Hirschinger, Margaret	2,029.52
492983	Harper, Jane, or	911.95
503482	Hamer, Alice R., or	1,622.49
460524	Howard, Edwin J., or	41.06
460765	Harper, Dorothy Ann	26.34
421443	Hogan, Howard E., or	1,203.29
422320	Henderson, Alexander J.	3,477.66

I

492544	Immekus, Carmela, tr.	73.73
424192	Irwin, Frances E.	117.07
500934	Iannotta, Victor, or	2,260.99
391367	Ingersoll, Elizabeth L., tr.	202.65
447921	Ingram, Nettie	120.39
474510	Irwin, William F.	78.09
493899	Iesolauro, Anthony A.	68.61
505110	Infante, Elizabeth, tr.	1,483.56
479164	Immekus, Carmela A.	177.21
481914	Irwin, Warner U., or	155.61
497318	Irwin, Minnie J., or	219.79
469329	Ihnat, John, or	685.08
403378	Ingersoll, Elizabeth L., tr.	295.56

J

416738	Joseph, Herbert E., tr.	47.38
479998	Jones, Robert Ramsay	118.20
480021	Jenkins, Margaret Katherine Ramsay	118.20
497171	Johns, David, tr.	1,465.86
498767	Jankowski, Genevieve, tr.	6,282.05
382656	Joyce, Margaret, tr.	256.45
139987	Jordan, Calvin B., tr.	82.59
147218	Johnston, Harriet, tr.	80.38
279697	Johnon, Artcher	798.67
351312	Jackson, Chas. T.	29.67
440282	Junker, Carl, Sr., or	1,544.04
442982	Johnson, Mary B.	463.02
470527	Jones, Mary E., tr.	261.56
472462	Jillson, Helen Mae	67.09
489364	Jevicks, Margaret, tr.	493.26
492830	Jones, Donald Leo	198.17
492839	Jaskolski, Joseph C., or	1,041.53
504991	Jones, Dolores H., or	529.82
461930	Joyce, Margaret F.	97.79
404649	Jakub, John	1,283.27
452177	Johnson, Gust, or	8,617.67
455172	Janikikowski, Helen, tr.	2,004.80
455630	Jones, Catherine	111.77
478349	Jones, Jean M.	210.01
478350	Jones, Virginia Louise	110.41
496522	Jedziniak, Mary	6,619.54
368436	Jaworski, Adam Estate	164.71
387197	Johnston, George A.	142.76
449458	Jack, Walter E.	143.66
473587	Johnson, Gladys	322.89
506341	Jackson, Estella M.	9,590.21
436740	Joyce, Helen C., tr.	70.86
466136	Johnson, Florence Fussel	1,254.40
468356	Jones, Thomas A., or	136.26
469605	Jones, Paul D.	374.02
488073	Jacobs, Janet H., tr.	140.42
501681	Joyci, Margaret, tr.	4,530.38
424022	Joyce, Mary B.	1,659.74
431467	Jennings, Peter V., or	3,713.84
431906	Jolley, Nellie B., tr.	951.51
464291	Joyce, John Francis, or	694.37
483086	Jaeger, Edward Abbott	2,639.52
484408	Joseph, Elma Claire, tr.	48.65
485120	Jeblonska, Anna, tr.	1,036.19

K

419893	Kalinna, Julia, tr.	1,666.73
420447	Kuhn, Lawrence	30.56
423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,635.58
423729	Klockgether, Mary B., tr.	261.41
456390	Kelly, John M.	1,074.64
456910	Kletter, Ernest D., tr.	258.45
457723	Kaminski, Helen, tr.	144.42
458477	Knauss, Joseph A., or	167.91
479604	Knowlan, Elsie M., tr.	1,957.10
480024	Kelly, Erskine Ramsey	276.18
497235	Klein, Charles F.	129.94
497292	Keith, Alma Elrick	1,592.17
497459	Keren, Estelle Ress	84.24
497615	Klein, Samuel	874.87
497986	Kranak, Anna, or	547.70
498854	Kelso, David W., or	109.17
498855	Kelso, David W., or	109.17
344239	Kuenzig, Peter A.	44.75
394662	Klippel, John L., tr.	28.81
409441	Kuhns, Thomas Ray, tr.	52.99
276804	Kenna, Thomas F.	5,136.84
279752	Kalin, Mark	6,154.47
282631	Kleppner, Regina	361.76
291117	Kearney, Bridget	214.41
293657	Klug, Harry J.	49.98
300935	Kuprinski, Jesri	121.46
303037	Kapell, Ethel B.	28.00
316245	Kiefer, Mary	4,898.23
328605	Kennedy, Katherene B.	108.90
330908	Karns, Cornelia R.	1,311.80
341898	Kauffmann, John H.	1,652.55
344099	Kerr, James S.	74.64
355958	Koerner, Clara C.	4,220.58
356097	Knapp, May	3,030.00
440420	Ketter, Augusta	63.22
440423	Kay, Lewis G.	53.23
440558	Kraus, Benj. F., tr.	1,175.81
441430	Koch, Wilma J., tr.	119.12
442011	Kohne, Marion W., tr.	815.21
442599	Kavanaugh, Daniel, tr.	175.24
442850	Kerr, Agnes G.	73.18

470240	Klue, Marie	5,693.56
470830	Kirch, Walter J., and	43.64
472141	Kelly, John, tr.	1,143.26
472918	Keenan, John E., or	66.97
489912	Kschier, Louis, or	2,686.32
491075	Klavon, James J., or	9,403.70
491649	Karpac, Helen A., tr.	1,391.55
504808	Kelly, Anna, tr.	673.23
459967	Kane, Maggie, tr.	662.23
433034	Kerr, Jean E.	130.23
434795	Kay, Lewis G.	52.47
435050	Krache, Mary, tr.	4,242.89
436592	Kieffer, Augusta M.	8,515.72
437030	Kirkpatrick, Wm. C., tr.	1,569.02
437143	Kaag, Emma, tr.	859.02
437216	Kaag, Caroline, tr.	871.64
437261	Key, Agnes B.	5,373.59
437737	Kanselbaum, Ethel, tr.	2,936.38
466616	Kastelmeyer, Harry W., or	638.91
466680	Klingensmith, Chas. M., and	114.58
467030	Kolling, Margaret McDermitt	417.63
468431	King, William W., or	81.41
468624	Kaschub, Marion, tr.	118.30
486146	Kunze, Thelma Goetz	112.68
486701	Kirmins, Helen, tr.	854.68
488328	Keaney, Rose Donovan, tr.	57.25
488623	Kleinschmidt, Carl, or	116.14
501686	Kirkland, Robert N.	1,079.21
360638	Kirk, Bessie D.	667.80
364693	King, William C., Jr.	1,329.75
386710	Kemler, Jane	189.18
392376	Kalinna, Fred, tr.	3,565.87
393882	Kalna, Theressa	351.24
397175	Kern, Richard, tr.	36.20
398850	King, Catherine M.	831.11
401134	Kuhblank, Freda	60.03
445812	Kaufmann, Lena K., tr.	1,423.61
446204	Klavon, Rose B., tr.	196.61
447713	Kimball, Bertha B.	1,414.83
449102	Kaercher, Agnes L.	136.55
473307	Klasic, Margaret A.	435.34
475135	Koteles, Mary	57.34
493078	Kay, Ethel	21,172.13
493194	Kelly, James D.	83.86
505047	Katz, Fannie	10,597.00
505242	Karbowska, Blanche, tr.	425.27
505361	Knouff, Margaret, tr.	5,265.63
428576	Kenyon, Elsie H.	191.34
429791	Keller, Ida	150.19
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A., tr.	187.99
462258	Kennedy, Elizabeth E., tr.	1,150.43
462706	Klahr, Esther Z., tr.	135.81
463704	Ketterer, Mary L.	925.11
464709	Kukla, Anna	124.60
482073	Konstanzer, Mary A., or	1,988.27
432917	Kissane, Agnes J.	6,674.40
484215	Klimo, Frank Robert, or	2,310.40
485481	Kleinschmidt, Carl C., or	122.78
499591	Konis, Vera D., tr.	339.86
499774	Kerchensky, Edwina, or	108.96
500187	Kirsch, Hazel Rachel	244.41
405271	Kuznar, Pauline	6,875.43
405526	Kramer, Michael J.	5,101.43
406077	Kennedy, Mae	139.16
408131	Keane, Mary A.	2,570.00
414926	Kauffmann, Lena K., tr.	1,403.71
451187	Kovalcsik, Charles, and	139.11
452933	Kelly, John J., or	183.88
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	1,009.93
453603	Kirch, Richard W., tr.	1,344.93
453760	Kirsopp, Parmella B., or	353.90
454085	Kirschensteiner, Frank, or	2,144.14
454273	Kraus, Benj. F.	538.08
455547	Kaiser, Priscilla Gidney, tr.	232.85
495218	Kimel, Abraham F., or	147.68
495327	Knighton, Florence T., tr.	106.14
495767	Knetsche, William B., or	113.74
496691	Keane, Bridget, or	4,599.23
496928	Kraus, George H., tr.	586.37
440553	Kaercher, Edward J., tr.	54.95
454575	Ketterer, Annie, tr.	72.80

L

359147	Lowe, Mary V.	63.98
369668	Lloyd, Mary	1,358.90
381213	Leitholf, Katherine	1,481.94
383693	Lucas, Marie S.	962.49
386368	Lowenstein, Sol	213.16
388117	Ley, Flora	198.38
388532	Lowman, Anna R.	104.06
393835	Lichy, Joseph	4,100.56
393969	Leger, John A.	2,600.10
445688	Lowenthal, Clara Starr, tr.	3,068.00
446930	Loftus Ellen	155.75
447628	Lindenlauf, J. A., or	31.10
448951	Leck, Sadie G.	11815.
449947	Lipka, Barney	9,986.48
493115	Lydon, Edward	74.30
494285	Laffey, John M., or	1,267.86
505701	Lampus, James E., Jr., or	552.81
505818	Lingenfelser, Anna	1,167.58
506242	Leahy, John W., tr.	957.72
404453	Lloyd, Margaret McN	4,080.19
406375	Lynch, Bridget	31.11
406901	Lang, Sophia, tr.	217.83
408002	Leibler, Minnie A.	153.77
409141	Lawson, Arichie S. (Jr.)	75.44
410421	Leventon, Morris	1,799.09
410919	Latta, Vazily, or	4,440.18
411469	Lieber, Rose S.	1,208.03
413484	Lieberman, Abe	1,742.34
450703	Liffert, George, tr.	139.38
451605	Lynch, R. F., or	224.14
477354	Lamberton, Jessie, Estate	193.15
477947	Langan, James H., tr.	4,778.43
495420	Lamb, James Ewin (Jr.)	550.40
495420	Lampus, Lena, or	76.47
496072	Lisak, George	220.75
496656	Lennon, John E.	5,072.44
496907	Lloyd, James J., or	269.74
442073	Laux, Norman J., tr.	30.35
455310	Lawler, James J., or	40.84
457450	Liebert, Anna, tr.	284.25
457813	Lane, William F.	111.14
243096	Lewis, Jane D.	4,373.80
278153	Leventon, Frank	1,252.74
307435	Lovett, Josephine	97.60
313713	Little, Edna P.	619.91
317710	Laird, Emma, tr.	70.85
330488	Lowe, Emma May	35.65
351595	Littman, Bessie	107.26
356017	Laufman, Julia W., tr.	75.27
440255	Lyons, John Vincent, or	253.24
440863	Lewis, Emma R.	2,995.18
441279	Lawrence, Mary M., tr	213.67
441334	Levin, Mark	3,716.12
471019	Lamb, James J., or	182.00
471591	Lyons, Lawrence G., or	4,915.82
472892	Laufer, George Leonard, Jr., or	104.25
489130	Ladesic, Anna, tr.	1,656.35
490603	Levenson, Betty, tr.	3,517.66
491110	Lauderbaugh, Phillip A., or	83.04
504016	Linhart, Lewis E., tr.	245.88
504653	Lyle, Margaret Dittman, or	1,596.94
504726	Levenson, Belle	530.71
415011	Leyh, Charlotte Alice, tr.	26.61
432678	Lavery, Joseph	218.28
437678	Lowman, T. Edward, tr.	272.36
466049	Linder, Crescentia B.,	100.89
466723	Los, Sophie L.	329.23
466742	Lacher, Florence C., tr.	5,661.15
467995	Lawrence, Mary Minerva, tr.	104.84
486332	Lawrence, Shirley Ann, tr.	449.68
486427	Luppold, Maud E.	3,838.25
486944	Luley, Glorianna S. tr.	77.68
488700	Liffert, Marcells Mary, tr.	261.60
501387	Lazewski, Helene, tr.	919.08
501587	Levenson, Norma	107.91
501977	Leech, Margaret, or	1,780.66
417006	Lieberman, Bessie R.	2,148.99
417234	Lindsay, Gertrude M.	83.63
417582	Larva, Elizabeth, tr.	1,358.20
417934	Liff, Marian L.	8,999.81
423679	Logue, Ellen	2,541.23
456991	Lemberger, Carl, or	135.66
457617	Lorch, Loretta H.	48.19
457835	Laughlin, Marie R., Estate	814.12
458197	Latos, Denis, or	1,015.87
459746	Long, Elmer O., or	88.89
460640	Lentz, Ottilie	1,165.22
479969	Lees, Wesley H., tr.	214.30
480169	Legosh, Mary, tr.	56.31
480493	Lowenstein, Rose	40.67
497176	Lees, D. Stanley, or	97.92
497351	Lesscoe, Richard S.	241.15
497462	Lister, Elsie Marie, tr.	98.21
497744	Lumley, Kathryn B.	1,705.73
498303	Lewis, Carl C.	81.97
117365	Lawson, Viola C.	96.38
219150	Libbey, McLean	32.65
247877	Lackey, S. J.	40.70
337252	Lukac, George	34.40
341271	Lacock, Emily	43.47
356065	Lindenberg, Rae F.	241.66
424094	Leightner, Marcella J., tr.	264.15
427431	Leightner, Marcella J., tr.	189.50
427550	Lipsitz, Herman	160.29
427904	Lagemann, Wm. H., Jr., or	244.71
431136	Lacher, Charles C., Sr.	3,815.01
431379	Lang, Adam R., or	6,857.10
461755	Loether, Margaret, tr.	909.56
462484	Long, Margaret L. tr.	68.95
462870	Lee, Bridget, Estate	10,489.58
464705	Leibhart, Erma C., tr.	1,090.32
483138	Lupori, Massimo, or	55.43
484718	Lane, Margaret E.	107.45
500182	Levin, Zelda, tr.	6,956.50
485934	Lewis, Fred, or	1,047.29
485972	Lynch, Lucy T.	225.91

M

186019	Miller, Samuel F.	341.84
214258	Milligan, Grace	348.26
245994	Milani, Paolo	8,561.47
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	51.03
288802	Mason, Tressa, Estate of	193.03
295584	Mau, Margaret M.	1,119.14
295585	Mau, Elizabeth S.	1,084.58
311946	Metzger, Susie E.	374.86
317978	Martin, Margaret A.	2,861.37

317979 Martin, Nellie M. 1,605.85
335965 Myers, Rilla M. 91.33
341769 Miller, John Estate of 531.03
348708 Michel, George 3,729.50
441159 Marshall, Glee S., tr. 1,389.82
441160 Marshall, Glee S. tr. 624.97
441403 Manning, Mary E., tr. 41.37
442887 Minsky, Lilliane 16,337.83
443300 Moriarity, Thomas J. 1,107.79
470494 Martin, Sherwood C. 120.43
471104 Martz, Clarence P., tr. 51.43
471367 Mudler, Frank M. 1,181.13
471902 Magleiri, John 8,748.20
472013 Montgomery, Edward S., Dr., or 290.23
472224 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 624.89
472225 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 624.89
472226 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 624.89
472227 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 624.89
489985 Mau, Margaret M., or 2,232.10
490385 Musgrave, William Edwin 223.92
490450 Morgan, Elizabeth P., tr. 106.94
490451 Morgan, Elizabeth P., tr. 107.18
490452 Morgan, Elizabeth P., tr. 107.07
490453 Morgan, Elizabeth P., tr. 106.76
491317 Menesini, Gloria, or 239.47
491441 Matters, John, or 743.00
503594 Malone, Rose D., tr. 280.46
492577 Morrow, John S., tr. 9,002.76
504320 Mendelson, Cecil, or 2,219.80
459072 Minsky, A. 47.19
461642 Marshall, Charlotte E., tr. 69.15
416316 Mills, Walton 36.94
419171 Master, William M. 184.05
423407 Marshall, Stuart B., or 864.81
425124 Mueller, Katherine L., tr. 130.24
425641 Maloney, Imogene 329.77
425866 Miller, Benjamin H. 3,222.35
428904 Metz, Estate of Anna E. 32.79
428957 Morgan, Ruth M. 80.44
428988 Merhaut, Hanna A. 468.96
429098 Montgomery, H. M., tr 112.51
429673 Maffei, Frances E., tr. 367.69
431626 Michel, Martin A., or 211.51
431771 Metzger, Susie E., tr. 133.73
461719 Monza, Mary Catherine 46.77
461931 Martin, Robt. A., Jr., or 1,868.42
462471 Murphy, James H. 1,210.12
462735 Mutschler, W. Herman, or 370.21
463174 Morris, Louise Reed, tr. 68.38
464524 Messner, Ethel May, tr. 2,053.30
465560 Magistrini, Frank, tr. 122.70
482849 Morris, Jacob M., or 115.82
483346 Miller, Robt. G., or 85.20
483386 Miller, Robt. G., or 101.24
483977 Madden, Betty, or 166.68
484199 Marrin, Norman C., or 132.51
484310 Morrison, Ralph A., or 207.53
484322 Metzler, Marcella M. 812.15
499044 Martin, Helen P., or 171.05
500107 Mowery, Golden B., or 332.65
500542 Morris, Elmer L., or 3,059.45
500604 MacCabe, Ila S., or 1,095.27
500753 Mack, Charles J., tr. 1,079.66
462546 Murphy, Mamie C., Estate 43.81
505721 Murray, Ellen, or 805.28
506111 Moore, Ida 4,217.75
506158 Morgan, Elizabeth P., tr. 105.25
369338 Morsaint, Gilhain, J., tr. 419.20
370625 Monroe, Rose 482.31
370626 Monroe, Rose, tr. 152.56
377644 Mason, Louise C. 2,460.32
391106 Mellody, William E., Jr. 99.27
392179 Madera, Elsie M. 3,728.28
393306 Marshall, Lillian L., tr. 137.85
394339 Menthowska, Rose 50.80
396492 Merton, Antoinette 1,348.49
396946 Mortimer, John C. 1,314.58
397323 Marvin, Walter R., Jr. 1,297.07
400110 Morris, Fannie, tr. 226.23
401835 Murray, James O. 61.46
445152 Marshall, Glee S., tr. 1,389.82
445553 Mandl, Alma Rose 1,013.05
446167 Miller, Hannah H. 729.20
446266 Miller, J. Gus, Jr., tr. 192.91
447471 Miles, Bertram J., or 93.50
448203 Miller, Cora Esther, tr. 279.39
448266 Maloney, Margaret M., tr. 3,184.10
448422 Munk, Frank B., or 164.67
449255 Marshall, Robert A., tr. 6,934.76
449256 Marshall Robert A., tr. 5,658.42
473045 Maxwell, Humphrey D. 319.78
473789 Mehalik, Mary, tr. 742.16
474020 Murphy, Elma E., tr. 71.71
474021 Murphy, Elma E., tr. 104.15
474022 Murphy, Elma E., tr. 104.15
474352 Moulis, James Francis 228.33
474518 Meanor, Olive L., tr. 3,197.25
493170 Mitchell, James H., Jr., or 111.89
493182 Moskey, Agnes C., tr. 782.15
494355 Moss, Clair D., and 69.64
494944 Miller, Marie W., tr. 1,132.34
494945 Miller, Marie W., tr. 1,132.34
382500 Magnani, Lina 1,461.58
400913 Mullens, Mazie 40.22
409510 Mauch, Elvira M. 131.01
412449 Markowitz, Charles 80.54
415086 Miller, Mary J., tr. 3,854.63
415333 Mackinnon, John R., tr. 58.10
417505 Merrill, Lulu O., and 501.56
418287 Majchrzack, Anna tr. 4,836.04
418484 Miller, Mazie MacDonald, tr. 512.01
418627 Moyer, William Irwin tr. 672.12
419318 Mickunas, Victor, or 471.42
419763 Marshall, Robert J. 66.81
420676 Matthews, Sadie, tr. 84.93
421611 Monier, Adelaide, tr. 1,915.50
456052 Matsko, Anna, tr. 1,467.04
456149 Moore, Alvin R., and 86.50
457491 Marcus, Isadore 410.35
457697 Milligan, Rachel, tr. 2,495.38
460915 Marsh, Martha Helen 1,607.89
479569 Martin, Catherine, or 300.06
480902 Morton, Robert Charles 2,971.33
481529 Magagnotti, Viola A. 419.58
481693 Marshall, James T. 164.19
481997 Maust, Florence, or 703.30
497796 Muraco, Dominick E., or 272.06
497975 Mougianis, Vasilios, tr. 1,095.42
498146 MacConnell, Richard J., tr. 77.49
498195 Miller, Earle A., or 6,531.60
498651 Master, Bettie S., tr. 283.63
202830 Monaghan, Bridget 179.42
227767 Minsky, Esther 116.25
252214 Meadwell, Ellen 3,935.99
330286 Moore, Mary J. 66.10
331114 Morgan, Sarah D. 80.07
369281 Matthews, Martha F., Estate of 63.08
433759 Maines, Helen R. 3,540.45
435917 Morrison, A. Margaret 195.09
436480 Maloney, Mary, tr. 673.37
436620 Matney, Andrew, or 108.26
437172 Maffei, Frances E., tr. 211.23
438320 Marshall, William R., or 1,264.83
466088 Martin, Margie J., tr. 541.38
466275 Murphy, Jos G., or 1,928.61
466593 Melore, George J., tr. 1,623.13
466656 Murphy Patricia Ridge 401.14
467233 Miller, Mary Ellen 806.05
467372 Machi, Mario, or 1,061.43
467769 Miles, Ruth L., tr. 2,867.02
468867 Mahalik, Mary, tr. 172.18
469366 Miller, Lawrence R. 130.21
469591 Muellner, Carolina 6,706.92
486452 Manning, Lillie Cella 2,228.16
487771 Monahan, Josephine, tr. 3,494.80
488661 Martin, Mayzell, or 1,685.61
501401 Moulin, August, or 1,851.49
501524 Moren, Ida, tr. 5,756.44
502679 Mihalcin, John, or 107.35
502685 Mears, Charlotte, or 1,518.05
403444 Menk, Margaret M., tr. 130.33
403960 Mahoney, Denis 295.55
404707 Metzger, Clarence B. 105.37
414234 Makepeace, Margaret K., or 880.23
414865 Morley, Bridgie A., or 9,495.84
450198 Malarky, Francis, tr. 197.21
451318 Messner, Ferdinand, tr. 2,132.90
451616 Maxwell, Verne D., or 1,357.48
454942 Maxwell, Annie P., tr. 42.39
455026 Miller, Jane S., tr. 2,823.42
455800 May, Carl F., tr. 385.99
476086 Morton, Mollie Dorer, tr. 2,715.82
476219 Miller, Peter Frank, or 320.51
476495 Manjerovic, Joseph, or 130.66
476518 Mason, Anna E., tr. 70.72
477188 Maffel, Frances E. 339.77
477732 Meade, Nell G., or 157.82
478044 Myers, Margaret, or 624.25
478236 Mabon, Hugh M., or 4,485.10
495195 Messer, Mae H., tr. 91.81
496271 Mallinger, Max, gdn. 1,227.24
496407 Marshall, Margaret K., tr. 883.62
496537 Mortimer, Mary A. 890.91
496920 Mechling, Robert Paul 190.04
440079 Moyer, W. Irwin 297.54
456697 Merwyn, Emma Grace 29.36

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361129 McCallen, Alice H. 303.16
368208 McElligott, Nellie R. 1,505.46
369025 McCartney, Martha 255.84
380330 McCracken, Ray O. 887.94
382716 McHugh, Bella 2,719.55
384294 McClain, Elizabeth Z. 273.72
386569 McDonald, Isabel J. 327.17
388080 McCue, Mary M. 2,642.50
389175 McCoy, Thomas 2,506.90
447049 McCall, Ruth M. 530.71
447873 McGinley, Laura, tr. 1,299.96
448082 McCrory, Rev. Leo A. 501.92
448391 McClelland, Frank, or 85.97
473288 McCarthy, Anna S., tr. 2,066.62
473289 McCarthy Anna S., tr. 1,754.85
474110 McConaughey, Christina, tr. 340.62
474575 McNanamy, Catherine J., tr. 5,560.34
505357 McBride, Mildred, tr. 481.98
505739 McClaren, James, or 4,168.98
506333 McGrath, Robert J. 729.81
506639 McHale, Thelma G., tr. 109.50
418099 McFadden, Mary, tr. 317.98

421150	McNamara, Nellie L.	756.31
422925	McQuillan Brothers	465.81
456159	McDermott, Grace E., tr.	1,442.60
456614	McMullen, James J., or	412.81
458064	McKibben, Mary Roberts, tr.	881.15
459093	McColligan, Vera Louise	1,184.38
459110	McKee, John E.	140.20
460493	McCredie, John W., tr.	566.10
460528	McCarthy, Blanche M., tr.	803.49
460782	McLaughlin, Margaret E.	1,168.55
479089	McGee, James R., or	267.85
480814	McCauley, Agnes J., tr.	331.96
497593	McDonough, Blanche	487.81
498360	McClaren, Samuel M., tr.	109.35
498902	McConnell, Sylvia, tr.	336.45
21927	McCormick, Benjamin N., estate	1,071.15
314079	McCullough, Peter	338.08
356513	McLaughlin, Annie, estate	1,371.56
407386	McKeekin, Beatrice I.	191.34
184953	McGivern, Harry	1,062.92
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	179.51
240596	McClure, Eleanor	207.29
326777	McCauley, Mamie	231.23
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	73.48
343402	McClelland, Lille W., Estate	1,338.74
352463	McWilliams, Clifford F., tr.	58.88
442747	McKean, Laura Ulmer	6,658.40
443472	McDowell, Ethel B.	104.24
471370	McMillan, Harry L., or	1,440.87
472511	McDougall, George A., or	303.97
489477	McCloy, Harold W., or	94.92
489829	McInerney, Mary M.	564.72
492248	McPhilliamy, T. W.	2,259.92
503162	McCabe, Frances A., tr.	1,288.24
503342	McKenna, Julia B.	2,175.99
406287	McCord, Clara J., tr.	3,653.58
407007	McCague, Robert M., or	247.90
407533	McCann, Michael J., or	29.42
408181	McGivern, Jennie	1,150.00
409653	McGough, Hugh, or	94.66
454293	McGinley, James F., tr.	1,607.78
454738	McCarthy, Joseph D.	150.70
476968	McGrew, William T.	113.52
440426	McDermott, Mary	253.12
441742	McKeone, Helen L.	70.80
455687	McCutcheon, John C.	38.66
424576	McCarthy, Mary, tr.	60.12
425199	McKee, R. Dickson	173.68
426050	McIntyre, Anna	1,527.58
426257	McCarthy, Anna S., tr.	675.74
428942	McEwen, Emily M.	187.96
465071	McConaghey, Irene, tr.	172.97
499433	McCabe, Helen C., tr.	1,356.00
499434	McCabe, Harry A.	1,279.99
485823	McKibben, Mary R.	304.70
432869	McFadden, George E.	326.56
433123	McCutcheon, Laura	406.13
433558	McMahon, Margaret J.	330.74
437613	McCartney, Nathaniel H., or	1,019.66
467505	McCutcheon, Jane P.	127.50
468161	McMillan, William, tr.	253.95
468162	McMillan, William, tr.	253.95
468163	McMillan, William, tr.	253.95
468164	McMillan, William, tr.	253.95
468726	McGarry, Catherine M., tr.	379.35
502905	McConnell, James P., tr.	5,350.50

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221544	Naughton, Anna McG.	19,001.60
297646	Neely, Ellen M.	108.66
440365	Neely, Helen D., tr.	252.91
470886	Nutter, Vivian H., tr.	217.80
432057	Noble, Bertha M., tr.	211.04
432603	Nagy, Frances	2,681.88
434307	Newman, Margaret E.	231.06
435041	Nunlist, Clementina D.	459.34
436495	Nawrocki, Stella, tr.	1,741.34
469182	Niederreiter, Mary M., or	1,989.76
486584	Nash, Harry Ellis, or	133.13
487139	Neumann, Frederick, or	315.75
487180	Nicklas, Russell J.	233.09
431591	Nagy, Margaret E.	2,625.46
461302	Napier, Anna	1,430.21
461510	Neff, Katherine, tr.	8,686.52
462045	Neely, Helen D., tr.	338.82
463717	Nicklas, Russell J., or	247.80
465236	Notman, C. R., or	5,478.70
482069	Nau, Leo F., or	93.27
483040	Norris, Margaret I., tr.	446.89
484844	Nau, Leo F., or	91.68
484919	Nugent, Anna M., tr.	2,641.02
495112	Neidenberger, Albert J., or	2,212.94
500385	Neff, Alice M.	903.35
500522	Neiman, Rachel	5,273.91
500745	Neale, Robt. D., or	82.03
368079	Naismith, Louis W.	36.37
416189	Noonan, William C., or	2,654.32
416711	Nihill, Elizabeth, tr.	557.45
457198	Noll, Frank Anton, Jr., and	64.24
480702	Nau, Leo F., tr.	5,553.13
480704	Nawroci, Stella, tr.	3,202.50
481632	Nicklas, John H., or	81.07
391532	Neff, Annie	201.51
403147	Neff, Kenneth	2,705.44
405450	Nelson, Emma, tr.	156.16
405548	Nee, Bartley	1,125.20
408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,599.61
409185	Neary, John F., or	1,101.31
412553	Newark, John W.	1,365.33
412820	Nelson, John R.	50.56
414356	Neish, Martha, tr.	37.37
455848	Nolle, John Louis, and	176.39
477118	Nau, Leo F., or	5,129.81
477403	Naughton, Anna M., tr.	1,320.26
478742	Novak, Joseph F., or	1,020.39
495243	Nawrocki, Stella	2,507.07
495805	Nolle, Anna M., tr.	116.49
439418	Newman, Rose	288.75

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418991	Ober, Marie, tr.	606.41
479773	Osborne, Reid Clark, tr.	81.38
498055	O'List, Thomas, tr.	1,919.24
403193	Oxford, Charles, tr.	5,725.26
450924	O'Donnell, Regina F., tr.	210.87
452708	Olnhausen, Marie A., tr.	3,518.56
453184	Oliver, Emily F., and	557.02
453516	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	94.43
453517	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	94.43
454673	Orr, John, or	114.75
476986	O'Malley, Mary, tr.	7,299.18
434391	O'Toole, Della	292.01
287551	O'Hare, Margaret	250.20
298540	O'Malley, John T.	849.53
323041	O'Connor, Mary	1,936.61
489445	Otto, Gertrude, tr.	1,240.39
492774	Okerberg, Margaret L., tr.	182.69
419166	O'Donnell, Cathryn	178.00
422805	O'Toole, Stephen A., or	51.15
423400	O'Brien, Lecetta, tr.	86.22
469770	O'Connell, Patrick, or	115.88
486446	O'Hagan, Marie T., tr.	137.22
487131	Orr, Robert D., tr.	93.85
487268	Oslowski, Mary D., or	981.77
488232	Oldendorf, Anna M., tr.	328.11
502699	O'Shea, Norma M., tr.	107.19
368742	Olszewski, Stanley	459.70
377563	O'Boyle, Annie	368.44
378888	O'Hare, Catherine	8,020.63
394249	O'Donnell, Mary J.	6,275.13
400820	Ortinberg, Herman	198.45
445088	O'Hare, Catherine, tr.	754.26
446140	O'Donnell, Regina F., tr.	285.00
447678	Oginska, Jennie A., tr.	195.30
474309	Oppenheimer, Alma, or	5,307.25
505138	O'Neill, Peter, tr.	10,597.02
506549	Obeldobel, George, or	1,213.91
427997	Olbeter, Adaline E.	1,900.23
431135	O'Neill, Peter, tr.	6,868.15
465706	Osborne, Mrs. Reid C., tr.	134.26
485598	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	78.43

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366959	Pisano, Angelamaria, tr.	137.10
374303	Pedder, Margaret M.	641.14
397031	Pfannkuck, Fred C., tr.	162.28
401652	Pleskatis, Chas., tr.	296.72
445426	Padgett, Eleanor	2,092.30
447698	Pelkofer, Fred, or	4,331.15
447884	Potts, Howard C., or	434.34
473916	Parmingiani, Julia, tr.	404.61
475597	Prendergast, John J., or	53.24
475991	Peters, I. L.	733.33
505005	Pearson, Durbin R., Jr. (minor)	529.82
505006	Pearson, Susan B. (minor)	529.82
505415	Podolsky, Anna	4,231.81
505420	Potts, Viola, tr.	126.71
505527	Podolsky, Anna, tr.	3,173.85
506108	Phillips, Mary Louise, or	527.21
425871	Pearson, Grace D., tr.	80.14
426270	Procopio, Edna Y.	218.29
427016	Perrin, Geneva	43.31
461928	Patterson, Joseph M., tr.	16,998.43
462944	Person, Otto F., or	168.80
462982	Putch, Dora B.	627.57
462993	Phillips, James M., tr.	27.46
464752	Price, Charles P., tr.	596.84
482318	Pantye, Elizabeth, tr.	5,085.09
433833	Pagel, Minnie J.	118.87
434874	Phillips, Robert R.	145.16
437574	Phillips, Robert R., tr.	1,342.84
438336	Pollak, Anna, tr.	682.79
467181	Powell, Harriet A., tr.	187.12
467182	Powell, Ruth, tr.	838.50
468637	Petrovicius, Mary M., tr.	103.97
468817	Poole, Nevin W., or	915.95
469676	Pensyl, William E., or	108.09
486486	Parkin, Charles M.	477.52
487770	Perlstein, Nina, or	1,422.70
501261	Pinto, Hannah B., tr.	394.44
416746	Parobok, Tekla, tr.	1,594.19
420714	Portman, Edward L.	69.31
458539	Patterson, Mary Winters	86.95
460108	Phillips, J. F., Jr.	324.22
460233	Parker, Edith M., tr.	6,183.59
479107	Parkin, Besse, or	12,161.31
479827	Plank, Rachel	108.91
480662	Pearlman, Elinore S., tr.	2,503.35
480820	Pickering, Thomas E., or	103.92

349035	Pease, Harry	30.74
360565	Powers, Richard C.	77.90
398020	Powell, William, Jr.	56.00
403175	Powell, William, Jr.	36.28
99775	Pagani, Mary, Estate of	80.64
170023	Parkinson, Hannah J.	108.25
196436	Petrie, Ada Kate	6,627.47
220385	Pontius, Louis	1,162.24
261206	Pleczkaitis, Joe	4,445.19
317360	Payton, Mary McA	3,475.68
346035	Patanko, Maria	353.90
347990	Paulson, Willa J.	1,418.67
352079	Peplowski, Wladislaw	3,534.27
352289	Pfabe, Andrew J.	10,904.46
355463	Peterson, Anna	6,416.90
439811	Pollock, Dorothy	2,202.10
442442	Paterson, Meade F., tr.	1,649.67
443560	Prenovitz, Sam	362.58
444643	Pancer, Frances G., tr.	255.99
471606	Parks, Jean Davison, and	1,463.74
489796	Prejs, Bronislaus J.	108.26
490095	Petrosky, Frank J.	5,354.56
490570	Pavlik, S., or	3,291.60
490789	Parker, Biney	542.97
491657	Perer, Beatrice, tr.	349.81
491958	Pattison, Wallace J., or	404.75
504222	Pritts, Camille A., tr.	1,972.63
504264	Phillips, Henry J., tr.	944.26
504292	Porter, Regina M., tr.	442.04
408710	Plunkett, Lester, or	1,541.36
409114	Phelan, Peter David	128.61
410750	Polchopek, Mary, tr.	1,279.21
414032	Phillips, Mary B., tr.	987.55
451211	Perer, Ethel R.	13,284.66
452638	Pashley, Evelyn, tr.	118.31
454499	Painter, Fran McC. (Jr.)	56.64
476302	Perna, Michele C., tr.	11,029.49
476752	Paterson, Mary R.	857.14
476850	Peck, Clarence E., or	370.94
496884	Purkitt, Alice R., or	5,513.62
434841	Photo Engravers Assn. of Pgh.	1,629.10
444680	Pennywitt, Jennie H.	3,216.57
444979	Patterson, Miriam V., tr.	36.17
458983	Pfarr, Albert W. (Jr.), tr.	24.36

Q

464451	Quinton, Christine, tr.	1,237.16
405075	Quering, Hilda, tr.	47.90
409803	Quering, John A., or	183.95
453820	Quigley, Joseph S., or	813.38
472599	Quigley, Mary, tr.	590.10

R

415818	Rossman, Rena	320.64
417436	Rosner, Frank, or	989.30
421258	Rovegno, Joseph Paul	44.64
480005	Ramsay, Erskine Culpepper	118.20
480007	Ramsay, Gordon E.	118.20
480013	Ramsay, Charles Stuart	118.20
480014	Ramsay, Robert Erskine	118.20
480020	Ramsay, George S.	118.20
480037	Rebhun, Chas. W., or	268.29
481746	Repetty, Minnie R., tr.	465.79
497719	Raczka, Zuzanna, tr.	723.20
129189	Ross, Ada McC.	32.94
288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	51.72
380144	Rimkus, John	1,088.40
406854	Rak, Peter, tr.	1,084.63
404878	Ruffing, Hilda, tr.	1,496.19
405558	Rippl, Elsie	1,714.44
409202	Rhall, Mary, tr.	727.63
450603	Russell, Gertrude, tr.	649.03
450646	Rozinsky, Nathan	523.05
454914	Rosenthal, Ida Pancer, tr.	422.95
455785	Robinson, Helen, tr.	143.32
455962	Richert, Anna M., tr.	123.82
433902	Roos, Bernice E. L.	94.20
439113	Roney, Katherine M., tr.	4,115.39
452985	Radosevich, Mary, or	39.54
428458	Reichhold, Ralph G., or	890.74
463028	Robey, Harold E., or	1,066.59
463613	Roxburgh, Matilda	5,418.60
464013	Roughton, Anna K.	2,304.32
484380	Reese, Gertrude, or	1,073.84
484888	Rothstein, Estelle Austin, tr.	2,574.26
484964	Raymond, Margaret J., tr.	3,078.86
485171	Rorison, David J., or	443.83
499196	Rubenstein, Sarah, or	10,185.78
499956	Russell, W. M., tr.	1,441.70
500518	Ratowsky, Dr. Wm., or	970.88
437364	Roth, Cecelia	90.55
437495	Reed, Jennie	4,248.54
466313	Ringle, J. Franklin, or	355.61
466427	Radich, Nicholas, Jr., tr.	82.55
466605	Rosenberg, Louis	943.38
468238	Russell, Elizabeth M., tr.	8,076.98
486331	Ransom, Audrey L.	103.13
486902	Rosenthal, Fannye, or	2,465.07
487445	Raum, Dorothy Jane	103.87
501459	Rohm, Patsy	539.58
502479	Roberts, Charles B., tr.	210.68
502839	Robinson, Mary, tr.	420.24
361770	Rogan, Louise	999.22
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	2,139.84
371191	Rush, Alexander	86.32
371869	Raucci, Mary S., tr.	4,024.10
372099	Ross, Mabel J.	7,976.67
379553	Ribnisky, Helen	2,321.11
383597	Ritchey, S. Elizabeth	1,000.78
385025	Rappa, Frank	1,303.44
388167	Ralston, R. S., tr.	1,298.13
389089	Reichhold, Elmer L.	257.87
392224	Reidl, Oswald	62.61
397153	Reed, Eva B., tr.	194.70
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E., Estate	552.58
446063	Roessler, Edwin, or	287.52
474107	Ringle, J. Franklin, tr.	233.61
494498	Rubenstein, Boris	113.44
506205	Renfrew, John Calvin, or	165.60
399737	Rust, Amelia N. L., tr.	196.24
425730	Riley, Alvin S., tr.	168.71
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	383.90
149506	Reynolds, William	179.77
196111	Reese, Josiah L.	165.16
240357	Ramsey, Daniel S.	131.69
317507	Rose, Agnes L.	14,360.99
331147	Rafferty, Katie	134.01
332802	Ropp, Mary	704.68
333393	Rea, Sarah J.	4,468.74
346310	Rapp, Anna K.	590.35
352976	Ritchie, Rita P.	2,082.00
353470	Rickter, Christine	1,228.91
355783	Robinson, Margaret A.	1,175.99
439543	Rush, Lillian E.	289.63
442124	Rooney, Stella D., tr.	211.22
444139	Reiman, Jos. H.	3,156.31
444976	Robinson, Samuel L.	2,180.76
472789	Radawitz, Mary A., tr.	462.70
472790	Radawitz, Anthony J., tr.	462.70
472791	Radawitz, Edward P., tr.	462.71
490847	Rhea, Velma D., tr.	5,482.61
491307	Regan, Rita M.	55.32
492018	Rohm, Carol Ann	589.27
492250	Roach, Ella, tr.	1,573.67
492688	Roberts, Mary C. Wolf	332.85
466193	Rupp, Henry E.	682.02
422798	Rubinstein, M. A. (M.D.)	64.99

S

366683	Speer, Libbie	372.81
369399	Steinigeweg, Elizabeth C.	4,088.91
371185	Schleigh, George H.	109.64
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	88.89
377868	Siger, Anna	1,657.43
388070	Smith, Mabel L.	32.65
391156	Sompel, Andy	2,129.29
391184	Schumacker, Elizabeth	99.98
392425	Simons, Lulu	275.20
393307	Siger, Anna, tr.	144.68
395269	Siefker, Anna	158.85
395451	Schaper, Dora, tr.	5,511.47
396789	Smith, John	1,203.11
401219	Silverman, William N.	4,098.48
445064	Schneider, Reinhart, tr.	2,160.21
445211	Schofield, John N., and	377.40
445650	Schmoker, Marie, tr.	63.03
445843	Smith, Agnes	2,907.73
446489	Schneider, R. John, tr.	2,037.14
447115	Starzewski, Helen	515.23
447549	Sinewe, Andrew, tr.	90.47
447823	Straub, Walter, gdn.	1,232.31
447893	Sauter, Erna, tr.	515.57
447993	Spencer, James D., and	11,398.75
449141	Skeegan, Harry	400.04
449258	Sauer, John A., or	1,300.35
449290	Shaw, William I., tr.	1,126.75
449731	Sbasnik, Thersia, tr.	74.55
473222	Schofield, Cora, tr.	217.53
473650	Straub, Zerald B.	60.86
474264	Schwer, Paul R.	632.79
474501	Scully, Mayme J.	675.43
474775	Silverblatt, Mollie	2,356.81
475570	Smith, William D., or	2,879.20
475596	Shuster, Helen, tr.	8,609.97
493328	Stout, Alice S., tr.	3,172.75
493576	Stuart, James A., Sr.	55.76
493640	Spozarsky, Nellie	69.10
493789	Stover, Gillow	2,207.86
494152	Scharding, Margaret, tr.	55.76
494293	Simpson, Mable W.	13,864.90
494309	Shapiro, Myer, or	1,447.57
494601	Schmidt, Henry W., or	73.86
505073	Shoop, Willis, tr.	272.15
505587	Sandrock, Alma, tr.	5,218.16
505730	Schaffer, Emma	3,425.76
506520	Szymanski, Ann	349.61
406732	Seperka, Elizabeth	6,529.25
406832	Schade, Jacob J., or	492.99
407666	Severns, Jennie F., tr.	238.16
410669	Smith, Henry P., or	374.97
411939	Schuler, Phillip J., or	6,354.66
414218	Slater, Theodore G.	173.20
452154	Snyder, Anna F., tr.	623.05
452314	Seager, James L., tr.	44.95
453201	Schmidt, William G., tr.	3,002.80
453665	Scanlon, Thomas J., tr.	230.26
453979	Scheid, Mary Elizabeth, tr.	64.00
454307	Speirs, Ethel	690.89

454427	Stapsy, Katherine, or	90.29
455532	Stepping, Phillip J.	109.68
476321	Shaw, Mary L.	2,993.39
477980	Smith, Edith Rowan	182.56
478013	Swenson, Edith Matilda, tr.	2,647.79
478808	Santmyer, Lewis B., tr.	148.19
478809	Santmyer, Lewis B., tr.	148.20
495773	Sterling, Norman L., or	2,038.99
496136	Sacks, Freda Shirley	181.16
496585	Smith, Ross H., or	2,504.85
496631	Schardt, Christian, or	1,090.74
496834	Spargo, Gertrude	1,607.03
441593	Schade, C. T.	305.38
449395	Shannon, Jas. T., tr.	114.89
452923	Scheider, Charles F., tr.	38.99
453083	Shannon, J. T., tr.	86.35
155082	Sweeney, Alley, Est. of	2,020.04
179788	Smith, Maggie J.	33.45
202096	Shearer, Elizabeth S.	44.71
225272	Stewart, James O.	902.21
232666	Schafer, Eddie, Estate of	16,149.33
252831	Schaller, Michael	1,183.90
263970	Smoot, Maggie A.	56.47
271822	Spiers, Elizabeth	29.21
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	422.67
305639	Schnuth, Emma	232.13
306049	Stauffer, Sophie E.	1,798.45
309160	Strong, Letitia	2,037.86
325075	Spain, Nich.	1,570.96
326023	Stilfinsin, Rose, tr.	1,157.47
326024	Stilfinsin, Rose, tr.	1,157.47
332040	Shiels, Eileen	6,511.39
332189	Spence, L. Isabel, tr.	45.30
332878	Sutton, Mary A.	713.74
337510	Stirling, George W.	131.63
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,293.17
343448	Sweeney, Rose	13,308.54
349366	Sbasnick, John	3,948.13
440184	Snyder, Lois Turbett, tr.	148.58
440728	Stehle, Jennie Hughes	4,689.52
442189	Schneider, Reinhardt L. G., tr.	1,803.16
442305	Seibert, Ella	6,645.79
442489	Singer, Myer W., tr.	126.32
442790	Stack, Violet, gdn.	64.32
442866	Smith, Robert W., or	95.01
443412	Scheetz, Edward F., tr.	300.94
443698	Summerville, Lena, tr.	53.28
443900	Steinecker, Raymond	82.05
443977	Schollaert, Arthur M., tr.	95.73
470219	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,255.68
470218	Stuart, Isabel B., tr.	1,242.56
470246	Schmitt, Minnie, tr.	892.04
470702	Sheridan, Mary Harris, tr.	135.97
470823	Stack, Mary, tr.	3,786.47
470890	Steinmetz, Clara, tr.	123.86
471073	See, Frederick, or	2,025.48
471330	Sobel, Robert A., or	1,210.41
471826	Stephan, Betty C., tr.	105.80
471953	Schmidt, Elizabeth J.	317.23
472522	Shallenberger, Cora E.	121.86
489011	Sellin, Bertha R.	930.82
489341	Speer, Tillie, tr.	1,115.40
489361	Smith, Raymond	123.93
489407	Schwer, Kenneth T., or	168.31
491137	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	118.90
491226	Steinman, Paul Alan, tr.	775.80
491248	Stone, George, or	364.49
491258	Stengel, Norbert G., or	73.12
491346	Schlesinger, Herman M., or	147.79
491498	Shine, Ann E.	842.20
491614	Sugden, Edmonds J.	970.61
491765	Siegal, Ethel R., tr.	112.81
492136	Stadfield, Harold R., tr.	4,385.71
492270	Schmidt, Louisa, tr.	112.46
492287	Stalter, Richard P., tr.	779.69
492638	Stroll, Sarah D.	107.17
503364	Sinopoli, Rose	231.69
504582	Scanlon, Kathryn F., tr.	106.30
504990	Swiderski, Teodora, tr.	1,059.69
465550	Sheridan, Mary Eleanor, tr.	196.91
465766	Sheridan, Mary Harris	267.22
416037	Stever, Louis W., Jr., or	2,191.68
419755	Stimmler, Leo P.	35.02
421771	Sproul, Azalia E., or	35.32
415124	Shay, Elizabeth C.	340.89
415734	Sullivan, Timothy L., or	3,126.47
416028	Sukitcs, Fred, Jr.	78.13
416029	Sukitcs, Fred, Jr., tr.	265.45
418940	Soell, Elizabeth G., or	7,203.38
420320	Simpson, Cora, tr.	73.72
420720	Schuster, Mary, tr.	4,332.96
421331	Straka, Joseph P., tr.	274.92
422106	Socher, John C., or	3,772.89
422637	Sullivan, John A., or	18,691.23
423644	Schmitter, Rene C., or	233.76
456093	Scannell, Josephine M., tr.	218.88
456209	Stefanik, Rose, tr.	3,634.03
456307	Smith, Ross H., or	667.76
456365	Straka, William, or	11,656.61
456562	Smith, Robert W., and	181.30
456799	Schumacker, Elmer J., or	100.10
456840	Smith, Russell G., or	136.47
457443	Sheffler, Freda, tr.	7,266.53
457991	Steibel, Jean M.	259.22
459029	Succop, William B., or	185.10
459292	Schieritz, Albert J., and	67.02
459366	Schmidt, Louisa, tr.	164.80
459561	Sullivan, Nell I., tr.	205.74
460112	Schuster, George, or	879.46
460206	Stern, Harry J., tr.	65.57
460477	Shirk, Sue Campbell, tr.	688.52
479442	Scanlon, Coleman R.	424.40
479677	Stahl, Walter D., or	471.22
479741	Swan, Robert, III, tr.	1,357.19
479851	Segall, Rae	116.06
479979	Stobie, Phyllis, tr.	478.96
480015	Starr, Margaret Ramsay	118.20
480452	Stack, Thomas B., or	88.23
480894	Sullivan, Helen W.	302.02
480949	Seelhorst, Elizabeth M.	121.81
497770	Sweeney, Thomas F., or	163.45
497784	Shean, Grace M., tr.	493.27
498003	Skillen, Edith, tr.	2,627.76
498117	Sugden, Edmonds J., Sr., or	111.79
498503	Schafer, William, tr.	3,075.38
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora H.	326.95
214191	Smith, Emma	1,368.57
329825	Simcsik, Annie	3,363.14
357169	Sekerka, Martin	587.00
361343	Shepler, Elsie B., Estate of	949.37
385303	Seymour, Lansing S., tr.	100.58
387291	Sneathen, John B., tr.	29.91
398077	Sneathen, John B., tr.	45.44
402477	Stine, Lydia, tr.	16,558.32
402552	Swab, Sallie G.	97.88
404612	Steenson, Carrie S.	48.68
404762	Smith, J. Raymond, tr.	29.63
408969	Sokoloff, George, or	100.18
410634	Smith, Emily W., tr.	4,353.05
413747	Sukites, Fred, tr.	123.33
424301	Steward, Adah M.	117.75
424824	Schelhaas, Richard C.	3,755.78
426200	Schafer, John, tr.	22,334.68
426201	Schafer, William, tr.	23,318.82
426932	Shaw, Anna D., tr.	1,429.92
426987	Schmitz, William H., tr.	84.06
427035	Swast, Elener P., tr.	63.67
430127	Sutton, Helen	227.79
430363	Sieminska, Mary S.	177.42
430640	Stirling, Bertha A., tr.	1,235.75
431278	Schlereth, Anthony	2,501.73
431974	Sharrer, Alexander J., or	634.35
461791	Scott, Robert K., tr.	32.89
462200	Schmidt, Lillian E.	2,175.23
462468	Schmidt, Elsie Krauth, tr.	831.39
462631	Stultz, Mary, tr.	310.23
462770	Sauter, Erna, tr.	211.94
462840	Schmitt, Thomas M., Jr., or	32.89
462845	Sharpless, Richard K., tr.	314.44
463261	Scheetz, Edwin F., tr.	227.39
463975	Stanchick, Thomas, tr.	1,182.96
464415	See, Gertrude	1,974.81
464503	Shupinka, Jennie E., tr.	516.24
482054	Schechtar, Sam	165.68
482653	Seigal, Ethel R., tr.	531.71
482744	Sullivan, Beatrice P., tr.	2,922.83
482800	Sadauskas, Andrew, or	267.83
482949	Shields, Margaret L., tr.	1,862.75
483932	Sugden, Edmonds James, or	114.03
484541	Solomon, Madeline J., or	246.35
484699	Schwartz, George A., or	11,488.31
484815	Slean, Alicia	2,230.40
484852	Strobel, Margaret, tr.	502.96
499511	Scott, Ruth B., or	81.06
499813	Schneider, Joseph P., or	3,264.54
499967	Spilker, Henry P., or	15,071.00
500360	Smith, Kathryn E.	1,966.55
500363	Stampahar, Louis J., tr.	456.11
485626	Szatkowski, Stella, or	538.10
432228	Schmitt, Catherine P., tr.	252.25
432451	Smith, Hilda F., tr.	91.18
432711	Schaupp, Frederick R.	49.08
433926	Socher, John Christopher, and	271.01
433927	Socher, John Christopher, and	271.01
434425	Shevlin, Harry V., or	292.63
434583	Schmitt, Albert G.	92.03
434760	Seamands, John T.	987.00
434959	Stiveson, Rose, tr.	616.09
435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	274.91
436135	Stenson, Patrick, or	424.56
436174	Schwartz, Howard H., or	135.78
437035	Selwood, William H., tr.	577.59
438094	See, Geo. W.	206.65
438187	Shiring, Louis C., Jr., tr.	43.31
438342	Stevens, John R., and	2,498.65
438505	Schaill, John L.	797.32
438965	Shissler, Margaret	220.90
466828	Stein, Paul James, tr.	49.45
467015	Seepin, Harry	242.46
467046	Starz, Henrietta D., tr.	782.80
467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	115.85
467929	Shannon, Margaret J.	849.15
468021	Sittler, Edward L., Jr., or	1,362.56
468888	Schardt, Emily	906.55
468984	Schroeder, Alice W., tr.	148.17
469169	Schindler, Grace A., tr.	73.45
469309	Sabo, Beatrice M.	62.51
469604	Senkbell, Fred C., or	248.37
469838	Sabalausky, Mathilda M., tr.	50.33
469862	Schwirian, Ethel, tr.	1,566.32
486568	Sterling, Norman L., or	75.10
486569	Sterling, Norman L., or	75.10

486570	Sterling, Norman L., or	75.10
486638	Schenck, Edmund J., tr.	103.77
487631	Samuels, W. C., and	95.45
487708	Schugt, Mary H., tr.	114.91
487710	Smith, Harold P., or	104.28
487757	Siwicki, Mary R., or	71.52
487888	Sauter, Erna, tr.	76.08
488294	Scott, Elizabeth F., or	630.52
488337	Sutton, Harvetta G., tr.	1,934.60
501322	Sayers, Mary, tr.	2,037.65
501421	Schweitzer, Frieda	1,495.35
501527	Sickle, Charles J., or	159.66
501707	Safko, Cecelia, tr.	1,150.57
501708	Safko, Ethel, tr.	1,150.57
502355	Stefik, Christian, tr.	1,308.62
502889	Scott, Robert	2,202.41

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424974	Titley, Pearl E., tr.	302.83
429259	Tansey, Katherine M., tr.	1,853.73
430805	Twin City Temple No. 117, Ladies Golden Eagle	43.82
463135	Thornton, George E., and, tr.	84.71
483954	Taylor, Carrie M., or	991.23
500540	Thomas, Michael A., or	883.88
485652	Tambellini, Rinaldo, or	57.82
408679	Trudel, Louis, or	1,078.21
450341	Tracy, Marguerite C., tr.	4,674.58
450959	Thompson, Betty B.	542.45
455365	Tanner, Elizabeth N.	396.05
478123	Taylor, J. Edward, tr.	147.91
478182	Tremier, Lois O., tr.	3,340.16
478479	Trunzo, Lena J., or	143.30
495688	Theodore, Thomas	3,505.62
496095	Troxel, Zella May, tr.	440.20
496442	Todd, Ruth H.	219.85
440427	Tomasso, Joseph	51.18
46228	Theis, Matilda	167.69
169754	Tidball, Samuel R.	819.13
184357	Thompson, Maria	42.95
241515	Thomas, Bertha C.	4,311.84
273341	Thornton, Mary	142.81
349588	Turbett, Mary S.	1,272.15
354211	Taylor, Mary C.	150.95
440506	Tate, Helen E.	116.36
441874	Thuer, Louise Margaret	511.77
489131	Taborski, Henry, or	2,279.82
490364	Texter, John, tr.	8,768.21
490720	Teare, Christine C., tr.	3,380.41
491373	Tapolcai, Michael J., tr.	180.41
491694	Thompson, Helen, tr.	1,128.61
491695	Thompson, Helen, tr.	564.29
491836	Torin, Ethel H., tr.	95.24
492013	Thomas, Louisa E., tr.	450.69
492944	Thompson, Sylvia Adelaide, tr.	135.99
503922	Tejan, Thurman C.	200.03
504044	Thiel, Alberta, tr.	1,532.67
504495	Thiel, Francis J.	432.37
417276	Tobias, Lucinda P., tr.	1,309.93
423503	Thomas, Charles, or	4,776.53
457802	Tocha, Violet L.	1,062.56
479648	Trowbridge, Gordon M., tr.	49.54
479650	Trowbridge, Gordon M., tr.	84.05
480001	Teel, Janet Erskin Jones	118 20
480849	Tea, Mary M., tr.	707.13
481295	Taylor, Richard H., or	793.38
481971	Topping, Francis H.	250.36
370474	Tambellini, Attilio	42.38
377072	Torok, Anna	1,121.38
361963	Thomas, Elva W.	2,261.90
363555	Turner, Elvera S.	113.66
369536	Turbett, Mary S., tr.	276.32
369538	Texter, George	4,973.73
372119	Todd, John W.	693.51
389216	Turner, Elvera S.	2,615.83
396845	Taylor, Estate, Mary H.	1,074.69
447736	Tate, Ella M.	1,186.17
506021	Thomas, Elizabeth, tr.	1,581.66
433929	Topfer, Geo. F., and	1,026.05
466000	Trager, Eva, tr.	60.32
466058	Talacko, Adolph, or	5,645.16
467397	Torasso, Marie, tr.	115.60
467609	Trzcineska, Sofia, tr.	578.50
486655	Trimble, W. F., III, tr.	142.33
486850	Thill, Robert D., or	205.67
488583	Thiel, Alberta, tr.	1,985.42

U

464684	Uhl, Mary Junge	901.37
390928	Utecht, Clara	5,193.29
505479	Uber, Margaret K., tr.	691.04
478780	Urey, Nettie M.	6,115.93
451150	Ulm, Minnie, tr.	154.45

V

484544	Valentine, Loraine. tr.	45.61
499697	Vass, Joseph, or	114.91
500849	Vavro, Helen, tr.	548.94
486718	Vance, Harry, Sr., or	182.87
502032	Vokach, Florence M., tr.	3,393.27
380015	Van Kirk, Rose	103.61
473347	Van Cure, Esther N., or	40.68
474001	Vandevort, Malcolm S., Jr., tr.	193.07
493412	Vikang, Liang	3,627.42
494194	Vojticek, Rose	1,115.59
505659	Vas, Miklos, or	4,563.00
347707	Voegtly, Charles F.	167.89
470991	Volkers, Romaine, tr.	7,412.12
490891	Voie, David	82.14
417908	Vaughan, Margaret M.	35.13
421347	Valentine, John, or	1,045.30
460753	Varney, Wm. E.	16,241.83
452396	Vojtisek, Sylvester	835.83
453729	Vlahos, Louis, tr.	1,485.76

W

357412	Wehner, Christian O.	133.34
357586	Wick, Ann R.	177.55
360206	Wehner, Mathilda A.	1,430.22
370769	Williard, Louise	72.71
373221	Walker, Gilbert S.	448.39
396871	Woomer, Ida J.	1,178.45
401259	Wildi, Samuel R., tr.	405.05
445370	Wolfe, Clara, tr.	812.30
445696	Watson, Laura H.	785.60
445865	Wallisch, William J., or	74.74
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	586.23
449811	Williams, John E., tr.	56.60
449898	Wilson, Alice Sarah, tr.	90.49
473398	Weaver, Ruth M.	1,227.22
473480	Welfer, Luella E.	87.92
474455	Winter, Ethel M.	135.94
475400	Wright, Ida J., tr.	1,184.27
493171	Wallace, Jean Grant, tr.	587.62
494477	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	58.25
505004	Warren, Sally P. (minor)	529.82
505012	White, Ethel May (minor)	105.95
505013	White, Marlene (minor)	105.95
505014	White, Nora Patricia (minor)	105.95
505015	White, Sandra Lee (minor)	105.95
506271	White, Louise, or	9,260.57
424596	White-Spunner, Kenneth P., or	19.23
430472	Williams, Helen May	106.47
432160	Weaver, Mathilda	68.87
432479	Williams, Harry J., tr.	59.81
433146	Whalen, Frank J., and	381.16
433905	Welch, Roberta A., tr.	1,162.55
434435	Wohlgemuth, Julia	137.51
434916	Wozniak, Walter V., or	550.85
435178	Wade, Elizabeth A.	75.81
435874	Wilkinson, Mary Louise, or	155.23
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	410.78
437739	Winters, J. M.	9,115.11
438075	Wilson, Anna	30.41
438257	Wiberly, Norma, tr.	10,744.53
438284	Watt, Archie H.	4,345.20
466109	Weir, Mary E., tr.	209.82
466408	Werner, Howard, tr.	2,426.58
468426	Wach, Eda E., tr.	213.52
468944	Watson, Cecelia L.	602.98
486106	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	57.55
487648	Wittman, Helen L.	304.19
488067	Weigand, Anna E., tr.	93.99
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	132.28
488991	Walter, Theresa, or	4,083.17
502222	Wilt, Jennie E., or	2,397.56
502780	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	212.45
486454	Wilmes, Catherine, Estate	9,719.85
415653	White, Chas. F., or	3,280.83
417632	Wolpert, Sadie M., or	984.83
419337	Wolfson, Cyril Freda, tr.	1,468.02
419405	White, Bertha G.	9,870.71
421010	Waite, John, or	87.62
421024	Warden, Ruth H., tr.	1,248.06
422781	Waldschmidt, Mayme C., tr.	1,770.51
456742	Ward, Mary J., tr.	4,737.48
456815	Wetzel, Edward G., or	344.55
457223	Wright, John E., or	2,438.87
457373	Wolf, George E., or	558.49
458343	Wibner, Hilda A.	31.79
458380	Whiteside, Sara Linton	807.45
458827	Weaver, Jesse E., and	1,495.63
459509	Watson, Josephine S., tr.	118.79
459545	Waldschmidt, Frederick A., or	1,303.61
479789	Willig, Noretta M.	376.39
479944	Wilson, Mary O., tr.	1,015.67
480059	Workman, George Delbert, tr.	90.17
481013	Wise, Margaret W., tr.	124.48
497689	Wiener, Philip S., or	121.46
285876	Wootton, Sarah F.	27.14
325266	Westerman, Minetta Wilson, tr.	38.15
331773	Wuori, Sophie	351.99
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	135.62
399694	Walsh, Josephine	49.71
402436	Wootton, Grace E.	58.07
403003	Whitaker, Harriet E.	433.42
411035	Wood, Roscoe B.	35.74
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	554.01
167631	Walker, Martha W., Est. of	74.79
187381	Worthington, Carrie A.	31.97
217817	Wilcox, Hattie E.	2,559.61
235677	Washington, Bertha	408.39
274718	Waltzer, George	1,474.18
287252	Wright, Matilda A.	7,219.82
290403	Walsh, Katherine	12,301.81
306222	Wylie, Marcella	42.39
342441	Wagner, Albert R.	741.96
347439	Weinman, Edward C.	1,370.36

439580	Wells, Mary S., tr.	1,940.33
440603	Wuslich, J. S.	86.51
441704	Wood, Bernard A., or	7,707.04
442761	Winters, L. Crosby	219.32
443734	Wunderlich, Walter D., tr.	321.61
470470	Wolf, Corinne A.	154.79
472514	Watson, Josephine S., tr.	69.14
489045	Winfrey, Lillie, tr.	625.59
491501	Wirtz, Ethel I., tr.	1,805.41
492080	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	338.01
492081	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	225.32
492082	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	225.32
492083	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	217.90
492084	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	225.32
492085	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	225.32
492086	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	217.91
503934	Woods, Rosetta, or	5,390.34
504550	West, George L., Jr., or	1,063.21
418327	Watson, Margaret T., tr.	390.80
402161	Westberg, Irene Esther Knoblock	1,397.49
404274	Webber, Margaret M.	493.17
407490	Weigand, Catherine	3,592.82
413128	Winstel, Louise, tr.	2,811.59
451582	Wilson, Charles E., or	404.70
453488	Watkins, Mary, or	802.05
454170	Weller, Justine C., tr.	1,434.20
477247	—Wasilewski, Elizabeth, tr.	57.74
495545	Wilmes, Mary G.	120.16
496124	Weatherwax, Pauline M.	137.85
447591	Whetsel, John S.	34.50
424380	White, Rose G.	7,092.15
424819	Welfer, Thomas W.	447.06
425170	Walker, Freda E., tr.	61.36
426541	Wolk,, Morris	58.39
426630	Walter, Mamie, or	70.69
429910	Weiner, Lillian	230.52
431054	Wefing, Elizabeth V., tr.	268.53
461011	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	54.93
464400	Weigold, Marie, tr.	79.66
482041	Wolfson, Cyril Freda, tr.	1,210.53
482737	Wieland, Agnes, or	16,557.78
483718	Weigold, Marie, tr.	163.23
484382	Wukits, Frank	330.20
484398	Weinzierl, George R., or	312.66
484412	Ward, Bessie, Estate	1,197.61
485082	Winter, Merle H., or	70.81
485818	West, George L., Jr., or	1,157.06
485890	Woernle, Lillian Marie	121.30

Y

446842	Young, Elizabeth, tr.	432.05
366129	Young, John E.	37.00
153391	Yergan, Mary C.	142.06
291049	Young, Anne Montgomery	588.29
333708	Young, John H., tr.	1,330.20
489377	Young, Eliza J., tr.	798.72
477427	Yekel, Ruth E.	69.26

Z

478817	Zeder, Margaret	1,224.81
471884	Zanover, Martha, tr.	123.01
490373	Zitkovic, Loomis	326.31
491650	Zajack, Mary J., tr.	634.50
492566	Ziel, Alice A., tr.	445.98
475454	Ziefel, Margaret J.	147.59
494044	Zielinski, Caesar, or	273.44
481972	Zewrgel, Anna E., tr.	305.19
430284	Zwergel, Anna E.	357.04
483051	Zenchak, Julia, or	1,041.07
499331	Zacher, Anna, or	3,806.86
485978	Zeker, Eleanor, tr.	76.76

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1954

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
340 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

George B. Oates
President
Elmer S. Stanier
Vice President and
Treasurer

Howard A. Hoffman
Secretary
Francis B. Nimick, Jr.
Assistant Secretary and
Assistant Treasurer

February 2, 1955

Clerk of House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith two copies of advertised list of depositors with this bank who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends, which have not been entered in their pass books, amount to at least five dollars.

We also enclose three copies of our Semi-annual Report as of December 1, 1954.

Very truly yours,

E. S. STANIER, Treasurer

ESS:dns
Enclosures 5

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue - 309 Smithfield Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

199th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 1, 1954
Statement — December 1, 1954

ASSETS

CASH on Hand and in Banks		$ 4,385,785.42
BONDS:		
United States Government Securities		58,816,884.99
Municipalities		14,333,810.16
Railroads		8,167,642.35
Public Utilities		10,606,299.25
Industrial and Other		2,167,721.63
LOANS secured by:		
First Mortgages on Real Estate		10,916,138.34
FHA Insured First Mortgages (Less Reserves)		3,274,393.09
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages		17,195,283.21
Pass Books of Depositors		531,675.94
BANK PREMISES		250,000.00
OTHER ASSETS		14,709.42
		$130,660,343.80

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS:	
Savings	$119,440,856.81
Christmas and Purpose Club	356,538.10
OTHER LIABILITIES	625,137.18
BOND VALUATION RESERVE	1,000.000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE	300,000.00
SURPLUS	8,937,811.71
	$130,660,343.80

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Current Interest Rate 2½% Per Annum
The Only Mutual Savings Bank In Pittsburgh
Member Of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1954.

Charles F. Chubb
Robert R. Gordon

William E. Howard
John A Lathwood
Francis B. Nimick
William R. Oliver
Auditing Committee

December 14, 1954

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank

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Record of Deposits for 99 Years

December 1, 1855	$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1954	$119,797,394.91

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, Junt 1st and December 1st.

BANKING HOURS

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon, except summer months

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

President
GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents

CHARLES F. CHUBB
GEORGE L. COLLORD
ROBERT R. GORDON
C. McK. LYNCH
CHARLES L. McCUNE
FRANCIS B. NIMICK
HOWARD A. NOBLE
ALFRED C. POLLOCK
JAMES C. REA
ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

M. M. ANDERSON
CHARLES B. BATON
JAMES M. BOVARD
GEORGE H. DEIKE
WALTER I. FLOYD
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, JR.
H. B. HIGGINS
E. BRUCE HILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN
WILLIAM E. HOWARD
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
JOHN H. KUNKLE
JOHN A. LATHWOOD
CHARLES F. LEWIS
GEORGE D. LOCKHART
ARCHIE V. MURRAY
WILLIAM R. OLIVER
J. HENRY O'NEILL
THEODORE F. SMITH
FRANK R. WALTON
WILLIAM P. WITHEROW
LAWRENCE C. WOODS, JR.

Secretary
ELMER S. STANIER

Treasurer
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
FRANCIS B. NIMICK, JR.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

283881	Adams, John M.	233.30
378932	Ammann, Katherine M.	72.86
459142	Arrott, Charles F., Jr.	32.64
460676	Abronovich, Frances	1,276.50
494147	Appel, Olga, Hagen, or	130.45
505799	Axon, Robert J., or	108.26
430865	Achammer, Bessie, tr.	1,666.29
430956	Alter, Marie	4,763.03
432181	Anderson, Lillie B.	1,788.84
486833	Alter, Anne M.	201.69
488506	Ambrozic, John A., or	203.04
488928	Alexander, Milton, or	114.94
500304	Arthurs, Emma L.	5,438.30
453015	Abrams, Freda S.	641.74
466613	Ahlborn, Chas. W., or	182.77
467673	Aretz, Agnes, tr.	273.41
468696	Appel, Virginia K.	928.74
480304	Amuso, Teresa	97.82
503178	Alter, Willard S., or	131.92
382117	Anderson, Martha A. R.	4,366.57
425470	Agnew, Samuel, or	10,996.80
463509	Anderson, Kathryn M.	168.33
465392	Abraham, Minnie, tr.	99.94
365697	Augenstein, Jacob W.	634.60
371199	Allen, Jane McK., Estate of	1,314.58
412568	Arnold, Simon H., tr.	42.61
428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	136.64
441515	Adamy, Herman	394.34
455161	Archibald, Rose	226.18
452883	Alder, Jos. W.	54.65
445756	Andrews, Annie G.	3,117.04
470362	Arelt, John M., or	1,201.23
472296	Aiello, Andrea, tr.	2,025.17
449339	Avins, Samuel, and	31.84
475514	Aiello, Mary, tr.	2,777.71
475567	Aiello, Andrea, tr.	1,525.68
491343	Alsnauer, Callie M., tr.	227.33
508118	Altwater, F. Ross, or	6,741.75

B

445629	Bonnar, Hazel J., tr.	3,149.95
446775	Barnes, Mary D.	581.81
470231	Burns, Thomas	307.95
471643	Biber, Godfrey K., or	889.42

472941	Burns, Michael J., or	7,035.61
445912	Blanks, Lisberger, tr.	128.43
447530	Bowland, A.	128.85
489002	Brown, Juanita A.	2,218.24
489497	Burford, Elizabeth G.	427.58
489498	Burford, Elsie M., tr.	423.69
489890	Bell, Elizabeth M.	299.79
490288	Beech, Miriam Ursina	601.79
490366	Bennett, George K., or	606.52
490596	Beczak, Catherine L.	155.37
491018	Beveridge, Elizabeth Walker	3,708.60
491325	Breier, John J., or	1,315.64
491859	Balestreri, Gaetano, tr.	1,173.15
507578	Beveridge, Elizabeth W., or	536.44
507866	Baldwin, Ida, or	745.92
508066	Bardits, Elizabeth, tr.	1,477.52
508241	Blaney, Margaret, tr.	810.98
380451	Bowker, Gertrude N.	37.43
380922	Broderick, Catherine M.	17,414.70
382532	Berry, Catherine	76.38
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth	361.64
395738	Barna, Metro, tr.	2,735.93
399297	Bianchini, Lorenzo	151.35
402431	Berner, Katie	71.95
406032	Becker, Lillian F.	5,511.42
406039	Bowler, Ellen	75.54
408037	Bauer, Florence G.	305.02
409668	Bruggeman, Charles A.	220.80
412209	Bittorf, Margaret V.	19,560.05
509030	Brady, Thomas J.	404.33
509112	Boss, Odo C., tr.	6,727.68
509576	Bickerstaff, Glenn A.	4,309.46
510014	Bolinger, Dorothy	370.12
510198	Bain, Mary B., tr.	158.26
510245	Braun, Johnette McKay	195.10
510512	Benkovic, John J.	131.90
426037	Beam, Margaret	92.31
427912	Bowen, Harriet, tr.	1,405.04
427471	Banks, Ruth A.	7,873.83
428778	Belding, Frances B.	207.28
429459	Bowser, Clarence, or	1,141.60
429741	Bernhard, Marion	183.98
430496	Bamford, Robert W.	12,501.91
430820	Breidert, Jennie M. S.	538.67
432195	Bell, Louise Mae	455.06
432329	Bell, Alberta G., tr.	172.00
434038	Bennett, Belle	426.92
434919	Benedict, John, or	4,396.11
434952	Broscius, Ernest W.	1,329.75
435739	Braun, Arthur R., or	132.57
488173	Bahl, William J., or	476.46
499850	Busse, Helena	3,150.80
454971	Beane, Virginia K., tr.	8,724.07
453253	Baldy, Loretta, tr.	77.62
467113	Blaser, Walter L., tr.	798.67
469393	Bain, Clarence R., or	818.87
479732	Brown, Hubert S., or	124.76
480000	Brooks, Margaret Ramsay Jones	121.17
480135	Blankette, Ruth, tr.	5,999.31
481573	Bannon, Paul J., or	1,578.89
481679	Beltz, Lillie M., or	298.11
498080	Bacigal, Katarina, tr.	78.75
498164	Baird, Anna E.	108.79
498692	Bianchini, Lawrence	188.91
498913	Bingler, Johanna C.	2,408.92
503599	Brunwasser, Allen N.	330.25
503842	Burnham, Charles D.	1,417.08
504295	Bagran, Miriam, tr.	3,166.31
504517	Bailey, Isabella A., or	1,205.31
437696	Brenner, Vera, tr.	6,384.48
439484	Boyle, Bess P., tr.	79.86
440340	Boyer, Lettie V., tr.	253.83
440627	Biber, Alice B.	106.90
440784	Becker, Carl H., Sr.	190.08
441124	Barber, Kittie P., Estate	2,131.97
441641	Brecher, Cornelia Olgo	271.94
442467	Broscius, Ernest W.	1,438.37
493735	Bowers, George, or	3,200.81
493882	Brick, Edward C., or	1,281.55
494278	Blankette, William R., Sr., tr.	84.99
494418	Bagran, Louis, or	1,421.02
494813	Braun, Elva V.	93.07
505512	Bowen, Margaret, tr.	1,301.75
506286	Beczak, Eugene, or	107.89
492240	Bain, Mary B., tr.	3,475.03
456118	Baum, Harry A., tr.	425.91
456455	Baxter, Florence C., tr.	178.26
456935	Balkman, Charles S.	59.75
457487	Bishop, Ralph E.	134.97
458542	Beardsley, Hannah, tr.	322.29
459867	Barnes, Mary, trustee	395.16
460073	Byrne, Iva Isabel	40.16
476242	Bernarding, Francis I.	117.90
477514	Becker, Helen Cathe	425.61
477589	Brady, Ethel S.	115.45
477692	Barefoot, Beula Urey	4,322.14
477929	Blendinger, Catherine	356.33
478697	Bott, Florence Mulhern	109.88
495172	Beczak, Eugene A., or	153.46
595672	Benz, Lillian C., or	76.63
495751	Bishop, K. M., or	135.62
496013	Beyer, Barbara, or	1,100.32
496478	Baker, Ralph M.	2,866.20
460807	Baker, John, tr.	69.88
483697	Bauman, Ruth	195.85
424276	Butler, Minnie	2,371.95
424990	Belles, Oscar	116.30
425144	Balla, Julius, or	877.86
425505	Booth, Jane	222.00
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,207.36
483058	Bausman, Edward R.	6,572.85
483776	Ber, Anna, or	529.33
484411	Bliler, William G., tr.	1,777.47
484639	Brown, Marjorie Hardie	89.73
485387	Bannon, Paul J., or	1,550.60
501044	Beczak, Eugene, or	87.45
501723	Boileau, Dorothy W.	1,114.28
502130	Bell, William W., 3rd	57.22
502134	Brown, Walter E., or	1,187.57
502384	Barton, Maud E., tr.	1,086.06
502742	Blair, Geo. C., or	549.49
421814	Bailey, Franklin D.	5,381.88
422743	Bart, Hazel Miller, tr.	381.57
484412	Babb, Jean Ward, extrx.	1,227.74
502266	Best, Mildred G., tr.	252.36
461308	Bosco, Alice	954.49
462302	Bloomer, Rose, Est.	11,113.85
462695	Braham, Ernest F.	429.47
463917	Brown, Minnie, tr.	2,061.35
464274	Buechel, Sophie M.	10,115.21
135003	Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	43.97
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	927.06
198908	Bryant, Charles S.	48.80
320577	Bulmer, Ella M.	28.99
383095	Byers, Clara	126.28
425657	Boyer, Lulu Y.	32.67
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	34.09
429249	Behr, Elizabeth M.	33.27
432285	Bleakney, Betty Jane	20.30
441032	Ballard, Bon J., or	35.78
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	1,334.28
444706	Beeson, Analana W.	32.88
449288	Bowen, Robert N., Dr.	49.12
451342	Byers, Martha W., tr.	49.21
452174	Barnes, Richard L., tr.	21.40
468768	Brourman, Samuel	1,852.67
56171	Bichsel, Alexander, Estate of	1,176.23
82036	Birch, Matthew	1,190.85
82096	Boucher, May H.	5,927.73
219660	Buhler, Freda	104.96
227002	Burket, Mae E.	1,346.49
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	587.82
257107	Beaver, William	27.51
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	158.69
271014	Bucher, Charles J.	1,275.97
280387	Bauer, Florence R.	44.25
289576	Byers, Adele, Estate	703.58
298989	Burrows, Joe	759.64
303258	Beahm, Ira	695.91
311606	Boehmer, Clara E.	67.30
313369	Boale, John A.	3,898.42
318761	Bigleman, Lewis C.	3,978.46
323822	Balmer, Mary J.	2,204.86
328229	Brallier, Margaret	262.87
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	156.97
336047	Boll, Emil	418.33
340388	Bining, Jane	1,405.78
348541	Brideson, Edna S.	180.08
351180	Beadling, Annie in tr.	69.46
352565	Brazell, Bridget	107.79
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	128.02
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	211.01
959942	Butkaite, Urszula	2,128.15
371622	Brett, Martin J.	1,287.49
375700	Beater, Eleanor S.	715.51

C

19765	Cooper, Agnes	82.99
145282	Conroy, Mary A., Estate	7,509.48
267924	Chegwidden, Charles	71.44
270977	Connell, Sara, in tr.	197.46
279823	Corson, Minnie, Estate	471.64
288222	Coyne, Anthony	1,453.13
321332	Collison, Alma	142.12
321584	Carr, Mary	149.52
322715	Cavitt, Carrie	301.31
354009	Curry, Edward A.	125.06
363580	Cook, Alice B.	61.68
365183	Cusick, Frances, in trust	557.56
368563	Curc, Joseph	58.07
456651	Caley, Annie, tr.	556.96
457537	Callahan, Sarah, in tr.	107.24
458656	Campbell, Edmund Mudge, Jr.	123.15
459480	Carlisle, Frederick G.	53.65
460468	Cranston, H. G., tr.	1,079.50
460636	Commons, Russell J.	509.13
476779	Costello, Joseph P., or	43.15
477184	Collman, Irene D., tr.	330.72
477432	Comerford, Kezia	726.75
477614	Cherry, Mollie K.	161.96
478564	Corboy, Mary Sellers	735.34
478973	Commons, Russell J., tr.	362.23
495206	Cowden, Nancy Hamilton	101.56
495730	Christy, Mildred Cooper, trustee	1,276.88
495825	Cain, Evelyn T.	136.87
495967	Collman, Irene D., tr.	280.52
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	608.93
390261	Crowley, Edith M.	341.75
395317	Caplan, Mollie	73.58
398202	Conway, Mary J.	3,530.03
401852	Cottler, Mary	958.87

409335 Cohen, Estelle J. 52.87
411371 Cracnoff, Alek, (tr.) 601.96
414233 Coon, Meyer 6,823.01
509417 Cox, Rose Yeager 1,019.39
510252 Carlisle, Clara, tr. 4,325.80
408379 Cohen, Sarah 1,009.46
451306 Caplan, Margaret, tr. 2,482.34
452404 Craig, Anna M., tr. 4,244.83
452861 Creely, Robert, and 1,422.12
453459 Cohen, Ida 2,896.94
454358 Christy, Blanche M., tr. 1,269.15
454761 Christopher, Milton A. 2,563.39
455815 Cohen, Dorothy Kregar 533.79
466480 Collman, Oscar F., or 1,266.24
451585 Cox, Edwin S., tr. 56.87
451586 Cox, Edwin S., tr. 34.87
451987 Cain, Gertrude M. 4,995.95
453455 Cohen, Ida, tr. 60.59
453867 Craven, Markley C. 177.09
466646 Clark, James B., or 233.31
467061 Carrigan, Mary, tr. 106.96
479468 Commons, Russell J., tr. 796.61
479694 Casey, Marie A., tr. 36.38
480407 Carter, Dora, tr. 63.33
497617 Collman, Irene D., tr. 279.61
498240 Callery, George S., Dr. 4,484.46
498731 Clydesdale, Jane L. M. 4,739.73
503902 Coggeshall, Louis S., tr. 1,806.21
503984 Comport, Grace H., tr. 1,301.69
504147 Curtin, Margaret E. 130.21
437020 Cameron, Elizabeth, tr. 133.08
440818 Caughey, Lillie A. 142.89
505114 Crouse, Mary, or 609.18
505230 Clifford, Katherine L. 17,864.20
427170 Collear, M. Logue, tr. 169.90
429436 Cowen, Carolyn Louise 94.43
431211 Cummings, Joseph 4,408.55
431909 Cote, Alice E., tr. 2,782.65
431925 Chambers, Louise, or 10,828.11
431995 Ceppo, Jerome, or 1,189.96
434483 Cain, Dale B., or 4,133.08
435916 Commons, Martin J., or 2,831.82
486055 Covi, Janet, or 234.57
488097 Cohen, Al, or 9,501.94
488236 Conniff, Eugene F., tr. 233.17
488394 Chalfont, S. E., or 10,780.26
499290 Conway, Margaret 836.08
500704 Cavanaugh, Mary Kay 174.70
444505 Coyne, Mary Louise, tr. 578.91
445119 Campbell, Donald B., or 421.13
446105 Clarke, Sarah Jane 3,122.39
446868 Crooks, Anna Marie, tr. 560.53
471099 Coslowsky, Marian H., ... 66.17
471657 Clark, Charles A., or 427.94
472111 Carlin, Bernard K., or 11,139.24
472966 Chalfant, Helen C. 73.35
445995 Carroll, Joseph A., and 370.51
447753 Callear, M. Logue, tr. 169.98
473264 Clarke, Ellen K., or 353.16
473890 Cashdollar, Walter P. 108.28
474987 Costly, Ruth Scarle, tr. 71.33
475720 Chadwick, Charles, or 7,727.11
489030 Clarke, Marjorie K. 498.07
489573 Caldwell, Dorothy M. 1,263.46
489707 Carson, Viola W., tr. 3,526.33
490949 Conroy, Margaret, tr. 4,320.58
491935 Cummings, Walter J. 364.75
416988 Carson, Margaret 100.08
417029 Cosper, Clara, tr. 1,958.87
418434 Combs, Catherine B. 1,493.33
423243 Cyrus, Charity, tr. 1,001.34
424327 Chinchura, Josef, or 9,675.94
482527 Crawford, Jane Frse 3,957.99
482915 Crawford, John Ray, or 248.29
485759 Cronin, Josephine A. 7,197.95
485936 Cain, Robert S. 1,327.72
501736 Campbell, Bertha, or 88.08
502242 Carr, Beulah 66.42
483832 Clifford, Sister Felicita 232.12
461361 Chonka, Mary 175.51
462357 Cherevka, George, tr. 866.88
463368 Coyne, Bridie, tr. 1,825.11
463524 Corbett, Clara, tr. 1,143.75
464723 Cooper, Edna T., tr. 767.75
465281 Cerar, Pauline 354.70
55384 Chadwick, Anna I. 205.53
311958 Clark, Nellie D. 849.56
314949 Caskey, Anna R. 23.14
365932 Clark, Mayme A., tr. 61.58
379714 Curry, Patrick M. 691.54
400875 Charles, Helen, tr. 62.18
419220 Conway, John, or 21.36
438880 Carson, Melzina B. 3,975.11
440542 Conley, Lawrence 76.43
442308 Conte, Corae, tr. 21.48
444933 Carson, Melzina B., tr. 1,935.22
450884 Cronin, John P. 295.49
452410 Craig, Alberta P. 244.74
471646 Croak, Helen G., tr. 31.55
432795 Carsley, Ruth T. 23.66
496493 Christner, William H. 150.75

D

426141 Duffett, Thomas, Jr. 728.10
430661 Dysart, Laberta 125.06
430814 Dzula, Julia, tr. 453.03
486081 Downey, John J. 1,849.15
486250 Davic, Marion L., tr. 77.37
486616 Davis, Russell O. 8,368.35
486946 Destro, Grace A., tr. 1,592.88
488216 Dugan, Margaret, tr. 934.91
488529 Dinico, Baldo J. 654.93
499216 Davis, Virginia M. 161.14
499673 Dodworth, Dorothy L. 247.17
499836 Debor, Nora, or 599.06
500903 Dalton, Catherine, tr. 426.67
57601 Davis, Hugh H., in tr. 110.25
149129 Dando, Rachel H. 480.38
271591 Dixon, Katie 21,554.95
291598 DiRenna, Angela M. 341.52
301632 Dillon, Jessie M. 134.29
334300 Darr, Hortense H. 49.77
340760 Doll, Bertha G., Estate 141.52
345719 Dodds, Wallace T. 123.86
351491 De Leo, Mamie 60.36
357573 Devlin, Stella 13,357.11
362304 Duffett, Henry 64.23
363930 Dias, Anna G. 403.96
374239 Duncan, Joseph 56.37
375661 Dilliner, John H., tr. 27.10
458439 Daschbach, Olla E., tr. 88.83
459335 Dixon, Marguerite 145.57
460383 Dean, Alice M., in tr. 31.79
476664 Day, Margaret C., tr. 1,162.07
477305 Devine, Mary, tr. 158.64
477571 Davis, John W., tr. 5,000.34
477766 Didion, Margaret, tr. 3,364.49
495018 Dressel, Christopher J., Sr., tr. 250.06
495986 Di Lavra, Antonio 255.19
496210 Dufner, Frank J., or 136.98
437350 Doyle, Vincent T., tr. 212.61
439209 Dilworth, Harrison P., Jr., tr. 1,686.34
439346 Dailey, Marion Anna 323.70
439596 Duffy, Margaret W., tr. 199.79
439687 Deberson, M. Sinclair 110.94
440578 Dietz, John W. 220.55
492826 DeMatty, Gertrude E. 2,275.20
492858 Dickson, Anna M., tr. 5,450.45
493175 Dombroski, Sophie, tr. 690.56
493849 Dowd, Mary M., tr. 322.08
494259 Dougherty, Martha Truxal, tr. 305.19
505615 Dunn, Retta 5,098.31
505957 Donovan, Catherine 10,974.36
462725 Duffett, Ralph, tr. 66.66
462726 Duffett, Ralph, tr. 95.92
463490 Dixon, Elizabeth 420.98
463989 Demain, Robert E. 60.11
464654 Deak, Rose, tr. 70.65
465256 Destro, Antonio, tr. 2,230.92
465865 Danko, Mary, tr. 77.29
159412 Devlin, Marie A. 137.11
294660 Demut, Julie 645.46
314080 Deakyne, William J. 33.21
366222 Davis, Alice 71.92
372011 Devlin, Mary, tr. 135.75
410205 Dietrich, Samuel, or 147.60
443406 Duckworth, Jane A., tr. 22.66
457180 Dunn, Luella W., tr. 74.96
465753 De James, Jennie, tr. 2,366.31
468805 Davidson, Maxwell E. 1,383.85
471732 Dawson, Catherine, tr. 8,511.59
471792 Diemer, Marie C. 791.11
472076 Doersch, William C. 389.22
472563 Drexler, Emma C., tr. 624.06
472747 Decker, D. H., or 173.46
447316 Dinkey, Chas. E., Jr. 401.05
447711 Didinger, George Henry, Jr. 84.16
474354 Dumigan, William, tr. 834.80
474525 Dunlevy, John, or 10,443.85
474526 Dunlevy, Margaret R. 2,870.78
490551 Dietz, Elizabeth May 298.66
490610 Dupont, Anna E., or 69.74
490902 Deiley, Herbert Charles, Jr. 335.41
491055 Dillon, Annie, tr. 261.44
491349 Dobrowolski, Theodore S., or 230.64
507063 Demski, Lucille C., tr. 537.56
508139 Dressel, Christofer, J. 213.67
508217 Davis, Sophie, tr. 1,067.15
508530 Doole, Sara 2,132.58
418897 Dulavitch, Edward J. 166.94
419813 Drews, Frieda, tr. 545.91
420027 Dorenburg, Peter L. 207.18
420791 Dickson, George E. 37.32
433872 Dible, Stella C. 395.35
483784 Deluca, Teresa, or 2,270.35
484758 Donnelly, Ambrose 139.19
484759 Donnelly, Hugh E. 154.05
485358 Devine, Peter J., tr. 409.45
485817 Dempster, Alexander Hill, tr. 1,207.99
501103 Dressel, Christopher J., Sr., tr. 248.95
501212 Dilaura, Antonio, or 540.18
394383 Donnelly, Anna 916.36
395992 Dickey, Ferguson B. 778.89
397796 Dunn, Marion L. B. 252.55
397797 Dunn, Jean M. 270.20
404964 Dillon, Martin 27.02
411818 Donnelly, Mildred A. 244.84
412535 Duffy, Margaret M. 754.81
509300 Dietz, Elizabeth May 212.36
510449 Dull, Anna L., or 6,254.37

510951 Doyle, Mary S., tr. 3,953.41
450233 Doyle, Margaret, tr. 1,418.50
452126 Douglas, Bertha M., tr. 743.32
452673 Davies, Tom J., or 1,314.94
455610 Dyer, John K., and 472.35
455865 DeLuca, Victor J., or 11,312.19
454699 Dodworth, James R., Jr., and 70.41
469027 DiNella, John, tr. 278.12
479003 Dornin, Lillian E., tr. 56.80
479712 Dupont, Anna E., or 72.63
481844 Dietz, Elizabeth May 744.86
497625 Davie, William R., or 121.69
503289 Drahuscsak, Vasil 4,080.91
503608 Dennis, Letitia, tr. 4,545.66
504415 Dougherty, Martha T. 113.14
504463 Davies, Elsie P., or 1,129.72
480596 Deak, Roza, tr. 47.10
498265 Dickson, Anna M., tr. 7,398.95

E

399336 Ebbert, Margaret, tr. 1,143.49
405559 Egan, Francis A. 773.23
411858 Erzen, Leopolda 1,915.33
413291 Eisenhuth, Annie K. 109.20
509486 Evans, Alma, tr. 1,696.59
509487 Evans, Alma, tr. 1,696.59
471124 Emmel, Irene V., tr. 4,563.21
449105 Emery, Boyd A., or 138.97
475119 Evans, Wilha B., tr. 244.54
475534 Essig, Howard J., or 279.98
490635 Elbling, Gloria, tr. 183.71
490806 Elder, Robert K., and 145.62
468111 Emme, Isabella C., tr. 2,157.04
481073 Engel, Edna E., or 291.64
436891 Eakin, K., Salome Stamm, tr. 116.64
442560 Elliott, B. Kenneth, Jr. 109.51
506758 Edwards, William C., M.D., or 3,300.60
431775 Ericson, Alida V., tr. 49.77
435955 Elicker, Lucy J. Wood 1,245.70
488158 Ellis, Edwin F., or 107.72
488163 Englert Edith S., or 293.57
162411 English, Lizzie D., Estate of 1,831.18
352407 Evans, Mary M. 548.08
458391 Ehrenwerthfi Rose, tr. 112.92
459471 Elser, Loretta 219.63
339756 Easton, Caroline 75.51
423327 Eberle, Atlee C. 2,399.16
483904 Eldridge, Edson Darby, tr. 111.62
484365 Evans, Ida M. 423.91
485631 Earley, Mary M., tr. 240.90
421892 Eskin, Fannie 279.37
409861 Evans, Elizabeth B. 87.06
424381 Eber, Herman L., tr. 141.85
437720 Eakin, K. Salome Stamm 22.03
460106 Eisaman, Jack H., and 99.82

F

394720 Fanning, Margaret J. 180.66
398633 Fair, Robert 182.12
403255 Flickinger, Myrtle E. 1,152.75
406499 Folan, Michael 134.63
406511 Flynn, Mary E., tr. 187.74
509580 Fishman, Beatrice 10,596.99
510311 Faust, Mary, or 1,096.36
509686 Freedman, Howard 1,059.69
440918 Francolino, Josephine 2,588.89
442770 Findley, Ella A. 594.98
505528 Flis, Mary, tr. 4,352.61
466345 Funk, William C., and 325.14
466347 Funk, William C., and 319.88
451127 Fussenegger, Charles S., tr. 93.25
468024 Farber, Louis A., or 876.63
480311 Feld, Milton 75.16
497173 Francesconi, Adolfo 124.70
497606 Fitch, Olive L., tr. 1,743.36
503111 Frank, John S., (M.D.) tr. 1,861.19
503981 Flynn, John F., or 442.65
104323 Flood, Francis K. 60.19
164875 Fitzgerald, Willie 28.80
291820 Flaherty, Annie 202.23
339111 Fried, W. F. 221.95
365786 Flohr, Kathryn S. 33.55
458362 Foukes, Martha C. 710.70
459171 Foster, Bertha O. 189.88
476634 Fulton, Cordelia S., tr. 3,876.14
476003 Felbinger, Margaret, tr. 5,494.94
478378 Forbush, Lois Dambach, tr. 36.33
496070 Foster, Helen Merkel 358.94
320032 Falk, Lillian 2,617.58
496076 Fisher, Theressa M., tr. 72.38
415113 Fleckenstein, Geo. V. 77.52
417690 Fishel, Katherine M. 1,110.34
418610 Fording, Arthur O., agent 103.31
423339 Fayer, Margaret Wilson 862.08
482550 Faessel, Anthony C., tr. 106.67
484549 Fineman, Jacob, or 3,203.35
484600 Fitzgerald, Mary, or 432.02
485757 Finlay, Anne 118.33
501526 Fleckenstein, Geo. V., Jr. 158.29
501859 Faluse, Anna, or 7,787.42
502331 Frank, William R. 1,267.86
502891 Flynn, Anna M., tr. 6,262.60
464480 Freeman, Sara, tr 673.96
465590 Foody, Alice, tr. 223.38
329391 Fisher, Charles H. 48.34
356212 Falce, Guiseppe 132.73
392656 Foust, Mae 1,144.66
420230 Falce, Concetta 132.73
420352 Flammer, Catherine W. 355.46
426553 Ford, Alma B. 49.36
427938 Freund, Rose M. 25.04
439837 Flynn, Elizabeth C. 87.41
450900 Fullwood, Herbert S. 419.21
453687 Faes, Martha K., tr. 40.43
457597 Foertsch, Edward W. 44.84
459450 Flickinger, Henrietta B., tr. 1,426.86
459451 Flickinger, Henrietta B., tr. 684.80
445254 Freedman, Maurice 1,137.14
445512 Faulkner, Georgia O. 449.07
449798 Funk, Emma J., tr. 1,320.74
470396 Feingold, Bessie, tr. 1,188.04
472407 Fekete, Ester, tr. 629.55
446014 Fischer, Della B., tr. 217.44
473312 Flohr, Cecilia M., tr. 283.79
473800 Friedman, Elmer G. 1,940.71
489832 Formhals, Anna G. 3,057.48
507981 Fisher, Elizabeth, or 797.31
508121 Fahnestock, Minnie S. 13,516.50
508137 Fairbanks, Frank Bates 251.45
426577 Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr. 853.61
426947 Flaherty, John J., or 123.87
430417 Flis, Stany, or 915.78
430871 Ferguson, Britta Reed, tr. 98.39
430995 Frederick, Blanche S. 249.33
431524 Fairley, Margaret P. 61.10
432093 Fennessy, Phoebe, tr. 816.68
433076 Ford, Catherine, tr. 2,128.15
434557 Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr. 560.05
434558 Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr. 835.90
486545 Ferry, Paul F. 1,817.56
486653 Friedman, Isaac 386.26
499582 Fisher, Ralph B. 799.96

G

426642 Goehring, Esther M. 565.23
430721 Goldenberg, Tillie 969.62
430876 Gerber, Anna W., tr. 3,378.58
431674 Greenberg, Cecilia 13,398.97
432865 Gunther, John A., or 578.84
433602 Genuso, Marie G. 1,834.55
435210 Griffiths, Anne 4,593.46
435977 Godino, Peter Leo, tr. 63.13
487144 Griggs, Bouyer, tr. 1,170,47
488925 Grundmann, Anna, or 2,535.46
499132 Gfroerer, Franklin H. 343.87
499691 Gerson, Rose D., tr. 1,286.77
500148 Gordon, Annie G., or 1,069.96
381895 Galbraith, Ethel W. 678.87
382432 Grzyb, Barbara 341.44
390665 Graham, Jr., William L. 101.46
398561 Gould, Mabel Evans 77.04
406042 Glover, Marie, tr. 52.99
406892 George, Dorothy L. 122.08
407931 Glock, Catherine 676.55
411148 Getty, Jane E. 569.72
414455 Gessner, Agnes 370.10
509275 Graszl, John H. 318.54
509421 Gardy, Edith W., tr. 106.18
509422 Gardy, Edith W., tr. 106.18
466020 Greasel, Lorinda R., Estate 1,592.82
466184 Grabb, Russell L. and 154.63
451465 Green, Mary Watson 3,579.45
452060 Gallagher, Paul E., tr. 135.82
454973 Graham, F. Jane 199.83
468992 Gaylord, Eber W., tr. 139.94
469667 Gorman, Anna D., tr. 1,421.44
480022 Graul, Christine 121.17
480636 Gnazzo, Angelina, tr. 84.34
481344 Goldman, Sylvia, or 148.19
497149 Greizman, Leon, or 4,836.69
504641 Graham, William G. B., tr. 1,690.97
439916 Garvin, Corline L., Estate 3,768.82
440711 Ginsburg, Rose N., tr. 3,375.66
441629 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 14,449.99
492728 Griffen, Esther A., tr. 112.99
492860 Green, Thomas W., or 212.07
505444 Gaefke, Annie E., tr. 955.32
506139 Gessner, Anna, or 591.68
306660 Gibson, Adelaide L. 134.64
98128 Gamwell, Roland G. 282.36
181866 Good Annie 43.63
264216 Getty, Mary Edna 5,467.23
276646 George, Martha McC. 529.98
306439 Gallagher, Pauline, tr. 2,481.26
306782 Grove, Katherine E. 1,355.12
337790 Goode, Robert B. 938.05
339045 Gruber, John Harry 235.95
343674 Galbraith, Robert 973.93
351149 Goldstein, Etta, in tr. 32.07
354627 Gledhill, Laura 937.06
364418 Grubb, John W. 229.52
460068 Glick, Sophia, tr. 859.41
460142 Goldblum, Emma 1,630.44
476386 Gibson, Wm D., or 552.39
478611 Ganley, Margaret Jean 177.23
478687 Greiner, G. F. 1,242.61
478788 Goeller, Anna Marie, tr. 1,289.73
495236 Ginsburg, Sadie, or 677.81
495482 Glass, Lu Emma, tr. 1,275.74
496240 Grasso, Vincenzo 2,116.57
496562 Goeller, Richard A., tr. 1,169.88

461005 Garvin, Marion Stubbe, tr. 571.28
462214 Gasson, Anne M., tr. 131.04
464908 Guthrie, Betty M., tr. 134.71
269234 Greenwood, Charles H. 29.78
398832 Gardner, L. Olga, tr. 1,069.58
434528 Glick, Jack D., tr. 35.25
438733 Galloway, Margaret McG., tr. 23.43
418080 George, Mary A. 464.03
420487 Goheen, John Lawrence, or 344.92
424352 Gusky, Julius L., tr. 284.15
482365 Gajdosik, Frank, or 154.97
482551 Gordon, J. Paul, or 11,671.70
482918 Goodrich, Hubert J. 7,437.94
483495 Gillson, Margery Stewart, tr. 1,249.99
485971 Geiger, Edna K., tr. 55.13
501767 Guest, Sidney, tr. 319.91
416030 Grayewski, Alexander 7,735.57
422256 Golubofsky, Peter 212.80
422463 Grauer, Robert C. 180.34
470202 Gorseck, Fannie, tr. 1,191.47
471155 Glausser, Dorothy Barto, tr. 78.60
472770 Garland, Emily Braune 1,218.87
444692 Gularski, Isabelle, tr. 152.04
473938 Groomes, Louis G., tr. 2,219.67
475739 Gould, Milton, tr. 4,945.50
489653 Gunther, Elizabeth 193.32
490192 Greenlee, Harriet, tr. 11,599.09
490935 Greiner, Emma B., or 1,177.59
491955 Gorman, Timothy J. 628.52
491956 Gorman, Mary J., tr. 2,938.75
507449 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 14,457.53
507559 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 14,620.08
507574 Galvin, Helen M. 1,531.34
507652 Gallagher, Pauline, tr. 2,472.76
508141 Gardiner, Alys H., tr. 85.84
508299 Grob, Anna, tr. 540.05
508674 Goldstein, Katherine 3,777.46

H

186631 Holmes, Annie 700.78
216233 Herrman, Emma J., Estate of 45.59
230656 Hudson, Mary E. E. 164.56
263661 Hill, Rosa E. 335.97
268870 Hanley, Anastasia A., Estate of 360.08
277549 Heinbuecher, Simon J. 774.39
312789 Haas, Josephine E 2,073.86
321742 Herbick, Nicholas, Estate of 65.84
338828 Harris, Maggie 611.82
341761 Hopkinson, Elizabeth A. 14,424.84
351100 Headley, Ella M. 123.00
353287 Hamilton, Georgia H., tr. 2,559.52
363518 Hazlett, Maud M., in tr. 46.99
373053 Holmes, Grace Chess 1,070.27
457024 Hager, William, or 167.25
457648 Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr. 4,473.28
457649 Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr. 1,034.00
459730 Hoak, W. H., tr. 60.51
460816 Hoeltzel, Helen C. 2,977.24
476071 Haggerty, John F., Sr., tr. 156.72
477434 Hurley, C. W., or 498.89
477437 Hausman, Lizzie, tr. 2,002.90
478574 Hughes, Viola M., tr. 96.83
495235 Healy, Mary, or 123.65
495330 Hay, Russell G., or 86.23
495361 Hepting, Shirley E., tr. 82.37
495896 Hoffield, Thekla Marie, tr. 4,287.78
496235 Hoelzer, Joseph F., or 911.21
496930 Hartman, Jean Churchill 150.30
452423 Halliday, Belle J., tr. 10,720.35
453819 Hindle, Janet H. 9,338.47
451108 Haynes, Margaret J. 145.69
452089 Hiester, George James 72.75
454383 Haller, Dorothy Miller, tr. 217.00
467637 Hatting, Elinore, tr. 130.05
468818 Haupt, Gertrude I., tr. 500.46
479393 Haase, Estella D., tr. 136.09
479489 Hardern, Harry R., or 4,524.90
479910 Hahn, Walter J., tr. 392.45
497769 Howley, Magdalena C. 5,458.87
503482 Hamer, Alice R., or 1,663.29
503593 Hart, Virginia Scully, tr. 86.80
426902 Horner, Harold A., tr. 77.08
427417 Henry, Mary Phillips 1,189.01
428550 Hazlett, Maude M., tr. 782.97
428551 Hazlett, Maude M., tr. 782.97
428552 Hazlett, Maude M., tr. 1,566.01
430112 Hampson, Chas. M. 43.10
430308 Hunter, Mary M., tr. 2,828.50
430677 Hoffman, Edna L., tr. 1,161.99
431216 Hofscher, Gertrude M. 52.65
433199 Huckestein, Henry C., or 31.02
433402 Holland, Katherine 439.34
434221 Holliday, Ray C., or 566.26
435339 Hartman, Magdalene 703.06
435433 Hay, Paul L., or 503.65
487409 Henze, Elizabeth, tr. 214.85
487707 Hartz, Esther, tr. 117.79
488046 Hurley, George F. (Rev.) 1,190.84
488892 Hyde, John R. 265.68
488917 Hathaway, W. S., or 1,099.02
500211 Huber, J. Earl, or 8,962.08
500627 Hartman, Bertha C., tr. 1,096.53
500848 Hast, Catherine B., or 789.45
488471 Hamilton, James W., Jr., tr. 175.78
499797 Henesey, Lida S., tr. 1,483.02
461456 Hemple, C. Walter, tr. 682.20
461598 Hartman, Rose K., tr. 93.54
462078 Harmany, Mary L. 40.63
462632 Hardy, Mae 237.92
463243 Horni, Edward C. 5,013.87
464707 Hofbauer, Marie, tr. 93.87
114232 Hamilton, Louis H. 253.01
276460 Humphries, Ida M. 1,969.24
360593 Hays, John C. 42.38
366335 Hochswender, Davis M. 168.46
371003 Hershey, James W., tr. 19.20
393679 Holmes, Sarah G. 50.81
405069 Heard, Charles C. 99.08
410477 Hoffman, Tillie, tr. 827.11
422320 Henderson, Alexander J. 3,565.14
433343 Hughes, Rose, tr. 59.11
433645 Holliday, Alice D. 42.95
439467 Harnish, Annie M. A. 25.61
443713 Haffermalz, Mary, tr. 22.37
457509 Hopper, Edith A. 2,714.73
459061 Hayes, Mark, Jr. 238.85
460524 Howard, Edwin J., or 42.09
460765 Harper, Dorothy Ann 26.99
415713 Haag, Charles G., Jr. 64.56
419497 Hines, Mary D., tr. 438.30
420961 Hynes, Martin J., or 1,098.11
421419 Heinsius, Elmer J., or 1,487.73
424342 Hill, Annabel 129.20
424571 Hilgartner, Mary M. 2,323.22
424982 Hardiman, Joseph M., or 110.68
483582 Harrigan, Mary, or 1,942.16
483612 Hrkalovich, Eva 7,989.21
483699 Haggerty, Loretta 366.72
483872 Hazlett, Vera B., tr. 294.30
484559 Hack, Maude V., or 1,446.04
485582 Hanlon, Valentine, or 193.93
485689 Hilscher, Mary E., tr. 284.51
485905 Hirsch, Charles, or 93.48
485940 Heckel, Henrietta C., tr. 52.47
501374 Hamilton, James W., tr. 55.37
501634 Hirsch, Charles, or 257.81
501713 Hofacker, Betty, tr. 115.99
502541 Hays, Frances 1,100.84
502589 Huddart, John W., tr. 1,321.37
502927 Heimbuecher, Katherine E., tr. 3,338.18
424126 Hutchison, Mary W. 1,090.78
384284 Hlavsa, Annie 411.65
386956 Hartlep, Anna 2,412.54
396644 Hardern, Martha I., tr. 2,922.34
397976 Hardiman, Edna R., tr. 1,216.20
398855 Hathaway, Wilson S., tr. 100.42
403289 Hodel, Charles F., tr. 143.82
405633 Helm, John T. 127.78
406302 Hard, William M. 6,269.62
407158 Houston, Margaret J. 126.30
411239 Havelin, William C. 1,417.20
414538 Hobaugh, Nellie M., tr. 4,785.33
509830 Heumiller, John 2,967.14
510099 Hart, Virginia Scully, tr. 105.73
439296 Hill, Beulah Pierce, tr. 1,706.60
441688 Heckert, Amelia S., tr. 727.98
442235 Heinz, William L. W. 88.31
443663 Hiner, Jessie B. 282.26
492150 Harding, Edith Wright, tr. 79.14
492195 Hill, Anna G., tr. 215.33
492562 Helms, Edna C., tr. 3,819.69
492943 Hirschinger, Margaret 2,080.57
492983 Harper, Jane, or 934.88
493451 Helms, Jack N., or 957.63
494252 Hagan, James, tr. 1,522.34
505345 Hartman, Harriet G., or 3,253.69
506119 Haslett, Margaret G., or 1,283.70
506761 Higgins, Charles H. 186.62
446883 Hammel, Charles L., or 594.63
470648 Herward, Ellen, tr. 215.29
470737 Henderson, Etta S., tr. 181.13
471020 Harr, Harris G., or 139.55
471055 Halliday, Belle J., tr. 3,923.93
471799 Hanley, Margaret G., tr. 3,672.35
472097 Heidkamp, Veronica E., tr. 5,642.31
472723 Hilscher, Ernest J., or 6,231.10
448519 Hagan, Mary Hamilton 310.03
474288 Highfield, Marie A. 204.50
474436 Holsing, Mary A., tr. 4,341.89
474816 Hill, Janet L. 248.47
489188 Hesh, Anna, tr. 5,802.43
489300 Hepting, Shirley E., tr. 146.05
489899 Howland, C. Josephine, tr. 640.59
490035 Hallas, John G., tr. 85.04
490930 Hurley, Bridget, tr. 321.56
490991 Harris, Geo. 580.40
491079 Hurley, Bridget, or 284.38
507768 Hoover, Eva, or 1,070.71

I

421192 Irvin, Frances E. 120.01
492544 Immekus, Carmela, tr. 75.58
494510 Irwin, William F., or 80.04
500934 Iannotta, Victor, or 2,317.86
469329 Ihnah, John, or 702.31
479164 Immekus, Carmela A. 181.65
481914 Irwin, Warner U., or 159.53
497318 Irwin, Minnie J., or 225.32

J

139987 Jordan, Calvin B., tr. 84.67

147218	Johnston, Harriet, tr.	82.39
231793	Jaffe, Bertha	3,444.30
279697	Johnson, Artcher A.	818.76
351312	Jackson, Chas. T.	30.41
355062	Johnston, Stanley, tr.	25.10
368436	Jaworski, Adam, Estate	168.85
476835	Jennessee, Mary, tr.	1,601.43
478349	Jones, Jean M.	215.29
478350	Jones, Virginia Louise	113.18
478647	Jubeck, Theresa, tr.	344.06
496522	Jedziniak, Mary, tr.	6,786.06
455172	Janikowski, Helen, tr.	2,055.23
466136	Johnson, Florence Fussel	1,285.94
466349	Jones, Margaretta H.	777.91
453586	Jackson, Irene, tr.	104.08
480021	Jenkins, Margaret Katherine Ramsay	121.17
469605	Jonas, Paul D.	383.42
479998	Jones, Robert Ramsey	121.17
498767	Jankowski, Genevieve, tr.	6,440.08
437115	Joyce, Margaret, tr.	572.93
442982	Johnson, Mary B.	474.65
415525	Jones, Mary	66.69
416738	Joseph, Herbert E., tr.	48.56
418385	Joyce, Annie M., tr.	9,974.71
418492	Jordan, Margaretha W.	1,015.10
484408	Joseph, Elma Claire, tr.	49.87
484783	Joyce, Mary	149.27
501681	Joyce, Margaret, tr.	4,644.33
470527	Jones, Mary E., tr.	268.14
471398	Jurkovec, Olga	945.47
473587	Johnson, Gladys	331.00
474512	Jansen, Marie J.	411.00
490639	Jones, Nellie Anna, tr.	532.02
387197	Johnston, George A.	146.35
404649	Jakub, John, tr.	1,315.53
404650	Jakub, John, tr.	64.76
462067	Joyce, Martin J., or	122.73
463330	Jones, Iva W., tr.	81.53
463839	Johns, Paul, tr.	1,449.55
382656	Joyce, Margaret, tr.	262.90
461930	Joyce, Margaret F.	100.24

K

262641	Kelly, Daniel	26.71
276804	Kenna, Thomas F.	5,266.06
282631	Kleppner, Regina	370.85
291117	Kearney, Bridget	219.79
293657	Klug, Harry J.	51.23
298632	Krimer, Morris	2,648.62
300935	Kuprinski, Jesri	124.50
316245	Kiefer, Mary	5,021.43
321255	Keenan, Mary R.	279.05
328605	Kennedy, Katherene B.	111.63
341898	Kauffmann, John H.	1,694.12
344099	Kerr, James S.	76.52
355958	Koerner, Clara C.	4,326.75
356097	Knapp, May	3,106.22
359330	Kuhn, Marguerite, in tr.	128.84
364693	King, William C., Jr.	1,363.19
456910	Kletter, Ernest D.	264.94
457854	Kraus, Benj. F., in tr.	280.77
458477	Knauss, Joseph A., or	172.13
458940	Koch, Mary, tr.	274.91
458941	Koch, Mary, tr.	274.91
458942	Koch, Mary, tr.	274.91
458943	Koch, Mary, tr.	274.91
459890	Kohler, Rose M., in tr.	621.58
495218	Kimel, Abraham F., or	151.40
496064	Kenney, John B., tr.	609.48
496928	Kraus, George H., tr.	601.11
437030	Kirkpatrick, William C., tr.	1,608.49
439640	Kier, Mary Myler, tr.	826.98
440420	Ketter, Augusta	64.80
441179	Kovas, Emma A.	5,339.71
441430	Koch, Wilma J., tr.	122.11
505242	Karbowska, Blanche, tr.	435.95
505456	Kletter, George A., or	86.22
506537	Kontowicz, Jane L.	107.72
461384	Kirkpatrick, Katherine Pardee	4,850.50
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A., tr.	192.71
462706	Klahr, Esther Z., tr.	139.23
463241	Kerr, B. Louis, tr.	54.91
463704	Ketterer, Mary L.	948.38
464816	Kier, Mary M., tr.	1,503.19
303037	Kapell, Ethel B.	28.70
343523	Kier, Mary M., tr.	174.23
344239	Kuenzig, Peter A.	45.87
394662	Klippel, John L., tr.	29.53
409441	Kuhns, Thomas Ray, tr.	54.32
430750	Kennedy, Catherine M.	24.31
440553	Kaercher, Edward J., tr.	56.33
454575	Ketterer, Annie, tr.	74.63
459967	Kane, Maggie, tr.	678.87
416050	Krenz, Anna M. C.	936.85
416640	Kerr, B. Louis, tr.	54.16
420224	Kreines, Moses S.	5,615.84
420447	Kuhn, Lawrence	31.32
423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,676.73
423729	Klockgether, Mary B., tr.	267.98
482073	Konstamzer, Mary A.	2,038.28
483583	King, Stella J., tr.	471.14
484215	Kolimo, Frank Robert	2,368.50
484400	Kelly, Jane S., tr.	271.42
485422	King, Margaret V.	1,747.85
485481	Kleinschmidt, C. Carl, tr.	125.86
501668	Kirkland, Robert N.	1,106.35
502513	Korb, Laura V., tr.	2,160.75
502833	Klima, Irene, tr.	466.28
428576	Kenyon, Elsie H.	196.14
429728	Kanhoefer, Minnie, tr.	758.23
429791	Keller, Ida	153.96
433128	Kenning, Sam F., or	302.68
434795	Kay, Lewis G.	53.78
486782	Kirsopp, Lucille B., tr.	810.09
487115	Kopp, Howard H., or	570.64
488328	Keaney, Rose D., tr.	58.68
488623	Kleinschmidt, Carl, or	119.06
488889	Kushner, Steve, or	707.70
499591	Konis, Vera D., tr.	348.41
499774	Kerchensky, Edwina	111.69
500187	Kirsch, Hazel R.	250.54
450316	Koch, Mary, tr.	4,673.06
450317	Koch, Mary, tr.	2,501.58
453603	Kirsch, Richard W.	1,378.76
451187	Kovalcsik, Charles, and	142.60
452933	Kelly, John J., or	188.50
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	1,035.33
453760	Kirsopp, Parmella B.	362.79
466680	Klingensmith, Charles M., and	117.46
466714	Kommer, Walter E., tr.	81.39
467359	Kraus, Benj. F., tr.	141.31
468624	Kaschub, Marion, tr.	121.27
480024	Kelly, Erskine Ramsay	283.13
497459	Keren, Estelle Ress, tr.	86.35
497916	Koch, Mary, tr.	226.44
497986	Kranak, Anna, or	561.48
498854	Kelso, David W., or	111.91
498855	Kelso, David W., or	111.91
503725	Krusniewski, Henry W., or	2,174.32
503983	King, Lillian B., or	581.73
504808	Kelly, Anna, tr.	690.16
445812	Kaufmann, Lena K., tr.	1,459.42
447713	Kimball, Bertha B.	1,450.42
447849	Korb, George F., or	1,515.74
471550	Kocisko, John, or	753.24
444246	Koontz, Henrietta, tr.	361.22
446204	Klavon, Rose B., tr.	201.55
474272	Kosanovich, Jane M., tr.	900.78
475135	Koteles, Mary	58.77
475429	King, Nellie A., tr.	1,155.09
491008	Kois, Anna	1,177.12
491649	Karpac, Helen A., tr.	1,426.56
507908	Kinzler, Mary A., tr.	321.19
508106	Krudener, Arthur A.	1,490.43
508201	Kirschbaum, Eleanor, tr.	1,044.19
386710	Kemler, Jane	193.94
392376	Kalinna, Fred, tr.	3,655.56
396109	King, Annie M.	3,846.83
397175	Kern, Richard, tr.	37.11
401134	Kuhblank, Freda	61.54
405271	Kuznar, Pauline	7,048.37
405526	Kramer, Michael J.	5,229.75
406077	Kennedy, Mae	142.65
413973	Kramer, Etta	1,308.08
414926	Kauffmann, Lena K., tr.	1,439.02
509147	Kohl, Bertha, or	86.65
509199	Kim, Jane Blackburn	1,169.60
509552	Kennedy, William C.	1,848.94
509714	Kopsofsky, Patricia Lee	19,763.29
509715	Kopsofsky, Doris Jean	13,299.01
509813	Kuras, Gertrude	211.92
510811	Kemena, Edward D., tr.	2,062.33
510989	Kern, Alfred D., tr.	533.13
510991	Kern, Alfred D.	106.61

L

471019	Lamb, James J., or	186.57
472892	Laufer, George Leonard, Jr., or	106.87
474803	Leger, Mary K., tr.	28.26
475474	Logue, Ellen, tr.	1,074.86
489130	Ladesic, Anna, tr.	1,698.01
491110	Lauderbaugh, Phillip A., or	85.12
491528	Lackner, Irene J.	2,031.41
508183	Lewis, Zilphia M., or	534.24
508334	Lodge, Janet H., tr.	593.47
508367	Loria, Sam, or	265.24
415698	Longhenry, Chas. M.	1,732.58
417234	Lindsay, Gertrude M.	85.74
417582	Larva, Elizabeth, tr.	1,392.35
423679	Logue, Ellen	2,605.15
425789	Lempp, William F., or	106.99
483138	Lupori, Massimo, or	56.81
484450	Ludwig, Kathryn E., tr.	199.73
484718	Lane, Margaret E.	110.14
485934	Lewis, Fred, or	1,073.62
501587	Levenson, Norma	110.62
501977	Leech, Margaret, or	1,825.45
502276	Larry, H. F., or	5,513.47
461008	Lindsay, Anna J., tr.	116.41
462007	Levine, Helen, tr.	47.81
462870	Lee, Bridget, Estate of	10,753.46
463974	Lederman, Louis	209.98
465832	Lewis, Walter H., or	1,018.05
117365	Lewson, Viola C.	98.80
219150	Libbey, McLean	33.47
337252	Lukac, George	35.25
341271	Lacock, Emily	44.55
356065	Lindenberg, Rae F.	247.74
415011	Leyh, Charlotte A., tr.	27.27
442073	Laux, Norman J., tr.	31.10

446930 Loftus, Ellen 159.67
447628 Lindenlauf, J. A., or 31.86
457450 Liebert, Anna, tr. 291.40
457617 Lorch, Loretta H. 49.40
457813 Lane, William F. 113.93
459746 Long, Elmer O., or 91.12
462484 Long, Margaret L., tr. 70.68
243096 Lewis, Jane D. 4,483.82
304000 Lipke, Harry J. 5,833.74
307435 Lovett, Josephine 100.05
414713 Little, Edna P. 635.51
317710 Laird, Emma, in tr. 72.63
330488 Lowe, Emma Mae 36.55
331921 Lippard, Gertrude 8,822.74
356017 Laufman, Julia W., in tr. 77.15
359241 Law, Anna T. 40.38
456991 Lemberger, Carl, or 139.08
457835 Laughlin, Marie R., Estate 834.59
459953 Lindsey, Ralph D., in tr. 30.72
460589 Lawther, Margaret 152.90
477544 Levitsky, Julia, tr. 418.29
477947 Langan, James H., tr. 4,898.62
477949 Langan, Geo., or 5,320.39
495031 Leacock, Clara A. 550.06
495420 Lamb, James Ewin 564.23
496025 Lampus, Lena, or 78.38
496185 Lamb, Grace Price 792.45
496290 Lippert, Jean M., tr. 105.66
496656 Lennon, John E. 5,200.04
440863 Lewis, Emma R. 3,070.50
441334 Levin, Mark 3,809.59
442062 Lavery, Mary 895.31
493115 Lydon, Edward 76.15
505818 Lingenfelser, Anna 1,196.96
506242 Leahy, John W., tr. 981.81
427550 Lipsitz, Herman 164.31
431136 Lacher, Charles C., Sr. 3,910.97
431379 Lang, Adam R., or 7,029.59
432510 Lavery, Hugh P., Estate 2,402.40
486332 Lawrence, Shirley Ann, tr. 460.98
486944 Luley, Glorianna S., tr. 79.63
487622 Lambourn, George E. 2,640.21
488374 Lavery, Annie, tr. 661.80
499395 Liddell, George G., Dr. 126.33
499552 Logan, S. P. 249.13
500182 Levin, Zelda, tr. 7,131.48
500655 Leech, Rose R. 92.06
454505 Livingston, Sara J., tr. 10,442.85
454506 Livingston, Margaret, tr. 6,559.91
455095 Lawless, D. A. 4,012.67
466049 Linder, Crescentia B. 103.42
451605 Lynch, R. F., or 229.77
451926 Langer, Liviette, tr. 373.21
451925 Langer, Livette, tr. 320.05
454734 Levitt, Florence, tr. 72.57
466723 Los, Sophie L. 337.50
466742 Lacher, Florence C., tr. 5,803.56
466760 Ludwig, Kathryn E. 145.35
468124 Lau, Laura Augenstein 41.82
469173 Lynch, John J., tr. 4,567.48
479503 Laubin, Mary, tr. 1,337.38
479969 Lees. Wesley H., tr. 219.68
480169 Legosh, Mary, tr. 57.72
480493 Lowenstein, Rose 41.69
480871 Lysle, Geo. B., tr. 1,054.35
480872 Lysle, Geo. B., tr. 1,054.36
497351 Lesscoe, Richard S. 247.21
497462 Lister, Elsie Marie, tr. 100.66
497744 Lumley, Kathryn B. 1,748.63
498303 Lewis, Carl C. 84.02
504726 Levinson, Belle 544.05
383693 Lucas, Marie S. 986.69
386368 Lowenstein, Sol. 218.52
388117 Ley, Flora 203.36
392130 Lee, Bertha M. 9,801.05
392446 Lentz, Catherine M. 2,025.11
393835 Lichy, Joseph 4,203.72
393969 Leger, John A. 2,665.51
395255 Lyddane, Mary Shrum 2,507.04
395954 Lendl, Anna 4,019.67
308973 Long, M. Rosella (tr.) 27.04
402261 Lukitch, Sophia (tr.) 644.33
406375 Lynch, Bridget 31.87
406901 Lang, Sophia, tr. 223.31
409141 Lawson, Jr., Archie S. 77.32
410148 Laughlin, Margaret T., tr. 1,511.39
410421 Leventon, Morris 1,844.34
414521 Lundberg, Emma, tr. 952.91
509055 Leahey, Mary B., tr. 106.18
509106 Lewis, Dan (tr.) 2,265.66
509780 Lippke, Mary Edythe 105.95
509848 Lacher, Ottilie, tr. 1,261.23
510988 Lindner, Edna W., tr. 263.28
510433 Lauffer, Lucien, or 316.59

M

392179 Madera, Elsie M. 3,822.06
393306 Marshall, Lillian L., tr. 141.32
395524 Massarelli, Antonetta 7,415.23
396742 Mohr, Margaret Shaw, tr. 2,381.69
398484 Morgan, Chas. P. 31.67
399960 Mulvihill, Kathleen O'Reilly 4,275.49
401835 Murray, (Jr.), James D. 62.99
403444 Menk, Margaret M., tr. 133.60
405587 Mooney, Myrtle A. 3,161.52
408962 Maher, Martin C. 908.43
414893 Martin, Benjamin F., tr. 29.32
509003 MacDonald, Donald C. 106.40
509070 Moraitis, Mary 424.72
510987 Muse, Marguerite V. 10,531.32
436437 Myers, Edwin G., or 1,617.27
437920 Mungal, Olida, tr. 874.87
438807 Matsko, Anna, tr. 2,799.15
442148 Miller, J. Gus, Jr., tr. 303.92
442887 Minsky, Liliane 16,748.82
443300 Moriarity, Thomas J. 1,135.66
492339 Martin, Harry B., or 468.49
492577 Morrow, John S., trustee 9,229.23
493049 Manjerovic, Joseph, or 101.38
493170 Mitchell, James H., Jr., or 114.71
493182 Moskey, Agnes C., tr. 801.81
493996 Morrison, Philip, or 68.61
494355 Moss, Clair D., and 71.39
494944 Miller, Marie W., tr. 1,160.81
494945 Miller, Marie W., tr. 1,160.81
505486 Murphy, James Donald 81.85
505721 Murray, Ellen, or 825.57
506111 Moore, Ida 4,323.85
506637 Mark, Joseph, or 164.23
439136 Mueller, Armella G., tr. 83.70
441159 Marshall, Glee S., tr. 1,424.77
441760 Marshall, Glee S., tr. 640.69
214258 Milligan, Grace 357.02
272330 MacIntyre, Annie McL. 52.31
295584 Mau, Margaret M. 1,147.28
295585 Mau, Elizabeth S. 1,111.86
311946 Metzger, Susie E. 384.29
311969 Marx, Christina, Estate 357.18
369338 Morsaint, Gilhain J., tr. 429.73
370625 Monroe, Rose 494.43
370626 Monroe, Rose, tr. 156.39
456052 Matsko, Anna, tr. 1,503.93
458741 Montooth, Mary E. 313.32
459891 Miller, Jean Irene, tr. 587.54
476086 Morton, Mollie Dorer, tr. 2,784.14
476495 Manjerovic, Joseph, or 133.94
476509 Matzer, Dorothy H., tr. 195.08
476518 Mason, Anna E., tr. 72.50
477732 Meade, Nell G., or 161.79
478225 Merchant, Catherine M., or 99.66
495119 Martin, John N., or 3,443.37
476219 Filler, Peter Frank, or 328.36
496271 Mallinger, Max, test. gdn. u/w of Max Susser ... 1,258.10
496407 Marshall, Margaret K., tr. 905.85
496667 Moody, Thomas, or 5,652.32
461719 Monza, Mary Catherine 47.93
462395 Masters, H. Norman, tr. 331.35
462471 Murphy, James H. 1,240.55
462901 Montgomery, Jennie 1,233.25
463174 Morris, Louise R., tr. 70.09
464035 Marvin, Kathryn L., tr. 1,797.83
465915 Miles, Ruth Conn, tr. 65.48
202830 Monaghan, Bridget 183.92
252214 Meadwell, Ellen 4,035.00
288802 Mason, Tressa, Estate 197.87
330286 Moore, Mary J. 67.75
331114 Morgan, Sarah D. 82.08
369281 Matthews, Martha F., Estate of 64.66
382500 Magnani, Lina 1,498.35
400913 Mullens, Mazie 41.23
404707 Metzger, Clarence B. 108.01
408414 Malowska, Michael S. 18.63
409510 Mauch, Elvira M. 134.30
412449 Markowitz, Charles 82.57
416316 Mills, Walton 37.86
419171 Master, William M. 188.67
423407 Marshall, Stuart B., or 886.57
428904 Metz, Anna E., Estate 33.61
440079 Moyer, W. Irwin 305.02
441403 Manning, Mary E., tr. 42.40
459072 Minsky, A. 48.37
461642 Marshall, Charlotte E., tr. 70.88
462546 Murphy, Mamie C., Estate of 44.91
227767 Minsky, Esther 119.17
415086 Miller, Mary J., tr. 3,951.59
415333 Mackinnon, John R., tr. 59.55
417505 Merrill, Lulu O., and 514.18
418287 Majchryak, Anna, tr. 4,957.69
418627 Moyer, William Irwin 689.03
419318 Mickunas, Victor, or 483.26
419763 Marshall, Robert J. 68.49
419805 Matchett, Alex L. 942.10
420676 Matthews, Sadie, tr. 87.06
421611 Monier, Adelaide, tr. 1,963.66
425124 Mueller, Katherine L., tr. 133.49
425641 Maloney, Imogene 338.06
482142 Mallinger, A. H., or 2,101.85
482393 Morton, Sara, or 719.40
482955 Morris, Frank, Jr., or 1,064.06
483346 Miller, Robert G., tr. 87.33
483386 Miller, Robert G., tr. 103.77
483977 Madden, Betty, or 170.87
484104 Minnick, Rose F., or 2,079.19
484322 Metzler, Marcella M. 832.57
484689 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 3,098.95
501206 Micklo, John, or 332.44
501401 Moulin, August, or 1,898.05
502287 Murphy, Moira M., tr. 71.58
422101 Makary, Philomenia, or 171.58
502832 Moorhead, H. R. 109.88
445589 Mort, Eva 11,800.40

446167	Miller, Hannah H.	747.53
448611	Merwin, Fred C., or	1,505.00
449256	Marshall, Robert A., tr.	5,800.75
449355	Mohler, John, or	6,288.78
470494	Martin, Sherwood C.	123.45
471639	Mullen, Alice Hillyard, tr.	336.86
472013	Montgomery, Edward S., or	297.52
472224	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	640.61
472225	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	640.61
472226	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	640.61
472227	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	640.61
446266	Miller, J. Gus, Jr., tr.	197.75
446354	Morgan, Hilda S., tr.	128.58
447471	Miles, Bertram J., or	95.84
448203	Miller, Cora Esther, tr.	286.40
473045	Maxwell, Humphrey D.	327.83
473789	Mehalik, Mary, tr.	760.81
489985	Mau, Margaret M., or	2,288.25
490805	Montgomery, Edward A., or	55.42
491441	Matters, John, or	761.68
507427	Matter, Christine, or	3,472.01
507534	Murphy, Anna E., or	6,129.29
507621	Mullen, Joseph J., tr.	1,196.01
508251	Mihm, Mary Frances	1,602.74
508252	Mihm, John McS.	1,602.74
508898	Minsky, Sylvia, tr.	1,276.88
450740	Marshall, Robert A., tr.	7,092.57
451318	Messner, Ferdinand, tr.	2,186.56
450855	Mulkerin, Bridget, tr.	263.03
453335	Milles, Ruth Conn, tr.	65.65
454942	Maxwell, Annie P., tr.	43.44
466656	Murphy, Patricia Ridge	411.22
467233	Miller, Mary Ellen	826.32
468867	Mahalik, Mary, tr.	176.50
469172	Muhl, Russell E., or	45.48
469366	Miller, Lawrence R.	133.48
469902	Matter, Louis J., or	9,494.69
479015	Mulgrew, Mary A., tr.	545.46
479569	Martin, Catherine, or	307.61
479771	Moore, David Palmer	109.93
480472	Morris, Jacob M., tr.	155.50
481529	Magagnotti, Viola A.	430.14
481693	Marshall, James T.	168.31
481997	Maust, Florence, or	720.98
497975	Mougianis, Vasilios, tr.	1,122.96
498195	Miller, Earle A., or	6,695.91
498651	Masters, Bettie S., tr.	290.76
498908	Miller, Sadie A., or	1,074.69
455800	May, Carl F.	395.69
504320	Mendelson, Cecil, or	2,275.65
428957	Morgan, Ruth M.	82.45
428988	Merhaut, Hanna A.	480.75
431771	Metzger, Susie E., tr.	137.08
433730	Moellenbrock, Hilda A.	3,540.48
433759	Moines, Helen R., tr.	3,629.51
434004	Maloney, Bridget, or	1,160.19
435917	Morrison, A. Margaret	199.99
486243	Manjerovic, Katherine	118.74
486452	Manning, Lillie C.	2,284.21
486582	Mannarino, Mary F.	81.21
487771	Monahan, Josephine, tr.	3,582.70
488580	Mock, W. M., or	5,862.38
488661	Martin, Mayzell, or	1,728.01
499044	Martin, Helen P., or	175.34
499709	Monroe, John, Jr., or	1,309.81
500458	Munn, Jean B., or	1,368.04
500542	Morris, Elmer L., or	3,136.40
500753	Mock, Charles J., tr.	1,106.82

Mc

83174	McClintock, Caroline	28.02
160197	McClaren, Samuel M.	1,309.46
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	184.03
220653	McSwiggan, Etta	532.02
235392	McCourtney, Mary	6,407.47
313681	McConnon, Annie	1,990.49
326777	McCauley, Mamie	237.03
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	75.31
335528	McCue, Frank Chester	1,337.68
361129	McCallen, Alice H.	310.77
369025	McCartney, Martha	262.27
458064	McKibben, Mary Roberts, tr.	903.31
459110	McKee, John E.	143.72
459160	McCloskey, Richard C.	26.97
460448	McGowan, Helen C.	2,133.04
495467	McWilliams, Homer C., tr.	532.02
495468	McWilliams, Homer C., tr.	532.02
495469	McWilliams, Homer C., tr.	532.02
495470	McWilliams, Homer C., tr.	532.02
495471	McWilliams, Homer C., tr.	532.02
496410	McWilliams, John W., tr.	564.36
444550	McAbee, Minnie L., tr.	3,695.11
447049	McCall, Ruth M.	544.05
447873	McGinley, Laura, tr.	1,332.66
448082	McCrory, Leo A., Rev.	514.54
472506	McCarthy, Homer J.	145.77
473288	McCarthy, Anna S., tr.	2,118.60
473289	McCarthy, Anna S., tr.	1,798.99
474575	McNanamy, Catherine J., tr.	5,700.21
474819	McCarthy, Bridget, tr.	658.48
489066	McCormack, Marie, tr.	276.60
489079	McCracken, Anna T., tr.	9,438.88
489477	McCloy, Harold W.	97.30
489900	McCracken, Thelma C.	3,843.57
491937	McClintock, Priscilla Y., tr.	1,656.31
507338	McConaughey, Christina, tr.	342.23
507710	McDowell, J. Spotts	2,682.35
507778	McCrory, William J.	6,416.43
508075	McHeile, Stella, tr.	1,602.74
380330	McCracken, Ray O.	910.27
384294	McClain, Elizabeth Z.	280.60
388080	McCue, Mary M.	2,708.97
389175	McCoy, Thomas	2,569.95
406217	McHale, Catherine	1,467.91
407533	McCann, Michael J.	30.15
408181	McGivern, Jeannie	1,178.92
409653	McGough, Hugh	97.04
412035	McGinley, Julia	2,282.49
509466	McChesney, Beatrice M., or	2,863.76
509587	McLaughlin, Gloria C., tr.	3,335.61
509626	McGowan, Helen C., tr.	929.01
454293	McGinley, James F., tr.	1,648.23
454738	McCarthy, Joseph D.	154.49
466845	McGeary, Margaret D., tr.	195.21
468161	McMillan, William, tr.	260.31
468162	McMillan, William, tr.	260.31
468163	McMillan, William, tr.	260.31
468164	McMillan, William, tr.	260.31
468726	McGarry, Catherine M., tr.	337.62
469911	McWilliams, Francis S.	735.98
479089	McGee, James R., or	274.58
479256	McCarthy, Bridget, tr.	323.64
480224	McLaughlin, Anna S., tr.	211.47
497593	McDonough, Blanche	500.08
498902	McConnell, Sylvia, tr.	344.91
498960	McConnell, Sylvia, tr.	8,671.88
503162	McCabe, Frances A., tr.	1,320.64
503342	McKenna, Julia B., tr.	2,230.72
504587	McShea, Eileen	166.13
426257	McCarthy, Anna S., tr.	692.30
427974	McCue, Frank C., tr.	2,690.99
433123	McCutcheon, Laura	416.33
499433	McCabe, Helen C., tr.	1,390.11
499434	McCabe, Harry A.	1,312.19
437213	McKeag, Helen S.	157.93
437613	McCartney, Nathaniel H., or	1,045.32
438098	McCullough, C. Hax., tr.	351.05
438181	McAbee, Minnie L.	17,690.60
439882	McDermitt, Mary Louise	905.47
442747	McKean, Laura Ulmer	6,825.87
443104	McAbee, Minnie L., tr.	2,999.18
443105	McAbee, Minnie L., tr.	3,001.54
443472	McDowell, Ethel B.	106.86
505739	McClaren, James, or	4,273.85
463374	McGuirk, Rose, tr.	333.00
465071	McConaghey, Irene, tr.	177.31
465948	McCurdy, Wallace H.	4,205.82
314079	McCullough, Peter	346.57
356513	McLaughlin, Annie, Estate of	1,405.99
394100	McAnulty, Malinda B.	17.60
407386	McMeekin, Beatrice I.	196.14
441742	McKeone, Helen L.	72.58
447283	McClintock, Gertrude, tr.	22.74
450904	McCurry, James, tr.	37.50
455687	McCutcheon, John C.	39.62
460782	McLaughlin, Margaret E.,	1,197.94
416147	McGivern, Jennie, tr.	331.00
417251	McKean, H. Robert, Jr.	2,695.28
421150	McNamara, Nellie L.	775.33
422925	McQuillan Brothers	477.53
424296	McLaughlin, Robert	12,038.73
425199	McKee, R. Dickson	178.05
483614	McMillan, Letitia, tr.	847.26
484868	McDonough, Gertrude, tr.	413.00
485588	McGrail, Margaret, tr.	492.70
485823	McKibben, Mary R., tr.	312.37
423732	McCue, Velletta	172.18

N

297646	Neely, Ellen M.	111.39
368079	Naismith, Louis W.	37.28
457198	Noll, Frank Anton, Jr.	65.85
460919	Nardi, Peter	3,866.48
476381	Noe, Geo. A., or	1,697.53
477446	Nickle, Alexander J.	605.78
478449	Noyes, Ernest C., or	1,955.58
478742	Novak, Joseph F., or	1,046.05
495243	Nawrocki, Stella	2,570.11
495805	Nolle, Anna M., tr.	119.41
208325	Nesbit, Harry J.	28.23
461302	Napier, Anna	1,466.18
461510	Neff, Katherine	8,905.03
462045	Neely, Helen D., tr.	347.33
463717	Nicklas, Russell J., or	254.03
391532	Neff, Annie	206.58
412820	Nelson, John R.	51.82
439418	Newman, Rose	296.01
436495	Nawrocki, Stella, tr.	1,785.13
440365	Neely, Helen D., tr.	259.20
470886	Nutter, Vivian H., tr.	223.40
489466	Notaro, Tommaso, tr.	75.32
507387	Neeson, Robert J.	109.05
508379	Nicklas, Edward Leo	996.01
508617	Nash, Martha A., tr.	106.61
408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,690.17
409185	Neary, John F., or	1,129.00
412553	Newark, John W.	1,399.71
412887	Nichols, Sr., Chester W.	2,677.15
414356	Neish, Martha, tr.	38.30
483040	Norris, Margaret Isabel, tr.	458.12
484844	Nau, Leo F., tr.	94.19

484919	Nugent, Anna M., tr.	2,707.45
432057	Noble, Bertha M., tr.	216.34
434307	Newman, Margaret E., tr.	236.86
486012	Neil, Estella, tr.	4,484.46
486584	Nash, Harry E., or	136.47
487139	Neumann, Frederick	323.70
487180	Nicklas, Russell J.	238.95
499112	Niedenberger, Albert J.	2,268.61
500385	Neff, Alice M.	926.06
453113	Nolte, Leona	754.37
469777	Newell, Florence A., tr.	577.80
480704	Nowroci, Stella, tr.	3,283.05
481140	Novak, Michael J., Jr.	46.25
481632	Nicklas, John H., or	83.10

O

298540	O'Malley, John T.	870.90
323041	O'Connor, Mary	1,985.33
362436	O'Donovan, Michael	11,496.09
368742	Olszewski, Stanley	471.26
377563	O'Boyle, Annie	377.70
378888	O'Hare, Catherine	8,222.39
458078	O'Reilly, Alexina C.	8,053.78
458503	O'Reilly, Madeline C.	1,364.09
445088	O'Hare, Catherine, tr.	773.23
400820	Ortinberg, Herman	203.43
417472	O'Shea, Catherine, tr.	745.12
485598	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	80.38
502699	O'Shea, Nora M., tr.	109.88
452708	Olhausen, Marie A., tr.	3,607.07
453516	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	96.80
453517	O'Connell, Helen T., tr.	96.80
454673	Orr, John, or	117.63
469770	O'Connell, Patrick, or	118.79
479773	Osborne, Reid Clark, tr.	83.41
498761	Organist, Genevieve C.	455.81
443034	O'Leary, Joseph M., or	7,926.35
443272	O'Brien, Margaret G., tr.	2,988.78
492774	Okerberg, Margaret I., tr.	187.27
505032	O'Connor, Florence S.	2,848.53
486446	O'Hagan, Marie F., tr.	140.66
487131	Orr, Robert D., tr.	96.20
487268	Oslowski, Mary D., or	1,006.46
487534	Osborne, Bernice E.	9,975.05
461033	Otterson, Ida	1,928.78
465706	Osborne, Reid C.	137.63
419166	O'Donnell, Cathryn	182.47
422805	O'Toole, Stephen A., or	52.43
423400	O'Brien, Lucetta, tr.	88.37
453184	Oliver, Emily F., and	571.03
389131	Ott, Mabel	21.29

P

415246	Panich, Jean, tr.	92.86
420714	Portman, Edward L.	71.04
482318	Pantey, Elizabeth M., tr.	5,213.01
482751	Pugh, Jessie, tr.	101.50
483247	Philips, George A., or	1,415.50
501261	Pinto, Hannah B., tr.	404.34
501967	Piccioni, Costantino, or	606.54
484556	Palmer, William H., tr.	63.11
462944	Person, Otto F., or	173.04
464752	Price, Charles P., tr.	611.85
220385	Pontius, Louis	1,191.47
349035	Pease, Harry	31.50
360565	Powers, Richard C.	79.85
434811	Photo Engravers Assoc. of Pgh, Pa.	1,670.07
444680	Pennywitt, Jennie H.	3,297.49
444979	Patterson, Miriam V., tr.	37.08
447916	Price, O. Kerr, tr.	18.52
458983	Pfarr, Albert W., Jr., tr.	24.97
462993	Phillips, James M., tr.	28.14
437574	Phillips, Robert R., tr.	1,376.62
438583	Platz, Anita G.	3,023.54
439811	Pollock, Dorothy	2,257.49
442442	Patterson, Meade F., tr.	1,691.17
443560	Prenovitz, Sam	371.70
492006	Patton, Grace H.	3,544.03
493957	Petrosky, Edith	6,778.00
505420	Potts, Viola, tr.	129.89
505527	Podosky, Anna, tr.	3,253.69
506108	Phillips, Mary Louise	540.45
99775	Pagani, Mary, Estate	82.67
196436	Petrie, Ada Kate	6,794.17
261206	Pleczkaitis, Joe	4,557.01
317360	Payton, Mary McA.	3,563.11
346035	Patanko, Maria	362.79
352079	Pedlowski, Wladislaw	3,623.16
352289	Pfabe, Andrew J.	11,178.77
355463	Patterson, Anna	6,578.32
362290	Phelos, Hilda	2,638.26
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	140.54
456302	Powell. Edwin R.	73.42
458539	Patterson, Mary Winters	89.13
459318	Pefferman, William P., Sr., or	2,721.76
478811	Pasewicz, Nellie, tr.	54.00
496824	Pauley, Dolores F., tr.	88.95
445426	Padgett, Eleanor	2,144.92
447698	Pelkofer, Fred, or	4,440.09
447884	Potts, Howard C., or	445.26
470831	Parks, Jean Davidson	1,213.40
471606	Parks, Jean Davidson	1,500.56
444643	Pancer, Frances G., tr.	262.42
449790	Park, Margaret D., tr.	103.31
449791	Park, Margaret D., tr.	103.31
473916	Parmigiani, Julia, tr.	414.79
475597	Prendergast, John J.	54.57
475991	Peters, I. L.	751.76
490095	Petrosky, Frank J.	5,489.25
490570	Pavlik, S., or	3,374.41
491657	Perer, Beatrice, tr.	358.60
491958	Pattison, Wallace J., or	414.93
507233	Pachucus, Alberta V., tr.	1,598.48
508220	Philips, Emma B., or	641.96
508550	Partington, Myrle C.	2,095.80
508661	Preininger, Mary	1,342.49
426270	Procopio, Edna, tr.	223.77
431668	Pfeiffer, Lena, tr.	1,644.74
433833	Pagel, Minnie J., tr.	121.85
434874	Phillips, Robert R.	148.80
435103	Paine, Robert H.	185.21
488114	Patterson, Margaret A.	5,320.39
499423	Petrucco, Pictro, tr.	1,528.24
452358	Phillips, Mary D., tr.	1,529.30
466461	Pottmeyer, Ida, tr.	329.94
452774	Pye, Martha R., tr.	260.25
455185	Patton, John, or	135.99
467181	Powell, Harriet A., tr.	191.81
468817	Poole, Nevin W., or	938.98
469676	Pensyl, William E., or	110.80
479107	Parkin, Besse, or	12,467.23
480662	Pearlman, Elinore S., tr.	2,566.31
480820	Pickering, Thomas E.	106.53
498026	Perella, Vincenzo, tr.	350.52
504014	Pugh, Jack, tr.	107.35
504222	Pritts, Camille A., tr.	2,022.25
504264	Phillips, Henry J., tr.	968.01
504292	Porter, Regina M., tr.	453.16
399182	Peetz, Emma Emilia, tr.	3,330.56
401652	Pleskaitis, Chas., tr.	304.18
397031	Pfannkuck, Fred C., tr.	166.35
408710	Plunkett, Lester, or	1,580.13
409114	Phelan, Peter O.	131.84
509253	Penner, Rebecca, tr.	5,918.43

Q

405075	Quering, Hilda, tr.	49.10
409803	Quering, John A., or	188.57
472599	Quigley, Mary, tr.	604.93
502257	Quinio, Frank, or	4,399.22

R

144249	Rees, Elizabeth E.	1,274.17
262091	Rafferty, Anna	2,014.49
294065	Reed, Alice E.	685.78
317507	Rose, Agnes L.	14,722.25
331147	Rafferty, Katie	137.38
332802	Ropp, Mary	722.40
333393	Rea, Sarah J.	4,581.16
352976	Ritchie, Rita P.	2,134.37
355713	Ransom, Carrie T.	5,386.89
361770	Rogan, Louise	1,024.35
371191	Rush, Alexander	88.47
371869	Raucci, Mary S., tr.	4,125.32
379553	Ribnisky, Helen	2,379.49
459084	Rabold, Emil J., and	1,096.98
476936	Roth, Emma, tr.	583.46
478908	Robel, Jean Glaes, tr.	129.56
495956	Ruffenach, Mary S., tr.	2,393.91
450603	Russell, Gertrude, tr.	665.35
450646	Rozinsky, Nathan	536.20
451878	Ross, Robert G., or	474.18
452870	Regan, Mary	661.49
453866	Rose, Henry J., or	2,234.56
454914	Rosenthal, Ida Pancer, tr.	433.58
466427	Radick, Nicholas, Jr., tr.	84.63
466563	Reiter, Alice E.	241.13
453724	Reiland, R. A.	150.76
454397	Rihn, Anna Marie	50.21
455785	Robinson, Helen, tr.	146.91
455962	Richert, Anna M., tr.	126.93
468238	Russell, Elizabeth M., tr.	8,280.16
469163	Rankin, Mabel B., or	526.68
480013	Ramsay, Charles Stewart	121.17
480014	Ramsay, Robert Erskine	121.17
480018	Ramsay, Robert McLester	566.85
480037	Rebhun, Chas. W., or	275.04
480608	Ricci, Concett A. E.	139.57
481996	Recht, Herman, tr.	1,593.51
497719	Raczka, Zuzanna, tr.	741.38
497930	Rappaport, Frank, tr.	56.12
497931	Rappaport, Frank, tr.	56.12
383597	Ritchey, S. Elizabeth	1,025.95
388167	Ralston, R. S., trust	1,330.77
389089	Reihhold, Elmer L.	264.35
392224	Riedl, Oswald	64.17
399737	Rust, Amelia W. L., tr.	201.17
403945	Rankin, Thomas C.	29.20
404878	Ruffing, Hilda, tr.	1,533.82
405558	Rippl, Elsie	1,757.56
413877	Rogers, Russell E.	55.35
509299	Rienzo, Rosaria D., or	2,123.78
509716	Ross, Susan Ruth	19,763.29
509717	Ross, Judy Ann	13,299.01
509718	Ross, Karen Marsha	13,299.01
510489	Reuter, Mildred S., tr.	1,266.37
415456	Reich, Sarah	5,812.83
417436	Rosner, Frank, or	1,014.18
484380	Reese, Gertrude, or	1,100.84

501167	Raber, Helen M., tr.	99.09
501867	Ruttner, Thaddeus C.	545.32
502135	Rebrey, Anna, tr.	114.09
502462	Ruggieri, Margaret, tr.	97.63
502479	Roberts, Charles B., tr.	215.97
502491	Rossman, Jean, tr.	213.73
502657	Robb, Elizabeth, tr.	188.00
502839	Robinson, Mary, tr.	430.80
444139	Reiman, Jos. H.	3,235.71
471189	Rafferty, Joseph F., or	404.26
472789	Radawitz, Mary A., tr.	474.33
472790	Radawitz, Anthony J., tr.	474.33
472791	Radawitz, Edward P., tr.	474.34
446063	Roessler, Edwin, or	294.75
474918	Rech, Edward C., or	66.96
475785	Roscoe, John S., tr.	153.37
475786	Roscoe, Dorothy W., tr.	406.34
489174	Radaci, Stefan, or	586.87
490847	Rhea, Velma D., tr.	5,620.52
491307	Regan, Rita M.	56.70
508281	Ridge, Catherine T.	92.14
508330	Ricci, Julia	1,077.36
463028	Robey, Harold E., or	1,093.42
149506	Reynolds, William	184.29
240357	Ramsay, Daniel S.	135.00
288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	53.02
380144	Rimkus, John	1,115.77
397153	Reed, Eva B., tr.	199.59
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E., Estate of	566.47
405580	Robinson, Thomas A., tr.	70.70
406854	Rak, Peter, tr.	1,111.91
422798	Rubinstein, M. A. (MD)	66.62
425730	Riley, Alvin S., tr.	172.95
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	393.56
433902	Roos, Bernice E. L.	96.55
439113	Roney, Katherine M., tr.	4,218.90
452985	Radosevich, Mary, tr.	40.54
452986	Radosevich, Mary, tr.	22.81
466193	Rupp, Henry E.	699.17
129189	Ross, Ada McC.	33.76
437495	Reed, Jennie	4,355.42
439543	Rush, Lillian E.	296.92
442124	Rooney, Stella D., tr.	216.51
443696	Rhinelander, Mary R.	755.73
492654	Rehtorik, John, tr.	1,448.97
492688	Roberts, Mary C. Wolf	341.22
494498	Rubenstein, Boris	116.28
505140	Rizzutto, Louis A., or	138.17
505696	Romanoff, Viola, tr.	1,082.74
506205	Renfrew, John Calvin	169.76
506553	Ryan, Rhea F.	1,273.03
428458	Reichhold, Ralph G., or	913.14
429142	Riordan, Katherine	88.05
499196	Rubenstein, Sarah	10,442.01
499956	Russell, W. M., tr.	1,477.97
500116	Reed, Virginia	82.01
500518	Ratowsky, William, Dr.	995.29

S

457747	Smith, Katherine W.	352.70
457991	Steibel, Jean M.	265.72
458606	Stevenson, Mary W.	68.74
459039	Succop, William B., or	189.74
459292	Schieritz, Albert J., and	68.70
459561	Sullivan, Nell I., tr.	210.91
460112	Schuster, George, or	901.56
476107	Sperring, Alice E., tr.	482.63
476569	Sanders, Marie A., tr.	251.10
477366	Smith, Margaret M., tr.	515.33
477619	Scheidell, G. Edward, tr.	105.38
477980	Smith, Edith Rowan, tr.	187.15
478013	Swenson, Edith Matillda, tr.	2,714.40
478255	Speer, Howard L., tr.	71.91
495677	Skelley, Elizabeth J., tr.	4,538.40
496585	Smith, Ross H., or	2,567.86
496651	Schardt, Christian, or	1,118.17
460538	Sanders, Herbert, and	53.65
445064	Schneider, Reinhart J., tr.	2,214.54
446489	Schneider, R. John, tr.	2,088.38
447115	Starzewski, Helen	528.18
447823	Straub, Walter	1,263.31
447893	Sauter, Erna, tr.	528.54
447908	Smith, Clara B.	7,061.26
449190	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	2,518.14
449258	Sauer, John A., or	1,333.06
449806	Sibbet, Katherine, tr.	4,504.49
470069	Sippel, Barbara, tr.	7,062.29
470416	Stone, Elsie V., tr.	1,596.11
470890	Steinmetz, Clara, tr.	126.97
471073	See, Frederick, or	2,076.42
471668	Suzio, Angeline	1,161.33
471953	Schmidt, Elizabeth J.	325.20
445211	Schofield, John N., and	386.88
448178	Salathe, Lena	146.40
448179	Salathe, Alvena	190.24
473011	Siebzeh, David, tr.	48.87
473088	Simpson, Raymond W.	69.90
473350	Schad, Joseph A., or	44.02
474002	Steigner, Philip, or	1,878.86
474264	Schwer, Paul R.	648.71
474993	Sandrock, Betty M., tr.	616.42
475783	Seltzer, Pearl, tr.	2,916.84
489341	Speer, Tillie, tr.	1,143.44
489407	Schwer, Kenneth T., or	172.53
489751	Suewer, Elizabeth M., tr.	1,316.34
490065	Schmidt, J. Frederick, tr.	84.06
383332	Scheline, Tillie R.	619.66
385128	Sharer, Juliette	4,684.77
385860	Schwartz, Libbie	5,392.66
388070	Smith, Mabel L., trust	33.47
391156	Sompel, Andy	2,182.85
391184	Schumacker, Elizabeth	102.49
395269	Siefker, Anna	162.84
396789	Smith, John	1,233.36
401219	Silverman, William N.	4,201.57
406493	Stubbe, Gertrude, tr.	322.63
406732	Seperka, Elizabeth	6,693.49
407787	Stack, Ruth M.	247.34
407866	Severns, Jennie F., tr.	244.14
410669	Smith, Henry P., or	384.40
411939	Schuler, Philip J., or	6,514.51
414218	Slater, Theodore G.	177.54
509158	Schafer, Allen H.	530.93
509189	Schmitt, Henrietta B.	539.25
510061	Slean, Vincent J., or	2,285.24
510450	Schneider, Morris, or	2,898.84
510570	Stuch, Albert, tr.	527.64
510789	Senay, Joseph E., or	3,544.92
510909	Smith, Rose C., tr.	819.85
393307	Siger, Anna, tr.	148.31
491346	Schlesinger, Herman M., or	151.51
491498	Shine, Ann E.	863.38
491765	Siegal, Ethel R., tr.	115.64
507341	Stagner, Anna Marie	119.51
507347	Snider, Morris, tr.	77.05
508466	Schumann, Clara M., tr.	106.26
508779	Stewart, E. Grace, tr.	1,992.47
508781	Steiner, Mary A., tr.	2,128.15
490869	Schultz, Ethel M.	215.15
491137	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	121.88
491248	Stone, George, or	373.65
491258	Stengel, Norbert G., or	74.95
453082	Shannon, J. T., tr.	88.50
462840	Schmitt, Thomas M., Jr., or	33.71
462845	Sharpless, Richard K., tr.	322.33
427752	Schafer, L. Pearl	993.37
427773	Shawl, Dorothy L.	794.20
430127	Sutton, Helen	233.52
430363	Sieminska, Mary S.	181.88
430849	Schoen, Gertrude, tr.	22.68
431278	Schlereth, Anthony	2,564.66
432228	Schmitt, Catherine P., tr.	258.58
432711	Schaupp, Frederick R.	50.31
434425	Shevlin, Harry V., or	299.99
434583	Schmitt, Albert G.	94.33
434760	Seamands, John F.	1,011.81
435017	Smith, Margaret M.	48.87
435507	Seitz, Harriett M., tr.	533.01
486638	Schenck, Edmund Jr., tr.	106.38
487004	Schmertz, E. Marie, tr.	472.18
487631	Samuels, W. C., and	97.84
487708	Schugt, Mary H., tr.	117.79
487710	Smith, Harold P., or	106.90
487757	Siwicki, Mary R., or	73.32
487763	Stevenson, Caroline A., tr.	73.17
487841	Skindzier, Michalina, tr.	1,012.81
487888	Sauter, Erma, tr.	77.99
488294	Scott, Elizabeth F., or	646.37
499584	Simmons, Walter J., Sr., or	1,480.13
499765	Scheif, Nancy J., tr.	11,638.41
499813	Schneider, Joseph P.	3,346.66
499967	Spilker, Henry P., or	15,450.11
504582	Scanlon, Kathryn F., tr.	108.97
504904	Smith, Dorothy J.	106.40
466300	Somers, Fred	56.62
500360	Smith, Kathryn E.	2,016.01
500520	Sachs, Isabelle I., tr.	6,404.20
500569	Sikdorian, Vahe	5,627.19
506743	Sporman, Margaret, or	538.66
506926	Snead, Harry, or	1,846.85
155082	Sweeney, Ailey, Estate	2,070.85
163399	Sutter, George S.	299.29
179788	Smith, Maggie J.	34.28
202096	Shearer, Elizabeth S.	45.83
225272	Stewart, James O.	924.89
263970	Smoot, Maggie A.	57.88
271822	Spiers, Elizabeth	29.94
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	433.31
306049	Stauffer, Sophie E.	1,843.68
309160	Strong, Letitia	2,089.11
323022	Sheehy, Katie	36.87
332189	Spence, Isabel L., in tr.	46.43
333197	Sullivan, Hannah	28.06
336123	Spurrier, Bertha V.	4,519.71
337510	Stirling, George W.	134.94
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,350.85
343448	Sweeney, Rose	13,643.33
365180	Sniderman, Nathen	29.88
366683	Speer, Libbie	382.18
366716	Strobeck, Maggie	131.44
370138	Slanina, Elizabeth	9,682.45
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	91.12
377868	Siger, Anna	1,699.11
456093	Scannell, Josephine M., tr.	224.38
456209	Stefanik, Rose, tr.	3,725.43
456562	Smith, Robert W., and	185.86
456799	Schumacker, Elmer J.	102.61
457623	Stack, Mary, tr.	58.61
436135	Stenson, Patrick, or	435.24

437035	Selwood, William H., tr.	592.11
437474	Smith, Margaret Hare, tr.	66.06
437510	Smith, Anna L., or	4,096.31
437552	Seil, John G., tr.	84.51
438094	See, George W.	211.84
438505	Schaill, John L.	817.36
438965	Shissler, Margaret	226.45
439098	Seldon, Elizabeth	770.42
442189	Schneider, Reinhart L. G., tr.	1,848.50
442305	Seibert, Ella	6,812.97
442489	Singer, Myer W., tr.	129.48
442866	Smith, Robert W., or	97.39
443412	Scheetz, Edward F., tr.	308.51
443977	Schollaert, Arthur M., tr.	98.14
492059	Stephens, C. Bernadette	17,780.61
492136	Stadfield, Harold R., tr.	4,496.03
492270	Schmidt, Louisa, tr.	115.28
492745	Schuster, William G., tr.	2,372.06
493328	Stout, Alice S., tr.	3,252.57
493576	Stuart, James A., Sr.	57.16
493580	Spielman, Warren Roy	241.55
493808	Schultz, Andrew	124.12
494152	Scharding, Margaret	57.16
494309	Shapiro, Myer, or	1,483.99
494532	Soverns, Stella H., or	669.60
494601	Schmidt, Henry W., or	75.71
505073	Shoop, Willis, tr.	278.98
505587	Sandrock, Alma, tr.	5,349.41
506472	Silvis, John S., Jr., or	5,386.90
506520	Szymanski, Ann	870.98
438187	Shiring, Louis C., Jr., tr.	44.39
415124	Shay, Elizabeth C.	349.46
417683	Stuebing, Anna R.	531.92
418940	Soell, Elizabeth G., or	7,384.57
421331	Straka, Joseph P., tr.	281.82
423632	Sullivan, Annie, tr.	3,588.34
423644	Schmitter, Rene C., or	239.64
424301	Stewart, Adah M.	120.70
425726	Schmidt, Harry F., tr.	168.95
482054	Schechter, Sam	169.85
482744	Sullivan, Beatrice P., tr.	2,996.34
482800	Sadauskas, Andrew, or	274.56
482862	Scheid, Mary E., tr.	69.76
482949	Shields, Margaret L., tr.	1,909.60
484541	Solomon, Madeline J.	252.53
484949	Sherry, Helen	1,322.23
501322	Sayers, Mary, tr.	2,088.90
501591	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	1,109.99
501790	Sibbet, Katherine, tr.	4,529.33
501981	Sikon, Rhoda Finn	131.79
502355	Stefik, Christian, tr.	1,341.54
502889	Scott, Robert	2,257.80
422362	Stormwind, Abe L.	472.84
461379	Siek, Fred	1,587.84
461791	Scott, Robert King, tr.	33.71
462468	Schmidt, Elsie K., tr.	852.29
462770	Sauter, Erna, tr.	217.27
463261	Scheetz, Edwin F., tr.	233.09
463975	Stanchick, Thomas, tr.	1,212.71
464415	See, Gertrude	2,024.47
464503	Shupinka, Jennie E., tr.	529.22
465251	Sauder, Walter J.	3,402.80
469862	Schwirian, Ethel, tr.	1,605.71
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora H.	335.16
214191	Smith, Emma	1,403.00
329825	Simcsik, Annie	3,447.73
357169	Sekerka, Martin	601.75
361343	Shepler, Elsie B., Estate	973.24
385303	Seymour, Lansing S.	103.11
387291	Sneathen, John B., tr.	30.65
398077	Sneathen, John B., tr.	46.57
402552	Swab, Sallie G.	100.33
404762	Smith, J. Raymond, tr.	30.37
410634	Smith, Emily W., tr.	4,462.54
416037	Steuer, Louis W. (Jr.)	2,246.81
419755	Stimmler, Leo P.	35.88
421771	Sproul, Azalia E., tr.	36.20
426987	Schmitz, William H., tr.	86.17
435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	281.81
441593	Schade, C. T., tr.	313.05
443698	Summerville, Lena, tr.	54.61
443900	Steinecker, Raymond	84.10
449395	Shannon, Jas. T., tr.	117.77
450702	Siergiej, Piotr, tr.	2,308.28
452841	Sack, Bessie K., tr.	139.04
454169	Stotler, Walter R., or	4,287.36
454361	Steubing, Ludwig, and	494.97
450309	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	287.10
451189	Shallenberger, John M.	295.39
452314	Seager, James L., tr.	46.08
453148	Smith, Nellie, tr.	17,856.54
453665	Scanlon, Thomas J., tr.	236.04
453979	Scheid, Mary Elizabeth, tr.	65.61
454427	Stapsky, Katherine, or	92.54
455514	Sommer, Ruth Stone, tr.	323.39
455532	Stepping, Philip J.	112.43
466758	Stockdale, Donald Craig	153.57
466828	Stein, Paul James, tr.	50.68
467015	Seepin, Harry	248.54
467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	118.76
468344	Shorts, Mary K.	10,525.42
468374	Stiver, Walter E., or	5,972.13
468888	Schardt, Emily	929.35
468984	Schroeder, Alice W., tr.	151.89
469169	Schindler, Grace A., tr.	75.28
469724	Starz, Charles H.	1,631.99
469838	Sabalausky, Mathilda M., tr.	51.58
479346	Smith, Alice Berry, tr.	7,511.56
479851	Segall, Rae	118.98
479979	Stobie, Phyllis, tr.	491.00
480565	Swaney, Florence	52.58
480758	Schafer, Regis G., or	96.17
480759	Schafer, Regis G., or	78.68
480894	Sullivan, Helen W.	309.61
481236	Shaw, Violet E.	4,492.53
481565	Scarpaci, Thomas, or	10,640.82
481661	Simon, Lena, tr.	964.81
498223	Stark, Mabel P., or	108.51
498763	Senn, William J., or	55.93
498764	Senn, William J., or	55.93
504116	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	1,099.02
504478	Somacal, Margareta T., tr.	430.93

T

509699	Tosney, Mary Jane	7,417.90
509839	Toohey, Patrick, tr.	8,014.47
463135	Thornton, George E.	86.84
463728	Trance, Frank J. and	156.17
463905	Trinkl, John, tr.	1,649.24
370474	Tambellini, Attilio	43.43
377072	Torok, Anna	1,149.57
444180	Tanney, S. H.	20.97
46228	Theis, Matilda	171.91
169754	Tidball, Samuel R.	839.72
184357	Thompson, Maria	44.01
241515	Thomas, Bertha C.	4,420.31
354211	Taylor, Mary C.	154.74
361963	Thomas, Elva W.	2,318.79
363555	Turner, Elvera S.	116.51
369538	Texter, George	5,098.85
477354	Tucker, Ruth, extrx.	198.01
478123	Taylor, J. Edward, tr.	179.30
478182	Tremier, Lois O., tr.	3,424.18
436555	Tuthill, Louise Foster	112.19
437943	Toye, Earle C., and	58.12
492013	Thomas, Louisa E., tr.	462.02
492944	Thompson, Sylvia Adelaide, tr.	139.41
506021	Thomas, Elizabeth, tr.	1,621.45
447736	Tate, Ella M.	1,216.00
475622	Trance, Frank J., or	75.38
489131	Taborski, Henry, or	2,337.17
490720	Teare, Christine C., tr.	3,465.44
491373	Tapolcai, Michael J., tr.	184.94
491694	Thompson, Helen, tr.	1,157.00
491695	Thompson, Helen, tr.	578.47
491836	Torin, Ethel H., tr.	97.62
508605	Tardy, Emmett L.	5,331.48
431487	Taylor, Eliza J., tr.	34.87
486470	Tatsch, J. H., or	159.64
450341	Tracy, Marguerite C., tr.	4,792.17
466058	Talacko, Adolph, or	5,787.17
450999	Travers, John, tr.	239.98
455190	Thomas, A. J. (special)	47.03
467397	Torasso, Marie, tr.	118.51
479610	Trescher, Helen A., tr.	6,286.20
479926	Trinkl, John, Sr., tr.	1,469.15
480001	Teel, Janet Erskine Jones	121.17
503468	Thiel, Charles A., or	2,946.42
504495	Thiel, Francis J.	443.24
504672	Torchik, Anna, or	112.91
425198	Thomas, Edna	86.16
485632	Tambellini, Renato, or	84.56
485652	Tambellini, Rinaldo, or	59.27

U

451150	Ulm, Minnie, tr.	158.32
472090	Urban, Joseph R., or	1,253.67

V

493412	Vikang, Liang	3,718.64
494333	Vighetti, Emily Ann, tr.	78.76
506941	VanBuskirk, George	646.17
506942	VanBuskirk, Joseph	538.66
506943	VanBuskirk, David	645.59
380015	Van Kirk, Rose	106.22
347707	Voegtly, Charles F.	172.11
429262	Voltz, Ida S.	979.61
500768	Valentine, Carl, or	1,334.21
463750	Voss, Stephen	1,148.73
417908	Vaughan, Margaret M.	36.01
438128	Voltz, Margaret E., tr.	24.49
420278	Velte, Lawrence H., or	467.21
502032	Vokach, Florence M., tr.	3,478.63
485507	Vandermast, Joseph Clifton, tr.	62.08
470991	Volkers, Romaine, tr.	7,598.58
473347	Van Cure, Esther N., or	41.70
474001	Vandevort, Malcolm S., Jr., tr.	197.91
489657	Vollbrecht, Mary Lou	196.22
451162	Vandermast, Ruth L., tr.	60.87
453420	Voskamp, Henry A., Jr.	69.73
498875	Verbofsky, Harry L.	6,703.57
481313	Villella, Nick, or	976.43
450401	Voss, Margaret	1,141.74

W

121402	Wilson, Sarah A.	32.27
149095	Walton, Agnes M.	567.94
149887	Wertz, Martha G.	4,364.99
167631	Walker, Martha W., Estate of	76.67

187381	Worthington, Carrie A.	32.77
217817	Wilcox, Hattie E.	2,624.01
218469	White, Emma A.	82.16
235677	Washington, Bertha	418.65
274718	Waltzer, George	1,511.26
306222	Wylie, Marcella	43.44
357412	Wehner, Christian O.	136.68
357586	Wick, Ann R.	182.02
370769	Williard, Louise	74.54
457083	Wargo, Sussie, tr.	9,865.54
457223	Wright, John E.	2,500.21
457373	Wolf, George E., or	572.52
458354	Welsh, Margaret G.	125.13
458619	Wilhelm, Don E.	425.83
477247	Wasilewski, Elizabeth, tr	59.18
495775	Walters, Roy F., or	324.08
495790	Weber, Frances, tr.	5,020.84
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	421.10
438284	Watt, Archie H.	4,454.51
441519	Walter, Frederick L.	8,710.68
443734	Wunderlich, Walter D., tr.	329.70
492080	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	346.50
492081	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	230.87
492082	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	230.97
492083	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	223.37
492084	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	230.97
492085	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	230.97
492086	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	223.38
492242	Wilson, Arthur H., or	841.90
493513	Weber, Frances, tr.	6,239.09
493514	Weber, Frances, tr.	6,239.09
494477	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	59.70
505012	White, Ethel May, minor	108.60
505013	White, Marlene, minor	108.60
505014	White, Nora Patricia, minor	108.60
505015	White, Sandra Lee, minor	108.60
445696	Watson, Laura H.	805.35
446265	Wigg, Julia Whitehouse, tr.	903.85
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	600.97
448921	Wallace, Harold L.	2,459.44
449911	Wyatt, Emmett E., or	1,037.77
470470	Wolf, Corinne A.	158.68
472198	Warhola, Julia, tr.	463.52
445865	Wallisch, William J., or	76.62
446233	Winter, William J., tr.	240.62
449898	Wilson, Alice Sarah, tr.	92.76
473398	Weaver, Ruth M., tr.	1,258.08
473480	Welfer, Luella E.	90.13
474455	Winter, Ethel M.	139.36
475400	Wright, Ida J., tr.	1,214.05
489848	Winstein, Margaret M., tr.	698.54
489911	Wagner, Earl C., or	6,558.65
491501	Wirtz, Ethel I., tr.	1,850.82
507965	Wahrhaus, William	10,707.31
508036	Weber, Arthur W., or	2,306.18
426630	Walter, Mamie, or	72.47
427411	Wickline, V. Edna	1,723.68
431054	Wefing, Elizabeth V., tr.	275.29
432160	Weaver, Mathilda, tr.	70.60
434435	Wohlgemuth, Julia	140.96
434896	Winter, William J., tr.	389.48
435178	Wade, Elizabeth A.	77.72
435874	Wilkinson, Mary Louise	159.12
486106	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	59.00
486129	Wooldridge, Alice F., tr.	477.87
486330	Warrence, Charles R., tr.	105.38
486448	Woodfill, Katherine, Jr.	649.31
486454	Wilmes, Catherine, Estate	9,964.36
487648	Wittman, Helen L.	311.84
488067	Weigand, Anna E., tr.	96.34
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	135.60
488991	Walter Theresa, or	4,185.87
500922	Weinman, Frank, or	21,158.25
426541	Wolk, Morris	59.84
450781	Welke, Jennie C., tr.	4,717.60
451956	Wible, Margaret Fiscus, tr.	2,340.96
453488	Watkins, Edward J., or	822.22
466408	Werner, Howard, tr.	2,487.62
466109	Weir, Mary E., tr.	215.09
455092	Walters, Katie T., tr.	297.34
466811	Welfer, Luella E., tr.	369.49
468944	Watson, Cecelia L.	618.14
479789	Willig, Noretta M.	385.85
479944	Wilson, Mary O., tr.	1,041.22
481013	Wise, Margaret W., tr.	127.60
497689	Wiener, Philip S., or	124.50
498737	Weber, Frances, tr.	3,395.98
390559	Wissman, Alice	1,282.58
401259	Wildi, Samuel (tr.)	415.23
402161	Westberg, Irene Esther Knoblock	1,432.63
404274	Webber, Margaret M.	505.56
407490	Weigand, Catherine	3,683.20
412402	Watkins, Lewis	111.25
414415	Wittenberg, Elizabeth L.	1,130.54
509089	Welsh, Bertha G. (tr.)	1,058.52
509670	Warren, Nell Yost	10,596.99
510678	Walp, Carolyn W., or	206.46
417632	Wolpert, Sadie M., or	1,009.60
419262	Williams, Clarissa C., tr.	37.20
419405	White, Bertha G.	10,119.01
420998	Woskowiak, Charles J.	2,556.50
421024	Warden, Ruth H., or	1,279.46
424819	Welfer, Thomas W.	458.30
425170	Walker, Freda E., tr.	62.89
425746	Wolk, Henry	613.08
482360	Wasolosky, Helen, or	2,350.80
483718	Weigold, Marie, or	167.32
484382	Wukits, Frank	338.49
485082	Winter, Merle H., or	72.59
485890	Woernle, Lillian Marie, tr.	124.34
502359	Weber, Frances, tr.	639.57
502780	Wildziunas, Mary, tr.	217.78
461011	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	56.31
461152	Winter, William J., tr.	177.07
463381	Walls, Mary E., tr.	678.42
463990	Wersing, Margaret, tr.	910.35
464479	Woodson, Howard D.	3,302.94
331773	Wuori, Sophie	360.84
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	139.03
399694	Walsh, Josephine	50.95
402436	Wootton, Grace E.	59.52
403003	Whitaker, Harriet E.	444.31
411035	Wood, Roscoe B.	36.64
418327	Watson, Margaret T.	400.63
421010	Waite, John, or	89.83
430472	Williams, Helen May	109.14
432960	Welsh, Oliver, tr.	19.18
438075	Wilson, Anna	31.16
447591	Whetsel, John S.	35.35
325266	Westerman, Minetta W., tr.	39.10

Y

153391	Yergan, Mary C.	145.63
477427	Yekel, Ruth E., tr.	70.99
434509	Yankes, Henry C.	779.49
366129	Young, John E.	37.92
471092	Yurkshalt, Albert, or	364.22
446145	Young, R. W., or	209.52

Z

330119	Zielinske, Mary J.	5,320.39
478817	Zeder, Margaret, or	1,255.62
491650	Zajack, Mary J., tr.	650.44
492566	Ziel, Alice A., tr.	457.19
499331	Zacker, Anna, or	3,902.61
503062	Zimmerman, Eleanor Y.	1,130.59
471884	Zanover, Martha, tr.	126.10
483051	Zenchak, Julia, or	1,067.25
485978	Zeker, Eleanor, tr.	78.69

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1955 Charter.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

George B. Oates, President
Howard A. Hoffman, Secretary
Elmer R. Stanier, Vice President and Treasurer
Francis B. Nimick, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
Jerome G. Auer, Assistant Treasurer

February 3, 1956

Clerk of House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith two copies of advertised list of depositors with this bank who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends, which have not been entered in their pass books, amount to at least five dollars.

We also enclose three copies of our Semi-annual Report as of December 1, 1955.

Very truly yours,

E. S. STANIER, Treasurer.

ESS:dns
Enclosures 5

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue - 309 Smithfield Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Chartered 1855

201st SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1955
Statement — December 1, 1955

ASSETS

CASH on Hand and in Banks	$ 3,961,603.02
BONDS:	
United States Government Securities	53,742,472.42
Municipalities	14,999,810.16
Railroads	7,746,178.33
Public Utilities	11,339,014.75
Industrial and Other	2,037,247.63
LOANS secured by:	
First Mortgages on Real Estate	12,856,653.40
FHA Insured First Mortgages (Less Reserves)	8,019,438.14
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages (Less Reserves)	21,557,771.28
Pass Books of Depositors	707,588.59
BANK PREMISES	250,000.00
OTHER ASSETS	33,575.41
	$137,251,353.13

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS:	
Savings	$125,409,229.72
Christmas and Purpose Club	362,423.95
OTHER LIABILITIES	693,257.82
BOND VALUATION RESERVE	1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	9,786,441.64
	$137,251,353.13

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Current Interest Rate 2½% Per Annum
The Only Mutual Savings Bank In Pittsburgh
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1955.

Thomas J. Gillespie, Jr. — Frank R. Walton
Aiken W. Fisher — Robert R. Gordon
George L. Collord — Charles F. Chubb
Francis B. Nimick — Charles L. McCune
William R. Oliver

Auditing Committee

December 13, 1955

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

Record of Deposits for 100 Years

December 1, 1855	$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,183,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1955	$125,771,653.67

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS
Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:
- In the name of one person.
- In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustees death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.
- In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.
- In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.
- In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.
- In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.
- In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail
- Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.
- The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.
- If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.
Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.
Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

BANKING HOURS

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon, except summer months.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

President
GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents

CHARLES F. CHUBB — HOWARD A. NOBLE
GEORGE L. COLLORD — ALFRED C. POLLOCK
ROBERT R. GORDON — JAMES C. REA
C. McK. LYNCH — ELMER S. STANIER
CHARLES L. McCUNE — FRANK R. WALTON
FRANCIS B. NIMICK — WILLIAM P. WITHEROW

Trustees

M. M. ANDERSON — WILLIAM R. JACKSON
CHARLES B. BATON — JOHN H. KUNKLE
JAMES M. BOVARD — JOHN A. LATHWOOD
GEORGE H. DEIKE — CHARLES F. LEWIS
JAMES S. ERVIN — GEORGE D. LOCKHART
AIKEN W. FISHER — ARCHIE V. MURRAY
WALTER I. FLOYD — WILFRID MURTLAND
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, JR. — JOSEPH W. OLIVER
WILLIAM R. OLIVER

H. B. HIGGINS
E. BRUCE HILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN
WILLIAM E. HOWARD
J. HENRY O'NEILL
THEODORE F. SMITH
JOSEPH D. WATSON
LAWRENCE C. WOODS, JR.

Treasurer
ELMER S. STANIER

Secretary
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
FRANCIS B. NIMICK, JR.

Assistant Treasurer
JEROME G. AUER

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

280114	Armstrong, Florence tr.	28.28
382561	Adams, Mary, tr.	52.08
412568	Arnold, Simon H., tr.	43.78
428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	140.41
441515	Adamy, Herman	405.24
452883	Alder, Jos. W.	56.15
455161	Archibald, Rose	232.43
472320	Alexander, Ida Mary, or	38.77
371199	Alen, Jane McK. Est. of	1,350.97
236922	Arenz, Henry	60.90
378932	Ammann, Katherine M.	74.87
475931	Allison, Nell Allan, or	3,253.78
511983	Ambrose, Elizabeth Z.	3,197.55
512028	Adams, Marcellius F.	3,233.42
512088	Anderson, Ann S.	1,347.24
512433	Abravenel, Diane R., or	247.72
475680	Appleby, Pearl	458.76
400637	Aefalter, George	52.20
466613	Ahlborn, Chas. W., or	187.82
468696	Appel, Virginia K.	954.45
468882	Anderson, Samuel G., or	444.44
469544	Arbuthnot, Beumont H.	4,712.59
488928	Alexander, Milton, or	118.11
432181	Anderson, Lillie B.	1,838.35
493733	Allen, Pearl Vivian, tr.	355.31
505355	Adamson, Marie, tr.	419.39
505799	Axon, R. J., or	111.25
505995	Apelman, Micky, or	99.40
443514	Applegate, Virginia Sherrard	609.34
444508	Adisey, Julia, tr.	1,766.78
444131	Amuso, Frank C., Jr.	59.40
459142	Arrott, Charles F., Jr., or	33.53
449339	Avins, Samuel (and) (tr.)	32.72
453015	Abrams, Freda S.	659.50
465392	Abraham, Minnie (tr.)	102.70
465979	Alexander, Ida May (tr.)	25.36
503178	Alter, Williard S. (or)	135.57
461304	Austin, Paul F.	84.97
425177	Augenstein, Richard C., or	248.76
490309	Arnold, Edna Viola, tr.	126.33
490369	Adamack, Walter J., or	3,308.16
507252	Audubon Society of Western Pa.	673.07
507268	Alexsevich, Frank, or	3,414.61
508118	Altwater, F. Ross, or	6,928.40
491774	Adams, Arcilla, tr.	7,044.94
513389	Amantea, Helen	321.34
514122	Alexander, Earl Jene, or	106.35
514403	Andia, Salvatore	746.70
515297	Abrams, Martin, or	5,300.59

B

429741	Bernhard, Marion,	189.06
429459	Bowser, Clarence, or	1,173.20
430496	Bamford, Robert W., or	12,848.04
430898	Brown, Emmaline B.	484.05
432173	Betz, George F., or	7,064.15
432195	Bell, Louise Mae	467.65
432329	Bell, Alberta G.	176.74
432933	Binder, Albert J., Est.	4,128.64
433080	Bitchley, Maggie K.	502.79
434919	Benedict, John, or	4,517.81
434952	Broscius, Ernest W., or	1,366.54
436228	Beatty Allan W.	1,207.14
471643	Biber, Godfrey K., or	914.04
472549	Burns, Anthony, tr.	5,937.22
472868	Breskin, Joseph, or	71.47
473673	Burns, Anthony R., or	439.38
492983	Briggs, Mary H., or	960.76
493011	Boeh, Elizabeth, tr.	763.35
493343	Besavitch, Peter, or	333.02
493735	Bowers, George, or	3,289.43
493868	Bombich, Catherine M., tr.	235.08
493882	Brick, Edward C., or	1,317.03
494278	Blankette, William R., Jr., tr.	87.32
494418	Bagran, Louis, or	1,460.36
494707	Baker, Millicent R., or	113.80
494813	Braun, Elva V.	95.63
506500	Beck, Florence M., or	2,601.16
506880	Borrelli, Daniel J., or	1,146.32
417998	Benedik, Sam, tr.	600.68
422743	Bart, Hazel Miller, tr.	392.12
423697	Bauman, Ruth	201.26
424276	Butler, Minnie	2,437.62
424990	Belles, Oscar	119.51
425144	Balla, Julius A., or	902.16
425900	Buchman, Rose R., tr.	51.69
426037	Beam, Margaret, tr.	94.85
479732	Brown, Hubert S., or	128.20
480000	Brooks Margaret Ramsay Jones	124.52
480135	Blankette, Ruth, tr.	6,165.39
481679	Beltz, Lillie M., or	306.35
489497	Burford, Elizabeth G., tr.	439.42
489498	Burford, Elsie M., tr.	435.43
490288	Beech, Miriam Ursina	618.42
491018	Beveridge, Elizabeth Welker	3,811.27
491222	Brown, B. Ross, tr.	178.30
491437	Bowers, R. W., tr.	315.05
491813	Benz, Florenz M., or	82.96
491859	Balestreri, Gaetano, tr.	1,205.62
507578	Beveridge, Elizabeth W., or	551.28
508241	Blaney, Margaret, tr.	833.42
439484	Boyle, Bess P., tr.	82.07
439898	Breen, John, or	1,315.62
441124	Barber, Kittie P., Est.	2,191.00
443854	Bickerstaff, Amanda	2,947.74
445489	Baril, C. J.	1,410.60
445912	Blanks, Lisberger, tr.	131.97
454971	Beane, Virginia K., tr.	8,965.61
455995	Bell, James C., tr.	550.85
455996	Bell, James C., tr.	550.85
455998	Bell, James C., tr.	442.05
456118	Baum, Harry A., tr.	437.69
456195	Beahm, Gilbert L.	1,056.61
457487	Bishop, Ralph E.	138.70
496013	Beyer, Barbara, or	1,130.77
496478	Baker, Ralph M.	2,945.54
496751	Burns, Anthony R., or	174.56
496752	Burns, Anthony R., or	178.00
496753	Burns, Anthony R., or	198.89
497058	Baskerville, Minnie A., or	455.40
501723	Boileau, Dorothy W., tr.	1,145.12
502384	Barton, Maud E., tr.	1,116.13
502742	Blair, Geo. C., or	564.69
456935	Balkman, Charles S., or	61.40
460073	Byrne, Iva Isabel	41.27
495672	Benz, Lillian C., or	78.75
502130	Bell, William W., 3rd	58.79
82096	Boucher, May H.	6,091.85
215217	Buerkle, Annie	2,132.97
266535	Blattau, Peter C.	3,158.35
289576	Byers, Adele, Est.	723.06
303258	Beahm, Ira	715.18
311606	Boehmer, Clara E.	69.15
314395	Buster, Charles A.	774.07
318761	Bigleman, Lewis C.	4,088.60
328229	Brallier, Margaret	270.13
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	161.31
340388	Bining, Jane	1,444.69
351180	Beadling, Annie, tr.	71.36
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	131.56
356878	Braden, O., Hazel	216.84
369381	Banin, Anna	59.34
377881	Bornscheuer, Alice C.	2,338.99
475091	Blendinger, Catherine, tr.	751.95
476242	Bernarding, Francis S., or	121.15
477514	Becker, Helen Cathe, tr.	437.39
477589	Brady, Ethel S.	118.63
477929	Blendinger, Catherine, tr.	366.19
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,240.76
484412	Babb, Jean Ward, Est.	1,261.75
511284	Bairhalter, Nancy S., tr.	109.48
511379	Boyd, Charles K., or	1,209.80
196545	Brenn, Gustave A.	301.78
82036	Birch, Matthew	1,223.81
91860	Baur, Kinigunda	24.91
135003	Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	45.19
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	952.72
198908	Bryant, Charles S.	50.14
210556	Bardsley, Elizabeth H., tr.	17.19
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	604.09
257107	Beaver, William	28.28
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	163.08
271014	Bucher, Charles J.	1,311.30
280387	Bauer, Florence R.	45.47
298989	Burrows, Joe	780.67
320577	Bulmer, Ella M.	29.78
336047	Boll, Emil	429.91
352565	Brazell, Bridget	110.77
371622	Brett, Martin J.	1,323.13
380451	Bowker, Gertrude N.	38.45
382532	Berry, Catherine	78.48
383095	Byers, Clara	129.77
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth, tr.	371.64
402431	Berner, Katie	73.94
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	35.03
429249	Behr, Elizabeth M., and	34.18
432285	Bleakney, Betty Jane	20.86
441032	Ballard, Bon J., or	36.77
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	1,371.21
444706	Beeson, Analana W.	33.78

449288	Bowen, Robert N.	50.47
451342	Byers, Martin W., tr.	50.56
452174	Barnes, Richard L., tr.	21.66
448754	Brown, James E.	1,419.44
450352	Bishop, Edmund, or	851.02
452444	Bergstram, Mary Ward	405.51
452479	Bagran, Miriam, tr.	2,503.82
461308	Bosco, Alice	980.89
462695	Brahm, Ernest F.	441.35
463046	Bauer, Albert A., or	218.98
463917	Brown, Minnie, tr.	2,118.41
464274	Buechel, Sophie M., tr.	10,395.26
464371	Beatty, Rhoda M., tr.	443.27
464773	Baer, Ruth S.	354.12
465617	Baird, James L., or	62.77
498164	Baird, Anna E.	111.79
498080	Bacigal, Katarina, tr.	80.93
498692	Bianchini, Lawrence, tr.	194.12
498750	Burkett, Richard H., or	1,004.42
498751	Burkett, Richard H., or	1,004.42
498877	Beddow, Annabel F.	2,676.20
499782	Bartley, Jack S., or	8,919.66
499850	Busse, Helena	3,238.02
503599	Brunwasser, Alen N.	339.37
503767	Borrasso, Madeline, tr.	150.94
504295	Bagran, Miriam, tr.	3,253.78
504706	Beam, Mary G., tr.	7,908.82
513110	Boyd, Harry T., or	107.31
513203	Bishoff, Eleanor B.	4,639.76
514681	Buckley, Sr., C. E., or	265.55
515145	Baird, Esther	5,300.59
515703	Brown, W. S., or	1,195.40
515720	Burckin, Jean, tr.	1,983.05
380922	Broderick, Catherine M.	17,896.86
382011	Bloom, Myra	7,724.81
389002	Breauchy, Gertrude Kunz	522.99
395738	Barna, Metro, tr.	2,811.67
399297	Bianchini, Lorenzo	155.52
404930	Burke, Mary E., tr.	4,976.91
406032	Becker, Lillian F.	5,664.00
406039	Bowler, Ellen	77.63
408620	Brabac, Agnes	12,177.18
409668	Bruggeman, Charles A., or	226.92
411947	Bell, James C., tr.	7,309.00
411948	Bell, James C., tr.	780.89
413196	Bell, James C., tr.	649.77
467092	Brown, Wilbur E., or	337.29
468236	Burkett, Richard H., tr.	12,954.06
469916	Bowler, Johanna, tr.	52.95
470925	Brauer, Paul B., or	540.51
487531	Bultman, Margaret M., tr.	1,126.25
487724	Brown, James E., Jr., or	475.06
488173	Bahl, William J., or	489.63
509030	Brady, Thomas J.	415.50
509576	Bickerstaff, Glenn A., or	4,428.76
510014	Bolinger, Dorothy	380.37
510106	Boyce, Clara M.	1,443.96
510512	Benkovic, John J.	135.54

C

19765	Cooper, Agnes	85.28
55384	Chadwick, Anna I.	211.22
267924	Chegwidden, Charles	73.40
270977	Connell, Sara, tr.	202.92
311958	Clark, Nellie Davis	873.08
354009	Curry, Edward A.	128.52
363580	Cook, Alice B.	63.37
365183	Cusick, Frances, tr.	573.00
368563	Curc, Joseph	59.67
379714	Curry, Patrick M.	710.69
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	625.79
395317	Caplan, Mollie	75.60
400875	Charles, Helen, tr.	63.89
416988	Carson, Margaret	102.84
419220	Conway, John, or	21.94
427542	Collins, Rebekah Howard, tr.	17.26
432795	Carsley, Ruth T.	24.32
437020	Cameron, Elizabeth, tr.	136.76
440542	Conley, Lawrence, tr.	78.53
450884	Cronin, John P.	303.65
452410	Craig, Alberta Price	251.52
471646	Croak, Helen G., tr.	32.43
145282	Conroy, Mary A., Est.	7,717.38
208873	Carlin, Harriet A., Est.	107.37
279823	Corson, Minnie, Est.	484.70
321584	Carr, Mary	153.65
322715	Cavitt, Carrie	309.64
328191	Cale, John R.	344.83
476779	Costello, Joseph P.	44.34
477614	Cherry, Mollie K.	166.42
478564	Corboy, Mary Sellers, tr.	755.69
478591	Clawson, Gordon, L., Jr.	131.86
478973	Commons, Russell J., tr.	372.25
482527	Crawford, Jane Forse, tr.	4,067.54
483122	Cox, Charles E., or	11,082.52
483832	Clifford, Sister Felicita	238.54
483882	Carrigan, John P.	2,033.23
485936	Cain, Robert S.	1,364.48
511013	Carney, Edmund E., or	124.45
288222	Coyne, Anthony	1,493.35
477432	Comerford, Kezia	746.87
380449	Christofel, Kate, or	1,491.88
387909	Cherry, Fannie, tr.	8,925.94
390261	Crowley, Edith M.	351.20
396027	Croneweth, Annie	6,273.37
398202	Conway, Mary J.	3,627.75
403425	Cabaj, Maria	885.12
408379	Cohen, Sarah	1,037.39
409335	Cohen, Estelle J.	54.33
466695	Clatty, John R., or	118.16
467061	Carrigan, Mary, tr.	109.91
467927	Connolly, William H., and	180.05
486047	Connolly, Nora, tr.	77.53
486055	Covi, Janet, or	241.05
488236	Conniff, Eugene F., tr.	342.38
488394	Chalfant, C. E., or	11,078.73
510660	Connolly, Edithdell M.	1,477.60
429436	Cowen, Carolyn Louise, tr.	97.04
430592	Connolly, Margaret, tr.	91.24
431211	Cummings, Joseph	4,530.62
431925	Chambers, Louise, or	11,127.89
434483	Cain, Dale B., or	4,247.50
435916	Commons, Martin J.	2,910.21
436844	Clark, Edith J., tr.	863.14
472111	Carlin, Bernard K., or	11,447.63
472966	Chalfant, Helen C.	73.35
473347	Campsey, D. Glenn, or	42.84
473890	Cashdollar, Walter P., tr.	111.27
471099	Coslowsky, Marian, tr.	67.99
492420	Cook, Russell B., or	52.09
439699	Campbell, Martha H., tr.	1,699.16
443766	Crilley, Jean M., tr.	280.22
445119	Campbell, Donald B., or	432.77
445995	Carroll, Joseph A., and	380.76
446105	Clarke, Sarah Jane	3,208.82
454358	Christy, Blanche M., tr.	1,304.28
454761	Christopher, Milton A.	2,634.34
455815	Cohen, Dorothy Kreger, tr.	548.56
456651	Caley, Annie, tr.	572.38
457828	Chaiken, Beatrice Sara	666.62
458656	Campbell, Edmund Mudge, tr.	126.55
460468	Cranston, H. G., tr.	1,109.39
460636	Commons, Russell J., and	523.21
495206	Cowden, Nancy Hamilton	104.37
496019	Curry, Mary L. F., or	204.09
496493	Christner, William H.	154.92
497924	Cohen, Sheldon, tr.	241.74
497925	Cohen, Sheldon	3,938.12
501736	Campbell, Bertha, or	90.51
502242	Carr, Beulah	68.24
424888	Collins, Thomas, or	1,240.79
427831	Cummings, Margaret M.	149.38
479468	Commons, Russell J.	818.67
479694	Casey, Marie A., tr.	37.38
480407	Carter, Dora, tr.	65.07
481599	Caster, Elizabeth	488.15
489031	Cribbs, John R., tr.	2,924.93
490949	Conroy, Margaret, tr.	4,440.19
491839	Cosgrove, Sarah Lee, tr.	292.43
491935	Cummings, Walter J., or	374.83
427170	Callear, Logue M., tr.	174.60
447753	Callear, M. Logue, tr.	174.68
450602	Carroll, Glen R.	1,278.24
452861	Creely, Robert, and	1,461.49
453137	Crissman, Pauline A., tr.	66.64
453455	Cohen, Ida, tr.	62.26
463524	Corbett, Clara, tr.	1,175.41
463881	Conners, Catherine M., tr.	237.83
464385	Coyle, Mary, tr.	1,223.22
498240	Callery, Dr. George S., or	4,608.60
498985	Cox, Eva A., tr.	1,522.57
499290	Conway, Margaret	859.22
500099	Cooper, Dorothy M., tr.	2,171.73
504147	Curtin, Margaret E.	133.81
463368	Coyne, Bridie, tr.	1,875.64
513507	Cambier, Dennis W., or	2,142.29
513874	Cyphers, Philip A.	82.89
514810	Cook, Kenneth W., or	1,060.54
514839	Conley, Lawrence J., or	6,373.91
514840	Conley, Margaret M., or	6,373.91
515334	Crilley, Joseph J., tr.	12,790.28
515579	Curley, Mary Walton	528.94
515697	Cowley, Catherine S., or	8,769.44
515906	Caughey, Virginia E., tr.	5,278.65
515953	Caun, Joseph G.	527.85

D

393526	Daugherty, Mark	6,629.36
397796	Dunn, Marion L. B.	259.55
412535	Duffy, Margaret M.	775.70
468849	Davis, Meyer R., and	72.28
470267	Dindinger, Gilbert D., or	76.03
470858	Duffy, Martin, or	1,263.90
486072	Depinto, Diana, or	605.37
486250	Davic, Marian L., tr.	79.49
486616	Davis, Russell Ott	8,600.04
486946	Destro, Grace A., tr.	1,636.98
487360	Davis, Joseph	241.38
487878	Dowd, Mary M., tr.	307.98
510216	Davis, William J., tr.	65.61
510951	Doyle, Mary S., tr.	4,062.87
430814	Dzula, Julia, tr.	465.56
431193	Donehoo, Helen F.	334.91
437161	Dresibach, Helen, tr.	6,194.32
471732	Dawson, Catherine, tr.	8,747.25
471950	Delisi, Samuel P., or	351.81
472521	Disilvio, Zarelda	39.61
472747	Decker, D. H., or	178.26
474046	Dollens, Harriet E. McClintock, tr.	314.19

474354	Dumigan, William, or	857.90
474525	Dunlevy, John, tr.	10,733.00
474526	Dunlevy, Margaret R., tr.	2,950.26
492826	Dematty, Gertrude E., tr.	2,338.19
493848	Dowd, Mary M., tr.	346.66
494259	Dougherty, Martha Truxal, tr.	313.63
505506	Dailey, Daniel J., or	11,737.42
505611	Davis, Elizabeth J.	7,461.49
505615	Dunn, Retta, tr.	5,239.51
419813	Drews, Frieda, tr.	561.02
421622	Degenther, Mildred Evelyn	43.95
423872	Dible, Stella	406.28
426328	Devereaux, Bridget, tr.	616.70
479003	Dornin, Lillian E., tr.	58.37
479712	Dupont, Anna E., or	74.64
479829	Distefano, Frank, or	900.92
480583	D'Amato, Pasqualina, tr.	2,589.60
480584	D'Amato, Vincent W., or	14,398.34
480596	Deak, Rosa, tr.	48.40
481844	Dietz, Elizabeth May, tr.	765.47
490551	Dietz, Elizabeth May, tr.	306.91
490610	Dupont, Anna E., or	71.67
490902	Deiley, Charles Herbert, Sr.	344.69
491055	Dillon, Annie, tr.	268.66
507063	Demski, Lucille C., tr.	552.44
508138	Dunlap, Ardegna, or	1,067.03
508139	Dressel, Christopher J., tr.	219.58
508217	Davis, Sophie, tr.	1,096.68
508430	Desimone, Margaret	175.68
508530	Doole, Sara	2,191.62
447044	Durain, Mary, tr.	2,769.86
447111	D'Amato, Maria Guiseppa, tr.	7,093.47
447152	Demchak, Mike, or	66.33
447711	Didinger, George Henry	86.48
448389	Duffett, Ralph, Sr., tr.	64.64
449082	Dalton, Mary Teresa	87.45
450860	Dean, Jean McGovern	1,281.98
452673	Davies, Tom J., or	1,351.33
453380	Dunseth, Anna E.	576.56
453448	Delisi, Ines, or	240.32
462725	Duffett, Ralph, tr.	68.49
462726	Duffett, Ralph, tr.	98.58
463490	Dixon, Elizabeth	432.62
463658	Dolan, Dan C.	359.57
463989	Demain, Robert E.	61.77
465256	Destro, Antonio, tr.	2,292.68
465865	Danko, Mary, tr.	79.41
498916	Dupont, August F., or	40.23
499067	Davis, Martha J., tr.	150.32
499216	Davis, Virginia M.	165.58
499673	Dodsworth, Dorothy L.	253.99
499836	Debor, Nora, or	615.62
500903	Dalton, Catherine, tr.	438.47
500911	Dolan, Julia, or	4,314.93
504415	Dougherty, Martha Jane T., tr.	116.27
447316	Dinkey, Chas. E., Jr., tr.	412.14
57601	Davis, Hugh H., tr.	113.30
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	140.90
271591	Dixon, Katie	22,151.74
293586	Doole, Sarah	23.89
294660	Demut, Julie	663.31
314080	Deakyne, William J.	34.12
334300	Darr, Hortense H.	51.13
340760	Doll, Bertha G., Est. of	145.43
366222	Davis, Alice	73.91
372011	Devlin, Mary, tr.	139.50
374239	Duncan, Joseph	57.92
395992	Dickey, Ferguson B.	800.45
404964	Dillon, Martin	27.75
406742	Dickson, William J.	24.92
410205	Dietrich, Samuel, or	151.68
420791	Dickson, George E.	38.34
468805	Davidson, Maxwell E., tr.	1,422.16
472628	Davis, Jean Louise	41.33
149129	Dando, Rachel H.	493.66
345719	Dodds, Wallace T.	127.28
357573	Devlin, Stella	13,726.93
362304	Duffett, Henry	66.00
363930	Dias, Anna G.	415.14
366077	Dunbough, Charles C., Est.	229.27
367677	Dorsey, Thomas	21,247.59
379888	Devlin, Margaret, tr.	41.52
475196	Doyle, Milton J., or	47.95
476171	Damus, Fred J., or	633.56
476640	Dansey, Virginia C., tr.	1,101.80
482957	Datz, Joe R., or	104.08
483784	Deluca, Teresa, or	2,333.20
485358	Devine, Peter J., tr.	420.78
512143	Dampman, Marion H., tr.	11,748.72
482028	Detemple, William F., or	51.32
439596	Duffy, Margaret W., tr.	205.31
439687	Deberson, M. Sinclair	114.00
440578	Dietz, John W.	226.65
455610	Dyer, John K., and	485.41
455865	DeLuca, Victor J., or	11,625.39
456907	Damus, Mary W., tr.	225.46
458313	Dobson, Matha E., tr.	533.56
458439	Daschbach, Olla E., tr.	91.28
459335	Dixon, Marguerite	149.59
495018	Dressel, Christopher J., tr.	256.97
496704	Davis, Eleanor L., tr.	404.05
497625	Davie, William R., or	125.05
501103	Dressel, Christopher J., tr.	255.84
445832	Duve, Anna I., tr.	76.74
460383	Dean, Alice M., tr.	32.67
495066	Dixon, Bernice C., tr.	75.79
513773	Duffy, Mayme, or	538.89
514236	DeWeese, Raymond C., tr.	533.32
514324	Devlin, Veronica C., or	532.24
515290	Dowd, Mary M.	518.64

E

263212	Ehrhardt, Charley	7,489.61
320982	Ehert, Mary M.	656.28
339756	Easton, Caroline	77.60
475534	Essig, Howard J., or	287.72
483630	Elbling, Irving N., or	145.90
483904	Eldrige, Edson Darby	114.71
485631	Earley, Mary M., tr.	247.57
448102	Ebbert, James R., or	170.18
464196	Ervin, Clinton O., Jr., or	1,221.33
421892	Eskin, Fannie	287.09
422146	Elliott, Henry C.	200.67
427681	Easley, Alice K., tr.	157.86
481073	Engel, Edna E., or	299.71
490105	Elich, Zora, or	2,766.26
490635	Elbing, Gloria, tr.	188.77
490806	Elder, Robert K., and	149.64
458391	Ehrenwerth, Rose, tr.	116.03
459471	Elser, Loretta	225.70
495919	Ervin, Louise E., tr.	6,957.40
496836	Emmel, Edwin Louis, or	127.32
496943	Eastley, Carrie, tr.	543.58
411175	Evans, Anna M.	872.20
411858	Erzen, Leopolda	1,968.34
488158	Ellis, Edwin F., or	110.70
488163	Englert, Edith S., or	301.69
488680	Ellis, Mary E., tr.	1,271.57
405151	Edmonds, James G.	18.22
409861	Evans, Elizabeth B.	89.46
424381	Eber, Herman L., tr.	145.78
437720	Eakin, K. Salome Stamm	22.62
460106	Eisaman, Jack H., and	102.58
431775	Ericson, Alida V.	51.13
434284	Emery, George T., and	636.43
435581	Escher, M. Roberta	397.58
436891	Eakin, K. Salome Stamm, tr.	119.86
493228	Eastman, George	35.35
506936	Eannarino, Joseph, tr.	165.50
434284	Emery, George T., and	636.43
515388	Eversmann, Ivah, tr.	1,752.46

F

164875	Fitzgerald, Willie	29.59
329391	Fisher, Charles Henry	49.67
339111	Fried, W. F.	228.09
356212	Falce, Guiseppe	136.38
392656	Foust, Mae	1,176.35
406511	Flynn, Mary E., tr.	192.93
420230	Falce, Concetta	136.39
420352	Flammer, Catherine Wolf	365.29
418610	Fording, Arthur, agent	106.16
426553	Ford, Alma B.	50.71
439837	Flynn, Elizabeth C.	88.49
450900	Fullwood, Herbert S.	430.80
457597	Foertsch, Edward W.	46.07
398633	Fair, Robert	187.15
403255	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	1,184.66
410560	Flatley, Mary E. Ward	178.08
466345	Funk, William C., and	334.13
466347	Funk, William C., and	328.74
470156	Fish, Elsie Neff, tr.	6,406.38
486545	Ferry, Paul F.	1,867.88
486653	Friedman, Isaac	396.94
488386	Fontana, Emma, or	2,326.32
509580	Fishman, Beatrice, or	10,890.37
509686	Freedman, Howard A.	1,089.02
509744	Follett, Frances G., tr.	1,275.86
415114	Fleckenstein, George V., or	79.65
417690	Fishel, Katherine M.	1,141.07
419828	Fisher, Emma G.	3,946.80
426577	Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr.	877.23
428019	Fausnaught, Mathilda	223.64
480311	Feld, Milton	77.23
415321	Fineman, David M.	26.41
104323	Flood, Francis R.	61.85
254914	Fierst, Raymond A.	2,809.18
291820	Flaherty, Annie	207.85
318784	Foster, Dora	21,187.85
319711	Fisher, Nellie	1,878.78
476584	Ferguson, Virginia Kraher Trust	101.01
477088	Fritz, Anna, tr.	432.80
478378	Forbush, Lois Dambach	37.33
485757	Finlay, Anne	121.60
485921	Franz, John G., tr.	63.28
512297	Frederick, Verna M., tr.	265.73
320032	Falk, Lillian	2,690.04
365786	Flohr, Kathryn S.	34.47
484600	Fitzgerald, Mary, or	443.97
430417	Flis, Stany, or	941.13
430871	Ferguson, Britta Reed	101.11
430995	Frederick, Blanche S.	256.21
432093	Fennessy, Phoebe, tr.	839.28
433610	Flaus, Wilbert J., tr.	383.78
434557	Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr.	575.54
434558	Flickinger, Myrtle E., tr.	859.02
472557	Fawcett, Nora A., tr.	2,362.99
473312	Flohr, Cecilia M., tr.	291.64
473800	Friedman, Elmer G., or	1,994.44
505061	Flaherty, Mary E., tr.	604.49

505528 Flis, Mary, tr. 4,473.12
505576 Folino, James, Jr., tr. 632.56
506858 Flanagan, Adelaide M., tr. 430.43
474631 Falkenhan, F. Carl, tr. 78.67
449798 Funk, Emma J., tr. 1,357.30
451127 Fussenegger, Charles S., tr. 95.81
461272 Fisher, William 22,921.61
465590 Foody, Alice, tr. 229.54
499582 Fisher, Ralph B. 822.09
503111 Frank, John S., M.D., tr. 1,912.71
503278 Flannery, Louis Brown 1,691.36
440918 Francolino, Josephine 2,660.56
442770 Findley, Ella A. 611.44
445254 Freedman, Maurice, or 1,168.61
454568 Fronek, Stephen A., tr. 118.39
454591 Ford, Anna J., tr. 278.97
459171 Foster, Bertha O. 195.13
496070 Foster, Helen Merkel, or 368.86
502957 Fehl, Bess M. 741.75
513885 Foster, Dora, or 533.33
514979 Frazzin, Christine, tr. 11,147.67
515436 Farrell, Bridget, or 1,105.51

G

181866 Good, Annie 44.84
269234 Greenwood, Charles H. 30.59
343674 Galbraith, Robert 1,000.88
351149 Goldstein, Etta 32.95
355465 Golden, Fred 24.32
369322 Gallagher, Elizabeth 26.69
398832 Gardner, L. Olga, tr. 1,099.19
406042 Glover, Marie, tr. 54.45
434528 Glick, Jack D. 36.22
254517 Gault, Etta 1,334.86
264216 Getty, Mary Edna 5,618.60
306439 Gallagher, Pauline, tr. 2,549.95
337790 Goode, Robert B. 964.01
339045 Grubber, John Harry 242.48
342030 Goran, Christina, tr. 260.19
342529 Gue, Ida 343.47
354627 Gledhill, Laura 963.00
364418 Grubbs, John W. 235.87
476386 Gibson, Wm. D., or 567.67
478575 Goldberg, Betty, or 3,549.17
478611 Ganley, Margaret Jean 182.12
478687 Greiner, G. F., or 1,277.00
478788 Goeller, Anna Marie, tr. 1,325.43
482416 Gallagher, Patrick, tr. 51.83
483256 Gill, Thomas J., or 74.01
483495 Gillson, Margery Stewart, trust 1,284.59
484138 Greenlee, Daniel Paul, or 33.77
485538 Goldman, Henry D., tr. 164.18
485971 Geiger, Edna K., tr. 56.65
511325 Gibson, Charles Gay 1,891.10
511466 Grobstein, Florence and 422.46
482551 Gordon, J. Paul, or 11,994.86
382432 Grzyb, Barbara, tr. 350.88
406892 George, Dorothy L. 125.46
407931 Glock, Catherine 900.83
410953 Griffin, Winnie 8,421.24
411148 Getty, Jane E. 585.49
467897 Gannon, John T. 664.38
468647 Gresh, Susie, tr. 6,184.99
468834 Gorenstein, Mollie 4,779.59
468992 Gaylord, Eber W., tr. 143.81
469667 Gorman, Anna D., tr. 1,460.78
470202 Gorseck, Fannie, tr. 1,224.43
470203 Gorseck, Fannie, tr. 48.20
486551 Gusky, Sophie S., tr. 1,817.63
487144 Griggs, Bouyer, tr. 1,202.86
487489 Gordon, Emma J., tr. 533.33
509275 Graszl, John H. 327.36
509421 Gardy, Edith W., tr. 109.10
509422 Gardy, Edith W., tr. 109.10
486398 Gardner, Sue, tr. 114.17
418080 George, Mary A. 476.87
420487 Goheen, John Lawrence, or 354.46
422256 Golubofsky, Peter 218.68
422463 Grauer, Robert C. 185.33
424473 Gelman, Ida 99.22
425713 Gonet, Antoinette Marie 1,032.87
426642 Goehring, Ether M. 580.86
480022 Graul, Christine 124.52
480113 Grodstein, Samuel, or 1,291.61
480636 Gnazzo, Angelina, tr. 86.66
481344 Goldman, Sylvia, or 152.28
489641 Genet, Edna E. 2,580.74
489653 Gunther, Elizabeth 198.66
489930 George, Mary L., tr. 797.14
490192 Greenlee, Harriet, tr. 11,920.23
490707 Gordon, Edward L., and 4,025.09
490935 Greiner, Emma B., or 1,210.18
491583 Goldman, Henry D., or 98.12
491806 Gamble, Betty Ann, tr. 538.25
507449 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 14,857.81
507559 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 15,024.87
507601 Goldstein, Hyman 10,887.57
507652 Gallagher, Pauline, tr. 2,541.23
508141 Gardiner, Alys H., tr. 88.21
508442 Giegerich, Stella R. 358.13
508674 Goldstein, Katherine 3,882.04
435210 Griffiths, Anne 4,720.63
471071 Gorseck, Wm. A., or 2,237.52
472243 Gray, Catherine, tr. 1,118.95
472502 Gordon, Mary J. 809.61
474805 Garver, H. H., or 215.76
506644 Gerger, Betty F., tr. 1,725.90
506660 Gibson, Adelaide L. 138.36
437968 Gubits, Anna 106.15
439916 Garvin, Caroline L., Est. 3,873.17
440711 Ginsburg, Rose N., tr. 3,469.12
441629 Goeller, Clara P., tr. 14,850.07
443610 Gelman, Morris, tr. 595.45
444743 Goetz, Anna S. 154.04
454973 Graham, F. Jane 205.35
455554 Gonet, John, tr. 1,851.88
456318 George, Robert J., tr. 96.85
457994 Gaffey, Thomas A., tr. 89.35
495236 Ginsburg, Sadie, tr. 696.56
496240 Grasso, Vincenzo 2,175.17
496562 Goeller, Richard A., tr. 1,202.26
497149 Greizman, Leon, or 4,970.60
501110 Gillespie, Edna, or 2,574.56
443430 Grubbs, Hazel A. 36.02
443766 Grilley, Jean M., tr. 280.22
456214 Griffith, Edgar Marshall, or 77.39
502322 Gourley, Samuel C., or 57.05
447589 Gerhardt, Anna, tr. 1,234.14
450530 Gray, R. Earl, or 332.61
452060 Gallagher, Paul E., tr. 139.58
461005 Garvin, Marion Stubbe, tr. 587.07
462467 Gallagher, Gilbert R., or 1,389.44
464229 Gruber, Martina, tr. 1,348.34
464908 Guthrie, Betty Murphy, tr. 138.43
499132 Gfroerer, Franklin H., or 353.39
499691 Gerson, Rose Davis, tr. 1,322.39
500072 Gorman, Anna M., or 2,493.89
500148 Gordon, Annie G., or 1,099.57
500396 Glon, Irene M., or 84.95
503635 Grealish, Margaret A., or 85.02
504637 Gabig, Dorothy Collier, tr. 1,292.91
451465 Green, Mary Watson 3,678.54
513084 Garrahan, Thomas F. 3,663.08
514766 Graham, Ida 634.56

H

176678 Hamm, Lena 8,006.07
186631 Holmes, Annie 720.18
230919 Henschel, Mary 3,994.31
252442 Highley, Ellen R. 458.14
263734 Hudson, Sarah A. 808.63
277549 Heinbuecher, Simon J. 795.82
312789 Haas, Josephine E. 2,131.28
328331 Hammerschmitt, Laura M. 432.00
338828 Harris, Maggie 628.75
351100 Headley, Ella M. 126.40
353287 Hamilton, Georgoria H., tr. 2,630.40
360054 Halloran, Beatrice R. 365.06
365130 Hornickel, Frank J. 5,146.97
368343 Hill, Elizabeth M. 8,195.97
371703 Hook, Lydia H. 2,124.89
373053 Holmes, Grace Chess 1,099.90
476129 Hackenberg, Mildred Harwood, tr. 127.22
476789 Holmes, Anna, tr. 2,730.90
477437 Hausman, Lizzie, tr. 2,058.35
483331 Haidle, Olive R., tr. 732.29
483332 Haidle, Olive R., tr. 133.20
483582 Harrigan, Mary, or 1,995.91
483699 Haggerty, Loretta 376.86
484633 Howe, Bertha, or 186.15
485582 Hanlon, Valentine, or 199.29
485817 Hill, Alexander Dempster, or 1,241.43
485905 Hirsch, Charles, or 96.06
485940 Heckel, Henrietta C., tr. 53.91
511446 Herzog, Ralph W. 2,585.85
511579 Helmes, C. Edna 538.89
512488 Halferty, Irwin H. 10,755.95
356224 Hughes, Sarah M. 90.47
114232 Hamilton, Louis H. 260.01
216233 Herrmann, Emma J., Est. of 46.84
268870 Hanley, Anastasia, Est. of 370.05
366335 Hochswender, Davis M. 173.12
371003 Hershey, James W. 19.71
393679 Holmes, Sarah G. 51.44
405069 Heard, Charles C. 101.81
410477 Hoffman, Tillie, tr. 849.99
414570 Humphreys, Marjory L. 2,285.02
422320 Henderson, Alexander J. 3,663.84
424224 Heckler, Mary Sparks, tr. 316.85
433343 Hughes, Rose, tr. 60.74
433645 Holliday, Alice DeHaven, tr. 44.12
439467 Harnish, Annie May Alexander 26.31
441688 Heckert, Amelia S., tr. 748.13
443713 Haffermalz, Mary, tr. 22.98
457509 Hopper, Edith A. 2,789.89
458026 Hampsey, Joseph W., M.D. 44.14
459061 Hayes, Maryk (Jr.) 245.44
460524 Howard, Edwin J., or 43.25
460765 Harper, Dorothy Ann 27.72
462678 Harmany, Mary Ledger 41.75
474816 Hill, Janet L. 255.35
411550 Henry, Joseph B., or 19.78
381406 Hargnett, Minnie, tr. 37.12
384284 Hlavsa, Annie 423.05
395403 Huckestein, William S. 6,731.64
396644 Hardern, Martha I., tr. 3,003.24
397976 Hardiman, Edna R., tr. 1,249.86
398855 Hathaway, Wilson S., tr. 103.19
403289 Hodel, Charles F., tr. 147.80
405633 Helm, John T. 131.31
407158 Houston, Margaret J., or 129.79

410221	Haverlack, Julia, tr.	1,602.44
411819	Halpern, Lillian, tr.	1,164.03
466465	Henschel, Carrie, tr.	3,476.13
468101	Healy, Thomas E., and	108.16
468818	Haupt, Gertrude I., tr.	514.31
470168	Holden, Chester O., tr.	32.02
470648	Herward, Ellen, tr.	221.23
470737	Henderson, Etta S., tr.	186.13
487343	Hanna, Bernard F., or	91.43
487409	Henze, Elizabeth, tr.	220.79
487707	Hartz, Esther, tr.	121.04
488471	Hamilton, James W., Jr., tr.	180.64
488917	Hathaway, W. S., or	1,129.44
510099	Hart, Virginia Scully, tr.	108.65
447501	Hahn, Katherine L.	3,599.40
448229	Helmbold, Theo. R., or	179.91
448519	Hagan, Mary Hamilton	318.60
451482	Howard, Mary Helen, tr.	37.41
452423	Halliday, Belle J., tr.	11,017.15
452984	Haney, Catherine, tr.	13,567.07
453527	Hilderbrand, Mary S.	1,198.07
453819	Hindle, Janet H.	9,597.01
461993	Hassinger, Catherine Elverda	425.17
461994	Hassinger, Calvin Logan	147.53
462378	Humes, Leroy M., Est.	2,733.81
462632	Hardy, Mae	244.50
463243	Horne, Edward C., or	5,152.69
464056	Herr, Carrie	169.51
464587	Howell, Margaret C., tr.	881.64
464707	Hofbauer, Marie, tr.	96.46
499054	Holeman, Pricilla, tr.	1,565.28
503593	Hart, Virginia Scully, tr.	89.20
415713	Haag, Charles G., Jr.	66.34
417862	Huff, Lillian B.	4,291.05
418863	Haindle, Olive, tr.	104.20
419710	Huston, Louise W., tr.	264.09
420961	Hynes, Martin J., or	1,128.51
421419	Heinsius, Elmer J.	1,528.91
422958	Henry, E. Agnes	84.88
424126	Hutchison, Mary W.	1,120.97
424571	Hilgartner, Mary M.	2,387.53
424982	Hardiman, Joseph M., or	113.74
426902	Horner, Harold A., tr.	79.20
427417	Henry, Mary Phillips	1,221.92
479393	Haase, Estella D., tr.	139.85
479489	Harden, Harry R., or	4,650.17
480033	Hays, William Lacock, or	193.84
480107	Huttner, Leroy H., or	104.08
481287	Holeman, Priscilla E., tr.	782.17
481458	Higgens, Emma, tr.	3,328.29
489188	Hesh, Anna, tr.	5,963.08
489300	Hepting, Shirely E., tr.	150.09
489899	Howland, C. Josephine, tr.	658.33
490035	Hallas, John G., tr.	87.38
490143	Hill, Alexander D., tr.	275.78
490531	Halleran, Helene C., tr.	244.22
490930	Hurley, Bridget, tr.	330.46
491079	Hurley, Bridget, or	292.26
491551	Hartman, Cora Ellen, tr.	95.24
439296	Hill, Beulah Pierce, tr.	1,753.85
442235	Heinz, William L. W., or	90.74
443190	Huston, Louise Wetsel, tr.	610.92
445449	Haney, Lucille B.	6,628.51
454383	Haller, Dorothy Miller, tr.	223.01
457024	Hager, William, or	171.86
457273	Hunt, Cora F.	7,068.14
458997	Havey, Mary J.	2,395.98
460816	Hoeltzel, Helen C.	3,059.65
495215	Hornberger, Marie L., tr.	1,556.20
495330	Hay, Russell G., or	88.60
495361	Hepting, Shirley E., tr.	84.62
495896	Hoffield, Thekla Marie, tr.	4,406.50
496089	Hannon, O. B.	4,654.70
459730	Hoak, W. H., M.D., tr.	62.18
501374	Hamilton, James W., tr.	56.89
429307	Herman, Ralph, or	5,691.01
429744	Haney, Howard A.	2,398.17
430112	Hampson, Chas. M.	44.29
430308	Hunter, Mary M., tr.	2,906.81
430463	Hays, William Lacock	3,089.38
431216	Hofscher, Gertrude M.	54.10
434025	Hudak, Andrew, or	59.58
434118	Hissem, Iva C.	857.44
435339	Hartman, Magdalene	722.52
435433	Hay, Paul L., or	517.59
435933	Haeck, Elizabeth, tr.	35.49
471055	Halliday, Belle J., tr.	4,032.57
471111	Howell, Ruth Rea	2,548.96
471820	Hauris, Joseph W., tr.	38.27
473806	Hatting, Elinore, tr.	72.67
474121	Hibbard, Mary J., tr.	1,818.72
474288	Highffeld, Marie A.	210.15
474436	Holsing, Mary A., tr.	4,462.10
474515	Hays, William L., or	1,441.18
492562	Helms, Edna C., tr.	3,925.44
492803	Hackenberg, Mildred Harwood, tr.	118.65
492943	Hirschinger, Margaret	2,138.18
493451	Helms, Jack, or	984.14
494252	Hagan, James, tr.	1,564.47
494954	Hall, Martha L.	2,296.58
505345	Hartman, Harriet G., or	3,343.76
506761	Higgins, Charles	191.78
437673	Hutter, Madolin Craft, tr.	30.29
471329	Hosack, Mary Ann	332.96
471799	Hanley, Margaret G., tr.	3,774.01
492983	Harper, Jane or	960.76
513361	Henneberger, Elizabeth N.	1,372.21
513788	Hickenboth, Esther	1,534.79
514189	Heron, Dawson C., tr.	533.33
514656	Haas, Helen, tr.	2,287.21
514796	Holmes, A. Laura, tr.	1,293.57
514956	Hartofilax, Vasilios, Rev.	11,685.50
515042	Hill, Florence E., tr.	5,547.78
515076	Haubner, Jacob W.	1,105.49
515316	Hartung, Mary E., tr.	343.90
515511	Hilger, Charles F., Jr., tr.	84.29
515864	Harper, Bertha L., tr.	212.12

I

468018	Immekus, Paul H., or	8,684.11
469329	Ihnat, John, or	721.74
486647	Irwin, Ethel M.	50.00
481914	Irwin, Warner U., or	163.95
508777	Irwin, George D.	1,081.15
497318	Irwin, Minnie J., or	231.55
505906	Irwin, Mary, tr.	57.47
505159	Isgrig, Grace F., or	3,035.73
500933	Iannotta, Victor, or	2,382.02
515831	Imperant, Angelo, or	4,212.20

J

147218	Johnston, Harriet, tr.	84.65
176169	James, Sarah	26.37
351312	Jackson, Chas. T.	31.24
355062	Johnston, Stanley, tr.	25.78
368436	Jaworski, Adam, Est. of	173.52
382656	Joyce, Margaret, tr.	270.16
387197	Johnston, George A.	150.39
391499	Jablouski, Peter	24.70
416738	Joseph, Herbert E., tr.	49.90
427037	Junkin, John M.	22.55
461903	Joyce, Margaret F.	103.00
139987	Jordan, Calvin B., tr.	87.01
231793	Jaffe, Bertha	3,539.65
279697	Johnson, Artcher A.	841.42
334476	Jafnert, Annie M.	66.85
367949	Jones, Fannie J.	386.08
478349	Jones, Jean M.	221.23
478350	Jones, Virginia Louise	116.31
484408	Joseph, Elma Claire	51.23
484649	Jacobson, Robert L., tr.	150.40
484650	Jacobson, Robert L., tr.	150.40
237011	Jones, Beatrice	616.05
316997	Jochumsen, John M.	5,822.65
397891	Jones, Violet C., tr.	41.94
399902	Jarvis, Emma S.	249.06
404649	Jakub, John, tr.	1,351.96
404650	Jakub, John, tr.	66.55
406641	Johnston, Lillian A., or	121.85
466136	Johnson, Florence Fussel	1,321.53
469605	Jonas, Paul D.	394.02
470527	Jones, Mary E., tr.	275.55
486177	Jones, Ethel S., tr.	276.07
486459	Jones, Margaret, tr.	131.28
488007	Jones, William J.	273.88
442982	Johnson, Mary B.	487.79
455172	Janikowski, Helen, tr.	2,112.12
459613	Johnson, Anna C., tr.	206.35
496794	Jones, Eurith M.	506.45
501335	James, Blanche M., or	1,598.38
454366	Johnston, Fred, tr.	74.02
415525	Jones, Mary	68.54
479998	Jones, Robert Ramsay	124.52
480021	Jenkins, Margaret Katherine Ramsay	124.52
489034	Jarratt, Grace W., tr.	839.45
462067	Joyce, Martin J., or	126.12
463330	Jones, Iva Woodward, tr.	83.79
463839	Johns, Paul, tr.	1,489.69
472462	Jillson, Helen, Mae, tr.	70.69
472740	Jubb, Jennie P., tr.	2,592.44
473587	Johson, Gladys	340.15
474512	Jansen, Marie J.	422.37
514005	Jost, Herbert W., tr.	223.42

K

447713	Kimball, Bertha B.	1,490.57
449327	Kirchner, Mary, tr.	927.14
450316	Koch, Mary, tr.	4,802.43
450317	Koch, Mary, tr.	2,570.84
450380	Kelly, Henry J., tr.	259.66
452933	Kelly, John J., or	193.71
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	1,063.98
453760	Kirsopp, Parmella B.	372.82
461384	Kirkpatrick, Katharine Pardee	4,984.78
461803	Kovalic, Marie, tr.	47.87
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A., tr.	198.04
462322	Konrad, William A., gdn.	98.20
463241	Kerr, B. Louis, tr.	56.42
463684	Kish, Dorothy O., tr.	515.42
464816	Kier, Mary Myler, tr.	1,544.79
499241	Kuder, Mary Joanne	1,186.75
499591	Konis, Vera D., tr.	358.05
499774	Kerchensky, Edwina, or	114.76
500803	Korneff, Katherine, tr.	50.76
503725	Krusniewski, Henry W., or	2,234.50
504029	Kauffman, Lillian, tr.	5,579.21
504671	Kirkpatrick, Raymond C., or	3,193.05
504808	Kelly, Anna, tr.	709.26
462515	Kunze, Neel, tr.	5,647.30

462516 Kunze, Neel, tr. 5,935.40
416050 Krenz, Anna M. E. 962.79
416247 Keller, J. Donald 726.01
416640 Kerr, B. Louis, tr. 55.65
420224 Kreines, Moses S. 5,771.32
422508 Kelley, Roy, or 793.79
422888 Kirkpatrick, Anna G., tr. 3,426.46
426100 Kirkpatrick, Anna G., tr. 3,426.45
479581 Krater, George F., or 3,766.02
480024 Kelly, Erskine Ramsay 290.96
491008 Kois, Ann 1,209.71
491649 Karpac, Helen A., tr. 1,466.05
508201 Kirschbaum, Eleanor, tr. 1,073.09
508488 Kadair, Essie, tr. 3,279.88
439640 Kier, Mary Myler, tr. 849.86
441179 Kovas, Emma A. 5,487.54
441430 Koch, Wilma J., tr. 125.49
441910 Kaiser, Monica, tr. 2,697.72
444246 Koontz, Henrietta, tr. 371.21
445175 Kravigny, Frank W. 199.88
445812 Kaufmann, Lena K., tr. 1,499.81
446204 Klavon, Rose B., tr. 207.13
446435 Knox, Thomas, or 136.44
446444 Koenig, Helen H. 5,400.19
456863 Kovach, Paul 3,313.06
456910 Kletter, Ernest D., tr. 272.27
457854 Kraus, Benj. F., tr. 288.54
458477 Knauss, Joseph A., or 176.88
458940 Koch, Mary, tr. 282.50
458941 Koch, Mary, tr. 282.50
458942 Koch, Mary, tr. 282.50
458943 Koch, Mary, tr. 282.50
460452 Kelly, Edward J., and 176.48
460504 Kelly, Edward J., and 235.05
495218 Kimel, Abraham F., or 155.57
496146 Kirkpatrick, Anna G. 3,478.11
496928 Kraus, George H., tr. 617.75
497459 Keren, Estelle Ress, tr. 88.74
497916 Koch, Mary, tr. 232.69
497986 Kranak, Anna, or 577.01
501288 Kline, Anna C., tr. 4,671.89
501460 Kirkpatrick, Anna S. 3,597.95
501686 Kirkland, Robert N. 1,136.97
502637 Kelly, Mary, tr. 485.58
502833 Klimo, Irene, tr. 479.18
386710 Kemler, Jane 199.30
395127 Koehl, Ardella 5,603.40
396109 King, Annie M. 3,953.33
400479 Kepple, Grace E. 119.96
405526 Kramer, Michael J. 5,374.54
406077 Kennedy, Mae 146.59
414926 Kauffmann, Lena K., tr. 1,478.85
466119 Ketterer, Alfred, or 183.59
466714 Kommer, Walter E., tr. 83.62
467359 Kraus, Benj. F., tr. 145.21
468624 Kaschub, Marion, tr. 124.62
470491 Kelly, Edward J., and 130.69
486587 Kirchner, Helen A., tr. 457.44
487272 Kern, Walter R., or 17,336.11
487494 Kunde, Harriet, tr. 4,791.54
509146 Kassalin, Joseph, Jr., tr. 69.26
509147 Kohl, Bertha, or 89.05
509498 Kessler, Morris, or 4,167.49
509552 Kennedy, William C. 1,900.13
509714 Kopsofsky, Patricia Lee 20,310.46
509715 Kopsofsky, Doris Jean 13,667.21
510428 Kerr, Mary E., tr. 2,865.63
510811 Kemena, Edward D., tr. 2,119.42
510991 Kern, Alfreda D. 109.55
276804 Kenna, Thomas F. 5,411.86
291117 Kearney, Bridget 225.88
298632 Krimer, Morris 2,721.95
300935 Kuprinski, Jesri 127.93
301452 Kletter, Amanda 2,104.26
321255 Keenan, Mary R. 286.77
327859 Kemp, Alexander Breden 1,013.90
341898 Kauffmann, John H. 1,741.01
356097 Knapp, May 3,192.21
364693 King, William C., Jr. 1,400.92
377589 Knight, Pearl 3,272.29
475135 Koteles, Mary 60.38
476041 Kirk, Madeleine J., tr. 2,159.85
477410 Krummert, August, tr. 1,578.72
478527 Konick, Rose H., tr. 2,902.32
478861 Kline, Florence, tr. 210.87
482073 Konstanzer, Mary A., or 2,094.71
483246 Kennedy, James Joseph, or 32.58
483915 Kalb, Emily, or 281.96
484215 Klimo, Frank Robert, or 2,434.06
484400 Kelly, Jane S., tr. 278.92
511936 Kopsofsky, Sylvia 6,466.89
512275 Kraus, Donald W. 107.53
262641 Kelly, Daniel 27.44
282631 Kleppner, Regina 381.10
293657 Klug, Harry J. 52.64
328605 Kennedy, Katherene B. 114.72
343523 Kier, Mary M., tr. 179.04
344099 Kerr, James S. 78.63
359330 Kuhn, Marguerite B., tr. 132.39
394662 Klippel, John L., tr. 30.34
397175 Kern, Richard, tr. 38.13
401134 Kuhblank, Freda 63.23
409441 Kuhns, Thomas Ray, tr. 55.81
420447 Kuhn, Lawrence 32.18
440553 Kaercher, Edward J., tr. 57.88
445881 Kready, Robert B. 24.05
454575 Ketterer, Annie, tr. 76.70
459967 Kane, Maggie, tr. 697.65
429791 Keller, Ida 158.22
433128 Kenning, Sam F., or 311.04
436146 Kaercher, Alexis S. 182.68
471550 Kocisko, John, or 774.09
471934 Kirkpatrick, R. C., or 3,597.95
474272 Kosanovich, Jane M., tr. 925.72
494379 Krieger, Albert, or 119.39
505100 Koss, Michael, tr. 1,599.46
505242 Karbowska, Blanche, tr. 448.02
505456 Kletter, George A., or 88.59
506904 Korber, Louis W. 6,502.90
513580 Klein, Clara E., or 3,237.78
514301 Kennedy, James, or 516.00
514494 Kress, Edna A., tr. 6,206.25
514968 Kaufman, Rose, or 5,311.58
514972 Kraus Amand F., or 2,655.79
515173 Kink, Frank J., tr. 7,555.80
515685 Kilday, Anna C., tr. 303.18

L

307435 Lovett, Josephine 102.81
313713 Little, Edna P. 653.10
330178 Lefkofsky, Samuel 25.99
330488 Lowe, Emma May 37.56
337252 Lukac, George 36.22
356017 Laufman, Julia W., tr. 79.27
359241 Law, Anna T. 41.49
386368 Lowenstein, Sol 224.56
388117 Ley, Flora 208.97
398973 Long, M. Rosella, tr. 27.77
406375 Lynch, Bridget 32.75
406547 Long, M. Rosella, tr. 23.55
415011 Leyh, Charlotte Alice, tr. 28.02
442073 Laux, Norman J., tr. 31.94
446930 Loftus, Ellen 164.09
447628 Lindenlauf, J. A., or 32.74
457450 Liebert, Anna, tr. 299.45
457617 Lorch, Loretta H. 50.75
457813 Lane, William F. 117.07
458637 Lloyd, Elizabeth Josephine 18.00
459746 Long, Elmer O., or. 93.63
462484 Long, Margaret L., tr. 72.64
219150 Libbey, McLean 34.38
304000 Lipke, Harry J. 5,995.26
317710 Laird, Emma, tr. 74.64
342007 Lambert, Jennie M. 378.15
475474 Logue, Ellen, tr. 1,104.61
476229 Lindsey, Ralph D., tr. 27.43
477544 Levitsky, Julia, tr. 429.87
478517 Lawrence, Elvira M. 4,703.09
484082 Lynch, Francis J., or 1,075.93
484403 Laverty, Marie A. 224.90
484718 Lane, Margaret E. 113.19
485454 Lauterbach, Walter A., or 384.30
485934 Lewis, Fred, or 1,103.34
512939 Lyda, Emma 213.04
243096 Lewis, Jane D. 4,607.97
383693 Lucas, Marie S. 1,014.00
392130 Lee, Bertha M. 10,072.42
392446 Lentz, Catherine M. 2,081.16
393835 Lichy, Joseph 4,320.11
395954 Lendl, Anna, tr. 4,130.96
409141 Lawson, Archie S. Jr. 79.44
410421 Leventon, Morris 1,895.39
414521 Lundberg, Emma, tr. 979.29
466723 Los, Sophie L. 346.84
466742 Lacher, Florence C., tr. 5,946.25
466814 Lonsway, Rosemary F., tr. 125.60
468670 Lang, Frederick J. 1,672.01
469173 Lynch, John J., tr. 4,693.93
469485 Lowe, Mary Jane, tr. 60.34
486330 Lawrence, Charles Robert, tr. 108.29
486944 Luley, Glorianna S., tr. 81.84
487622 Lambourn, Geo. E., or 2,713.30
509780 Lippke, Mary Edythe 108.87
509848 Lacher, Ottille, tr. 1,296.15
509849 Lacher, Ottille M., tr. 2,600.84
510264 Levitt, Irwin, or 2,006.33
510437 Lendl, Marie 12,861.32
510988 Lindner, Edna W., tr. 270.56
415698 Longhenry, Charles M., or 1,780.54
417234 Lindsay, Gertrude M. 88.11
425789 Lempp, William F., or 109.94
479222 Leland, Verna Esther 1,220.72
479503 Laubin, Mary, tr. 1,374.39
479969 Lees, Wesley H., tr. 225.75
480169 Legosh, Mary, tr. 59.30
480493 Lowenstein, Rose 42.83
480871 Lysle, Geo. B., tr. 1,083.54
480872 Lysle, Geo. B., tr. 1,083.55
489130 Ladesic, Anna, tr. 1,745.01
491528 Lackner, Irene J. 2,087.64
507689 Leck, Sarah H., tr. 63.13
508334 Lodge, Janet H., tr. 609.89
508367 Loria, Sam, or 272.58
508801 Le Roi Road Association 110.84
450410 Levine, Edith B., tr. 4,522.48
450608 Long, Margaret 497.29
462007 Levine, Helen, tr. 49.13
462160 Lott, Donald C., or 634.90
462870 Lee, Bridget, Estate 11,051.19
463974 Lederman, Louis 215.79

498303	Lewis, Carl C.	86.34
499087	Lecky, James A., or	189.73
500182	Levin, Zelda, tr.	7,328.92
500655	Leech, Rose R.	94.60
504726	Levenson, Belle	559.11
434969	Lippert, Willis E., tr.	70.57
435593	Lea, Roberta, or	220.59
438415	Lowrie, Anna	700.94
471764	Larimer, Helen T., tr.	74.90
472892	Laufer, George Leonard, Jr., or	109.82
474548	Lawther, Francis W.	6,864.01
474803	Leger, Mary K., tr.	29.04
493115	Lydon, Edward	78.25
494645	Loftus, John, Jr.	2,447.38
505818	Lingenfelser, Anna	1,230.10
506242	Leahy, John W., tr.	1,008.98
472970	Lally, Kathryn J., tr.	3,355.50
440333	Litvany, Andrew J., Sr.	87.17
440370	Livingston, Bertha D., tr.	168.97
440541	Louden, Thomas A., or	908.74
440863	Lewis, Emma R.	3,155.50
441334	Levin, Mark	3,915.04
446362	Lipke, Harry J., or	11,386.24
455823	Lederer, Harry F., or	3,987.56
456991	Lemberger, Carl, or	142.92
457835	Laughlin, Marie R., Estate	857.69
459344	Lonsway, Homer G., tr.	213.80
460589	Lawther, Margaret, tr.	157.13
495031	Leacock, Clara A.	565.28
495420	Lamb, James Ewin, Jr.	579.84
496025	Lampus, Lena, or	80.52
496185	Lamb, Grace Price, (sp)	814.37
496290	Lippert, Jean M., tr.	108.58
496656	Lennon, John E.	5,344.01
497351	Lesscoe, Richard S.	254.03
497462	Lister, Elsie Marie, tr.	103.44
501587	Levenson, Norma	113.68
501977	Leech, Margaret, or	1,875.98
454734	Levitt, Florence, tr.	74.57
501909	Lefkowitz, Martin, or	62.32
514119	London, Eli, or	1,120.01
514915	Lyda, Emma, tr.	849.83
515298	Levine, Murray M.	3,792.38
515525	Landaw, Harry	10,579.27

M

382489	MacNamara, Mary	3,552.44
390462	Menn, M. Irene	121.96
392179	Madera, Elsie M.	3,927.87
396742	Mohr, Margaret Shaw, tr.	2,447.62
398484	Morgan, Chas. P.	32.55
403444	Menk, Margaret M., tr.	137.29
404775	Mabon, Anna V.	23.38
408962	Maher, Martin C.	933.58
411624	Martin, Howard W., or	280.55
411672	Mursch, Paul J., or	62.36
412325	Martin, Lena	2,543.03
414102	Martin, Eleonora	6,245.07
414234	Makepeace, Thomas, or	927.33
468867	Mahalik, Mary, tr.	181.39
470494	Martin, Sherwood C.	126.85
486243	Manjerovic, Katharine, or	122.02
488688	Morrison, O. R., or	1,461.14
509070	Moraitis, Mary, or	436.45
509096	Martin, Bridget, tr.	947.05
509977	Miller, R. P.	1,096.80
510444	Milles, Mae M.	8,235.21
415086	Miller, Mary J., tr.	4,061.00
418287	Majchrzack, Anna A., tr.	5,094.96
419763	Marshall, Robert J.	70.37
420347	Mitchell, Leonard W.	9,005.67
422101	Makary, Philomenia, or	176.33
423463	Miller, Mamie Brown	6,878.75
425308	Martin, Wilhelmina R.	53.04
425641	Maloney, Imogene	347.40
479771	Moore, David Palmer, or	112.96
480398	Mathis, Ivy M., tr.	97.39
481529	Magagnotti, Viola A.	442.05
481997	Maust, Florence, or	740.93
490162	Moorhead, H. R., Jr., tr.	338.25
490246	Miller, Katherine R.	392.12
490805	Montgomery, Edward A., or	56.94
491441	Matters, John, or	782.75
491492	Michaels, Thelma T., tr.	119.03
507621	Mullen, Joseph J., tr.	1,229.12
508644	Mulvehill, Arthur P.	135.26
508898	Minsky, Sylvia, tr.	1,312.23
439136	Mueller, Armella G., tr.	86.02
439355	Miller, Amelia	193.77
441159	Marshall, Glee S., tr.	1,464.22
442887	Minsky, Liliane	17,212.54
442932	Millford, Marie A., tr.	354.30
443661	Moritz, Max, or	10,666.45
446167	Miller, Hannah H.	768.23
454202	Matsko, Andrew	2,473.12
455800	May, Carl F., tr.	406.65
456052	Matsko, Anna, tr.	1,545.57
457294	Metzger, Mollie E., tr.	251.31
457295	Metzger, Mollie E., tr.	285.75
495119	Martin, John M., or	3,538.68
496137	Miller, Bernard	190.84
496202	Miller, Marjorie B.	452.77
496271	Mallinger, Max, test. con., est.	1,292.92
496407	Marshall, Margaret K., tr.	930.92
496550	Milinkovitz, Gizella	2,041.19
501206	Micklo, John, or	341.64
501401	Moulin, August, or	1,950.59
501717	Matuzeski, Helen L., tr.	227.34
502832	Moorhead, H. R., tr.	112.91
444515	Meyers, George A., tr.	37.89
502287	Murphy, Moira M., tr.	73.56
202830	Monaghan, Bridget	189.00
227767	Minsky, Esther	122.46
252214	Meadwell, Ellen	4,146.70
288802	Mason, Tressa, Est. of	200.34
311946	Metzger, Susie E.	394.92
330286	Moore, Mary J.	69.63
332483	Mayr, Katharine C.	19.08
369281	Matthews, Martha F., Est. of	66.44
370625	Monroe, Rose	508.11
370626	Monroe, Rose, tr.	160.70
382500	Magnani, Lina	1,541.82
393306	Marshall, Lillian L., tr.	145.22
400913	Mullens, Mazie	42.36
401835	Murray, James D., Jr.	64.73
404707	Metzger, Clarence B.	110.99
412449	Markowitz, Charles	84.86
414893	Martin, Benjamin F.	30.12
415333	MacKinnon, John R., tr.	61.20
416316	Mills, Walton	38.88
417505	Merrill, Lulu O., and	528.41
418627	Moyer, William Irwin, tr.	708.10
419171	Master, William M.	193.89
420676	Matthews, Sadie, tr.	89.46
423407	Marshall, Stuart B., or	911.11
428904	Metz, Anna E., Est. of	34.53
440079	Moyer, W. Irwin, tr.	313.46
459072	Minsky, A.	49.70
461642	Marshall, Charlotte E., tr.	72.84
462546	Murphy, Mamie C., Est.	46.14
447058	Matthews, Myrtle S., tr.	324.19
447471	Miles, Bertram J., or	98.49
448203	Miller, Cora Esther, tr.	294.31
449355	Mohler, John, or	6,462.89
450855	Mulkerin, Bridget, tr.	270.29
451312	Miller, Bernice, tr.	436.76
451318	Messner, Ferdinand, tr.	2,247.09
451752	Manion, John B., or	2,321.52
452653	Majovsky, Anna, tr.	1,260.67
453335	Miles, Ruth Conn, tr.	67.45
462395	Masters, H. Norman, tr.	340.50
462471	Murphy, James H.	1,274.90
463174	Morris, Louise Reed, tr.	72.02
464035	Marvin, Kathryn L., tr.	1,847.60
465528	Maus, George A.	1,530.34
465915	Miles, Ruth Conn	67.26
498195	Miller, Earle A., or	6,881.30
498507	Myers, Marcella J., tr.	45.66
498508	Myers, Marcella J., tr.	45.66
498651	Masters, Bettie S., tr.	298.79
498908	Miller, Sadie A., or	1,104.43
499044	Martin, Helen P., or	180.18
500017	Mary, Kenneth F., or	317.43
500458	Munn, Jean B., or	1,405.90
500542	Morris, Elmer L., or	3,223.24
504071	Murrer, Albert A., Jr.	61.04
504320	Mendelson, Cecil, or	2,338.66
449256	Marshall, Eileen, succ. gdn.	5,961.35
513777	Meyerson, J. Irvin, or	620.38
514305	Murphy, Thomas R., tr.	7,132.23
514346	Meyerson, J. Irvin, or	886.32
514499	Moraitis, Stella, tr.	5,322.55
514694	Marchand, Emma J., tr.	3,049.35
514838	Mansfield, Wesley, or	4,240.69
515763	Morrow, Marian L.	4,222.92
429765	MacPherson, Elizabeth K.	977.93
431771	Metzger, Susie E., tr.	140.85
434338	Myrtle Camp #6636	188.72
435917	Morrison, A. Margaret	205.51
436437	Myers, Edwin, G., or	1,662.03
438807	Matsko, Anna, tr.	2,876.63
471104	Martz, Clarence, tr.	54.16
471639	Mullen, Alice Hillyard, tr.	346.18
472013	Montgomery, Dr. Edward S., or	305.75
472224	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	658.35
472225	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	658.35
472226	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	658.35
472227	Mazza, Lucy, tr.	658.35
473789	Mehalik, Mary, tr.	781.86
493049	Manjerovic, Joseph, or	104.18
493170	Mitchell, James H., Jr., or	117.88
493996	Morrison, Philip, or	70.50
505271	Mooney, Elizabeth M.	2,843.38
506111	Moore, Ida	4,443.56
433778	Morrow, Catherine C.	7,083.53
494088	Molvie, William A., or	160.75
512517	Madden, William J., or	500.13
214258	Milligan, Grace	366.89
307016	Malatesta, Mary M.	7,668.30
311969	Marx, Christina, Est.	367.06
356230	Molnar, Mary	4,368.44
475037	Mihalik, Mary, tr.	5,960.03
476086	Morton, Mollie Dorer, tr.	2,861.22
476231	Matuzeski, Helen L., tr.	475.22
476233	Matuzeski, Helen L., tr.	236.08
476495	Manjerovic, Joseph, or	137.65
476518	Mason, Anna E., tr.	74.49
477732	Meade, Nell G., or	166.27
478225	Merchant, Catherine M., or	102.42
478285	Matthews, George E.	5,575.66

478342 Munn, Harry D., or 9,015.71
482142 Mallinger, A. H., or 2,160.04
482263 Merkle, Richard D., or 923.36
482393 Morton, Sara, or 739.30
482394 Mathie, Ivey M. 147.24
483346 Miller, Robert G., or 89.73
483386 Miller, Robert G., or 106.64
483953 Mihalics, Clara H. 711.75
483977 Madden, Betty, or 175.59
484013 Moorhead, Caroline 1,380.68
484104 Minnick, Rose F., or 2,136.74
484322 Metzler, Marcilla M. 855.62
484689 Mazza, Lucy, tr. 3,184.74
485090 Madden, Margaret M. 377.04
485841 Medosh, Jennie, tr. 2,161.06
511133 Mantell, Winifred E., tr. 323.08
511443 Miller, David, tr. 14,162.74
511643 Manning, Margaret D. 1,872.15
511684 Mercer, James A., or 3,815.63
278544 Marks, Isabella 5,276.93
475359 Meyer, Betty Mae, or 374.94

Mc

448082 McCrory, Rev. Leo, A. 528.84
449165 McCabe, Edan S., tr. 65.71
462405 McHugh, Joseph M., and 260.34
462676 McIntyre, Elizabeth Hazel, tr. 188.16
465237 McCarthy, Julia A. 279.97
498609 McDonough, John J., tr. 6,849.23
499434 McCabe, Harry A. 1,348.52
500894 McDonough, Bernard A. 2,160.92
503162 McCabe, Francis A., tr. 1,357.20
503342 McKenna, Julia B., tr. 2,292.48
416147 McGivern, Jennie, tr. 340.15
421150 McNamara, Nellie L. 796.78
422925 McQuillan, Brothers 490.74
423732 McCue, Velletta 176.93
425199 McKee, R. Dickson 182.97
426257 McCarthy, Anna S., tr. 711.46
479086 McGee, James R., or 282.17
479490 McManama, Maurice J. 880.96
480224 McLaughlin, Anna S., tr. 217.30
489700 McKnight, Charles F., or 2,639.09
489900 McCracken, Thelma C. 3,950.00
491937 McClintock, Priscilla Y. 1,702.16
491953 McClenahan, Anna B., or 222.61
507656 McShea, Mary Margaret 224.45
507710 McDowell, J. Spotts 2,756.61
507778 McCrory, William J., or 6,594.08
508616 McDermitt, A. Virginia 7,569.97
439882 McDermitt, Mary Louise 930.53
443472 McDowell, Ethel B. 109.81
443686 McGinnis, Katie, tr. 9,942.31
454738 McCarthy, Joseph D. 158.75
459008 McClelland, Estella S., tr. 521.60
495467 McWilliams, Homer C., tr. 546.75
495468 McWilliams, Homer C., tr. 546.75
495469 McWilliams, Homer C., tr. 546.75
495470 McWilliams, Homer C., tr. 546.75
495471 McWilliams, Homer C., tr. 546.75
496627 McNabb, Mary F., tr. 40.37
382860 McGraw, Tillie 2,020.87
384294 McClain, Elizabeth Z. 288.37
388080 McCue, Mary M. 2,783.97
398445 McConnell, Randall J., tr. 1,421.15
408181 McGivern, Jennie 1,211.55
410251 McAleese, Mary, tr. 277.71
412035 McGinley, Julia 2,345.67
466845 McGeary, Margaret D., tr. 200.60
469911 McWilliams, Francis S., or 756.35
470094 McMillin, Francis D., tr. 48.47
509587 McLaughlin, Gloria C., tr. 3,427.94
509626 McGowan, Helen C., tr. 954.72
160197 McClaren, Samuel M. 1,345.70
220653 McSwiggan, Etta 546.75
235392 McCourtney, Mary 6,584.87
310560 McDowell, Sara 3,406.55
313681 McConnon, Annie 2,045.58
326777 McCauley, Mamie 243.59
361129 McCallen, Alice H. 319.37
361919 McIntyre, Ella M., tr. 10,265.72
475688 McWey, J. F., tr. 2,143.76
478467 McBride, Robt. V., or 5,313.32
483486 McBeth, Robert B., or 219.02
483614 McMillan, Letitia, tr. 870.70
305988 McMahon, Patrick 873.60
514070 McAlevy, Kathryn S. 1,645.78
514086 McCaskey, Virginia H. 4,538.17
83174 McClintock, Caroline J. 28.79
208708 McCulloch, Mary D. 189.11
272330 MacIntyre, Annie McL. 53.75
314079 McCullough, Peter 356.16
328381 McDowell, Sara R. 77.38
352463 McWilliams, Clifford F., tr. 62.02
356513 McLaughlin, Annie, Est. of 1,444.92
369025 McCartney, Martha 269.52
389175 McCoy, Thomas 2,641.09
394100 McAnulty, Malinda B. 18.08
407533 McCann, Michael J., or 30.98
409653 McGough, Mary, or 99.71
441742 McKeone, Helen L. 74.58
447283 McClintock, Gertrude, tr. 23.36
449988 McClure, W. Donald, tr. 17.64
455687 McCutcheon, John C. 40.72
457358 McPeak, Elva M., tr. 17.80
457472 McDonald, Ruth E., tr. 19.06
459160 McCloskey, Richard C. 27.70
460782 McLaughlin, Margaret E. 1,231.10
435514 McGrew, Jean C., or 57.58
472506 McCarthy, Homer J., or 149.81
472652 McCalla, Myrtle M. 42.14
473288 McCarthy, Anna S., tr. 2,177.25
473289 McCarthy, Anna S., tr. 1,848.80
494463 McDonough, Margaret M., tr. 658.86
433202 McKean, Francis Scott, Jr., tr. 70.47
437213 McKeag, Helen S. 162.30
474046 McClintock, Harriet E., tr. 314.19

N

451367 Norris, George 45.77
453113 Nolte, Leona 775.25
462045 Neely, Helen D., tr. 356.94
499112 Niedenberger, Albert J., or 2,331.42
461510 Neff, Katherine 9,151.58
479258 Neagley, Kathryn L., or 2,470.46
480704 Nawroci, Stella, tr. 3,373.94
480722 Noll, Charles, or 183.92
481140 Novak, Michael J., or 47.52
508411 Neurohr, Virginia, tr. 9,752.48
324958 Nygreen, Catherine 790.26
373558 Nicholson, Clarine 665.08
478742 Novak, Joseph F., or 1,075.00
484919 Nugent, Anna M., tr. 2,782.39
512506 Natoli, Angelo, or 86.04
512787 Noren, S. J., or 4,302.37
513761 Numer, William P. 115.51
513990 Nolte, Rose M., tr. 1,662.57
515293 Negley, Della E., tr. 1,060.11
208325 Nesbit, Harry J. 29.01
368079 Naismith, Louis W. 38.30
391532 Neff, Annie 212.29
409185 Neary, John F., or 1,160.25
412820 Nelson, John R. 53.25
432057 Noble, Bertha M. 222.32
436495 Nawrocki, Stella, tr. 1,834.54
408071 Nalesnik, Kathrene 3,792.33
414356 Neish, Martha, tr. 39.35
486584 Nash, Harry Ellis, or 140.23
487180 Nicklas, Russell J. 245.55
509676 Nassar, Violet G., tr. 2,201.19
440365 Neely, Helen D., tr. 266.46
460919 Nardi, Peter 3,973.52
495243 Nawrocki, Stella 2,641.25
495805 Nolle, Anna M., tr. 122.70

O

492026 O'Neill, Mary O'D., tr. 355.68
492181 O'Brien, Theresa 6,268.67
492774 Okerberg, Margaret I., tr. 192.44
505032 O'Connor, Florence S. 2,927.39
368742 Olszewski, Stanley 484.29
377563 O'Boyle, Annie 388.14
389131 Ott, Mabel 21.87
400820 Ortinberg, Herman 209.04
419166 O'Donnell, Cathryn 187.51
423400 O'Brien, Lecetta, tr. 90.80
427343 Orth, Charles, tr. 17.66
453184 Oliver, Emily F., (and) 586.82
513799 O'Donnell, Coleman, tr. 4,718.35
514486 Osburn, Anna E., tr. 1,228.89
298540 O'Malley, John T. 895.00
323041 O'Conner, Mary 2,040.28
378888 O'Hare, Catherine 8,450.03
383780 Offer, Celia, tr. 431.85
487131 Orr, Robert D., tr. 98.85
487268 Oslowski, Mary D., or 1,034.31
487534 Osborne, Bernice E., or 10,251.23
443034 O'Leary, Joseph M., or 8,145.79
445088 O'Hare, Catherine, tr. 794.63
454673 Orr, John, or 120.88
458139 O'Toole, Joseph M., or 122.03
417472 O'Shea, Catherine 765.73
480616 Orsi, Luigi, or 1,484.57
447804 O'Brien, Martha J., tr. 39.33
447883 Off, Gustave, or 56.44
461033 Otterson, Ida 1,982.18
462278 Oklin, Ida 170.66
499536 Oliver, Albert C., or 605.31

P

399182 Peetz, Emma Emilia, tr. 3,422.77
410633 Penisch, Joseph W., Jr., or 456.96
466461 Pottmeyer, Ida, tr. 339.06
467181 Powell, Harriet A., tr. 197.11
468817 Poole, Nevin W., or 964.97
469676 Pennsyl, William E., or 113.86
470831 Parks, Jean Davison 1,246.99
486283 Platt, Herbert J., tr. 7,021.46
509064 Purdum, H. G., or 536.85
510634 Price, Anna E., tr. 457.11
338198 Powers, Frank Irwin 912.43
346035 Patanko, Maria 372.82
352289 Pfabe, Andrew J. 11,488.26
475597 Prendergast, John J., or 56.07
475991 Peters, S. L. 772.57
478811 Pasewicz, Nellie, tr. 55.49
482751 Pugh, Jessie, tr. 104.30
483247 Philips, Geo. A., or 1,454.66

484556	Palmer, William H., tr.	64.85
512024	Plevin, Harry, or	5,391.47
512864	Press, Hilda S., tr.	8,458.79
196436	Petrie, Ada Kate	6,982.27
420714	Portman, Edward L.	73.00
424152	Patterson, Catherine, tr.	887.92
480049	Price, Edith G., or	242.50
480371	Platt, Herbert Jerome, tr.	7,893.90
480662	Pearlman, Elinore S., tr.	2,637.34
480820	Pickering, Thomas E., or	109.48
490017	Pucher, Frank, tr.	983.76
490095	Petrosky, Frank J.	5,641.22
491450	Petrusch, George R., and	70.93
491587	Petrokas, Anna	1,931.48
491657	Perer, Beatrice, tr.	368.51
507233	Pachucus, Alberta V., tr.	1,642.71
507481	Parks, Jean Davison, tr.	83.05
508550	Partington, Myrle C., or	2,153.82
508661	Preininger, Mary	1,379.64
99775	Pagani, Mary, Estate of	84.96
220385	Pontius, Louis	1,224.43
349035	Pease, Harry	32.36
360565	Powers, Richard C.	82.06
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria, tr.	144.42
397031	Pfannkuck, Fred C., tr.	170.94
415246	Panich, Jean, tr.	95.42
427016	Perrin, Geneva	45.61
444680	Pennywitt, Jennie H.	3,388.78
444979	Patterson, Miriam V., tr.	38.10
445426	Padgett, Eleanor	2,204.31
447916	Price, O. Kerr, tr.	18.75
458983	Pfarr, Albert W., (Jr.), tr.	25.65
462993	Phillips, James M., tr.	28.91
431668	Pfeiffer, Lena, tr.	1,690.26
433833	Pagel, Minnie J., tr.	125.20
435103	Paine, Robert H.	190.33
438583	Platz, C. G., or	3,107.25
471376	Pesley, Goldie, tr.	5,614.94
471606	Parks, M. Samuel, Jr., and	1,542.10
473257	Popowich, Tillie, or	430.60
473916	Parmigiani, Julia, tr.	426.27
493957	Petrosky, Edith	6,965.66
505074	Puleo, Sam., tr.	14,452.24
506108	Phillips, Mary Louise, or	555.40
447698	Pelkofer, Fred, or	4,563.03
448449	Patterson, Mary Winters, tr.	50.52
449790	Park, Margaret D., tr.	106.15
449791	Park, Margaret D., tr.	106.15
452358	Phillips, Mary D., tr.	1,571.63
452994	Petrusch, George	58.29
461701	Perlik, Catherine, tr.	4,757.97
462944	Person, Otto F., or	177.82
463121	Pollock, Harry J.	2,076.55
464752	Price, Charles P., tr.	628.78
498025	Pitts, Garnet A., tr.	517.46
499423	Petrucco, Pietro, tr.	1,570.53
499860	Painter, Melda M., or	77.21
504014	Pugh, Jack, tr.	110.31
504264	Phillips, Henry J., tr.	994.81
504292	Porter, Regina M., tr.	465.70
504782	Platt, Herbert J., tr.	8,854.19
500877	Penn State Alumnae of Pittsburgh	254.42
440880	Pastorius, John A., or	1,345.21
442442	Patterson, Meade F., tr.	1,737.98
443560	Prenovitz, Sam	381.99
455185	Patton, John, or	139.75
458539	Patterson, Mary Winters	91.58
459318	Pefferman, William P., or	2,797.12
459873	Pirschl, Joseph, tr.	13,181.15
496824	Pauley, Dolores F., tr.	91.40
497366	Painter, Ned H., or	6,855.20
502629	Piel, Louise Gratz, tr.	6,269.72
502938	Platt, Ella May, tr.	365.84
456302	Powell, Edwin R., or	75.43
515011	Plevin, Benjamin, or	4,095.71

Q

405075	Quering, Hilda, tr.	50.45
409803	Quering, John A., or	193.79
483773	Quimby, Charles Earl, or	126.74
511669	Quigley, Walter B., or	441.98

R

123774	Robinson, Kate W.	7,989.83
144249	Rees, Elizabeth E.	1,309.43
205891	Reutzel, Maggie	27.60
332177	Rice, Walter Alva	19,667.68
332802	Ropp, Mary	742.38
333393	Rea, Sarah J.	4,707.98
344560	Reeves, Oline	467.83
352976	Ritchie, Rita P.	2,193.45
358426	Rauneker, Hazel L.	695.94
361770	Rogan, Louise	1,052.70
368312	Ryan, Mary F.	349.82
371191	Rush, Alexander	90.91
379553	Ribnisky, Helen	2,445.35
475307	Runk, Renwick J., Jr. or	112.97
475785	Roscoe, John S., tr.	157.60
475786	Roscoe, Dorothy W., tr.	417.57
475980	Ringer, Frieda A.	451.77
476053	Ritchey, Ida May	1,649.56
478603	Ralston, John A., or	4,442.06
484380	Reese, Gertrude, or	1,131.32
511600	Rimer, Mae S., or	1,104.44
511935	Ross, Leonard L., tr.	6,466.89
512453	Rust, Byron C. G., or	130.02
512661	Reisenger, Louis, tr.	483.87
512735	Rowe, Charles E., or	108.43
384198	Russell, Martha L.	4,879.36
385327	Roe, Howard L.	113.53
388167	Ralston, R. S., tr.	1,367.60
389089	Reichhold, Elmer L.	271.67
399737	Rust, Amelia W. L., tr.	206.74
404878	Ruffing, Hilda, tr.	1,576.28
410316	Rankin, Robert H., or	264.80
410612	Reiher, Carrie W.	102.57
466427	Radick, Nicholas, Jr., tr.	86.97
466442	Recht, Herman, or	74.86
467327	Reisinger, John, tr.	76.32
467618	Richards, Charles W., or	202.65
467620	Rosenthal, Lillian M., tr.	6,688.17
488527	Rilko, Andy G., or	3,233.67
509299	Rienzo, Rosaria D., or	2,182.56
509428	Roberts, Jos. L., Jr., tr.	119.81
509684	Robbins, Oscar, tr.	10,744.19
509716	Ross, Susan Ruth	20,310.46
509717	Ross, Judy Ann	13,667.21
509718	Ross, Karen Martha	13,667.21
510489	Reuter, Mildred S., tr.	1,301.42
149506	Reynolds, William	189.39
240357	Ramsey, Daniel S.	138.73
288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	54.48
331147	Rafferty, Katie	141.17
380144	Rimkus, John	1,146.66
392224	Riedl, Oswald	65.94
397153	Reed, Eva B., tr.	205.11
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E., Est. of	582.14
403945	Rankin, Thomas C., tr.	30.00
405580	Robinson, Thomas A., tr.	72.66
406854	Rak, Peter, tr.	1,142.69
413631	Ruberto, Pietro, F. G.	19.03
422798	Rubinstein, M. A. (MD.)	68.45
425730	Riley, Alvin S., tr.	177.73
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	404.44
433902	Roos, Bernice F. L.	99.22
452985	Radosevich, Mary, tr.	41.66
452986	Radosevich, Mary, tr.	23.43
459169	Rutledge, Harry E., tr.	19.56
462906	Reed, Eleanor	24.33
466193	Rupp, Henry E.	718.52
129189	Ross, Ada McC	34.68
442124	Rooney, Stella D., tr.	222.50
455785	Robinson, Helen, tr.	150.97
455907	Riggs, Winston S., and	90.77
495956	Ruffenach, Mary S., tr.	2,460.19
496012	Reichi, Samuel, tr.	1,404.63
502462	Ruggieri, Margaret, tr.	100.33
502657	Robb, Elizabeth, tr.	193.19
502839	Robinson, Mary, tr.	442.72
439616	Reynolds, Marie C.	35.37
441943	Rock, William C., or	39.78
458092	Richardson, Raymond M., or	66.82
447936	Rosser, Anna Louise, tr.	209.54
450603	Russell, Gertrude, tr.	683.76
450646	Rozinski, Nathan	551.04
451099	Rovnan, Cyrill, tr.	73.19
452870	Regan, Mary	679.79
462876	Rosenberg, Mollie, tr.	187.94
463055	Rodgers, Marion E.	571.30
464767	Rosenthal, Annie, tr.	6,688.15
498405	Rieke, Elizabeth T., tr.	54.71
498925	Ross, Leonard, tr.	20,310.46
499090	Rumbaugh, Viola Maud, or	818.50
499956	Russell, W. M.	1,518.88
500116	Reed, Virginia C.	84.27
429294	Rosenthal, Jean	423.80
436721	Reed, Emma, tr.	2,151.98
437495	Reed, Jennie	4,475.99
471189	Rafferty, Joseph F., or	415.44
472789	Radawitz, Mary A., tr.	487.45
472790	Radawitz, Anthony J., tr.	487.45
472791	Radawitz, Edward P., tr.	487.46
492688	Roberts, Mary C. Wolf	350.65
493718	Reed, Carl William, or	174.24
494498	Rubenstein, Boris	119.49
505507	Roupach, Genevieve	5,149.47
506191	Repovz, Mary C., or	2,677.86
505707	Reardon, Bradley C.	153.44
417436	Rosner, Frank, or	1,042.25
420235	Rupp, Frederick, or	1,950.27
427407	Rickenbach, Elsie S.	766.13
480014	Ramsay, Robert Erskine	124.52
480037	Rebhun, Chas. W., or	282.63
481662	Russell, John C.	175.17
489701	Reardon, Thomas F., or	126.65
490368	Richards, Roy K., or	2,535.09
490847	Rhea, Velma D., tr.	5,776.12
491307	Regan, Rita M.	58.26
507610	Rummel, William David, MD., or	139.03
508148	Reft, Dorothy, tr.	446.91
508281	Ridge, Catherine T.	94.68
508330	Ricci, Julia	1,107.18
508761	Reed, R. S., Jr., or	222.76
513027	Rauch, Laredo, tr.	8,068.28
514884	Roman, Helen H.	23,241.15
515208	Rich, Freda M., tr.	503.54

S

510468	Sichelstiel, Ruth E., tr.	121.94
510789	Senay, Joseph E., or	3,643.06
510909	Smith, Rose C., tr.	842.53

391798	Smith, Edith R., tr.	80.54
439098	Selden, Elizabeth	791.74
440869	Shanahan, Alice V.	554.54
440901	Stulz, Helen, tr.	581.59
442189	Schneider, Reinhart L. G., tr.	1,899.68
442305	Seibert, Ella	7,001.59
442489	Singer, Myer W., tr.	133.05
442866	Smith, Robert W., or	100.08
443412	Scheetz, Edward F., tr.	317.05
443977	Schollaert, Arthur M., tr.	100.84
445064	Schneider, Reinhart J., tr.	2,275.84
445211	Schofield, John N., and	397.59
446489	Schneider, R. John, tr.	2,146.18
454169	Stotler, Walter R., or	4,406.05
454367	Schlicker, Lillian	730.43
455532	Stepping, Philip J.	115.53
456093	Scannell, Josephine M., tr.	230.58
456209	Stefanik, Rose, tr.	3,828.57
456562	Smith, Robert W., and	191.00
457546	Seskey, Raymond L., or	239.39
457623	Stack, Mary, tr.	60.22
457747	Smith, Katherine W.	362.46
458576	Smyers, Alexander M., or	2,418.97
495030	Scully, Marion Crocker	3,568.58
495710	Seibert, Violet H., tr.	1,240.95
496585	Smith, Ross H., or	2,638.96
496632	Sanders, Troy, or	2,302.81
496641	Smith, Anna M., tr.	1,255.38
501239	Smith, Charles Mathew	10,621.48
501301	Sparks, Jean D., tr.	1,673.93
501591	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	1,140.72
501790	Sibbet, Katherine, tr.	4,654.72
502889	Scott, Robert	2,320.30
458606	Stevenson, Mary W.	70.64
459292	Schieritz, Albert J., and	70.60
459507	Schminkey, Catherine	51.86
460538	Sanders, Herbert D., and	55.12
415124	Shay, Elizabeth C.	359.13
421331	Straka, Joseph P., tr.	289.61
422362	Stormwind, Abe L.	485.93
424301	Steward, Adah M.	124.03
424881	Salomon, Amelia E., tr.	3,127.64
425726	Schmidt, Harry F., tr.	173.62
479360	Stamm, George C.	12,205.84
479741	Swan, Robert, III, tr.	1,429.83
479851	Segall, Rae	122.26
479931	Saulis, Anna, tr.	169.25
479979	Stoble, Phyllis, tr.	504.58
480444	Shupinka, Jennie Elizabeth, tr.	3,124.54
480565	Swaney, Florence	54.03
480656	Schlutz, Elizabeth K., tr.	269.97
480657	Schlutz, Elizabeth K., tr.	269.97
480894	Sullivan, Helen W.	318.16
481276	Steinfeld, Sylvia	1,524.97
481383	Steele, Frank D., or	173.82
481565	Scarpaci, Thomas, or	10,935.43
490065	Schmidt, J. Frederick, tr.	86.38
490471	Schwartz, Paul H., or	385.35
490869	Schultz, Ethel M.	221.09
491137	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	125.24
491258	Stengel, Norbert G., or	77.02
491346	Schlesinger, Herman M., or	155.69
491905	Suhanin, Mary Jane	885.88
507107	Signorella, Margaret Tannehill	534.33
507341	Stagner, Anna Marie, or	122.82
508312	Stoller, Edward, tr.	11,413.48
508466	Schumann, Clara M., tr.	109.20
508785	Sumeracka, Aurelia	4,530.00
422314	Savage, Agnes	323.99
423644	Schmitter, Rene C., or	246.28
489777	Shilling, Martha M.	599.43
447115	Starzewski, Helen	542.80
447196	Sacco, Carmela, tr.	623.76
447823	Straub, Walter	1,298.27
447908	Smith, Clara B.	7,256.76
448782	Shannon, John A.	516.26
449190	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	2,587.85
449310	Scharning, Signa, tr.	336.89
449806	Sibbet, Katherine, tr.	4,629.20
450075	Shimer, F. D., and	817.34
450309	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	295.04
451189	Shallenberger, John M.	303.55
452314	Seager, James L., tr.	47.35
453935	Sarsfield, Anthony, or	6,804.33
453979	Scheid, Mary Elizabeth, tr.	67.41
461379	Siek, Fred	1,631.81
462019	Steele, Nora, tr.	2,649.27
462468	Schmidt, Elsie Krauth, tr.	875.88
463261	Scheetz, Edwin F., tr.	239.54
463975	Stanchick, Thomas, tr.	1,246.29
464503	Shupinka, Jennie E., tr.	543.87
464598	Scheetz, Edwin F., or	430.11
498223	Stark, Mabel P., or	111.51
499363	Siebert, Bette W., tr.	61.40
499813	Schneider, Joseph P., or	3,439.30
500360	Smith, Kathryn E.	2,071.81
500569	Sikdorian, Vahe	5,782.98
504116	Shorts, Mary K., tr.	1,129.44
504478	Somacal, Margaret T., tr.	442.85
504562	Schrott, Emma H., or	1,787.19
504582	Scanlon, Kathryn F., tr.	111.97
393307	Siger, Anna, tr.	152.40
395269	Siefker, Anna	167.34
396656	Stiteler, Katherine P., tr.	95.73
399652	Snyder, Park McK.	159.06
406493	Stubbe, Gertrude, tr.	331.56
408612	Sabaluskene, Veronika, tr.	137.15
410669	Smith, Henry P., or	395.03
414218	Slater, Theodore G.	182.46
466300	Somers, Fred	58.18
466758	Stockdale, Donald Craig	157.81
467015	Seepin, Harry	255.43
467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P., tr.	122.04
468008	Schmitt, Thomas M., Jr., and	33.24
468344	Shorts, Mary K.	10,816.83
468984	Schroeder, Alice W., tr.	156.09
469169	Schindler, Grace A., tr.	77.35
469724	Starz, Charles H.	1,677.17
469838	Sabalausky, Mathilda, tr.	53.01
470069	Sippel, Barbara, tr.	7,257.82
470416	Stone, Elsie V., tr.	1,640.30
486015	Salisbury, John R., Jr., or	1,543.09
486638	Schenck, Edmund J., tr.	109.32
487004	Schmertz, E. Marie, tr.	485.24
487048	Schledt, Hans A., or	33.68
487631	Samuels, W. C., and	100.54
487708	Schugt, Mary H., tr.	121.04
487710	Smith, Harold P., or	109.85
487757	Siwicki, Mary R., or	75.33
487763	Stevenson, Caroline A., tr.	75.18
509158	Schafer, Allen H.	545.62
509611	Salopek, Martin	81.34
509957	Shalley, Kitty Weiss, tr.	346.91
509965	Schneider, Della R.	5,230.95
510035	Scanlon, Josephine, or	1,708.61
510266	Saint Marys Cemetery Assn.	217.33
510450	Schneider, Morris, or	2,979.09
462840	Schmitt, Thomas M., or	34.63
462845	Sharpless, Richard K., tr.	331.23
469862	Schwirian, Ethel, tr.	1,650.16
511972	Sirlin, William, tr.	6,442.60
514242	Stokes, Mary R.	532.24
514514	Sincell, Valetta I., tr.	1,491.84
514716	Simpson, Charles Richard, or	2,914.72
515437	Stark, Frank, or	3,292.71
128311	Sorg, Almond J.	18.52
155082	Sweeney, Ailey, Estate of	2,128.18
179788	Smith, Maggie J.	35.22
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora H.	344.42
271822	Spiers, Elizabeth	30.75
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	445.30
329825	Simcsik, Annie	3,543.19
333197	Sullivan, Hannah	28.83
357169	Sekerka, Martin	618.40
361343	Shepler, Elsie B., Estate of	1,000.17
365180	Sniderman, Nathen	30.69
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	93.63
387291	Sneathen, John B., tr.	31.49
388070	Smith, Mabel L., tr.	34.38
396789	Smith, John	1,267.50
398077	Sneathen, John B., tr.	47.85
404762	Smith, J. Raymond, tr.	30.74
410634	Smith, Emily W., tr.	4,586.10
411071	Swoger, Edna H.	28.21
416037	Stever, Louis W., Jr., or	2,309.01
416130	Smith, Winifred, tr.	25.20
419755	Stimmler, Leo P.	36.87
421771	Sproul, Azalia E., or	37.20
426987	Schmitz, William H., tr.	88.54
435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	289.60
437474	Smith, Margaret Hare, tr.	67.88
441593	Schade, C. T., tr.	321.71
443698	Summerville, Lena, tr.	56.11
443900	Steinecker, Raymond	86.42
444226	Shanahan, Margaret C., tr.	22.99
445239	Smith, Margaret Hare, tr.	67.88
449395	Shannon, Jas. T., tr.	121.02
450702	Siergiej, Piotr, tr.	2,372.18
453083	Shannon, J. T., tr.	90.94
455942	Sproul, Hattie, tr.	19.18
461791	Scott, Robert King, tr.	34.63
430363	Sieminska, Mary S.	186.91
431278	Schlereth, Anthony	2,635.67
432184	Shrum, Reuben W., or	1,591.59
432711	Schaupp, Frederick R.	51.69
434392	Smith, Martha Uhr, Estate	4,320.17
434583	Schmitt, Albert G.	96.92
435017	Smith, Margaret M.	50.21
436339	Salomon, Bertha, tr.	1,233.33
437281	Shanahan, Mary A., tr.	232.17
437282	Shanahan, Mary A., tr.	228.59
438094	See, George W.	217.69
471953	Schmidt, Elizabeth J.	334.19
473088	Simpson, Raymond W., or	71.83
473350	Schad, Joseph A., or	45.24
474264	Schwer, Paul R.	666.67
492059	Stephens, C. Bernadette	18,272.90
492136	Stadfield, Harold R., tr.	4,620.51
492745	Schuster, William G., tr.	2,437.73
493211	Schwab, John C. E., tr.	3,521.19
493328	Stout, Alice S., tr.	3,342.62
493576	Stuart, James A., Sr.	58.73
493580	Spielman, Warren Roy	248.24
493808	Schultz, Andrew	127.55
494152	Sharding, Margaret, tr.	58.73
494309	Shapiro, Myer, or	1,525.08
505135	Schmidt, Emma M., tr.	3,200.10
505462	Sniderman, Rebecca H., tr.	928.61
506472	Silvis, John S., Jr., or	5,536.03
506520	Szymanski, Ann	895.08

506743	Sporman, Margaret, or	553.56
506926	Snead, Harry, or	1,897.97
438187	Shiring, Louis C., Jr., tr.	45.61
505455	Sand, Elsie, tr.	503.18
141401	Schreiner, Ida	9,631.44
143187	Schreiner, Emma	9,309.80
163399	Sutter, George S.	307.56
225272	Stewart, James O.	950.49
251015	Stroud, Helen L.	450.47
263970	Smoot, Maggie A.	59.48
306049	Stauffer, Sophie E.	1,894.73
309160	Strong, Letitia	2,146.95
323022	Sheehy, Katie	37.88
332189	Spence, L. Isabel	47.72
336123	Spurrier, Bertha V.	4,644.85
337510	Stirling, George W.	138.67
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,415.93
343448	Sweeney, Rose	14,021.06
354262	Stratton, Mary J.	21,470.52
366716	Strobeck, Maggie	135.06
370138	Slanina, Elizabeth	9,950.51
477619	Scheidell, G. Edward, tr.	108.29
477980	Smith, Edith Rowan, tr.	192.31
478255	Speer, Howard L., tr.	73.90
478841	Steinhart, Lee, tr.	1,185.48
482054	Schechtar, Sam	174.55
482862	Scheid, Mary E., tr.	71.69
483317	Schreiber, Jos. John, or	89.78
484237	Sharkarin, David B.	835.14
484541	Solomon, Madeline J., or	259.53
484740	Scott, Gale, or	396.88
485456	Sopher, Emma Rita	1,011.78
485680	Stephens, Carolyn, tr.	77.40
511108	Simensky, Silas J., or	470.01
511367	Sloop, Margaret M.	896.28
202096	Shearer, Elizabeth S.	47.08
344012	Stone, Jennie S., tr.	85.03
475033	Schaefer, Emilie L., or	170.43
476107	Sperring, Alice E., tr.	495.99

T

450999	Travers, John, tr.	246.62
463120	Thornton, George E., or	379.97
464572	Trunzo, Mary P.	45.12
504495	Thiel, Francis J.	455.50
504672	Torchik, Anna, or	116.02
504685	Thompson, Jane, tr.	213.91
417802	Trabalik, Joseph, or	1,042.30
479610	Trescher, Helen A., tr.	6,460.24
480001	Teel, Janet Erskine Jones	124.52
490720	Teare, Christine C., tr.	3,561.38
491836	Torin, Ethel H., tr.	100.32
508605	Tardy, Emmett L.	5,479.07
455473	Tamulinas, Frank, tr.	6,248.43
458690	Tischler, Freda Hard	2,250.48
455190	Thomas, A. J. (Special)	48.33
497062	Theis, Jack M., tr.	63.24
406504	Treiber, Emma, tr.	2,738.39
406505	Treiber, Lou Retta, tr.	3,886.76
467397	Torasso, Marie, tr.	121.79
469943	Trunzo, Mary, and	167.14
509699	Tosney, Mary Jane, or	7,623.28
184357	Thompson, Maria	45.23
361963	Thomas, Elva, W.	2,382.99
363555	Turner, Elvera S.	119.73
367481	Thomas, Rena R.	900.87
476863	Traxler, Anne Ruane	3,792.03
477169	Thomas, George F., or	1,625.77
477354	Tucker, Ruth, Est.	203.48
482205	Turnbull, Harriet B.	3,263.51
484737	Thomas, Robert P., Jr., tr.	124.60
485632	Tambellini, Renato, tr.	86.90
485652	Tambtllini, Rinaldo, or	60.90
511292	Turkall, Ethel, tr.	1,150.47
513966	Tilley, Marjorie L., tr.	1,066.69
514331	Tryon, Joseph A., or	10,645.12
46228	Theis, Matilda	176.66
370474	Tambellini, Attilio	44.62
377072	Torok, Anna	1,181.40
430805	Twin City Temple, No. 117	46.15
431487	Taylor, Eliza. J., tr.	35.82
471287	Timoco, Mary	1,396.63
471501	Turner, S. Taylor, or	578.20
472075	Thompson, Anna C. D., tr.	324.58
474610	Tunney, Gertrude	1,098.42
492013	Thomas, Louisa, E.	474.81
492944	Thompson, Sylvia Adelaide, tr.	143.25

U

451150	Ulm, Minnie, tr.	162.69
514210	Ubinger, Paul J., tr.	697.53
406656	Ulmer, George M., or	10,798.00

V

448322	Vater, Mary K., tr.	1,125.28
450401	Voss, Margaret	1,173.35
453420	Voskamp, Henry A., or	71.66
463750	Voss, Stephen	1,180.53
499282	Vighetti, Emily	80.22
500768	Valentine, Carl, or	1,371.14
440552	Vandor Voort, Dorothy S., tr.	221.82
502032	Vokach, Florence M., tr.	3,574.93
502990	Villa, Joseph L., or	11,609.35
481313	Villella, Nick, or	1,003.46
507475	Vandevort, J. A.	64.93
380015	Van Kirk, Rose	109.16
417908	Vaughan, Margaret M.	37.00
438128	Voltz, Margaret E., tr.	25.16
468600	Von Feld, Leo P.	22.88
512545	Valentine, Carl J., or	1,125.00
470991	Volkers, Romaine, tr.	7,808.96
474001	Vandervort, Malcolm S., Jr., tr.	203.38
493412	Vikang, Liang	3,821.58
494333	Vighetti, Emily Ann, tr.	80.93
506941	Van Buskirk, George	664.04

W

440747	Work, Martha E.	127.05
441519	Walter, Frederick L., or	8,951.86
454172	Williams, Charles A., or	10,605.09
454378	Weber, Milton G., tr.	221.20
455092	Walters, Katie T., tr.	305.56
457083	Wargo, Sussie, tr.	10,138.69
457223	Wright, John E., or	2,569.42
457390	Willis, Abijah F., tr.	136.56
458354	Welsh, Margaret G.	128.59
458619	Wilhelm, Don E.	437.61
458827	Weaver, Jesse E., and	1,575.69
459993	Werchowiecki, Angeline, tr.	1,031.55
495293	Winters, Christine R., tr.	132.26
495775	Walters, Roy F., or	333.05
497091	Wallis, J. Robert, or	5,322.55
502055	Watterson, Rev. Leo S.	517.88
445865	Wallisch, William J., or	78.74
416047	Welch, Cora A., tr.	169.07
415703	Waidler, Katherine, tr.	668.53
418647	Witt, Emma Osthoff	314.36
419262	Williams, Clarissa C.	38.22
420905	Ward, John, or	1,519.15
420998	Woskowiak, Charles J., or	2,627.27
421024	Warden, Ruth, tr.	1,314.86
422821	Wadsworth, William J.	100.71
424819	Welfer, Thomas W.	470.98
425170	Walker, Freda E., tr.	64.63
425746	Wolk, Henry	630.05
427013	White, Zenaide H., tr.	226.04
427411	Wickline, V. Edna	1,771.40
479100	Worstell, Mathilda, tr.	259.89
479944	Wilson, Mary O.	1,070.03
481850	Waldman, William	252.58
489664	Weil, Fanny, tr.	9,059.75
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	617.60
448396	Walker, Robert L., III, tr.	431.93
449898	Wilson, Alice Sarah, tr.	95.34
450259	Williams, Edward B., or	241.88
450781	Welke, Jennie C., tr.	4,848.22
451956	Wible, Margaret Fiscus, tr.	2,405.76
453488	Watkins, Edward J., or	844.97
462059	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	39.65
463381	Walls, Mary E., tr.	697.19
464279	Wach, Arpad E., or	196.72
464479	Woodson, Howard D.	3,394.38
500922	Weinman, Frank, or	21,744.06
451350	Waldron, Mary Josephine, tr.	337.73
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	583.66
167631	Walker, Martha W., Est.	78.79
235677	Washington, Bertha	430.24
308875	Whitehead, Emma V.	4,789.30
315307	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	111.43
475763	Ward, Alice J., tr.	31.10
477247	Wasilewski, Elizabeth, tr.	60.81
485082	Winter, Merle H., or	74.59
485890	Woernle, Lillian Marie, tr.	127.76
511224	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	85.74
511225	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	85.74
511226	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	85.74
511717	Weinman, Brent	3,233.42
511718	Weinman, Joel	3,233.42
512879	Wrobleski, Alice C., tr.	107.31
306832	Wilhelm, Maggie	137.99
360260	Wehner, Mathilda H.	1,506.78
513237	Witchoski, Rose, or	2,497.67
513262	Watson, Charles E., or	661.84
515578	Whetzel, Farley Walton, tr.	539.60
121402	Wilson, Sarah A., tr.	33.16
187381	Worthington, Carrie A.	33.67
274718	Waltzer, George	1,553.08
306222	Wylie, Marcella	44.63
325266	Westerman, Minetta Wilson	40.18
331773	Wuori, Sophie	365.35
334549	Walton, Mary E.	46.20
370769	Williard, Louise	76.59
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	142.87
399694	Walsh, Josephine	51.58
402436	Wootton, Grace E.	61.17
403003	Whitaker, Harriet E.	456.60
411035	Wood, Roscoe B.	37.65
418327	Watson, Margaret T., tr.	411.72
421010	Waite, John, or	92.31
426541	Wolk, Morris	61.50
427052	Wickham, Carl J., or	18.81
430472	Williams, Helen May	112.14
432960	Welsh, Oliver, tr.	19.69
438075	Wilson, Anna	32.02
457373	Wolf, George, or	558.38
430158	Wagner, John, or	358.98
434435	Wohlegemuth, Julia	144.85
435178	Wade, Elizabeth A.	79.87
436487	Wise, Martin W., or	9,157.52

436897	Walker, Chas. E.	432.74
438284	Watt, Archie H.	4,577.83
473480	Welfer, Luella E., tr.	92.61
474416	Wilhelm, Robert H., or	1,107.86
474455	Winter, Ethel M.	40.44
492242	Wilson, Arthur, or	865.20
492325	Winters, Elizabeth K., tr.	166.01
493662	Wlostowski, Bronislow	1,967.09
493863	Wiser, Lee A., or	2,242.26
432160	Weaver, Mathilda, tr.	72.54
437866	Wadsworth, William J., or	232.99
472198	Warhole, Julia, tr.	476.35
494477	Whitten, Mildred Buckley, tr.	61.36
387042	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	132.55
387043	Wilhelm, Maggie, tr.	68.93
397755	Webber, Catherine A.	1,215.61
404274	Webber, Margaret M.	519.56
407132	Wagner, Henry, or	1,404.03
407490	Weigand, Catherine	3,785.16
466109	Weir, Mary E., tr.	221.03
466131	Willock, Hilda R., tr.	672.31
466811	Welfer, Luella E., tr.	379.70
467002	Warrick, W. W., Jr., tr.	78.28
486129	Wooldridge, Alice F., tr.	491.10
486454	Wilmes, Herbert J., Est.	10,240.24
488160	West, Joseph Thornton, Sr.	31.67
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	139.35
488991	Walter, Theresa, or	4,301.75
509089	Welsh, Bertha G., tr.	1,087.82
509670	Warren, Nell Yost	10,890.37
510678	Walp, Carolyn W., or	212.17
	Y	
153391	Yergan, Mary C.	149.65
482299	Yeckel, John F. (Jr.)	1,312.16
434509	Yanker, Henry C., or	801.06
366129	Young, John E.	38.95
	Z	
471884	Zanover, Martha, tr.	129.59
452170	Zeuner, Richard E.	10.12
471139	Zeyfang, Minnie, tr.	243.93
474128	Zegiello, Miliy	1,247.16
323508	Ziegler, Ralph C.	38.82
483051	Zenchak, Julia, or	1,096.79
461738	Zimmerman, Anna	859.44
395576	Zeyfang, Wilma A.	192.85
402228	Zielbauer, Margaretta, tr.	221.62
491650	Zajack, Mary J., tr.	668.44

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1956.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

December 21, 1953

Mr. William E. Habbyshaw
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Habbyshaw:

In compliance with Section 4, subsection 9 of the State Employes' Retirement Act, Approved June 27, 1923, P. L. 858 and amendments thereto, I am transmitting a copy of the Financial Statement of the State Employes' Retirement Board.

Very truly yours,

GENE D. SMITH, Chairman
State Employes Retirement Board

enclosure
fdjr/bwm

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

HARRISBURG

October 27, 1953

His Excellency
John S. Fine, Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF MAY 31, 1953

Dear Sir:

The following report is respectfully submitted in compliance with the act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 858, creating the State Employes' Retirement System and amendments thereto.

Section 4, subsection 9 provides:

> "The retirement board shall prepare and have published, annually, a financial statement showing the condition of the fund and the various accounts created by this act, and setting forth such other facts, recommendations and data as may be of use in the advancement of knowledge concerning State employes' pensions and annuities, and said retirement board shall submit said financial statement to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall file copies in the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the State Insurance Department, and of the head of each department, for use of the State employes and the public."

Herewith please find the valuation balance sheet of the Retirement Fund as of May 31, 1953, with the accompanying comments. (Pages 4-7)

On May 31, 1953, the number of members of this System classed as contributors was 45,772 and the number of pensioners was 2,563, a total of 48,335.

The total assets of the fund amounted to $182,249,892.41 of which $119,190,753.41 was in investments and cash as follows:

Book value of bonds	$102,879,429.58
Book value of mortgage loan	15,800,000.00
Book value of stocks	100.00
Cash in banks	511,223.83
Total	$119,190,753.41

His Excellency, John S. Fine

The asset item of $3,393,956.36 is made up of two items, $2,950,067.16 and $443,889.20. The first item is the amount required to supplement the actual net earnings on the invested reserve funds in order to provide the credits at the regular interest rate of 4% on the account balances for the years ending May 31, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The second item is the amount required to bring the account balances up to the required reserves.

Interest accrued on investments amounts to $917,288.55 and members' contributions in transit amount to $551,-110.64.

The remaining asset item of $58,196,783.45 represents the present value of future contributions receivable from the Commonwealth and other contributing agencies.

As of May 31, 1953, the Member's Annuity Savings Account was $70,780,364.81. This is made up of members' contributions and interest credits thereon at the rate of 4% compounded annually. In addition, there is the Member's Annuity Reserve Account of $7,683,286.00. These are very significant items.

The following is a summary of the investments of the fund including the bonds at their par values and the corresponding percentages of the total holdings.

United States Treasury Bonds	$ 81,807,075.42	69.0%
Pennsylvania Municipal and County Bonds	4,009,500.00	3.4
New York Municipal Bonds	500,000.00	0.4
Pennsylvania Turnpike Bonds	5,500,000.00	4.6
State Public School Authority Bonds	11,030,000.00	.9.3
Pennsylvania State College 1st Mortgage	15,800,000.00	13.3
Stock	100.00	...
Total	$ 118,646,675.42	100.0%

The balance in the account representing the premiums paid on bonds purchased less the reserve for the amortization of such premiums is $32,854.16. This brings the above par values of the investments up to the total book value of $118,679,529.58.

The funds of the Retirement System have been invested in accordance with the Act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 858, Section 6, subsection 1: the Administrative Code, Article VII, Section 701, subsection F: and the Act of April 25, 1929, P. L. 723.

His Excellency, John S. Fine

October 27, 1953

The annuitants on the roll as of May 31, 1953 including the survivor beneficiaries and the amounts of their annuities were as follows:

	Nos.	Amounts of annuities
Superannuation	1,695	$ 2,051,924.46
Disability	313	204,144.83
Withdrawal	555	378,885.83
Total	2,563	$ 2,634,955.12

In addition there were 6 beneficiaries receiving special benefits under the State Police Retirement System.

From Jun 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953, the Retirement Board:

(a) Certified 7,946 new members;

(b) Approved for payment $3,185,886.36 to 7,094 members who had terminated their employment with the Commonwealth and applied for the return of their contributions; and

(c) Approved 403 applications for retirement allowances.

In accordance with the Act under which the State Employes' Retirement System is being administered extensive studies of the mortality and service experience of the retirement system are made at the end of each five-year period. On the basis of such experience the rates of members' contributions, reserves and appropriation askings are determined.

The experience of the Retirement Fund as revealed by the fifth quinquennial evaluation for the period ending May 31, 1950 showed some further increases in the longevity of active members, as well as the pensioners and other annuitant lives. However, no change was required in the rates of members' contributions adopted for members entering the Retirement System on and after June 1, 1948, nor in the factors used in converting such members' accumulated deductions into members' annuities. Because of reductions in the rate of withdrawal from service and changes in the retirement rate, as well as some other changes in the experience which, however, are of minor effect, it has been necessary to adopt reserve factors in the case of the active members, who are the future annuitants, which on the whole require the maintenance of somewhat higher reserves.

ANNUAL VALUATION BALANCE SHEET
of STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
as of May 31, 1953
ASSETS, INCLUDING PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS

Cash			$ 511,223.83
Investments			
Bonds unmatured (par value)		$102,840,575.42	
Bonds matured (par value)		6,000.00	
Premium paid on bonds owned	$106,171.32		
Less: Reserve for amortization	73,317.16	32,854.16	
Stock		100.00	
Mortgage loan first lien		15,800,000.00	
Total			$118,679,529.58
Interest Due and Accrued			
Investments			917,288.55
Other Assets			
Members' contributions in transit			551,110.64
Due from Commonwealth—			
(a) Interest deficiency—			
Year—1951	$ 877,270.54		
Year—1952	960,069.03		
Year—1953	1,112,727.59	$ 2,950,067.16	
(b) Member's Annuity Reserve Account		290,994.05	
(c) State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2		83,372.67	
(d) State Annuity Reserve Account		69,522.48	3,393,956.36
Present value of future appropriations—			
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2		$ 20,654,142.45	
Contingent Reserve Account		37,542,641.00	58,196,783.45
Total assets, including present value of future appropriations			$182,249,892.41

ANNUAL VALUATION BALANCE SHEET
of STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
as of May 31, 1953
ACCOUNT BALANCES AND PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS

ACCOUNT BALANCES

Member's Annuity Savings Account	$ 70,780,364.81
Member's Annuity Reserve Account	7,683,286.00
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	7,247,228.55
Contingent Reserve Account	29,595,444.00
State Annuity Reserve Account	4,452,379.00
Annuities and refunds under Option No. 1 due and unpaid	9,885.83
Reserve for outstanding checks	2,059.67
Pennsylvania State Police Benefit Account	4,282,461.10
Total account balances	$124,053,108.96

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS

State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 20,654,142.45	
Contingent Reserve Account	37,542,641.00	
Total present value		58,196,783.45
Total account balance and present value of future appropriations		$182,249,892.41

ANNUAL VALUATION BALANCE SHEET
of STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
as of May 31, 1953
ACTUARIAL RESERVES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Member's Annuity Savings Account			
Present value of benefits on account of which salary deductions have been accumulated			$70,780,364.81
Member's Annuity Reserve Account			
Present value of members' annuities payable to members now on annuity roll because of:			
Superannuation	$ 5,782,696.00		
Disability	548,327.00		
Withdrawal	1,352,263.00		
Total			7,683,286.00
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2			
Present value of state annuities payable to original members:			
(a) Not on annuity roll but who may receive annuities in the future because of:			
Superannuation	$17,249,686.00		
Disability	93,325.00		
Withdrawal—active	88,840.00		
Withdrawal—inactive	93,048.00	$17,524,899.00	
(b) Now on annuity roll because of:			
Superannuation	$ 8,199,877.00		
Disability	234,600.00		
Withdrawal	1,941,995.00	10,376,472.00	
Total			27,901,371.00

ANNUAL VALUATION BALANCE SHEET OF STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

As of May 31, 1953

ACTUARIAL RESERVES AND OTHER LIABILITIES
(Continued)

Contingent Reserve Account		
Present value of state annuities payable to to new members:		
Not on annuity roll but who may receive annuities in the future because of:		
Superannuation	$61,318,419.00	
Disability	2,856,928.00	
Withdrawal—active	2,839,097.00	
Withdrawal—inactive.	123,641.00	
Total		$67,138,085.00
State Annuity Reserve Account		
Present value of state annuities payable to new members: Now on annuity roll because of:		
Superannuation	$2,751,313.00	
Disability	1,127,515.00	
Withdrawal	573,551.00	
Total		4,452,379.00
Pennsylvania State Police Benefit Account		
Total		4,282,461.10
Other Liabilities		
Annuities and refunds under Option 1 due and unpaid	$9,885.83	
Reserve for outstanding checks	2,059.67	
Total		11,945.50
Total actuarial reserves and other liabilities		$182,249,892.41

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year Ending May 31, 1953

Cash balance—May 31, 1952	$936,087.77	
Bonds owned—May 31, 1952 (par value)	90,212,500.00	
Mortgage loan—May 31, 1952	16,300,000.00	
Stock owned—May 31, 1952	100.00	
Total May 31, 1952		$107,448,687.77
Receipts—1953		
Members' contributions	9,842,229.63	
Interest on bonds	2,694,759.73	
Interest on mortgages	632,000.00	
Dividend on stock	1,200.00	
State contributions—		
(a) State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	1,236,000.00	
(b) Contingent Reserve Account	3,186,037.40	
(c) Pennsylvania State Police Benefit Account	50,000.00	
Casualty Premium Tax P.S.P.	486,045.91	
Redeposit of checks	124.05	
Total Receipts	$18,128,396.72	
Disbursements—1953		
Members' withdrawal refunds	3,185,886.36	
Superannuation allowances.	2,303,811.02	
Disability allowances	194,700.63	
Involuntary withdrawal allowances	362,351.31	
Pennsylvania State Police Allowances	181,164.93	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	73,377.21	
Investment expenses	181.98	
Refund of overpayment (C.R.A.)	89,360.91	
Net discount on bond (Purchases and sales)	28,350.89	
Total Disbursements..	$6,419,185.24	
Total Receipts over Disbursements		11,709,211.48
Balance May 31, 1951 Plus 1953 Receipts over Disbursements		$119,157,899.25
Cash balance—May 31, 1953	511,223.83	
Bonds owned—May 31, 1953 (Par value)	102,846,575.42	
Mortgage loan—May 31, 1953	15,800,000.00	
Stock owned—May 31, 1953	100.00	
Total May 31, 1953		$119,157,899.25

His Excellency, John S. Fine October 27, 1953

Respectfully submitted,

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

GENE D. SMITH
Gene D. Smith, Chairman

ADRIAN BONNELLY
Adrian Bonnelly

R. A. COX
R. A. Cox

WELDON B. HEYBURN
Weldon B. Heyburn

GENERAL REPORT

of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

1953-1955

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

January 1955

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

There is submitted herewith the General Report of the Joint State Government Commission. The report presents summaries of the Commission's work for the 1955 Session.

The General Report is divided into four parts. Part I covers the studies undertaken in conjunction with the continuing study of the public schools of the Commonwealth directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953. Part II deals with interim studies. In each case, where findings of fact eventuated in Commission recommendations, the proposed policies are outlined. Part III presents a listing of the membership of Joint State Government Commission, the subcommittees concerned with the various studies, the persons who served in the capacity of advisors, and the administrative and technical staff of the Commission. For the convenience of the members of the General Assembly, a complete listing of the areas which the Commission has studied in past biennia and the publications related to the studies is presented in Part IV.

Specific Commission recommendations are embodied in bills drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau. These drafts will be submitted for the review, consideration, and action of the General Assembly.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittees, the advisors, and the Legislative Reference Bureau is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission stands ready to render such service as the General Assembly and its standing committees may direct.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman
BAKER ROYER

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1955

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PART I

CONTINUING STUDY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

House Concurrent Resolution No. 78, Session of 1953, directs the Joint State Government Commission to "make a continuing study of the public schools of this Commonwealth" and to report the findings of its continuing study to the General Assembly from time to time.

Under this directive, the Commission, during the biennium 1953-55, focused its attention upon public school building subsidies, school health services, and school administration.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING SUBSIDIES

Investigation:

Ascertained the statutory provisions relating to Commonwealth subsidies on account of school buildings constructed by the State Public School Building Authority, municipality authorities, and other non-profit corporations. Investigated the financing of, and per-pupil construction costs of, all authority-financed school buildings.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Commonwealth has participated directly in capital-outlay expenditures of local school districts since 1949. Under the provisions of Act No. 557, Session of 1949 (P. L. 1879), rentals paid by a school district to the State Public School Building Authority were reimbursed in the amount of the annual rental multiplied by one-half the district's standard reimbursement fraction (without reference to the minimum value of the fraction used for current expense reimbursement).

In 1951, rental reimbursement was extended to school districts paying rentals to municipality authorities or other nonprofit corporations (1951, [January 21, 1952], P. L. 2195). By the same act, the calculation of the amount of the rental subsidy was changed as follows:

a. If the standard reimbursement fraction of the school district is equal to, or less than, .5999, the amount of the rental reimbursement is determined by multiplying the annual rental by one-half the standard reimbursement fraction.

b. If the standard reimbursement fraction of the school district is equal to, or greater than, .6000, the amount of the rental reimbursement is determined by multiplying the annual rental by the standard reimbursement fraction multiplied by itself.

Act No. 431, Session of 1953 (P. L. 1471), provides in part:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall not give his approval to any phase of any project or any project to be undertaken by the State Public School Building Authority or by any municipality authority or nonprofit corporation that would cause the approved reimbursable projects for such purposes to exceed four hundred and twenty-five million dollars ($425,000,000) in the aggregate for all the authorities combined for projects already undertaken and to be undertaken.

Prior to 1953, there was no statutory definition of the cost items upon which rental reimbursement was to be based. In general, reimbursement was based upon all expenditures relating to the school building, including cost of equipment. Act No. 431, Session of 1953, defined the cost items upon which rental reimbursement was to be based subsequent to the effective date of the act (August 26, 1953) as that portion of the annual rental charge "sufficient during the period of the lease to pay the cost of acquiring or constructing the school buildings, the cost of acquiring the land upon which the school buildings are situate, and the interest on such cost. . . ."

2. Approvals of reimbursable projects by the Department of Public Instruction reached the maximum of $425,000,000 in October, 1953. Of the aggregate amount of $425,000,000—whether for projects already constructed, under construction, or planned for construction—approximately $310,000,000 is attributable to municipality authority projects and $115,000,000 to projects of the State Public School Building Authority. As of November, 1954, the total estimated cost of projects submitted to the department for approval since the $425,000,000 limitation was reached amounted to approximately $120,000,000.

Reimbursable project construction cost is necessarily smaller than the amount on which the Commonwealth subsidy is paid, which is the total of approved construction costs plus interest costs. For example, assuming that money is worth 3 percent and that all projects are amortized over a period of 30 years, the total amount on which the Commonwealth would reimburse over time would be 1.53 times the project construction cost.

Under existing statutory provisions, the amount of Commonwealth reimbursement on account of an annual rental of a given amount will increase with increases in the equalization level. Under existing statutes, the equalization level, which was $4,500 for the school year 1953-54, will increase by $200 annually until it reaches $5,500 for the school year 1958-59 and thereafter.

Construction cost data for buildings constructed by authorities from 1949 to 1954 are available for 220 new elementary school buildings and 105 new secondary school buildings. To permit comparison of costs incurred at different points in time, the actual construction cost per pupil for each project was adjusted to a 1954 price basis.

a. Elementary schools.—On the basis of 1954 prices, construction cost per pupil for the authority-financed ele-

mentary buildings ranged from $474 to $2,166. The most frequently occuring value was about $1,000.

b. Secondary schools.—On the basis of 1954 prices, construction cost per pupil for secondary buildings constructed by authorities ranged from $750 to $4,300. The most frequently occurring value was about $1,550.

3. The Commonwealth currently pays approximately $4,000,000 biennially on account of closed schools (some of which have been closed since 1911). Under present statutes, this amount will increase with each succeeding biennium.

Recommendations:

1. It is recommended that, in calculating the amount of reimbursement on account of school building rentals, reimbursement for construction cost be based upon a legislatively specified cost standard or upon actual cost, whichever is smaller. The standards should be defined in terms of cost per pupil—that is, total construction cost divided by the rated pupil capacity of the building. The following standards are recommended:

a. For new elementary schools—$1,100 per pupil.

b. For new secondary schools—$1,700 per pupil.

c. For new combined elementary-secondary schools—a weighted average of the elementary and secondary standards, the weights being the rated elementary capacity and the rated secondary capacity of the combined building.

d. For additions or alterations to existing buildings, the standards listed above should be employed and the actual cost per pupil for comparison with the standard cost per pupil calculated as follows: Sum the insurance or appraisal value of the existing building, exclusive of the value of equipment, and the construction cost of the addition or alteration, and divide such sum by the rated pupil capacity of the altered or expanded school plant.

2. It is recommended that reimbursement for all the annual rentals of a particular project be calculated on the basis of a constant equalization level. Reimbursement on account of those projects for which a rental was paid to an authority during 1954-55 should be calculated on the basis of an equalization level of $4,500. For projects for which the initial rental is paid subsequent to the school year 1954-55, the amount of rental reimbursement should be calculated on the basis of the equalization level applicable during the year in which the general construction contract is awarded, or $4,500, whichever is greater.

3. It is recommended that the existing rental reimbursement formula be revised with a view to:

a. Removing the discontinuity at a standard reimbursement fraction of .6.

b. Reducing the rental reimbursement percentage somewhat for those districts with a standard reimbursement fraction less than .5.

4. It is recommended that the Commonwealth inspect projects of local school building authorities during construction.

[See Separate Report: Public School Building Subsidies]

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Investigation:

Reviewed health services provided by the Commonwealth to children of school age. Ascertained the statutory basis of the school health program. Investigated the operation of the various phases of the school health program. Conferred with a panel of medical specialists appointed by the Commission concerning medical practices and procedures calculated to improve the health level of children of school age.

Strategic Facts and Findings:

1. The Commonwealth makes available a variety of child health services that include both diagnosis of ailments and their treatment. The most costly health program for children in the Commonwealth is the school health program, administered by the state departments of Health, Public Instruction, and Public Assistance and local school districts. Under the program, biennial medical and dental examinations are made available to all pupils in public and private schools as well as to the employes of these institutions.

2. Load and cost of the school health program, school year 1952-53:

a. Medical examinations were given to 959,336 pupils enrolled in public and private schools.

b. Dental examinations were given to 922,984 pupils.

c. Commonwealth expenditures by category were as follows:

Department of Health	
Medical examinations	$1,473,000
Dental examinations	629,500
School nursing service	2,034,500
State nurses	140,000
Laboratory, clerical, etc.	238,800
	$4,515,800
Department of Public Assistance	
School medical assistance program	$ 95,000

d. Local school district costs in connection with the services enumerated amounted to approximately $3,000,000.

3. With respect to the effectiveness of the present school health program, the following shortcomings stand out:

a. The present program places undue emphasis on periodic, regularly scheduled medical examinations. The examinations do not provide an adequate or economic health inventory because:

(1). The periodicity of examination is too rigidly prescribed to take into account variations in health needs among children.

(2). Searching for defects of low correction value consumes a disproportionate fraction of the examination time.

(3). No use is made of such significant information as that provided by an appropriate medical history, attendance records, and records of development and scholastic achievement.

(4). Examination procedure does not permit the most economic division of labor among physicians, nurses, and technicians.

b. The program places undue emphasis upon diagnosis, and the level of corrections is low, partially due to inadequate follow-up.

c. The program calls for biennial dental examinations, though it is known that approximately nine out of every ten pupils have dental defects. Hence, the program involves the expenditure of funds to re-establish a known fact. Any educational purpose the dental examination program may serve could be achieved in a less costly manner.

4. The reporting system for the school health program

lacks uniformity and internal consistency and fails to provide data necessary for computation of significant correction rates by defects. Such rates are essential to a thorough evaluation of the program.

5. The provisions of the School Code relating to biennial medical and dental examinations (Article XIV, Sections 1401 to 1413, inclusive) and other provisions of the code relating to health (Sections 1421 to 1438, inclusive) have resulted in a school health program which is neither functionally nor administratively integrated. For example, the biennial medical and dental examinations are given under the supervision of the Department of Health, but the sight and hearing tests are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 1422 of the School Code provides: "Medical examiners of the several school districts shall make sight and hearing tests of the pupils . . . at least once each school year. [Emphasis supplied.] Such tests for hearing shall be made with audiometers approved and provided by the Department of Public Instruction. The Department of Public Instruction shall prescribe to . . . medical examiners . . . suitable rules of instructions as to the tests and examinations to be made . . ."

The evidence indicates that neither sight nor hearing tests are given with the frequency prescribed by law.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Commonwealth establish an integrated school health program under the administrative supervision of the Secretary of Health, with adequate supervisory personnel at the local level.

1. With respect to pupils, the health program should provide for a continuing health inventory of every school child.

Scheduled Health Appraisal.—A complete appraisal of the child's health should be made at three times—upon his entry into the school system and at about the time he attains age eleven and age fifteen. These scheduled health appraisals should be based upon information derived from:

a. An appropriate health questionnaire

b. A thorough physical examination

c. Specified tests and measurements

d. Attendance and achievement records.

Tests and Measurements.—The following tests and measurements should be given each child at the stated intervals:

a. A vision test, given annually by a nurse, technician, or teacher

b. A hearing test, employing an audiometer, given at least once every two years by a nurse, technician, or teacher

c. Measurement of height and weight at least once annually by either a nurse or a teacher

d. A chest X-ray, given by a medical technician, at approximately age fourteen.

The results of these tests and measurements should be available to the examining physician at the time of the scheduled physical examination.

Interim Health Appraisal.—Provision should be made for interim health appraisal in the periods between regularly scheduled health appraisals, consisting of the above enumerated tests and measurements; nurse or teacher observation of the child's physical and mental condition, attendance, and achievement records; and, when warranted, special physical examination and associated laboratory tests, which may be authorized by the nurse or physician.

Dental Examination.—A dental examination should be given to the child upon entrance into the school system, provided he has not had a dental inspection within the previous four months.

Private Examinations.—Any medical or dental examination, given by a licensed practitioner, made within a period of four month prior to the date of the regularly offered school examination, reported on authorized forms, and paid for at private expense, should be admissible in place of the school examination.

Parental Responsibility.—Parents should be urged to be present at the physical examinations and encouraged to inform school authorities within a reasonable period of time as to the steps, if any, taken to correct any defect found in the course of the medical examination.

2. With respect to school personnel, the health program should provide for:

a. A comprehensive pre-employment examination.

b. Biennial chest X-rays provided by the school district.

3. With respect to health personnel:

a. It should be made mandatory upon all school districts to employ—singly or jointly with other districts—school nurses.

b. Medical examiners should be compensated on the basis of time spent in performing health duties.

c. Medical examiners should be relieved of their duties with regard to sanitary inspection, which should be performed by qualified sanitarians.

4. With respect to financing:

a. The current arrangement between the Commonwealth and school districts for financing nursing service should be retained.

b. Commonwealth reimbursement with respect to costs incurred in furnishing other services under the program should be made available to local districts on a per-pupil (in average daily membership) basis.

5. With respect to records and forms: To facilitate constant re-evaluation of the entire health program, all records and forms should provide for:

a. Clearly defined, unambiguous terms.

b. A consistent defect classification on all forms used.

c. A defect classification which segregates defects according to degree of severity.

d. Paired defects and corrections for identical groups and specified time periods.

e. A means of distinguishing between.

(1) Newly discovered defects and those present in a prior examination.

(2) Corrections which follow treatment and those which occur without treatment.

f. A means of recording noncorrections due to removal of the child from the school system and disagreement between family physician and school physician.

[SEE SEPARATE REPORT: School Health Services]

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Investigation:

Reviewed the statutory provisions relating to administration of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Reviewed proposals for reorganization of school administration on the county level. Conferred with representatives of the Department of Public Instruction, the Pennsylvania

State School Directors' Association, the Pennsylvania State Education Association, and organizations of school administrators regarding the adequacy of, and proposals for modifying, the existing administrative organization.

Strategic Facts:

1. The public schools of the Commonwealth are administered by local school boards, the county superintendents' offices, and the State Department of Public Instruction. All fourth class school districts are under the county superintendent, with immediate supervision by a supervising principal. A third class district may elect to choose a district superintendent or may remain under the county superintendent with immediate supervision by an associate superintendent or supervising principal. Under the law, all first and second class districts are administered by district superintendents.

The number of assistant county superintendents in any county office is determined by the number of teachers in districts operating under the county superintendent. County superintendents and members of their professional staffs, as well as district superintendents and associate and assistant district superintendents, are appointive officers who serve for specified terms; supervising principals are subject to the tenure provisions of the School Code.

The School Code specifies the minimum salaries of county superintendents and assistant county superintendents to be paid by the Commonwealth, but local boards may increase these salaries out of their own resources.

2. It would appear that with the rapid development of jointures which has taken place since 1945, many of the functions previously performed by the county superintendent are now performed by district superintendents, associate superintendents, and supervising principals. During the school year 1953-54, 63 percent of the school districts of the state were members of jointures; in some counties, practically all third and fourth class districts are members of joint organizations. However, in seven counties less than 30 percent of the third and fourth class districts are in jointures.

3. The present method of Commonwealth reimbursement for current expenses sometimes discourages the formation of jointures. If a district operates as a member of a jointure, it is reimbursed on the basis of the legislatively stipulated equalization level or maximum subsidy plus the supplementary payment on account of joint membership. For the school year 1952-53, reimbursement on account of elementary pupils attending a district's joint schools amounted to $160 per pupil times the district's standard reimbursement fraction. The comparable amount for secondary pupils was $218 times the districts's standard reimbursement fraction. If, however, a district sends its pupils to the schools of another ristrict or to a jointure of which it is not a member, it is reimbursed for the tuition cost incurred to the extent of 85 percent of the actual current expense cost of educating the pupils multiplied by the sending district's standard reimbursement fraction. If 85 percent of the actual tuition cost (exclusive of capital charges) exceeds the maximum subsidy plus supplemental payment per pupil, a district receives a larger Commonwealth reimbursement by sending its pupils to another district or jointure than it would receive if it were a member of a jointure. And, if total costs (current expense plus net capital expense) were the same under the two alternatives or greater under joint operation, the district's net financial position would be worse as a member of a jointure. For 1952-53, a tuition cost (exclusive of capital charges) in excess of $188 per elementary pupil and $256 per secondary pupil made membership in a jointure (on the assumption of equal costs) financially disadvantageous.

In 1952-53, 90 school districts sent all their elementary pupils to other districts' schools; 548 districts, or 22 percent of the school districts in the Commonwealth, sent all their secondary pupils to schools in other districts. The distribution of the 548 districts and their secondary pupils by the tuition cost (exclusive of capital charges) which prevailed in 1952-53 is shown in the table below.

Examniation of the table shows that for 184 districts tuition cost per pupil exceeded $250—the approximate cost level above which joint secondary operation was likely to be financially disadvantageous in 1952-53. Needless to say, the relative financial advantage consequent upon alternative operational arrangements varies with changes in both costs and equalization level. However, it appears that, even with the increase in the maximum subsidy provided by statute, districts with relatively high tuition costs would not find it financially advantageous to become members of joint organizations.

4. As heretofore pointed out by the Commission, the records of the public schools of the Commonwealth do not produce significant program cost data. (See Per-Pupil Cost of Vocational and General Education Programs in the Public Schools, A Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [February, 1949].) Hence, the costs associated with alternative administrative organizations are not ascertainable.

Tuition Cost per Secondary Pupil	Number of Districts	Number of Secondary Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)
$150-$174	8	434
175- 199	82	4,564
200- 224	122	7,516
225- 249	152	11,555
250- 274	91	8,851
275- 299	51	3,381
300- 324	25	2,133
325- 349	7	453
350- 374	4	460
375- 399	4	189
400- 450	2	195
Total	548	39,731

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. The administrative structure of the public schools of the Commonwealth be limited to three levels: the local level, either the county or regional level, and the state level.

2. With the approval of the State Council of Education, the county superintendent be authorized to reorganize the

county office with respect to personnel so that essential educational and supervisory services will be furnished and the nonessential eliminated.

3. Tuition reimbursement be modified in order to remove the financial advantage which induces districts to prefer sending their pupils to schools operated by other districts to membership in a jointure.

4. The Department of Public Instruction prescribe records and forms calculated to produce adequate program cost data, including capital charges.

PART II

INTERIM STUDIES

Nine interim studies were undertaken by the Joint State Government Commission. Of these, eight were directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, July 23, 1953, adopted and agreed to July 27, 1953; the ninth, Decedents' Estates Laws, was initiated by the Commission under authority granted by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084.

FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A MEDICAL SCHOOL EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRAINING OF RESIDENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the feasibility of establishing a medical school exclusively for the training of residents of the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Reviewed the nature and extent of existing training facilities for physicians in Pennsylvania and the costs and methods of financing these facilities. Ascertained: relationship between population and number of physicians in Pennsylvania and other states; geographic distribution of physicians in Pennsylvania; interstate migration of medical school graduates; tuition costs, admission requirements, applications, and enrollments in medical schools in Pennsylvania and other states; and state of residence at time of matriculation of students in Pennsylvania medical schools. Determined if establishment of an additional medical school in Pennsylvania could be expected to increase the number of physicians in the state..

Strategic Facts:

1. Among the factors influencing the number of physicians practicing in a given state are degree of urbanization, extent of hospital facilities, per-capita income, and extent of training facilities. While the relative importance of the various factors has not as yet been established, available evidence strongly suggests that the extent of training facilities is not the governing factor. For example, in 1949, Pennsylvania, with six medical schools, and New Jersey, with no training facilities, had the same number of physicians per 100,000 population.

2. The interstate migration of medical school graduates is of considerable magnitude. For example, as of 1949, 47 per cent of the 18,647 active graduates of Pennsylvania medical schools were practicing outside of Pennsylvania. However, 2,447 physicians trained outside of Pennsylvania were practicing within the Commonwealth, resulting in a net export of 6,393 physicians, or 34 percent of the active Pennsylvania-trained physicians. Of the 1940 graduates of Pennsylvania medical schools, 28 percent of those who were residents of Pennsylvania, as compared with 85 percent of those who were residents of other states at the time of matriculation, were practicing outside of Pennsylvania in 1950.

3. Of the 685 applicants admitted to Pennsylvania medical schools in 1953, 469, or 68 percent, were residents of Pennsylvania. On the basis of testimony of administrative officials of Pennsylvania medical schools, taken in conjunction with an evaluation of rejected applicants, it appears that the number of qualified Pennsylvanians who applied to Pennsylvania medical schools in 1953 and were rejected due to lact of facilifies was less than ten.

4. The evidence strongly suggests that it is not economical to construct medical-training facilities for an anticipated load of less than approximately 200 students, or an enrollment of about 50 per cent. This figure is at least five times the total number of qualified Pennsylvania applicants who were not accepted because of facility limitations at Pennsylvania medical schools in 1953. If the proposed new school exclusively for Pennsylvania residents operated with an annual admission quota of 50, more than 80 percent of the 50 would be students who otherwise would attend existing schools in Pennsylvania or in other states. The existing Pennsylvania schools, in order to continue operating at capacity, would have to admit a larger number of nonresident students. Judging from past experience, it is likely that only about 15 percent of such students would practice in Pennsylvania after graduation.

5. For the five Pennsylvania medical schools for which records were sufficiently extensive to develop cost figures, the average per-student cost (excluding the value of donated services) for all Pennsylvania students was $3,106 in 1953-54. For these same five institutions, the average Commonwealth subsidy per Pennsylvania student was $2,382.

Finding:

At this time, the establishment of a school of medicine exclusively for the training of Pennsylvania residents is not feasible.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. When additional facilities for medical education are required, such facilities be provided at existing medical schools.

2. Medical schools, as a condition to receiving Commonwealth aid, be required to (1) maintain their records in such fashion as to show, on a per-student basis, total training costs, expenses on current account, overhead costs, and value of donated services, and (2) submit to the appropirations committees of the General Assembly records showing total enrollment and enrollment of Pennsylvania residents.

3. Pennsylvania medical schools receiving Commonwealth aid establish differential tuition charges in favor of Pennsylvania residents.

4. The General Assembly direct a continuing study of medical education in Pennsylvania.

[Separate Report to Be Issued]

PRACTICES OF COMMONWEALTH-OWNED AND COMMONWEALTH-AIDED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RELATING TO ADMISSION OF, AND TUITION CHARGES TO, NONRESIDENT STUDENTS

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate practices of Commonwealth-owned and Commonwealth-aided colleges and universities relating to admission of, and tuition charges to, non-resident students.

Investigation:

Conferred with representatives of Commonwealth-owned and Commonwealth-aided colleges and universities relative to admission pracitces and tuition charges to both resident and nonresident students and reviewed reports made by these institutions to the Department of Public Instruction. Ascertained Commonwealth appropriations to both Commonwealth-owned and Commonwealth-aided institutions. In view of the fact that admission practices and tuition charges of Pennsylvania medical schools were covered by a separate study, they were not included in this investigation.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Commonwealth owns and operates fourteen teachers colleges and for the biennium 1953-55 granted financial aid to nine private institutions of higher learning:

2. For the biennium 1953-55, the General Assembly appropriated for "maintenance" in the state-owned and state-aided institutions the amounts shown below:

State teachers colleges	$13,365,000
State-aided institutions	40,491,880

3. Except for the Temple University School of Dentistry and The Pennsylvania State University, state-owned and state-aided institutions report no differential restriction upon the admission of non-resident students.

At Temple University, in the School of Dentistry only, admission is restricted to residents of Pennsylvania and to residents of states which have no dental schools. The Pennsylvania State University, for each of its schools, imposes restrictions upon the admission of nonresident students by specifying that non-resident enrollment may not constitute more than 10 percent of total enrollment.

4. In addition to, or in lieu of, the residence restrictions referred to above, some Pennsylvania institutions impose a higher tuition charge upon non-residents than upon Pennsylvania residents. The institutions which provide for differential tuition charges for resident and nonresident students are: The Pennsylvania State University, the state teachers colleges, Philadelphia Textile Institute, and the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine.

Specifically, The Pennsylvania State University charges student. The state teachers colleges charge a resident student. The state teachers colleges charge a rsident student a basic fee of $90 and non-residents a basic fee (referred to in the catalogs as a tuition charge) of $240. The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania waives the $600 tuition fee in the case of Pennsylvania residents. The Philadelphia Textile Institute makes a charge of $450 for American citizens and a charge of $550 for students who are other than American citizens.

5. The per-student costs of state-owned and state-aided institutions cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactitude because: (1) The institutions keep their accounts on a cash basis, which means that capital charges and value of donated services per student are not ascertainable; (2) many institutions both furnish instruction and engage in research but do not maintain records that facilitate allocation of either expenses on current account or capital costs to these two functions.

6. The table on the following page shows for state-owned and state-aided institutions as of 1952-53: (1) number of students, (2) percent of students who are Pennsylvania residents, (3) administration and instruction expense per student, (4) state appropriation per Pennsylvania resident student, and (5) state appropriation as percent of total receipts.

School	Estimated Number of Students *	Percent of Students Who are Pennsylvania Residents	Administration and Instruction Expense per Student †	State Appropriation per Pennsylvania Resident Student †	State Appropriation as Percent of Total Receipt †
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State-owned teachers colleges	12,171	96.0%	$385.89	$496.41	56.4%
State aided institutions:					
Lincoln University	347	42.7	670.69	1,118.24	29.2
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	276	83.3	538.67	108.80	10.0
National Agricultural College	194	39.1	843.57	407.89	8.8
Pennsylvania State University	20,536	89.7	572.90	465.10	33.5
Philadelphia Museum School of Art ..	600	84.7	322.14	113.15	18.3
Philadelphia Textile Institute	344	36.3	646.35	506.00	16.8
Temple University	16,070	81.1	311.92	136.48	21.6
University of Pennsylvania	13,567	66.7	1,667.48	320.68	7.0
University of Pittsburgh	13,279	96.7	829.46	231.29	19.5

* In the case of institutions having other than full-time students, "estimated number of students" was calculated by use of coefficients furnished by the institutions concerned.

† As reported by the institutions to the Department of Public Instruction.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. State-owned teachers colleges be required to charge nonresident students fees which closely approximate the costs of the services furnished by these institutions.

2. State teachers colleges be directed, and state-aided institutions be requested, to keep adequate records; such records to reflect, by curricula, current cash expenses, charges on capital account, and value of donated services.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate highway safety and factors responsible for highway accidents.

Investigation:

Reviewed motor vehicle accident statistics, including fatality rates in the United States for the year 1953 and fatality, fatal accident, injury, injury accident, and property-damage accident rates in Pennsylvania over the past 25 years. Examined available data on sex and age of operators involved in motor vehicle accidents in Pennsylvania for the years 1929, 1934, 1939, and 1944 to 1953, inclusive. Studied the cost and extent of Pennsylvania public school driver-education program. Examined accident data for the first 60-miles-per-hour speed zone on rural Pennsylvania highways. Examined comparative accident statistics for the Pennsylvania Turnpike, 1951 through October, 1954. Investigated coordination of work among Commonwealth administrative agencies concerned with highway safety. Studied graduated penalties for traffic violations and point systems for suspension or revocation of operators' permits. Investigated current accident reporting practices and current accident-prevention programs. Investigated factors responsible for highway accidents.

Strategic Facts:

1. In Pennsylvania, the motor vehicle accident fatality rate during 1953 was 4.9 deaths per hundred million miles of vehicle travel (based on fatalities occurring during the year), the fifth lowest rate in the forty-eight states. The United States average rate was 7.0 deaths per hundred million miles of vehicle travel.

Taking into account all deaths attributable to 1953 motor vehicle accidents (whether death occurred during or subsequent to 1953), the motor vehicle accident fatality rate for Pennsylvania was 5.1 deaths per hundred million miles of vehicle travel—the lowest Pennsylvania motor vehicle fatality rate for the years studied (1929 through 1953). The 1953 fatal accident rate was also the lowest for the years studied. However, the rate for all motor vehicle accidents and the rates for injury accidents, injuries, and property-damage accidents in 1953 were not the lowest observed for the years 1929 through 1953.

For the postwar years 1947 through 1953, each of the six rates showed relatively small variations.

2. The relative stability of accident rates (because of use of mileage factors which have steadily increased during the postwar years) obscures the general rise in numbers of motor vehicle accidents and the consequent cost of motor vehicle accidents to Pennsylvania.

A total of 129,791 accidents involving 237,448 drivers and vehicles occurred in Pennsylvania in 1953, the greatest annual numbers for the years studied (1929 through 1953). Also at all-time high levels for the year 1953 were property-damaged accidents, injury accidents, and injuries. The number of fatal accidents in 1953, although exceeded in many years, was greater than the number in the postwar years of 1947 and 1950. Similarly, the number of traffic fatalities in 1953 was greater than the number recorded in certain other postwar years (1947, 1949, 1950, and 1951).

Costs of 1953 motor vehicle accidents in Pennsylvania (including damage to vehicles and property, medical expenses, wage losses, and insurance overhead cost—but not claims paid), estimated on the basis of National Safety Council data, were in excess of $89,600,000.

3. Over the past 25 years, according to data compiled by Commonwealth highway safety agencies, the percentage of women drivers involved in Pennsylvania motor vehicle accidents has increased, and the percentage of drivers 25 years of age and over involved in accidents has increased. However, sex and age distributions of Pennsylvania motor vehicle operators as a group have, in all likelihood, also changed during that period. Similarly, differences undoubtedly exist in numbers of miles driven by operators in different sex and age groups. Reliable estimates of the distributions of all Pennsylvania drivers by sex, age, and miles driven are not currently made by Commonwealth highway safety agencies.

4. Teaching of safe driving of motor vehicles in the public schools is authorized by Act No. 475, Session of 1947 (1947, June 28, P. L. 1109, as amended).

Act No. 499, Session of 1951 (1951 [January 8, 1952], P. L. 1859), increased the motor vehicle learner's permit fee from $2 to $4 and provided that as much of the fee received for each permit as necessary, but not more than $2, should be appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for expenses in carrying out a standardized program of driver education and for making payments to school districts complying with the standardized program.

During the registration year 1952, the number of learner's permits issued was 401,269; during 1953, the number issued was 425,612. In other words, about $800,000 in receipts for the year 1952 and about $850,000 in receipts for the year 1953 were available for both administration of the driver-training program and subsidy payments to school districts having approved driver-training programs.

Commonwealth reimbursement to a given district is calculated by multiplying the amount of available funds by the ratio of average daily membership of pupils over 15 years of age in the driver-training program in the given district to the total average daily membership of pupils over 15 years of age in driver-training courses in all school districts of the Commonwealth. However, under the statute, payments may not exceed the sum of $10 for each such pupil per school year.

During the school year 1952-53, average daily membership in driver-education programs was 21,433, and Commonwealth reimbursement on account of driver-education programs for the school year 1952-53 amounted to $214,330, a 37.3 percent increase from the 1951-52 reimbursement of $156,090.

Reliable data for evaluation of this program in terms of estimated reductions in numbers of accidents are not currently available.

5. Under the provisions of Act No. 191, Session of 1953 (1953, July 27, P. L. 649), the Secretary of Highways may,

after due investigation, establish on rural state highways speed zones with 60-miles-per-hour speed limits. Pursuant to the provisions of this act, as of January 10, 1954, an approximately 30-mile section of four-lane divided highway on U. S. Route 22, between Lower Paxton Township in Dauphin County and Bethel Borough in Berks County, was established as a 60-mile-per-hour speed zone.

Comparative data from accident investigation records of the Pennsylvania State Police for motor vehicle accidents occuring on this Highway section, January 10 to July 31, 1953 (speed limit 50 miles per hour), and January 10 to July 31, 1954 (speed limit 60 miles per hour), follow.

	January 10 to July 31, 1953 (50-miles-per-hour speed limit)	January 10 to July 31, 1954 (60-miles-per-hour speed limit)
Total number of accidents	37	32
Number of fatal accidents	1	1
Number of injury accidents	16	11
Number of property-damage accidents	20	20
Number of persons killed	1	1
Number of persons injured	30	24

Although the number of accidents shown for 1954 is less than for 1953, insufficient data are available to indicate that this difference is statistically significant.

6. The numbers of fatal accidents and fatalities on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System were greater in 1953 than in 1952. The fatal accident rate and the fatality rate (both in terms of hundreds of millions of vehicle miles) also increased. Numbers of injury accidents, injuries, and property-damage accidents and rates for each of these decreased.

Turnpike data for the first ten months of 1954 show marked decreases when compared with the similar time period for 1953. Number of fatal accidents decreased from 58 (January through October, 1953) to 35 (January through October, 1954). For the same time period, fatalities decreased from 77 to 46, the fatal accident rate decreased from 5.6 to 3.4, and the fatality rate from 7.4 to 4.4 (all in terms of hundreds of millions of vehicle miles). Similarly, there were fewer injury accidents, injuries, and property-damage accidents. In the first ten months of 1953, there were 430 injury accidents with 894 persons injured. During the comparable 1954 time period, there were 383 injury accidents and 739 persons injured. Property-damage accidents decreased in number from 910 to 612. These decreases (taken in conjunction with relatively stable vehicle mileage) produced lower accident rates for the first ten months of 1954 than for the first ten months of 1953.

7. Current administrative practice in Pennsylvania does not include regular reporting by the Bureau of Highway Safety of the Department of Revenue to the Department of Highways of road defect statements contained in operators' accident reports.

8. Upon conviction of a driver for violation of motor vehicle statutes, a penalty (fine or imprisonment) for the violation is imposed, and driving privileges may be suspended or revoked. The severity of penalties in terms of fines or imprisonment generally varies with the gravity of the offense and, in certain states, varies with repetition of specific offenses.

Loss of driving privileges which, though not classified as a penalty, does in fact penalize offending drivers, may follow a single violation of motor vehicle statutes or may result after several violations. Point systems are used in some states to indicate to drivers the relative seriousness of traffic violations and to cumulate, for suspension or revocation purposes, different types of violations or repetitions of specific violations.

From study of state motor vehicle accident fatality rates, it appears that no direct relationship exists between graduation of penalties or point systems and motor vehicle accident fatality rates.

9. Motor vehicle accidents are caused by driver, vehicle, and road factors, singly or in combination. The importance of the driver factor in responsibility for Pennsylvania motor vehicle accidents is indicated by the following data for the year 1953:

Number of driver violations of the Vehicle Code at times of accidents as percentage of total number of accidents	92.5 percent
Number of identifiable vehicle defects at times of accidents as percentage of total number of accidents	3.9 percent
Number of road defects at places of accidents as percentage of total number of accidents	7.4 percent

Current traffic safety practice includes measures which deal with each of these three factors.

In Pennsylvania, periodic examinations of motor vehicle operators are not required, although semi-annual inspections of vehicles are. Applicants for drivers' licenses are required to pass oral and driving examinations and vision tests before they may be granted the privilege of operating motor vehicles in the Commonwealth. Operators' permits may be revoked or suspended for cause by the Secretary of Revenue. At the discretion of the Secretary, operators may be subject to re-examination. In certain of the public schools within the Commonwealth, driver education courses are offered. In 1953, these last two programs—re-examination and high school driver education—affected but 0.8 percent of the 4,316,654 licensed Pennsylvania operators.

10. Increases in numbers of motor vehicle accidents have not been halted by increased numbers of suspensions or revocations of operators' permits:

Year	Number of Motor Vehicle Accidents	Number of Suspensions and Revocations of Operators' Permits
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950	116,139	32,950
1951	123,088	43,268
1952	126,820	51,652
1953	129,791	57,136

The effect of suspensions and revocations of operators' permits (or of arrests or other elements) on frequency of motor vehicle accidents cannot be ascertained on the basis of existing data.

11. In Pennsylvania at the present time, information concerning drivers involved in highway accidents and drivers of vehicles as a whole is not adequate for: (1) development of reliable motor vehicle accident rates for sex and age groups of Pennsylvania drivers; (2) identification of those driver factors which, alone or in combination with other factors, predispose certain operators or groups of operators toward accidents; and (3) evaluation of specific driver-training and examination programs that would be effective in preventing motor vehicle accidents.

a. With respect to development of reliable accident rates:

(1). The base for rate computations—precise information concerning numbers of drivers and miles driven, classified by sex, age, and driving experience—is not available.

(2). Accident report data are inadequate. Operators' reports are frequently inaccurate or incomplete. Comparison of a sample of 100 operators' reports with accident investigation reports of the Pennsylvania State Police (at the present time, approximately 20 percent of all accidents occurring in the state are investigated by the Pennsylvania State Police) showed that all 100 contained discrepancies, 48 contained from 1 to 8 discrepancies, 46 contained from 9 to 16 discrepancies, and 6 more than 16 discrepancies.

Although drivers are required by statute to report all accidents involving property damage exceeding $100, all accidents involving injuries, and all accidents involving parked vehicles, it is probable that there is frequent failure to report.

b. With respect to identification of driver factors: Only general descriptions of accidents are available from current reports. Descriptions of near-accidents might often be no different from reported descriptions of actual accidents. Available information does not include the degree or importance of physical and mental driver factors. Further, phycho-physical testing of drivers involved in accidents is not generally employed.

c. With respect to evaluation of training and examination programs:

(1). Valid comparisons of the efficiency of programs cannot be made in the absence of reliable accident rate data.

(2). Without identification of driver factors which predispose toward accidents, highway safety programs cannot be expected to produce optimal results.

12. Significant driver factors responsible for highway accidents are aptitude for vehicle operation (physical and mental factors) and acquired skills of vehicle operation (driver education and relevant driving experience factors).

Meaningful information on driver aptitude and skills includes:

a. Estimates of general levels of aptitudes and skills and minimum levels required for safe motor vehicle operation.

b. Information concerning driving conditions (in terms of vehicle, road, traffic, and weather) for which specified levels or aptitudes and skills would be inadequate.

c. Evaluation of interrelations between driver factors and vehicle and road factors in accident situations and near-accident situations.

13. Meaningful rates for driver involvement in motor vehicle accidents would include the following:

a. Accident involvement rates, for identifiable sex and age groups, in terms of numbers or drivers and in terms of miles driven.

b. Accident involvement rates, in terms of years of driving experience. If valid driver characteristic data are collected, reliable accident rates can be established for all traffic accidents, fatal accidents, injury accidents, and property-damage accidents. Valid estimates of the distributions, by sex, age, annual miles of vehicle operation, and years of driving experience, are needed for all drivers and for drivers involved in accidents.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. The General Assembly authorize a complete and comprehensive survey dealing with safety upon highways in Pennsylvania, to include, but not be limited to:

a. Driver factors in conjunction with vehicle and highway factors

b. Driver aptitudes and acquired skills for motor vehicle operation

c. Re-examination of accident experience with respect to stopped school buses since enactment of Pennsylvania motor vehicle statutes dealing therewith.

2. Funds for this comprehensive highway safety study be appropriated from the Motor License Fund.

3. Provision be made for furnishing to each district and county highway superintendent information concerning accidents occurring in his district.

[Separate report to be issued].

THIRD-STRUCTURE TAXES

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the operation of "third-structure taxes" as imposed by other states upon highway users, with particular emphasis upon weight-distance taxes.

Investigation:

Studied third-structure taxes and their importance in highway-user tax systems. Surveyed types of current state third-structure statutes, and compiled summarizations of state weight-distance tax statutes. Ascertained states in which weight distance or distance tax statutes had been repealed and ascertained years of enactment of weight-tribution of weight-distance revenues to total receipts from all highway-user levies. Compiled and analyzed information on costs of collection of weight-distance taxes. Studied administrative regulations dealing with charges to vehicle operators for auditing records for tax purposes. Investigated the effect of enactment of weight-distance tax statutes on numbers of motor truck registrations. Studied weight-distance tax payments and total highway-user tax payments in selected states for selected commercial vehicles. Reviewed compliance costs imposed by weight-distance tax statutes on operators of commercial vehicles. Investigated provisions of reciprocity agreements between Pennsylvania and each of the other forty-seven states with respect to third-structure taxes and commercial motor vehicle registration. Ascertained current status of third-structure levy reciprocity among states having weight-distance taxes. Studied decision of Supreme Court of the United States: Latham Castle, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, et al., Petitioners, v. Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., U.S. Supreme Court No. 44.—October

Term, 1954, argued November 17, 1954, decided December 6, 1954, 75 S. Ct. 191.

Strategic Facts:

1. The term, "third-structure tax," is generally used to indicate a tax (but not a certificate or permit fee) on vehicles operated for hire or compensation or on large commercial vehicles generally. Registration fees and fuels taxes are usually termed the first two "structures" of highway-user tax systems.

The first motor vehicle registration statute was enacted in New York in 1901, and motor fuel was first taxed by Oregon in 1919. Of state weight-distance tax statutes currently in effect, the South Carolina third-structure levy was enacted earliest—in the year 1925.

2. Third-structure taxes (as distinct from public utilities commissions' fees or other certificate, permit, or trip fees, regardless of basis of charge) are levied in twenty-six states and the District of Columbia.

Among types of third-structure taxes are:

a. Special gross receipts taxes on motor carriers, levied by nine states (including Pennsylvania)

b. Flat-rate taxes (based on weight or capacity of vehicle or type of business), levied by two states and the District of Columbia

c. Weight-distance taxes (generally, those based on mileage and weight or number of axles, or those combining mileage, weight, and flat-rate fees), levied by fifteen states.

3. States utilizing weight-distance taxes and the base or combination of bases used are:

Alabama, Ohio	Axles and mileage
Kansas, Michigan, New York	Gross weight and mileage
Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, Wyoming	Net weight or unladen weight and mileage
North Dakota, South Carolina	Optional: net weight or unladen weight and mileage or flat fee
Illinois, Oregon, South Dakota	Optional: gross weight and mileage or flat fee
Idaho	Combination gross weight and mileage and flat fee

Among states which utilized weight-distance (ton-mile) taxes but which have repealed them are Iowa, Maryland, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Among states which utilized distance (mileage) levies but which repealed them are Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Of the fifteen weight-distance tax statutes currently in effect, that of South Carolina was enacted earliest—in the year 1925. The Florida statute was enacted in 1929; statutes of Colorado and Kansas, in 1931; those of Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Oregon, in 1933; Illinois and Wyoming, in 1935; South Dakota, in 1939; and Alabama, in 1940. Weight-distance taxes enacted during the postwar period include those of Idaho and New York in 1951 and that of Ohio in 1953.

4. Revenues from third-structure taxes do not constitute major portions of total receipts from highway-user levies. During the year 1953, fourteen states (the Ohio tax did not become fully effective until 1954) had weight-distance taxes. Weight-distance taxes accounted for less than 5 percent of total highway-user levies in seven of these states, 5 to 10 percent in four states, and 10 to 20 percent in three states. In the only one of the Middle Atlantic states having a weight-distance tax—New York—receipts from weight-distance taxes accounted for 5.5 pecent of total highway-user revenues for the year 1953.

5. Costs of collection as a percent of weight-distance tax revenues, as reported to Joint State Government Commission by weight-distance tax states, varied from 2.1 percent in Ohio to 23.2 percent in Michigan.

Variation of percents of costs of collection among third-structure tax states are as follows:

State	Year of Latest Available Data	Total Weight-distance Tax Revenues	Cost of Collection as Percent of Total Revenues	Items not Included in Cost of Collection
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Alabama	1953-54	$1,192,800	6.2%	*
Colorado	1954	2,950,000	10.1	*
Florida	1953-54	632,863	†	†
Idaho	9 months of 1954	77,180	†	†
Illinois	10 months of 1954	1,985,000	†	†
Kansas	1953-54	3,336,377	8.6	Enforcement
Michigan	1953-54	1,191,136	23.2	.....
New Mexico	1953-54	447,414	17.2	.....
New York	1953-54	12,163,751	10.3	Enforcement
North Dakota	10 months of 1954	185,832	†	†
Ohio	1954	13,100,000	2.1	Enforcement, issuance of permits
Oregon	1953	10,275,607	4.4	Enforcement
South Carolina	1953-54	689,121	20.9	.....
South Dakota	1953-54	157,287	9.5	Enforcement, issuance of permits
Wyoming	11 months of 1954	2,138,558	9.1	.....

* Information on cost items included or excluded not available.
† Data not available.

6. Charges for auditing records of out-of-state carriers are frequently made by weight-distance tax states. These charges generally include travel expenses and subsistence allowances of auditors; subsistence allowances are usually about $9 per day. Among states making these charges are Colorado, Idaho, New York, and Michigan.

7.Indexes (average 1935-39 registrations=100) of private and commercial motor truck registrations in the United States and in fifteen states having weight-distance taxes, 1920 through 1953, indicate that, prior to World War II, enactment of third-structure taxes generally had little effect on truck registrations. An exception to this rule may be observed for Florida, where subsequent to the enactment of the weight-distance tax the index of motor truck registrations dropped from 86 in 1929 to 79 in 1930, a decline of 8.1 percent; the index for the United States for these years rose from 83 to 86, or 3.6 percent.

For the postwar years, it appears that enactment of third-structure taxes has directly or indirectly affected truck registrations. For example, subsequent to enactment in 1951 of a weight-distance tax, the New York index of truck registrations dropped from 140 to 138, a decrease of 1.4 percent, whereas the index for the United States rose from 210 to 215, an increase of 2.4 percent.

Revision of tax rate structure may also affect registrations. In Oregon, at the time of revision of its weight-distance tax statute (1951), the index of motor truck registrations dropped from 234 to 129, a decrease of 44.9 percent, while the index for the United States rose from 201 to 210, an increase of 4.5 percent.

8. Although in no state did weight-distance taxes exceed 20 percent of total receipts from highway users, in certain states weight-distance taxes constitute sizeable portions of tax payments on individual vehicles. For example, for a selected 40,000-pound truck-tractor semitrailer combination vehicle operating as an intrastate contract carrier, third-structure taxes are estimated to be 51.7 percent of total fee and tax payments on such a vehicle in New Mexico, 46.7 percent in Colorado, and 42.6 percent in New York.

Weight-distance tax statutes may generate indirect costs for the vehicle operator because of losses of registration plate reciprocity. In the event that vehicle mileage and weight records are not maintained (such records are generally required for operation in intrastate or interstate commerce), direct weight-distance tax compliance costs are generated.

9. Reciprocity agreements between Pennsylvania and other states, as of November 15, 1954, deal with motor vehicle registrations and third-structure taxes. As of that date, Pennsylvania had no vehicle-weight reciprocity agreements.

Pennsylvania extends reciprocity with respect to its third structure gross receipts tax to all but 16 of the 48 states. These 16 states include (among the weight-distance tax states) Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and South Dakota. None of these states exempts Pennsylvania vehicles from its weight-distance taxes. Of the 31 states to which Pennsylvania does extend gross receipts tax reciprocity, 7 levy weight-distance taxes. In four of them (Colorado, New Mexico, Ohio, and Wyoming), Pennsylvania vehicles are required to pay weight-distance taxes, while in Alabama, Florida, and Michigan, according to available records, they are not.

Full reciprocity agreements covering registration of property-carrying vehicles are in effect with 38 states and the District of Columbia. No registration reciprocity exists between Pennsylvania and the following states: Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah. (South Carolina has a unilateral arrangement which permits out-of-state carriers to make one round trip per week per vehicle without requiring that the vehicle be registered in that state.)

Reciprocity provisions relating to registration of passenger carriers generally parallel those relating to property-carrying vehicles. Analysis of Pennsylvania agreements currently in force indicate the following differences:

a. Reciprocity agreements do not extend to common carriers of passengers for the states of Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

b. Reciprocity agreements do not extend to contract carriers of passengers for the states of Mississippi and Tennessee.

10. Of the fifteen states having weight-distance taxes, seven (Colorado, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Wyoming) do not have reciprocal agreements exempting from their weight-distance taxes the vehicles of other states having such levies. However, North Dakota vehicles are not subject to the third-structure taxes of Michigan or South Dakota, Ohio vehicles are not subject to the Michigan levy, and certain Oregon and Wyoming vehicles are not subject to the Idaho tax.

Reports to Joint State Government Commission indicate that the following weight-distance tax reciprocity agreements are currently in effect among the other eight of the fifteen states having such levies:

Alabama—agreements with Florida, Illinois, Michigan, and South Carolina.

Florida—argeements with Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, and South Carolina.

Idaho—no reciprocal agreements; limited tax exemptions granted to vehicles from Oregon and Wyoming.

Illinois—agreements with Alabama, Florida, Michigan, and South Dakota; limited exemptions granted vehicles from Kansas.

Kansas—no reciprocal agreements; limited tax exemptions granted vehicles from Alabama and Illinois.

Michigan—agreements with Alabama, Florida, Illinois, and South Carolina; tax exemptions granted vehicles from North Dakota and Ohio.

South Carolina—agreements with Alabama, Florida, and Michigan.

South Dakota—agreement with Illinois; tax exemptions granted to North Dakota vehicles.

11. The United States Supreme Court, in its decision of December 6, 1954, in the case of Latham Castle, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, et al., Petitioners, v. Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., affirming the Supreme Court of Illinois, held that the right of defendant carriers to use the Illinois highways for interestate transportation of goods could not be suspended by the state under a state law which limits the weight of freight carried in commercial trucks over its highways, provides for bal-

anced distribution of freight loads in relation to the truck axles, and makes repeated violations of these provisions by trucks of the carrier punishable by total suspension of the carrier's rights to use the state's highways for periods from ninety days to one year.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERAL DEPOSITS

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate available information relating to mineral deposits within the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Examined the historical trend of mineral production in the Commonwealth, the current status of production, value of production, number of employes, and wages in the mineral industries, and estimates of recoverable mineral reserves. Met with a panel of specialists from the United States Department of the Interior and three Pennsylvania universities who pointed out possible means and ways of bringing about optimum utlization of the Commonwealth's mineral resources. Met with labor and management representatives and reviewed the measures which might be taken to improve the position of Pennsylvania's mineral industries.

Strategic Facts:

1. In 1952, the latest year for which comprehensive statistics are available, Pennsylvania's total mineral production was valued at $1,146,000,000. During the same year, the value of fuels produced—coal (bituminous and anthracite), petroleum, and natural gas—amounted to $930,000,000, which represents 81 percent of the value of all mineral production within Pennsylvania. Again in 1952, fuels accounted for approximately 92 percent of both the number of employes in the mineral industries and the total wages paid by these industries.

2. Between 1943 and 1953, total production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania decreased form 139,801,000 to 91,938,000 tons, a decrease of 34.2 percent. Over the same period, the total number of employes in the bituminous industry decreased from 105,900 to 69,100, a decrease of 34.8 percent. The decreases in production and employment reflect primarily decreases in commercial production, which declined 45.6 percent; captive production decreased but 2.8 percent.

3. Anthracite, like bituminous, production has been contracting. Between 1943 and 1953, production of anthracite coal declined 50 percent. The decline continued during 1954. Employment in the anthracite coal industry fell from 79,369 in 1943 to 56,952 in 1953, a decrease of 28.3 percent.

4. Petroleum and natural gas tend to occur together. In Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Grade Crude oil production at current levels is made possible by so-called "secondary" recovery methods, in which the crude petroleum is forced to the surface by injecting water or gas under pressure into selected parts of the fields. In 1953, 10,669,000 barrels of Pennsylvania Grade Crude were produced within the Commonwealth.

5. Total known oil reserves in Pennsylvania recoverable by present methods are estimated at about 111,000,000 barrels. In other words, unless new recovery techniques are developed, the life expectancy of the oil fields in Pennsylvania is about one decade. This differs markedly from the life expectancy of Pennsylvania coal; Bituminous coal, on the basis of an annual production of 92,000,000 tons, has a life expectancy of more than 300 years, and anthracite on the basis of an annual production of 30,000,000 tons, has an expectancy of about 200 years.

6. In the aggregate, minerals other than fuels accounted for 19 percent of the total value of Pennsylvania mineral production in 1952. The principal minerals of this group and their percentage contributions to the total value of Pennsylvania mineral production in 1952 are: cement, 8.99 percent; stone, 3.93 percent; sand and gravel, 1.75 percent; and clay, 1.05 percent.

In contrast to the decline in production of mineral fuels in Pennsylvania, the four principal nonfuel minerals registered substantial increases in production over the decade 1943-1952. Cement output more than doubled, while clay output increased threefold. Stone production increased 28 percent, and sand and gravel, 58 percent.

7. Adequate geological maps exist for only about one-third of the area of Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth appropriated the following amounts for mineral research and geological survey work for the biennium 1953-55:

Department of Internal Affairs:	
Topographic and Geologic Survey	$250,000
The Pennsylvania State University:	
School of Mineral Industries	245,000
Total	$495,000

The total annual allocation for mineral research and geological survey work represents approximately .02 percent of the value of mineral production in Pennsylvania.

With respect to organizational pattern and performance, the geological surveying and mineral research program in Illinois is judged to be outstanding. The Illinois Geological Survey, located at the University of Illinois, is under the jurisdiction of a six-man Board of Natural Resources and Conservation. The Illinois survey has a staff of 115 technical employes. Duties of the survey are to study the location of underground resources, analyze extraction processes, and improve methods of mineral utilization.

The annual budget of the Illinois Geological Survey is about $750,000, or about .15 percent of the total value of mineral production in Illinois. Hence, relative to the value of mineral production, the State of Illinois appropriates about seven times as much money for geological survey and mineral research as does the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. A Resource and Industrial Development Board be established for the purpose of co-ordinating geological survey, mineral research, and development work, the membership of such board to consist of representatives of management, labor, and the sciences.

2. The technical operation of the Pennsylvania geologic survey be transferred to State College, Pennsylvania, and the sum of $700,000 for the biennium 1955-57 be appropriated for purposes of the survey.

3. The appropriation to The Pennsylvania State University of Mineral Industries, be increased by $250,000 for the biennium 1955-57 for the purpose of developing better methods of mineral extraction and utilization.

4. The mineral industries be contacted with a view of

ascertaining the extent of possible private financial participation in research, survey, and developmental activities.

[Separate Report to be Issued]

LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate livestock auction sales and other methods of buying and selling livestock.

Investigation:

Ascertained statutory provisions relating to livestock dealers, livestock auctions, and stockyards in Pennsylvania. Determined the cost of veterinary, sanitary, and inspection services rendered at auctions and stockyards by the Commonwealth. Reviewed practices of other states regarding licensing of livestock dealers and auctions. Studied historical trends in livestock marketing methods in Pennsylvania.

Strategic Facts:

1. Prior to the depression of the '30s, stockyards accounted for by far the greater part of livestock sales. In the past twenty years, however, in both Pennsylvania and the nation, auctions have become increasingly important livestock marketing centers. Other marketing methods—through dealers for resale, and directly to packers and butchers—account for only a small portion of total livestock sales.

In 1953, the 61 auctions in Pennsylvania handled 1,020,000 head of livestock. Livestock receipts at the Lancaster and Pittsburgh stockyards were 464,000 head and 183,000 head, respectively.

In Pennsylvania, the auction trading radius generally does not exceed 50 miles, and it is estimated that well over 90 percent of livestock traded at Pennsylvania auctions is of Pennsylvania origin. By contrast, livestock shipments from out of state by both rail and truck are common at the Pittsburgh and Lancaster stockyards. A study of the point of origin of livestock receipts at the Lancaster stockyards for 1953 shows that animals were received from 34 other states and that out-of-state shipments accounted for 30 percent of total livestock receipts.

2. Commonwealth regulation of livestock auctions and stockyards is directed towards curbing the spread of livestock disease. Regulations pertaining to the marketing of reactor cattle—animals which by official laboratory test are judged positive to Bang's disease (brucellosis) or tuberculosis—specify that these animals may be sold only through the Lancaster or Pittsburgh stockyards or directly to a licensed dealer or licensed slaughtering establishment. Herd owners have contended that available marketing outlets are insufficient to establish competitive prices for reactor cattle. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture advises that it can develop methods, rules, and regulations which will assure the safe handling of reactor cattle at livestock auctions.

3. All livestock dealers, including auctions and commission merchants operating at stockyards, are required to obtain an annual license at a fee of $5. Agents of dealers must obtain an annual license at a cost of $1. These license fees have been in effect since 1937.

Auctions must employ a licensed veterinarian to inspect all animals, to vaccinate hogs sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter, to quarantine animals not fit for human consumption, and to supervise cleaning and disinfecting the premises after each sale. Agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture periodically inspect auctions to insure that proper veterinary services are being provided and that sanitary premises are maintained. The annual cost to the Commonwealth of auction inspection and related administrative activity is estimated at $3,800. Revenues to the Commonwealth from auctions amount to $5 per year per auction, or about $325 annually.

At the two stockyards in Pennsylvania, veterinary inspection service and sanitary supervision is provided by state-employed veterinarians. It is estimated that the cost to the Commonwealth of providing these services is about $12,950 annually. Total revenues to the Commonwealth from dealers' licenses obtained by commission merchants operating at the stockyards amount to about $100; the stockyards are not required to obtain a license or pay a fee to the Commonwealth.

4. The federal government, under the authority of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 and supplementary legislation, has established regulations applicable to public livestock markets of which "the area available for handling livestock is 20,000 square feet or greater. The regulations specify that livestock markets and commission agents at livestock markets must execute and maintain a performance bond or its equivalent, the amount of which is determined on the basis of the daily volume of business. In Pennsylvania, three establishments are under federal regulation: the stockyards at Pittsburgh and Lancaster and the livestock auction at New Holland.

The Commonwealth does not require that livestock auctions post a bond. Of thirty-four states which responded to a Commission questionnaire, sixteen require that a bond or other proof of financial responsibility be maintained by livestock auctions. Some of these states require a flat bond, typically $10,000. In other states, the amount of the bond is determined by sales volume.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. The license fee for livestock dealers be $10, and that dealers who are commission agents at stockyards pay in addition, $.02 per head of livestock sold.

2. All livestock auctions be required to maintain bonds comparable to those which the federal government requires at marketing establishments under its jurisdiction.

3. The sale of reactor cattle be permitted at livestock auctions under conditions specified in regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture relating to the transportation, handling, and sale of reactor cattle.

[Separate Report to be Issued]

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYE BENEFIT PLANS

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate public and private pensions, pension funds, and pension plans.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, the Commission expanded the scope of the study to include temporary nonoccupational disability plans and medical expense plans.

Investigation:

1. Estimated, on the basis of a survey of Pennsylvania

adults, coverage, overlapping coverage, and expected benefits under public and private pension plans, as of March, 1954. The survey was restricted to persons aged 25 or over whose income, or whose spouse's income, did not exceed $5,000 in 1953.

2. By means of a survey of employers whose employes were covered by Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation, made investigations of:

a. 1953 coverage, characteristics, and effects of private employment pension plans,

b. 1953 coverage, characteristics, and effects of temporary nonoccupational disability plans, and

c. 1953 coverage of medical expense plans.

Strategic Facts:

1. The following estimates relate to Pennsylvania adults having the age and income characteristics specified above:

a. Coverage, by number and types of pension programs, is shown in the table below.

b. Total monthly pensions (excluding veterans' pensions) expected by married couples varied from $20-$39 to more than $200; the average (median) was between $120 and $139. Those expected by other male adults varied from $1-$19 to more than $200, with an average (median) between $80 and $99. Those expected by other female adults varied from $20-$39 to more than $200, with an average (median) between $40 and $59.

2. The survey of employers subject to the provisions of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation law showed that about 35 percent of their employes were covered by private employment pension plans in 1953. The following estimates were made concerning those employes covered by pensions plans:

Number and Types of Pension Programs	Married Couples	Other Male Adults	Other Female Adults
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Covered	93%	87%	64%
By 1 type of program	37	36	51
By 2 types of programs	40	43	13
By 3 types of programs	16	8	..
Total Covered by:			
Primary Social Security	85%	74%	42%
Pension plan in current or previous employment	43	32	15
Veterans' program ...	39	40	..
Survivors' programs ..	..	..	20

a. 10 percent were covered by plans started during the four-year period 1942-45, 18 percent by plans started during the period 1946-49, and 36 percent by plans started during the period 1950-53.

b. 79 percent were covered by plans providing for a "normal" retirement age of 65. In addition, a minimum length of service was usually required.

c. 54 percent were covered by plans which permitted members to work beyond "normal" retirement age without obtaining special permission, provided they were able to perform their jobs.

d. 42 percent were covered by plans having provisions for retirement prior to "normal" retirement age; some of these plans provided for vesting of (crediting employe with) employer contributions if the employe should leave after meeting specified age and/or service requirements. Plans with provision for vesting, but not for early retirement, covered another 4 percent of employes.

e. 69 percent were covered by plans having provisions for disability retirement, and 18 percent by plans without specific provisions for disability retirement but with provisions for vesting or early retirement.

f. 23 percent were covered by plans under which employes retiring with 25 years of service and average annual earnings of $3,000 would receive monthly pensions between $96 and $105, less primary Social Security benefits; 22 percent were covered by plans under which such employes would receive monthly pensions between $36 and $55, independent of Social Security benefits. Monthly pensions for employes retiring with 25 years of service and average annual earnings of $3,000 ranged from $50 to $150 under plans providing for deduction of primary Social Security benefits, and from $10 to $145 under plans providing benefits independent of Social Security.

g. 36 percent were covered by plans providing for vesting of employer contributions under specified conditions.

h. 85 percent were covered by plans having provisions for the funding, through insurance or a trust fund, of part or all of the liability for future pension payments. In some of these cases, the current extent of funding was not reported.

3. The survey of employers showed that about 48 per cent of their employes were covered by some type of temporary nonoccupational disability plan: 9 percent by sick-leave plans, 37 percent by part-pay plans, and 2 percent by plans of unreported type. (Subsequent communication with some employers, who did not originally report sick-leave plans, suggests that this type of coverage was under-reported.) The following estimates were made concerning those employes covered by part-pay plans (the percentages shown do not add to 100 because some employes are covered by plans for which characteristics were not fully reported or which had characteristics that were reported with low frequency):

a. 6 percent were covered by plans started during the four-year period 1942-45, 18 percent by plans started during the period 1946-49, and 38 percent by plans started during the period 1950-53.

b. 17 percent were covered by plans requiring six months of service for coverage, 26 percent by plans requiring three months of service for coverage, 18 percent by plans requiring one month of service for coverage, and 13 percent by plans with no service requirements for coverage.

c. 71 percent were covered by plans providing that benefits be paid beginning with the eighth day of sickness during each new period of disability. In the majority of these cases, benefits were payable beginning with the first day of disability resulting from an accident.

d. 50 percent were covered by plans which provided for a fixed weekly benefit and 25 percent by plans under which the size of benefit depended upon cus-

tomary earnings with fixed minimum and maximum benefits.

e. 30 percent were covered by plans providing for a minimum weekly benefit between $23 and $27. Minimum weekly benefits (other than those expressed as a percentage of normal earnings) ranged from $5 to $93.

f. 40 percent were covered by plans providing for a maximum weekly benefit between $23 and $32. Maximum weekly benefits (other than those expressed as a percentage of normal earnings) ranged from $10 to $194.

g. 43 percent were covered by plans under which benefits were payable for a maximum of 26 weeks, and 41 percent by plans under which benefits were payable for a maximum of 13 weeks.

4. The survey of employers showed that about 54 percent of their employes were covered by medical expense plans in connection with their own employment.

[Separate Report to be Issued]

SOLICITATION ACT OF 1925

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the effectiveness and administration of the Solicitation Act of 1925.

Investigation:

Reviewed the Solicitation Act of 1925 and its ten amendments (the last of which was adopted at the 1953 Session), together with the court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General dealing therewith. Conferred with representatives of the departments of Public Instruction and Military Affairs concerning their experience in administering the act, and examined the rules and regulations and the forms employed. Examined the statutes of other states regulating the solicitation of funds for charity and federal requirements for obtaining and maintaining exempt status with the Director of Internal Revenue from the payment of income tax to the federal government. Held a public hearing on June 21, 1954, to afford all interested parties an opportunity to be heard. Prepared a draft of a proposed solicitation act to replace the present law.

Strategic Facts:

1. Public solicitation for charitable and benevolent purposes, ministering to material and spiritual human needs, relieving the suffering of animals, and inculcating patriotism, is regulated by the Act of May 13, 1925, P. L. 644, as amended.

2. The Solicitation Act has been amended ten times as follows:

First Amendatory Act, April 18, 1927, P. L. 300, amended Section 4 by providing that no certificate of registration may be issued to anyone paying, for services for fund raising, in excess of 15 percent of the amount collected, or the sale price of anything or object, or the gross receipts from any public bazaar, sale, entertainment, or exhibition, or any similar means; and by providing for revocation of any certificate where such cost exceeds 15 percent.

Second Amendatory Act, June 22, 1931, P. L. 871, No. 285, amended Section 11 by providing that a religious organization to be exempt must be engaged in "raising funds for religious purposes." It also eliminated the exemption formerly extended to "community organizations within the Commonwealth."

Third Amendatory Act, May 23, 1933, P. L. 973, amended Section 9 by providing that the fee for registration be increased from $2 to $10.

Fourth Amendatory Act, June 20, 1935, P. L. 358, amended Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9—virtually the entire act, as only Sections 6 (All statements to be public records), 8 (Form of statement), 10 (Violations), 11 (Exempt organizations), 12 (Repeal) were not amended. This amendatory act provided that certificates of registration may not be issued to individuals and, where certificates of registration are withdrawn or not proceeded in, the fees paid shall be refunded.

Fifth Amendatory Act, May 3, 1943, P. L. 150, amended Section 11 to exempt from the provisions of the act "associations of alumni or alumnae thereof [colleges, schools and universities], raising funds for fellowships and scholarships."

Sixth Amendatory Act, May 21, 1943, P. L. 280, also amended Section 11 to exempt from the provisions of the act "any war veterans' organization or any subordinate units thereof, whenever the purpose for which it is soliciting funds has been approved by the Department of Military Affairs."

Seventh Amendatory Act, May 22, 1945, P. L. 844, No. 341, also amended Section 11 to exempt "federated women's clubs" from the provisions of the act.

Eighth Amendatory Act, June 5, 1947, P. L. 474, amended Sections 7 and 10 by providing additional limitations on solicitations, prohibiting the use of the fact of registration as a stamp of state approval, and creating relief in equity and additional penalties.

Ninth Amendatory Act, June 28, 1951, P. L. 922, amended all sections but Section 2 (Written appeal to public must state name of holder of certificate), Section 6 (All statements to be public records) and Section 12 (Repeal). This amendatory act transferred the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the act from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Public Instruction.

Tenth Amendatory Act, June 19, 1953, P. L. 292, amended Section 11 for the sixth time, to exempt "national service organizations, civic organizations, or nonprofit corporations (incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth), which have obtained and is maintaining an exempt status with the Director of Internal Revenue from the payment of income tax to the Federal Government" and "national service clubs or local associations raising funds for child welfare projects."

3. Applications and registrations under the Solicitation Act, 1949 through 1953, are as follows:

Organizations Filing Under Section 1 of the Solicitation Act

Year	Applications Received	Certificates Granted	Applications Refused	Applications Withdrawn
1949	584	565	11	8
1950	626	598	20	8
1951	635	601	11	12
1952	685	573	1	10
1953	563	487	1	16

Registrations Granted Under Section 7 of the Solicitation Act

Year	Individuals	Corporations, Copartnerships, and Associations
1949	414	18
1950	387	20
1951	261	18
1952	320	21
1953	376	24

4. The following schedule sets forth the receipts and costs of administering the Solicitation Act for the fiscal years ended in 1953 and 1954. These two years were the first full fiscal years under the administration of the Department of Public Instruction.

All receipts from applicants are forwarded to the Department of Revenue. All refunds, granted only upon withdrawal of the application by the applicant, are made by the Board of Finance and Revenue upon the request of the applicant.

All costs are directly charged to the administration of this act except the cost of the time spent by a deputy superintendent, the chief of the Private Academic School Registration Section, and the legal advisor. It is estimated that $500.00 represents a reasonable annual allocation for administrative service rendered by these persons.

The approved budget for the 1953-55 biennium amounted to $21,400.00, of which $9,417.07 was expended during the first fiscal year.

Solicitation Act
Department of Public Instruction
Receipts and Costs

	Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1954	Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1953
Receipts		
Fees Received	$4,850.00	$6,230.00
Less Refunds	170.00	140.00
Net Receipts	$4,680.00	$6,090.00
Costs and Expenditures		
Costs of Administration		
Direct Charges	$9,235.94	$11,042.27
Indirect Charges—Estimated allocation of time of Department of Public Instruction administrators	500.00	500.00
Total	$9,735.94	$11,542.27
Expenditures for Equipment	181.13	305.14
Total Costs and Expenditures	$9,917.07	$11,847.41
SUMMARY		
Total Costs and Expenditures	$9,917.07	$11,847.41
Less Receipts Net of Refunds	4,680.00	6,090.00
Excess of Costs over Receipts	$5,237.07	$5,757.41

5. The parties appearing at the public hearing presented suggestions and recommendations which are on file in the office of the Commission for use of the General Assembly upon request.

Recommendation:

That the proposed Solicitation Act be enacted.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES LAWS

Mandate:

To review the decedents' estates laws of the Commonwealth, consider amendments proposed thereto and recommend such amendments as may be deemed desirable for the better working of these laws.

Investigation:

Appointed, as advisors, the 27 judges and lawyers who served on the Commission's Decedents' Estates Advisory Committee in the drafting of the decedents' estates laws. Invited judges, lawyers, and others to submit their suggestions for amendment for review by the Commission and the advisors, so that recommendation concerning suggested amendments might be made by the Commission to the General Assembly early in the legislative session.

Strategic Facts:

The Joint State Government Commission as directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 46 of the 1945 Session of the General Assembly, submitted drafts of an intestate act, a wills act, an estates act and a principal and income act, all of which were enacted in 1947. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, Decedents' Estates Laws of 1947. And, as directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 34 of the 1947 Session, the Commission submitted drafts of a fiduciaries act and a fiduciaries investment act, both of which were enacted in 1949. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, Decedents' Estates Laws of 1949. Finally, as directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the 1949 Session, the Commission submitted drafts of an incompetents' estates act, a register of wills act, an orphans' court act, and an estate tax apportionment act, all of which were enacted in 1951. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, Decedents' Estates Laws of 1951.

These acts have been amended from time to time and suggestions for further amendment have been made by members of the legal profession.

Part III

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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James S. Berger (Potter County)
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John H. Dent
A. H. Letzler (Clearfield County)
John G. Snowden (Lycoming County)
M. Harvey Taylor (Dauphin County)

(Westmoreland County)
G. Graybill Diehm (Lancaster County)
Anthony J. DiSilvestro (Philadelphia)
A. Evans Kephart (Philadelphia)
Paul L. Wagner (Schuylkill County)
John M. Walker (Allegheny County)
T. Newell Wood (Luzerne County)

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Edwin C. Ewing (Allegheny County)
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Albert S. Readinger (Berks County)
Baker Royer (Lancaster County)
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*Ivan C. Watkins (Schuylkill County)

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W. Stuart Helm	M. Harvey Taylor
Albert W. Johnson	Paul L. Wagner
Baker Royer	John M. Walker
Charles C. Smith	T. Newell Wood

*Deceased.
†Appointed April 15, 1954, to fill vacancy created by the death of Ivan C. Watkins.

CONTINUING STUDY ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Executive Committee

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ADVISORS ON DECEDENTS' ESTATES LAWS

JUDGES:
Honorable W. Walter Braham, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence County.
Honorable Ethan A. Gearhart, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Lehigh County.
Honorable David G. Hunter, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.
Honorable Mark E. Lefever, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.
Honorable J. Paul MacElree, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Chester County.
Honorable Frederick A. Marx, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks County.
Honorable Karl E. Richards, President Judge of the Orhpans' Court of Dauphin County.
Honorable Edward Leroy van Roden, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Delaware County.
Honorable J. Colvin Wright, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

*Resigned.

†Appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of Edwin W. Tompkins.

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Boyd Lee Spahr, Esquire, Philadelphia.
Paul C. Wagner, Esquire, Philadelphia.
Adolph L. Zeman, Esquire, Washington.

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STUDY OF SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

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Department of Biostatistics
Graduate School of Public Health
University of Pittsburgh

Dr. John E. Deitrick, Head of Department
Department of Medicine
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia

*Dr. William V. Fittipoldi
Pennsylvania Hospital
Institute of Mental Hygiene

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School District of Pittsburgh

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School District of Philadelphia

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Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

* Deceased.

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Ernest C. Harvey, A.M.
T. Donald Rucker, Ph.D.
Donald C. Steele, M.Lit.
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J. Eleanor Mitchell, B.A.
Mary G. P. Simmons, B.A.
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PUBLICATIONS:
Louise E. Shuey

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WELFARE:
Claude Gilkyson, M.G.A.

PART IV

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION REPORTS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1939-1953

[* Indicates publications out of print]

Accounting
Commonwealth Accounting, Session of 1951

Adoption
Child Placement and Adoption, Session of 1951
Child Welfare Laws, Juvenile Delinquency and Institutions, April 3, 1947

Administrative Agencies
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*Uniform Practice and Procedure before Administrative Agencies, March, 1949
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*Codification of the School Laws, January, 1949
*Per-Pupil Cost of Vocational and General Education Programs in the Public Schools, February, 1949
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*Distribution of State Funds to Political Subdivisions, April 25, 1945

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[1] 1947, July 8, P. L. 1476.

[2] Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 110, Session of 1953.

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*The Economic Resources and Related Tax Problems of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 3, 1945
*Fiscal Analysis of the Operating Funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1923-1943, August 17, 1944
*Fiscal Operations and Debts of Eleven Selected School Districts 1920-1943, June 19, 1944
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*Fiscal Operations of the School Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1920-1942, June 21, 1944
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*Tax Structure and Revenues of the General Fund of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1913-1943, June 23, 1944
*The Debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Its Local Subdivisions, December 13, 1943
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[3] 1947, July 9, P. L. 1468.

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*Partial Unemployment Compensation—Proposal for Increased Benefits and Benefits for Partial Unemployment, April 10, 1945
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*Recommendations for Amending Unemployment Compensation Law, January, 1941
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*Technical Supplement to Highway Use and Highway Costs, Session of 1953
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Vital Statistics
*Report on Bureau of Vital Statistics, Relative to Issuance of Certified Copies of Birth Certificates, January, 1943

[4] Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 110, Session of 1953.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES
A Report of the
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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	*Ivan C. Watkins

† Appointed April 15, 1954, to fill vacancy created by the death of Ivan C. Watkins.

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JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

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JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION STUDY OF SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

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Professor of Maternal and Children Health
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Pennsylvania Hospital
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Dr. J. Watson Harmeier, Director
Division of School Health Service
School District of Pittsburgh

* Deceased.

Dr. John P. Hubbard, Chairman
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Dr. J. Franklin Robinson, Director
The Childrens Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Inc.

Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., Physician-in-Chief
Children's Hospital, Philadelphia

Dr. Ruth H. Weaver, Director
Division of Medical Services
School District of Philadelphia

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The study of school health services was undertaken by the Joint State Government Commission as a part of the continuing study of the public schools of the Commonwealth directed by the General Assembly in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953.

The continuing study of the public schools is being carried on under the general supervision of the Commission's Executive Committee. Under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission appointed a special subcommittee to review the school health program. Cognizant of the need for professional advice on the medical aspects of the program, the Commission also enlisted the cooperation of a distinguished group of Pennsylvania physicians, who served as a Medical Advisory Panel. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the special subcommittee and the Medical Advisory Panel is gratefully acknowledged.

All statements pertaining to medical practice and medical opinion were developed by the Medical Advisory Panel.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The Commonwealth, through the Department of Health, makes available a variety of child health services that include both diagnosis of ailments and their treatment. The Commonwealth maintains a children's wing at the Mont Alto Sanatorium for the tubercular, operates (with federal support) clinics for crippled children in various parts of the state, operates the Crippled Children's Hospital at Elizabethtown and rheumatic fever clinics for children throughout the state, and maintains a Cleft Palate Division. In addition, children are provided care and treatment in the Commonwealth general and mental hospitals, which are under the supervision of the Department of Welfare.

II. The most costly health program for children in the Commonwealth is the school health program, administered by the state departments of Health, Public Instruction, and Public Assistance and local school districts. Under the program, biennial medical and dental examinations are made available to all pupils in public and private schools as well as to the employes of these institutions.

A. Load and cost of the program: School year 1952-53:

1. Medical examinations were given to 959,336 pupils enrolled in public and private schools.

2. Dental examinations were given to 922,894 pupils.

3. Commonwealth expenditures by category were as follows:

Medical examinations	$1,473,000
Dental examinations	629,500
School nursing service	2,034,500
State nurses	140,000
Laboratory, clerical, etc.	238,800
	$4,515,800
School medical assistance program (September, 1952, to August, 1953)	$95,000

4. Local school district costs in connection with the services enumerated are estimated at $3,000,000.

B. With respect to the effectiveness of the present school health program, the following shortcomings stand out:

1. The present program places undue emphasis on a periodic, regularly scheduled medical examination. These examinations do not provide an adequate or economic health inventory because:

a. The periodicity of examination is too rigidly prescribed to take into account variations in health needs among children.

b. Searching for defects of low correction value consumes a disproportionate fraction of the examination time.

c. No use is made of such significant information as that provided by an appropriate medical history, attendance records, and records of development and scholastic achievement.

d. Examination procedure does not permit the most economic division of labor among physicians, nurses, and technicians.

2. The program places undue emphasis upon diagnosis, and the level of corrections is low, partially due to inadequate follow-up.

3. The program calls for biennial dental examinations though it is known that approximately nine out of every ten pupils have dental defects. Hence, the program involves the expenditure of funds to re-establish a known fact. Any educational purpose the dental program may serve could be achieved in a less costly manner.

C. The reporting system for the school health program lacks uniformity and internal consistency and fails to provide data necessary for computation of significant correction rates by defects. Such rates are essential to a thorough evaluation of the program.

III. The provisions of the School Code relating to biennial medical and dental examinations (Article XIV, Sections 1401 to 1413, inclusive) and other provisions of the code relating to health (Sections 1421 to 1438, inclusive) have resulted in a school health program which is neither functionally nor administratively integrated. For example, the biennial medical and dental examinations are given under the supervision of the Department of Health, but the sight and hearing tests are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 1422 of the School Code provides: "Medical examiners of the several school districts shall make sight and hearing tests of the pupils . . . at least once in each school year. [Emphasis supplied.] Such tests for hearing shall be made with audiometers or with other scientific devices, approved and provided by the Department of Public Instruction. The Department of Public Instruction shall prescribe to . . . medical examiners . . . suitable rules of instructions as to the tests and examinations to be made . . ."

According to the records of the Department of Public Instruction, 710,583 children were given audiometric examinations during the school year 1953-54. In that year, there were 1,642,369 pupils in average daily membership in the public schools. In other words, 57 percent of the pupils in the schools were not given the hearing test.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commonwealth establish an integrated school health program under the administrative supervision of the Secretary of Health, with adequate supervisory personnel at the local level.

I. With respect to pupils, the health program should provide for a continuing health inventory of every school child.

Scheduled Health Appraisal.—A complete appraisal of the child's health should be made at three times—upon his entry into the school system and at about the time he attains age eleven and age fifteen. These scheduled health appraisals should be based upon information derived from:

1. An appropriate health questionnaire.
2. A thorough physical examination.
3. Specified tests and measurements.
4. Attendance and achievement records.

Tests and Measurements.—The following tests and measurements should be given each child at the stated intervals.

1. A vision test, given annually by a nurse, technician, or teacher.

2. A hearing test, employing an audiometer, given at least once every two years by a nurse, technician, or teacher.

3. Measurement of height and weight at least once annually by either a nurse or a teacher.

4. A chest X-ray, given by a medical technician, at approximately age fourteen.

The results of these tests and measurements should be available to the examining physician at the time of the scheduled physical examination.

Interim Health Appraisal.—Provision should be made for interim health appraisal in the periods between regularly scheduled health appraisals, consisting of the above enumerated tests and measurements; nurse or teacher observation of the child's physical and mental condition, attendance, and achievement records; and, when warranted, special physical examination and associated laboratory tests, which may be authorized by the nurse or physician.

Dental Examination.—A dental examination should be given to the child upon entrance into the school system, provided he has not had a dental inspection within the previous four months.

Private Examinations.—Any medical or dental examination, given by a licensed practitioner, made within a period of four months prior to the date of the regularly offered school examination, reported on authorized forms, and paid for at private expense, should be admissible in place of the school examination.

Parental Responsibility.—Parents should be urged to be present at the physical examinations and encouraged to inform school authorities within a reasonable period of time as to the steps, if any, taken to correct any defect found in the course of the medical examination.

II. With respect to school personnel, the health program should provide for:

A. A comprehensive pre-employment examination.

B. Biennial chest X-rays provided by the school district.

III. With respect to health personnel:

A. It should be made mandatory upon all school districts to employ—singly or jointly with other districts—school nurses.

B. Medical examiners should be compensated on the basis of time spent in performing health duties.

C. Medical examiners should be relieved of their duties with regard to sanitary inspection, which should be performed by qualified sanitarians.

IV. With respect to financing:

A. The current arrangement between the Commonwealth and school districts for financing nursing service should be retained.

B. Commonwealth reimbursement with respect to costs incurred in furnishing other services under the program should be made available to local districts on a per-pupil (in average daily membership) basis.

V. With respect to records and forms: To facilitate constant re-evaluation of the entire health program. all records and forms should provide for:

A. Clearly defined, unambiguous terms.

B. A consistent defect classification on all forms used.

C. A defect classification which segregates defects according to degree of severity.

D. Paired defects and corrections for identical groups and specified time periods.

E. A means of distinguishing between:

1. Newly discovered defects and those present in a prior examination.

2. Corrections which follow treatment and those which occur without treatment.

F. A means of recording noncorrections due to removal of the child from the school system and disagreement between family physician and school physician.

PART I

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES: A REVIEW

A variety of child health programs is operated within the Commonwealth. For convenience of reference, it is helpful to differentiate between Commonwealth-furnished (with or without federal aid) services and Commonwealth-mandated services. Again, in connection with mandated services, one must distinguish between services in which the Commonwealth participates on either the financial or the administrative level and services in which the Commonwealth does not so participate.

As a matter of institutional practice, services are usually combined into programs. Within a single program may be found both services mandated and financed by the Commonwealth and services mandated but not financed by the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH-FURNISHED SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The Commonwealth furnishes both diagnostic and treatment services to children for tuberculosis, orthopedic conditions, congenital heart disease, mental health problems, and cleft palate, and diagnositc services for rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart.

Children constitute a small fraction of the patient population in the 98 tuberculosis clinics maintained by the Commonwealth. However, the major expenditure of the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, Department of Health, on behalf of children is for the maintenance of the children's wing at Mont Alto Sanatorium, which is open to children from all parts of the state. In recent years, the children's wing has accommodated, on the average, 120 patients annually at an approximate annual cost to the Commonwealth of $248,000.

Children from all parts of the state except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are eligible for diagnosis in the state clinic and treatment under the program of the Crippled Children's Division of the Department of Health. During recent years, approximately 5,350 children per year have been examined and over 2,000 per year have received treatment. The program is financed entirely from federal funds. The Commonwealth-operated-and-financed Crippled Children's Hospital at Elizabethtown, open to children from all parts of the state, has an average of 120 resident patients and an annual operating cost of approximately $625,000.

Children from all parts of the state except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are eligible for referral to the state rheumatic fever clinics for evaluation. During the recent past, approximately 1,840 children annually have been referred to the clinics by school district personnel, hospitals, and private physicians. Total cost of the program to the Commonwealth (including some treatment for congenital heart disease) is about $94,000 annually.

Children from all parts of the Commonwealth are eligible for the services provided by the Cleft Palate Division of the Department of Health. Approximately 985 children receive these services annually, at an approximate total annual expenditure of $160,000 from Commonwealth and federal funds.

On the average, 130 children are resident patients at the State Mental Hospital in Allentown (open to children from all parts of the state); the average total annual cost to the Commonwealth for these patients is $84,000. In the federal fiscal year July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, ten child guidince clinics for children with emotional and behavior problems and seven guidance clinics whose patients include both children and adults were operated at a cost of $897,000. Fourteen per cent of this amount was contributed by the Commonwealth, 12 percent by the federal government, and 74 percent from municipal, county, and private funds.

In addition to children who receive care in state-aided general and children's hospitals, some 5,000 children annually receive care in the ten Commonwealth-owned-and-operated general hospitals.

All of these programs, except that providing care for children with tuberculosis and those providing diagnostic services to children for rheumatic fever and crippling ailments, call for an evaluation of the economic position of the parents or guardians of the children involved. In some instances, the parents or guardians assume a portion of the cost. The services are provided entirely without charge only to those children who parents or guardians are administratively judged to be unable to afford the service.

COMMONWEALTH-MANDATED SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Numerous statutory mandates relating to health services and facilities are imposed by the Commonwealth upon the approximately 2,400 local school districts within the Commonwealth. The mandates relate to: (1) prevention of the spread of contagious disease; (2) sanitary facilities and sanitary inspection; (3) annual sight and hearing tests; (4) biennial school health examinations; and (5) nursing services.

Prevention of the Spread of Contagious Disease.—Section 1421 of the School Code provides that "every school district of the first, second, and third class shall . . . annually appoint medical examiners, whose duties shall include the vaccination of children of indigent parents, official revaccination of children having temporary vaccination certificates, physical examination of children incident to the issuance of employment certificates, as required by the provisions of the Child Labor Act, conducting routine classroom inspections incident to the control of contagious diseases, approve the return of pupils who

have been absent due to a contagious disease, or suspected contagious disease . . . They shall annually make a sanitary survey of the building and grounds." In fourth class school districts,[1] the above enumerated duties, with the exception of the sanitary survey (see below), are performed by medical examiners appointed by the Secretary of Health and are paid for out of Commonwealth funds at the rate of $.75 per vaccination and $1.00 per employment examination.

Sanitary Facilities and Sanitary Inspection.—The School Code establishes standards for building construction, heating and ventilating devices, and toilet facilities of schools.[2] In addition, Section 1435 of the code provides that "The medical examiner in first, second and third class districts, shall, at least once each year . . . make a careful examination of all privies, water-closets, urinals, cellars, the water supply, and drinking vessels and utensials . . ." In school districts of the fourth class, comparable examinations are to be made by sanitary officers appointed by the Secretary of Health.

Annual Sight and Hearing Tests.—Section 1422 of the School Code provides that "Medical examiners of the several school districts shall make sight and hearing tests of the pupils in such schools at least once in each school year. [Emhasis supplied.] Such tests for hearings shall be made with audiometers or with other scientific devices, approved and provided by the Department of Public Instruction, for use in the various school districts. The Department of Public Instruction shall prescribe to the board of school directors and medical examiners of schools, [emphasis supplied] suitable rules of instructions as to the tests and examinations to be made . . ."

Table 1 shows, for the school years 1949-50 through 1953-54, the average daily membership of the public schools and the number and percent of children who received audiometric examinations. In each of the years, less than half the pupils in average daily membership were given the hearing tests which under the law are to be given annually to all pupils.

Reports on visual screening tests are made to the Department of Public Instruction only for those pupils in fourth class school districts and third class districts under the county superintendent. Such data as are available indicate that only a fraction of the average daily membership receive the sight tests required by law to be given annually.

Although the School Code makes it mandatory upon local school boards to provide annual hearing and vision tests, the Commonwealth makes no specific reimbursement on account of local costs incurred in connection with the giving of the tests.

Biennial School Health Examinations.—The school health examination program is administered jointly by local school districts and the state departments of Health and Public Instruction. In view of its position as a comparatively new program and the fact that it costs more on the state level than all other health programs combined, the school health examination program will be dealt with separately and in detail in Part II of this report.

TABLE 1

Number and Percent of Children Given Audiometric Examinations in Pennsylvania Schools: School Years 1949-50 Through 1953-54

School Year	Average Daily Membership*	Children Given Audiometric Examinations	
		Number	Percent of Average Daily Membership
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1949-50	1,503,988	579,321	38.5%
1950-51	1,515,858	601,238	39.7
1951-52	1,536,232	601,516	39.2
1952-53	1,572,537	643,812	40.9
1953-54	1,642,369	710,583	43.3

* Kindergarten, elementary, and secondary pupils.
SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, 1954.

Nursing Services.—In addition to assisting in the school health examinations, school nurses render certain health services to children in the interim between the regularly scheduled examinations. School nursing services are discussed in the detailed description of the contemporary school health examinations which follows.

It may be noted that the Department of Public Assistance, through the School Medical Assistance Program, provides finances for certain corrective measures.

PART II

CONTEMPORARY SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

The most costly child health services in the Commonwealth are the biennial medical and dental examinations and related nursing services. The School Health Act of 1945,[1] subsequently incorporated in the Public School Code of 1949,[2] which provides for the biennial medical and dental examinations, applies to all pupils in public and private schools and all professional and nonprofessional employes of these institutions.

COST OF THE PROGRAM

The General Assembly of 1953 appropriated $9,840,000 for the school health program for the biennium 1953-55.

Expenditures for the school health program, by category, for the school year 1952-53, were as follows:

Medical examinations	$1,473,000
Dental examinations	629,500
School nursing service	2,034,500
State nurses	140,000
Laboratory, clerical, etc.	238,800
Total	$4,515,800

Local costs incurred in connection with the examinations can only be approximated. Generally, the most important local cost item is represented by the difference

[1] Pennsylvania school districts are classified as follows:
First class—population 1,500,000 or greater (In the school year 1953-54, Philadelphia, the only district in this class, had an average daily membership of 223,154)
First class A—population 500,000 but less than 1,500,000 (Pittsburgh, 1953-54 a.d.m. 69,858)
Second class—population 30,000 but less than 500,000 (1953-54 total a.d.m. 211,345)
Third class—population 5,000 but less than 30,000 (1953-54 total a.d.m. 596,860)
Fourth class—population less than 5,000 (1953-54 total a.d.m. 541,152).

[2] Sections 701, 733, 734, 739, and 740.

[1] 1945, June 1, P. L. 1222.

[2] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30.

between the state subsidy on account of employment of a nurse and the nurse's salary. In addition, districts of the first, second, and third classes, unlike fourth class districts, must furnish their own clerical assistance, and all districts must provide "health rooms, clinics or rooms set aside for this special purpose [medical and dental examination] that are equipped with the necessary accessories to insure privacy, adequate heat and light." (The School Code, Section 1403.) It is difficult to price the sum total of these services. However, it appears that state plus local costs of the school health program for the school year 1952-53 were approximately $7,500,000.

THE EXAMINATION PROGRAM

Biennial medical and dental examination of all pupils is required under Section 1402 of the School Code, subject to the condition imposed by Section 1404 that "The rate of medical examination shall not be in excess of four children . . . per hour. The rate of dental examinations shall not be in excess of eight children per hour." The examinations must be made by registered practitioners and are paid for by the Commonwealth at the rate of $1.50 per medical examination and $1.75 per dental examination. In first, second, and third class school districts, examiners are appointed by the district authorities and payments are made by the Commonwealth to the districts, which in turn pay the examiners in accordance with such terms as may be agreed upon by the district and the examiner. In fourth class districts, medical and dental examiners are appointed by the Secretary of Health on recommendation of the district medical health officer, the district dental officer, and the county medical officer, and Commonwealth payments are made directly to the examiners.

In addition, regulations of the Department of Health provide that in fourth class districts the Secretary of Health may (through the Nursing Bureau) appoint so-called "medical assistants" to perform such clerical tasks as the completion of forms and the mailing of notices. The fee paid medical assistants is $.50 per medical examination, not to exceed four examinations per hour.

Section 1429 of the School Code provides: "Any board of school directors, or boards of school directors jointly, shall employ one or more school nurses, and shall define their duties." If a board of school directors employs a nurse, she must be paid at least the minimum compensation established for professional employes by the School Code. A district employing a nurse is reimbursed by the Commonwealth on an equalization basis—that is, a school district employing a nurse for 1,500 or more pupils is entitled to Commonwealth reimbursement calculated by multiplying the statutory equalization level by the district's standard reimbursement fraction. In the event that a nurse is employed for less than 1,500 pupils, the product so obtained is multiplied by the ratio: number of pupils under the nurse's care divided by 1,500. In other words, the extent of Commonwealth reimbursement depends upon the relationship between a district's need for services and its capacity to pay for such services.

Generally, a school district which does not employ a nurse so informs the county superintendent, who in turn advises the Nursing Bureau of the Department of Health, which assigns a state nurse to furnish services that in other districts are performed by district employes. In the School District of Pittsburgh, nurses employed by the municipality provide most of the nursing services in connection with school health examinations.

It is the task of the physicians, dentists, nurses, and so-called "medical assistants" to examine pupils and school personnel biennially and record the results of the examinations. Both pupils and school employes, under authority of Section 1409 of the School Code, may elect to have the examination performed by examiners of their own choice and at their own expense.

The statute does not detail the objectives to be attained by the mandated biennial examinations. The law merely states that the examinations shall be complete and "shall include X-rays and such other examinations that may be deemed necessary by the medical or dental examiners." (Section 1403.) Further, the law states: "In making examinations and advising the parent and family physician the medical examiners shall give special attention to symptoms of rheumatic fever and all other diseases of childhood." (Section 1406.)

However, Section 1407, though it relates to the keeping of permanent records, suggests broad objectives and indicates the scope of the examinations as follows:

It is the intent and legislative purpose of this subdivision of this article that a complete and permanent medical and dental record be established and maintained in order to assist in building sound minds and healthy bodies for the youth of Pennsylvania. [Emphasis supplied.] The records established hereunder may, among others, include a record of tuberculosis, blood analysis, urinalysis and necessary X-rays, and such other records as the Department of Health in conjunction with the Advisory Health Board may deem necessary.

EVALUATION OF THE EXAMINATION PROGRAM[3]

Biennial school health examinations have been given in Pennsylvania since 1946. Examination of the records, defective as they are, suggests strongly that, by and large, the program has not been effective. Generally speaking, no systematic attempt has been made to search for the symptoms of rheumatic fever; X-rays and other tests authorized by the School Code apparently have not been utilized to the extent warranted. The routine medical and dental examinations have been over-emphasized. And, the medical examinations and associated tests that have been given provide a less effective periodic health inventory than can be provided at the same cost.

It is the judgment of the Medical Advisory Panel that routine biennial physical examinations are not warranted in a well-rounded school health program. If a portion of the funds now devoted to biennial examinations were spent in other ways, the health level of the school population would be materially improved.

In addition to the fact that the routine physical examination has been offered too frequently, the examination and associated tests are not efficient. Among the elements making for inefficiency are an inadequate medical history, obsolete diagnostic techniques, and uneconomic division of labor among physicians, nurses, and technicians.

The medical history which parents are now asked to complete is essentially a check list of various ailments that the child or his parents might have had. The medical terminology used is likely to be unfamiliar to the parents

[3] It is not to be inferred that those features of the examinations and related services not discussed in this evaluation necessarily reflect best contemporary medical practices.

and the information provided by such a check list—even if appropriately completed—is of less value than is other information that might be obtained. It is the judgment of the Medical Avisory Panel that a medical history can be devised that will be useful in detecting a number of different ailments including allergies, epilepsy, diabetes, infected tonsils, rheumatic fever, mental illness, and orthopedic defects.[4]

Present administrative regulations require the physician to obtain certain facts in the examination that could as effectively be obtained by nurses or technicians at less cost.

In addition, the list of defects for which an inspection is made includes some that are either incurable or have low values associated with their cures and does not include some that can be detected by a screening examination and that have relatively high values associated with their correction.

With respect to the dental examinations, it may be noted that practitioners have pointed out from time to time that the incidence of dental decay among school children is high. For example, testifying before the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation in 1952, Dr. Max Seham, a pediatrician of Minneapolis, Minnesota, observed: "Dental decay, as you have heard from Dr. Jordan [Dr. W. A. Jordan, chairman of the Dental Health Education Committee of the Minnesota State Dental Association], is another major health problem. It is estimated that the rate of development of cavities is five times as great as the number filled. Between 75 and 90 percent of all school children have dental defects and caries."[5] Again, in 1951, the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare noted: "Over 95 percent of school-age children are affected with dental caries."[6]

In view of the fact that about nine out of every ten school children apparently suffer from dental defects, it appears to be a waste of resources to re-establish this fact by examining every pupil biennially at an expense to the taxpayer of approximately $600,000 per year. What is needed is not re-establishment of a known fact, but a method of getting pupils to the dentist for treatment.

SCHOOL HEALTH REPORTING

Evaluation of any program is difficult, if not impossible, unless consistent, meaningful reports are produced as part of the program.

The detailed school health records and reports maintained by the districts or filed with the Commonwealth are prescribed or approved by the Department of Health and the Department of Public Instruction. The records prepared in fourth class districts differ somewhat from those prepared in third, second, and first class districts.

Fourth Class School Districts.—In addition to such optional forms as may be prepared for local use, three mandatory forms are prepared in fourth class districts:

1. An individual Pupil's Health Record (Exhibit A),[7] which shows a pupil's height, weight, medical history, immunizations and tests, and defects discovered in consequence of examination
2. A Weekly Progress Report (Exhibit B), which is compiled from the pupil's health record forms and forwarded to the School Division of the state Department of Health; the weekly reports, in turn, are used by the state office to compile an annual summary of findings from examinations in fourth class school districts (Exhibit C)
3. A School Nurse Annual Service Report (Exhibit D), which is forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction. In school districts which do not employ nurses, a Field Nurse's Monthly Report (Exhibit E) is completed by a state nurse and filed with the Department of Health.

Third, Second, and First Class School Districts—These districts generally utilize the forms described above, but submit to the state office (in lieu of the weekly progress report, which is used in these districts only on the local level) the Annual Report of Medical Examinations (Exhibit C).

A few districts, including Philadelphia, use a pupil health record form which differs somewhat from the state form.

Because Philadelphia employs a defect classification which cannot be readily converted to the state classification, the annual summary submitted by Philadelphia is less complete than those prepared for other school districts.

EVALUATION OF THE REPORTING SYSTEM

The purpose of records and reports on the school health examinations is to provide information that can be of use to a policy-making or administrative body such as the General Assembly, the Department of Health, or the local school district. If the facts that are collected are not to be used by some policy-making or administrative body, they should not be reported. And, if facts are to be reported, their classification should be such that the most information can be obtained from them at a given cost.

Perusal of the forms shows that the contemporary reporting system fails to define terms clearly and does not employ a consistent classification among forms. For example, instruction 18 on the reverse side of Exhibit B (Weekly Progress Report) may be alternatively interpreted to mean that entries in the column marked "Def." (defects) should include all cases of remediable defects discovered in the current and prior examinations or to mean that only defects first discovered in the current examination should be included. Again, instruction 18 continues: "In the column marked 'Cor.' note all corrections that have been made since the last examination." Some local examiners interpret this to mean that only corrections of defects found in the course of school examinations are to be entered, whereas other examiners proceed on the assumption that all corrections, regardless of how the defects are discovered, are to be included.

[4] Such a history has been developed for adults by Cornell University Medical College under a contract, recommended by the National Research Council, between the Veterans Administration and Cornell University. As regards the efficiency of this questionnaire, it is reported that "The interpreters of the CMI (Cornell Medical Index) identified almost all (94 percent) of the diagnostic categories in which disease was found in hospital investigation. In addition, physicians could often infer (in 87 percent of these categories) what specific diseases were present." (See Cornell Medical Index Health Questionnaire Manual, Revised 1953, [New York City: Cornell University Medical College], p. 5.)

[5] The People Speak—Excerpts from Regional Public Hearings on Health (Building America's Health, A Report to the President by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Vol. V [Washington, D. C.]), p. 133.

[6] Better Health for School-Age Children (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau, 1951).

[7] The exhibits will be found at the end of the report.

The defect classification on the summary sheet is inconsistent with the classification on the weekly progress report. For example, the summary sheet lists "ear defects" and "hearing defects," while the weekly progress report does not list hearing defects separately.

Though the weekly progress report (Exhibit B) may, on first inspection, convey the impression that it pairs significant defect and correction observations, this impression proves erroneous because: (1) A correction reported at a given date may relate to a defect first discovered at the last school examination, at some prior school examination, or by a private physician since the last school examination; (2) the membership of the groups examined at successive biennial examinations does not remain constant because of acceleration, retardation, migration, or death.

In addition, there is serious doubt regarding the comparability of annual summary reports prepared by the Department of Health from the weekly progress reports of fourth class districts and annual summary reports prepared by third, second, and first class districts, because the latter districts are given no instructions for preparing the annual summary form and there is no assurance that the methods employed in summarizing the data are uniform among the districts or comparable to the methods used in the state office.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMEDIABLE DEFECTS AND CORRECTIONS: AN ILLUSTRATION

During the school year 1952-53, medical examinations were given 959,336 pupils enrolled in public and private schools. Of this total, 330,383 were reported to have remediable defects.

In view of the deficiencies of the reporting system currently used in connection with school health examinations, no significant relationship can be established for the state as a whole between discoveries and corrections of given types of remediable defects. However, an attempt has been made to establish such relationships for the School Distric of Philadelphia. Though the School District of Philadelphia accounts for 15 percent of the total public school enrollment in the Commonwealth, the relationships which obtain between the discovery of remediable defects and the corresponding correction rates may not be typical for Pennsylvania as a whole.

Table 2 shows the number of defects, by defect class, found present by the medical examiners in the public schools of Philadelphia during the school year 1951-52 and the percentages of these defects reported treated or untreated for specified reasons during the period 1951-52 through 1953-54.

The table should be read as follows: Of the 12,503 remediable defects of the eye reported in 1951-52, 36.10 percent were reported treated during that school year, 25.58 percent during the succeeding year, and 8.13 percent during 1953-54. In .38 percent of the eye-defect cases, the childs' physician considered the defect incurable and in 11.16 percent the attending physician otherwise disagreed with the diagnosis or felt immediate treatment was undesirable; 2.11 percent of the defects were associated with children who either died or left the Philadelphia public schools; and in 2:10 percent of the cases, defects were not treated but were not found present at a later examination. As of June, 1954, the residual 14.44 percent of eye defects remained without benefit of treatment. Comparable information for other types of defects is presented in the other rows of the table.

The frequency with which treatment followed discovery of defects varied widely among types of defects. For example, 69.81 percent of the eye defects reported during the school year 1951-52 had been treated in that and the two succeeding school years, whereas, of the hernias reported in 1951-52, only 20.17 percent were treated during the same period. Again, examination of column 8 shows that in 4.39 percent of all cases that attending physician felt immediate treatment was undesirable or otherwise disagreed with the diagnosis. The frequency of such disagreement varied among defects, ranging from .27 percent of nutritional defects, to 36.17 percent of chest defects.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCIAL AID TO CHILDREN REQUIRING DIAGNOSIS OR CLINICAL TREATMENT

Section 1406 of the School Code directs that "Recommendations as to medical, surgical or dental care shall be sent to each parent or guardian, as the case may be, on forms prepared by the Department of Health with instructions to consult the family physician or dentist."

When the parents of a child are unable to provide recommended treatment and the institutional care or special services outlined in Part I of this report are not applicable, payments under the School Medical Assistance Program may be made if the eligibility requirements of the Department of Public Assistance relating to the economic position of the child's family are met. While the evaluation of economic position in connection with eligibility for the special services of the Department of Health is flexible and involves the application of considerable administrative discretion, the Department of Public Assistance determines eligibility by reference to fixed standards relating to property holdings, income, and cost of medical services involved.

The number of children aided and the amount paid by the Department of Public Assistance during the biennium 1949-51 (the latest for which detailed figures are available), classified by type of defect, are shown below.

Average payments ranged from $10.47 for eye conditions to $82.28 for herniotomy, with an over-all average per child treated of $23.91. Though breakdowns of the total figure for biennia since 1949-1951 are not available, it should be noted that the total cost for the biennium 1951-53 was $188.258.

	Number of Children	Expenditures
Biennium Total (1949-51)	13,263	$317,153.15
Tonsils and adenoids	5,971	176,131.15
Dental	1,727	43,229.17
Eye care—glasses, etc.	6,778	70,978.49
Circumcision	376	9,622.82
Herniotomy	134	11,025.56
All other	109	6,165.96

TABLE 2

Remedial Defects Found Present Among Philadelphia Public School Children in the School Year 1951-52: Number, Treatment Rates for School Years 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54, and Percents not Treated, by Type of Defect

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Defect Classification	Remediable Defects Reported 1951-52		Treated During			Differing Diagnosis by Attending Physician				
	Number	Percent	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Considered Defect Incurable	Considered Immediate Treatment Undesirable or Otherwise Disagreed with Diagnosis	Associated with Children Who Left Philadelphia Public Schools	Not Treated but not Found Present in Later Examination	Residual not Treated as of June, 1954
TOTAL	74,940	100.00%	13.10%	16.64%	11.80%	.18%	4.39%	13.75%	3.51%	36.63%
Eye	12,503	100.00	36.10	25.58	8.13	.38	11.16	2.11	2.10	14.44
Nose and throat	11,810	100.00	10.86	12.02	10.91	.17	7.48	18.75	9.53	30.28
Ear	1,485	100.00	21.08	22.76	9.97	2.22	7.27	11.72	1.68	23.30
Skin	3,662	100.00	13.00	23.05	14.91	.05	.52	18.51	1.09	28.87
Nodes	1,059	100.00	6.23	21.91	15.68	..	2.45	10.48	6.42	36.83
Chest	810	100.00	12.84	6.91	7.04	.37	36.17	14.32	2.59	19.76
Orthopedic	13,716	100.00	11.26	17.30	15.18	.14	1.26	17.84	3.58	33.44
Nutrition	21,994	100.00	4.93	14.02	11.48	.01	.27	15.16	.41	53.72
Nervous	385	100.00	3.90	18.44	24.42	..	1.56	17.14	8.31	26.23
Hernia	1,140	100.00	4.91	7.98	7.28	.09	6.93	10.18	9.74	52.89
Defective speech, thyroid, and other	6,376	100.00	5.76	11.98	13.13	.08	3.92	12.29	5.63	47.21

SOURCE: Unpublished data furnished by the School District of Philadelphia.

PART III

A NEW APPROACH TO THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

The purposes of a school health program should include the improvement of the health level of children of school age and the establishments of habits that will tend to produce a higher level of physical and mental well-being for the pupil during and after his school life.

Though, generally speaking, "health" is an elusive term, changes in health level of the school population can be approximated—provided adequate and accurate records are kept—in terms of frequency and severity of illness, rates of physical development, and levels of scholastic achievement.

If the resources devoted to a health program are to be efficiently utilized, the program must be developed in full recognition of the following facts: (1) Over the years the healing arts have undergone considerable specialization. That is to say, the tasks formerly performed by the physician alone are now performed by physicians with the co-operation of nurses and specialized technicians, with the aid of specialized equipment, and by reference to continually developing diagnostic and clinical techniques. (2) The incidence of some diseases varies with age, and enough is known about the association to specify the approximate age at which a given disease is most likely to occur. (3) The values commonly associated with the correction of defects show marked variations. It is generally agreed, for example, that the correction of a remediable heart defect is more essential than correction of minor skin blemishes. (4) Remediable defects occur in different combinations in different individuals. (5) Some defects, once discovered, need not be looked for again.

The functional specialization in the healing arts is accompanied by differentiation in the compensation commonly received by different specialists. For example, ordinarily the compensation of a nurse is less than that of a physician. Hence, if resources are to be conserved, anything that can be done competently by a nurse should be done by a nurse. Similarly, the compensation of a dental hygienist is commonly less than that of a dentist. Hence, whatever can be done competently by a dental hygienist should be done by a hygienist. Further, it is uneconomical to have a physician perform tasks which can be performed with equal competency and less expensively by medical technicians.

Modern diagnostic methods are not confined to physical examination by physicians and dentists, but employ such devices as chemical examination of blood and urine, X-rays of critical organs, mechanical hearing and vision tests, height and weight measurements, and medical histories.

Generally speaking, at a given time and at given prices, health personnel, equipment, and techniques should be combined in such a manner as to bring about the greatest improvement in health for a given expenditure.

Because of the different rates at which discoverable defects occur at various ages and the values associated with the correction of different defects, and of the same defect at different stages, it is uneconomical to examine for all defects at identical, fixed time intervals. For example, changes in vision may occur relatively rapidly among children of school age. Furthermore, impaired vision is a major deterrent to the educational and personality development of the child. Consequently, vision tests should be made more frequently than, say, inspections for flat feet—a defect which changes rather slowly over time and which may not have a high correction value.

AN EFFICIENT PATTERN OF HEALTH APPRAISALS FOR PUPILS

The precise content of the medical appraisal should depend upon the health requirements of the child, taken in conjunction with available resources. The major comonents of the health appraisal are: (1) the physical examination, (2) the medical history, (3) specified tests and measurements, and (4) attendance and achievement records. Each component should be constructed to permit evaluation of the following major characteristics of the child: (1) his development, (2) his physical condition, (3) his mental and emotional status and family adjustment, and (4) his speech. Detailed procedures for evaluating these characteristics—insofar as they can be specified—should be administratively determined by the Commonwealth's Department of Health.

Medical and Dental Examinations.—The Medical Advisory Panel recommends that an adequate school health program for Pennsylvania at the present time include three scheduled medical examinations and one scheduled dental examination during the school life of a child. The scheduled medical examination should be given on entry into the school system—that is, typically, at age six—and again at approximately ages eleven and fifteen. The dental examination should be given only on entry of the pupil into the system and only to those children who have not been examined by a dentist within a period of four months prior to entrance into the school system. The examination should serve primarily to alleviate a child's fear of exposure to dental treatment.

Records, Tests, and Measurements.—The following records for each child should be available to the physician at the time of the scheduled physical examination: (1) records of absences (duration and cause), (2) teacher's observation, (3) results of intelligence tests, (4) scholastic achievement records, and (5) the health questionnaire (completed by the parent until such time as the child is capable of meaningfully answering relevant questions).

The following tests and measurements should be made of each child at the stated intervals and the results made available to the physician at the time of the scheduled medical examination:

1. A vision test given annually by a nurse, teacher, or technician
2. A hearing test, employing an audiometer, given at least once every two years by a nurse, teacher, or technician
3. Measurement of height and weight at least once annually by a nurse or teacher
4. A chest X-ray, given by a medical technician, when the child is about 14 years of age.

Interim Examination.—A balanced health program must provide for interim examinations. The incidence of disease can be anticipated realistically for children as a group but cannot be accurately predicted for the individual

child. Thus, interim examinations permit adapting the program to the needs of the individual child (with respect to both number and timing of examinations) without increasing the over-all expenditure.

It should be mandatory upon all classroom teachers to report to the school nurse or physician unusual behavior or appearance of a pupil. Upon inspection of the teacher's report, the nurse or physician, should, if in his or her judgment such a course is warranted, refer the pupil for special physical examination and associated laboratory tests.

Participation of Parents and Family Physician.—Increased effort should be made to encourage parents to be present at the physical examination. Parental participation is important to formation of good health habits in the child and essential to provision of necessary corrective treatment. Parents and the family physician should be advised in writing of the findings of the school medical examiner. Parents should be encouraged to inform the school authorities within a reasonable period of time as to the steps, if any, taken to correct any defect found in the course of the medical examination.

Follow-up.—In the event that no corrective action is taken by the parents, the nurse should call on the parents and explain the findings of the medical examiner and the possible consequences, from a health point of view, of the parents' failure to provide for proper demical treatment.

Family Physicians and Dentists.—Under existing law, the parents of pupils have the privilege of substituting examination by the family physician or dentist for examination by school examiners. However, the evidence suggests that this privilege has not been sufficiently publicized. Considerable gain can be made if the family physician or dentist who, in any case, will have to administer treatment, makes the initial diagnosis. Steps should be taken to clearly inform parents and children that an examination may be taken outside the school system. Any examination meeting the requirements of the district's school examination, made within a period of four months prior to the date of the regularly offered school examination and reported on a form prescribed by the Department of Health, should be admissible in lieu of the school examination.

Re-admission of Pupils after Recovery from a Contagious Disease.—The provision of the school Code which makes it mandatory upon medical examiners to approve the return to class of pupils who have suffered from a contagious disease[1] appears unnecessary in the light of current medical procedure. The Medical Advisory Panel recommends that the Secretary of Health be given authority to develop and prescribe procedures for re-admission in all cases of contagious disease or other conditions presenting health hazards.

Physicians and Dentists Qualified to Give Examinations.—Medical and dental examinations given by the school or substituted in lieu of the regularly scheduled school examinations should be given by practitioners legally qualified to practice in the Commonwealth.

Health Appraisals of School Personnel.—If the health level of pupils is to be improved, the health of teaching and other personnel must be properly safeguarded. Safeguards are essential because the pupil is in close physical contact with school personnel and hence may readily contact contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, and because children are relatively susceptible to injurious influences that result from frequent exposure to psychoneurotic personalities.

Currently, health examinations of school employes are governed by the School Code, the Vehicle Code, and the health laws. Under the School Code, all school employes must take biennial medical and dental examinations. Under the health laws, food handlers employed by the schools must satisfy certain requirements. Under the Vehicle Code, a school bus driver must give evidence that he has "satisfactorily passed a physical examination to be given annually at the beginning of every school year by the physician for the school district by which he is employed."

It is suggested that the present procedure of requiring all school employes to submit to biennial medical and dental examinations be discontinued. The school district should require a thorough pre-employment examination of all employes, and all employes should be given a chest X-ray every second year. It is not suggested that the additional special provisions applying to food handlers and school bus drivers be altered.

Sanitary Inspection.—At present, medical examiners in first, second, and third class districts are required to make sanitary inspections of school plant. The ends of both economy and efficiency would be served if this task was assigned to qualified sanitarians.

THE FINANCING OF THE PROGRAM

As has been pointed out in Part II, contemporary health services are financed in a variety of ways. To briefly recapitulate: (1) It is mandatory upon first, second, and third class school districts to employ their own medical examiners and to compensate them out of their own resources in accordance with terms agreed upon by examiners and boards; these districts are reimbursed by the Commonwealth for the biennial medical and dental examinations at the rate of $1.50 per medical examination and $.75 per dental examination. (2) In fourth class districts, medical and dental examiners are appointed by the Secretary of Health and paid out of Commonwealth funds at the rate of $1.50 per medical examination, $1.00 per employment examination, and $.75 per dental examination and per vaccination. (3) All school districts, regardless of classification, which employ school nurses (who must be paid at least the minimum salary mandated for professional employes by the School Code) are reimbursed by the Commonwealth for nursing service on an equalization basis.

In other words, the Commonwealth pays in full for some health services and partially reimburses for others. In the case of nursing service, the extent of Commonwealth participation depends upon the relationship between a district's need for services and its capacity to pay for these services.[2]

The new approach to the school health problem outlined above can be fitted to a variety of levels of total ex-

[1] Section 1421.

[2] For a detailed discussion of equalization reimbursement procedure, see State and Local Support of Public Education, A Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1953 (Harrisburg, Pa.: 1953).

penditure and varying degrees of Commonwealth financial participation. If total expenditures per pupil were continued at the present level, the additional services provided for under the new program—such as interim examinations, additional nursing services, and chest X-rays —could be paid for from savings occasioned by reducing the number of scheduled medical and dental examinations.

It is suggested that the current arrangement between the Commonwealth and school districts with respect to the financing of nursing service be retained.

With regard to the other services provided by the program, such as scheduled medical and dental examinations, special examinations, and X-rays, it is recommended that the Comonwealth make it mandatory upon local districts to furnish these services under the administrative supervision of the Secretary of Health and that local districts be reimbursed on a per-pupil (in average daily membership) basis for the costs incurred.

Arrangements which call for compensating examiners on the basis of a fixed rate per examination make for undesirable rigidity. Medical practice indicates that different patients, suffering from different combinations of ailments or suspected of having different types of disease, vary considerably in their requirements for the physician's, nurse's, or technician's time and attention. The present method of compensating medical examiners fails to take cognizance of this fact. The proposed school health program emphasizes components other than scheduled medical examinations, and local school districts should compensate medical examiners on the basis of total time devoted to school health work. In view of the strides that have been made toward the enlargement of attendance areas in the Commonwealth since the establishment of the present school health program in 1945, compensation on the basis of time devoted to school health work is administratively feasible.[3]

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM

The exclusive responsibility for administering the program should rest in the Secretary of Health. The Secretary should be responsible for:

(1) Specification of forms, records, and reports.
(2) Determination of the qualifications to be met by all health personnel participating in the school health program.
(3) Approval of all Commonwealth payments made in connection with the school health program.
(4) Specification of standards and procedures in examination, testing, and other parts of the program in accordance with best medical practice.
(5) Adequate supervision of the program at the local level.

[3] See State and Local Support of Public Education, A Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1953 (Harrisburg, Pa.: 1953), Section III, p. 37.

Exhibit A

HCH-13052—1,000,000—8-50 -10

Penna. Dept. of Health
School Division

PUPIL'S HEALTH RECORD

BLOOD TYPE
Indicate Group

Last Name | First Name & Initial | Sex | Color | Parent Nativity

Mo. Day Yr. | Official Notification Birth Registration—Yes—No

Date of Birth | State | City-Boro-Twp.

SCHOOL	DISTRICT	COUNTY	ADDRESS

Mo Day Yr.

Vac. Cert. Issued | Name of Physician | Name of School Physician Confirming Cicatrix

Father's Name | Mother's Maiden Name

Birthplace | Birthplace

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

Year						
Grade	1	3	5	7	9	11
Height	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
Weight	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	

MEDICAL HISTORY

	Date		Date		Date
Allergy (Specify)		Influenza		Rheumatic Fever	
Asthma		Intestinal Worms		Scarlet Fever	
Bronchitis		Measles—German		Small pox	
Chicken pox		Menstrual		Tonsillitis	
Chorea		Mumps		Tuberculosis—Self	
Diphtheria		Pleurisy		Tuberculosis—Family	
Enuresis		Pneumonia		Typhoid	
Epilepsy		Poliomyelitis		Whooping Cough	
Hernia (Rupture)		Rheumatism			

Operations: Appendectomy Herniotomy Tonsillectomy Cleft Palate Misc.

IMMUNIZATIONS—TESTS

DISEASE		DATE COMPLETED	RESULTS
Diphtheria	Original Immunization		
	Booster Doses		
Scarlet Fever	Original Immunization		
	Booster Doses		
Tetanus	Original Immunization		
	Booster Doses		
Whooping Cough	Original Immunization		
	Booster Doses		
Tuberculosis	Positive Mantoux		
	Negative Mantoux		
	B. C. G. Vac.		
Typhoid Fever	Original Immunization		
	Booster Doses		

ORTHOPEDIC

Grade	1	3	5	7	9	11
Year						
Gait						
Limp						
Deformity (Chest)						
Shoulders—Winged—Stooped						
Head—Erect—Forward						
Spine Straight (Rear)						
Spine—Normal (Side)						
Pelvis—Straight—Tilted						
Pelvis Balance—Standing						
Legs—Bowed—or Knock-kneed						
Feet Longitudinal Standing						
Bunions						
Calleused Feet						
Arch High						
Flat Feet						
Limbs Missing						
Other Deformities						

NEUROLOGICAL

Knee Reflexes—Normal						
Knee Reflexes—Diminished						
Knee Reflexes—Exaggerated						
Pupilary Reflexes—Normal						
Pupilary Reflexes—Diminished						
Pupilary Reflexes—Exaggerated						
Coordination & Equib.—Normal						
Abnormal						
Speech—Normal						
Abnormal						
Nervous Disease						
Specify						

EARS

Ear Examination	Auricle	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Mastoid	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Canal	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Cerumen	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Pain	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Otorrhea	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Granulations	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Drum—Retraction	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Drum—Perforation	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
	Drum—Congestion	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
Audiometer test Threshold test Pure tone only		R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L

Note—Highest Decibel Loss & Frequency

Other findings and recommendations of the Medical Examiner or Otologist

NAME OF MEDICAL EXAMINER	ADDRESS	YEAR

REMARKS

NURSE'S FOLLOW-UP

Note—When necessary attach additional reports to this form.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Grade			1		3		5		7		9		11	
Year														
			Findings	Cor.	Findings	Cor.	Findings	Cor.	Findings	Cor.	Findings	Cor.	Findings	Cor.
Head	Scalp													
Nose & Throat	Discharge													
	Obstruction													
	Tonsils													
	Pharynx													
Mouth	Mucous Memb.													
	Palatal Arch													
Neck	Cervical Gl.													
	Salivary Gl.													
	Thyroid—P.V.													
Chest	Forced Exp.													
	Full—Insp.													
Lungs	Percussion													
	Auscultation													
	X-ray requested													
Heart	Murmur													
	Apex Beat													
	Hypertrophy													
	Pulse Rate													
	Reg.—Irreg.													
	Funct. Test													
	Blood Press.													
Abdomen	Liver													
	Spleen													
	Hernia													
	Masses													
External Genitalia	Phimosis													
	Und. Testes													
	Hypospadia													
	Varicocele													
Glands Not Cervical	Axillary													
	Epitrochlear													
	Inguinal													
Skin	Lesions—Com.													
	Lesions—Other													
Nutrition														
Eyes	Strabismus													
	Keratitis													
	Conjunctivitis													
	Blepharitis													
Vision 20 Feet	Without Glasses	R												
		L												
		Both												
	With Glasses	R												
		L												
		Both												
Vision 14 Inches	Without Glasses	R												
		L												
		Both												
	With Glasses	R												
		L												
		Both												

Exhibit B

MCH-13005—60M—3-65

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Health
School Division

WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

Medical Examiner _____

County / School District	ENTER UNDER EACH DAY, MONTH AND DATE											
	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Total	
Teachers Examined												
Teachers with Remediable Defects												
Other School Employees Examined (Include all Administrative Personnel)												
Other School Employees with Remediable Defects												
Pupils Examined												
Pupils Normal												
Pupils with Non-Correctable Defects												
Pupils with Remediable Defects (Form 13047 issued)												
	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Poor Posture (Form 13047 issued)												
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Scoliosis (Form 13047 issued)												
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Genu Valgus (Form 13047 issued)												
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Genu Varus (Form 13047 issued)												
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Flat Feet (Form 13047 issued)												
Pupils with Orthopedic Defects—Miscellaneous (Form 13047 issued)												
With Discharge of Nose and Throat (Not Acute Infections)												
With Diseased & Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids (Removal Recommended)												
With Glandular Defects—Cervical (Do not include benign enlargement)												
With Glandular Defects—Inguinal												
With Glandular Defects—Inflamed												
With Glandular Defects—Discharge												
With Glandular Defects—Thyroid												
With Pulmonary Defects—Tuberculosis												
With Pulmonary Defects—Other												
With Heart Defects—Rheumatic												
With Heart Defects—Other (Pathological)												
With Abdominal Defects—Hernia												
With Abdominal Defects—Miscellaneous												
Miscellaneous Defects—Neurological												
Miscellaneous Defects—Phimosis Circumcision Rec.												
Miscellaneous Defects—Undescended Testicles												
Miscellaneous Defects—Hydrocyle												
Miscellaneous Defects—Hemorrhoids and Cysts												
With Skin Lesions—Contagious (Form 13047 issued)												
With Skin Lesions—Eczema (Form 13047 issued)												
With Skin Lesions—Miscellaneous (Form 13047 issued)												
With Malnutrition												
With Eye Diseases or Infections (Form 13047 issued)												
Recorded Far Sighted												
Recorded Near Sighted												
Recorded Wearing Glasses Corrected 20/20												
With Glasses Needing Refraction Recheck												
Miscellaneous—Strabismus, etc												
With Ear Defects—(Physical, Not Wax)												
Pupils Vaccination Cicatrices Verified												
Pupils Reported Unvaccinated												
Pupils Pres. Temp. Cert. of Vac.												
Pupils Rec. Vaccination for Immunity Tests												
Complete Immunization—Diphtheria												
Complete Immunization—Scarlet Fever												
Complete Immunization—Tetanus												
Complete Immunization—Whooping Cough												
Complete Immunization—Typhoid Fever												
Parents Present at Examination												

NOTE: File report with School Administrator in 1st, 2nd and 3rd class districts.
Mail to Department of Health in 4th class districts.
NOTE: Read instructions on reverse side before using this form.
NOTE: Def.—defects; Cor.—Corrections since last examination

Submitted by _____

Title _____

STATISTICAL REPORTS

The School Health Act has a two fold purpose:

1. The finding of correctable defects.
2. The proper reporting of these defects in order that we may have a true statistical picture of the physical status of the school population.

It is important, therefore, that the weekly or annual reports be carefully completed and that close attention be given to the tabulation of these defects.

Defects which need further study or those definitely shown at the time of examination to be correctable and which have been reported to the parent on form 13047 (Notice to Parent Following Examination) are the only defects which should be recorded in this report as remediable.

By this means we will be able to prepare accurate statistics to give to the County Superintendent and others responsible for carrying out the intent of the legislation aiding in the correction of defects. In order that the statistics may be accurate as possible, may we ask you to cooperate. If these statistics are properly submitted and your good judgment is used in the proper tabulation of the findings, we feel that we will have a better statistical picture of the actual physical conditions of the school population.

While the reporting of defects on the Weekly Progress Report covers only those cases dealt with in the above instructions, it is still important that any other abnormal conditions not deemed correctable should also be noted on the pupils health record card even though they are not included in the Weekly Progress Report.

S. J. DICKEY, M.D.,
Epidemiologist and Medical Consultant.

USE OF FORM 13095 (APPLIES TO FOURTH CLASS DISTRICTS)

1. All Weekly Progress Reports must have the doctor's name recorded at the top.
2. Have the clerk sign the report in the lower right hand corner with her title for identification.
3. In the column "Day of Week" opposite the day worked, record the month and day.
4. The Weekly Progress report must be totaled, even if there is only one days work recorded, as this indicates to us that the week is completed.
5. Do not use zeros or dashes in blank columns as they are confused with figures.
6. The column "Pupils Normal" should include only those pupils who are found to be free of any defect whatever.
7. The column "Pupils with Remediable Defects" should include only those cases where form 13047 (Notice to Parent Following Examination) is used.
8. The column "Pupils with Non-Correctable Defects" should include all cases which have defects that cannot be corrected. Include all cases where the best possible correction has been made by the use of mechanical or other means. In the case of vision, include here pupils wearing glasses where the correction is the best that can be obtained although not 20/20.
9. In the column "Pupils With Orthopedic Defects"—under Poor Posture, Flat Feet, etc. include only those that are recommended for further mechanical treatment.
   (a) In all cases of enlarged tonsils that are not diseased, make a notation on the pupils health record card. Do not report them on the Weekly Progress Report unless they are referred on Form 13047.
   (b) Under the heading "Malnutrition" do not record cases that are underweight unless they present more of the symptom-complex that is found; such as, anemia, etc.
10. In the column "Pupils needing Refraction Recheck" record only those cases where the examination indicates that the vision can be improved by the use of new lens.
11. Vaccination—The Law requires that every child attending school shall present conclusive evidence of a successful vaccination (See Vaccination Law and Regulations). The number recorded in column "Vaccination Verified" plus the number noted in the next two columns must equal the total number of pupils examined. It is necessary, therefore, to include the number of children whose vaccination has been previously verified on the pupils record card in the column "Vaccination Verified Cicatrices."
12. Immunization—Where there is no record of immunizations on the Pupils Health Record Card, a note here will help. Such as:
   (a) No immunization in this district.
   (b) Notice was not sent to parents.
   (c) Records incomplete.
13. Do not record on Weekly Progress Reports examinations made in more than one district. The Weekly Progress Report represents work done in each individual district. If two districts are worked in one week you will need two Weekly Progress Reports.
14. If an Examiner is examining in a number of rural schools in a township and covers more than one school in any day, the records on the Weekly Progress Report should be totaled for that day and only one notation made covering the total examinations made in all schools in that district on that day.
15. When more than one doctor is working in a district on one day or on different days, their names should be recorded opposite the days worked, for identification, as well as on the top of the Weekly Progress Report.
16. Do not hold Weekly Progress Reports in the field. Return them weekly with the printed copy of the Auditor's Check Report. The Auditor's Check Report in all instances must be in duplicate for each days work and must be attached to the Weekly Progress Report when submitted.
17. When all schools in a district have been completed (not just one building) note at the bottom of the Weekly Progress Report "District Completed." We do not want this information on each individual school when it is completed. It is necessary for us to have this notation when the district has been completed, as it is from this report that the voucher is made out for the examiner's signature.

IE. In the columns denoting days of week examinations are made, you will note that the column has been divided into two parts. In the column marked "Def." include all cases having remediable defects found during the current examination. In the column marked "Cor." note all corrections that have been made since the last examination. Corrections noted in this column must be satisfactory to the medical examiner at the present examination. This is in accordance with the requirements of Act 425.

JOHN W. GERMAN, JR.,
Chief, School Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION CODE

The first column on the Pupil's Health Record is used for recording the results of the medical examination. The second column is for recording corrections. The medical examiner must record his findings according to the code. Where conditions are normal, indicate with a small check. Where the condition requires a "Notice to Parent," enclose the code with a circle. Underline any defect which is not correctable. Where a special examination is requested by the medical examiner, use an X. Record under remarks any findings which can not be indicated by the code. Separate space has been provided for recording the ear examination and the audiometer tests.

CODE

* Explain under remarks. ** Note under remarks and exclude. *** Not required in grades 1-3 unless of diagnostic significance.

HEAD

Scalp
1. Nits or lice
2. Ringworm
3. Other *

NOSE AND THROAT

Discharge
1. Mucous
2. Purulent

Obstruction
1. Slight
2. Serious
3. Adenoids
4. Mouth Breathing

Tonsils
1. Enlarged
2. Diseased

Pharynx
1. Inflamed
2. Infected

MOUTH

Mucous Membrane *

Palatal arch
1. Flat
2. Narrow
3. High

Speech
1. Slight defect
2. Marked
3. Mute

NECK

Cervical Glands
1. Enlarged
2. Infected
3. Discharging

Salivary Glands
1. Abnormal *

Thyroid
1. Palpable
2. Visible
3. Exophthalmos
4. Non-toxic
5. Toxic

CHEST ***

Forced expiration
1. Abnormal

Full inspiration
1. Abnormal *

LUNGS

Percussion
1. Dullness *

Auscultation
1. Rales

HEART

Size
1. Abnormal *

Murmur
1. Physiologic
2. Pathologic

Apex beat
1. Displaced

Hypertrophy
1. Slight
2. Marked

Pulse Rate
1. Arrythmia

Functional Test
1. Abnormal *

Blood Pressure ***
1. Abnormal *

ABDOMEN

Liver
1. Palpable

Spleen
1. Normal
2. Palpable
3. Enlarged

Hernia
1. Inguinal
2. Femoral
3. Umbilical

Masses
1. Pathological

GLANDS NOT CERVICAL

Axillary
1. Enlarged
2. Pathological

Epitrochlear
1. Enlarged
2. Pathological

Inguinal
1. Enlarged
2. Pathological *

SKIN

Lesions
1. Contagious **
2. Non-contagious (eczema, etc.)

Other
1. If present *

NUTRITION

1. Undernourished
2. Seriously *

EYES

Strabismus
Corneal Defects
1. Slight
2. Serious

Infection
Blepharitis
1. Slight
2. Marked *

Discharges
1. Mucous
2. Purulent *

Vision
Consult Manual

EARS

Record defects as
1. Minor
2. Serious

EXHIBIT C

HCH-10301

Annual Report
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL YEAR

City
Boro
Twp.
County
School District of the ——Class

To the Department of Health
This report includes the public and private schools of this district in accordance with Article 14, Section 1428, Public School Code 1949.

Chief Medical Examiner

Approved
Supt., Supv. Prin.

TOTAL NUMBER

Pupils Examined——Normal——Remediable Defects——Non-Correctable——
Teachers Examined——Normal——Remediable Defects——Non-Correctable——
Employees Examined——Normal——Remediable Defects——Non-Correctable——

ENFORCEMENT VACCINATION LAW

Total Number of Pupils:
Vaccination Cicatrics Verified —— Unvaccinated——
In School on Temporary Certificates ——

REMEDIABLE DEFECTS

	No.
Contagious Skin Lesions (kind)	
Nose and Throat Defects including discharge, obstruction, tonsils, pharynx	
Oral Defects (Not Dental)	
Infections of Glands of Neck	
Chest Defects (Orthopedic)	
Pulmonary Defects	
Heart Defects	
Defects of the Abdomen	
Other Glandular Defects (kind)	
Poor Nutritional Status	
Eye disease or infection	
Visual defects	
Wearing Glasses 20/20 Correction	
Wearing Glasses Recheck needed	
Ear Defects	
Hearing	

IMMUNIZATIONS

Number of children examined having a record of complete immunization:

Diphtheria	
Scarlet Fever	
Tetanus	
Whooping Cough	
Typhoid Fever	

Number of immunizations given during the school year:

Diphtheria	
Scarlet Fever	
Tetanus	
Whooping Cough	
Typhoid Fever	
Total number of pupils given special x-ray examinations	
Number of pupils given other special examinations	

HEALTH CORRECTIONS
REPORTED AT THE LAST EXAMINATION

Scalp	
Pediculosis cured	
Pediculosis under treatment	
Other cases cured	
Other cases under treatment	
Nose and Throat	
Tonsils removed	
Nasal obstructions removed	
Others under treatment	
Oral	
Oral defects corrected (Not dental caries or gingivitis)	
Chest	
Orthopedic defects treated	
Pulmonary	
Tuberculosis under treatment	
Others under treatment	
Heart	
Rheumatic under treatment	
Pathological under treatment	
Skin	
Scabies cases reported	
Scabies under treatment	
Other infectious conditions cured	
Other conditions under treatment	
Eyes	
Defective vision corrected with glasses	
Eyes (Continued)	
Strabismus treated	
Conjunctivitis treated	
Blepharitis treated	
Others treated	
Orthopedic	
Treated with appliances	
Under other therapeutic treatment	
Nerves	
Abnormal nervousness under treatment	
Others treated	
Miscellaneous Conditions	
Undescended testes treated	
Phimosis treated	
Others treated	

EXHIBIT D

County———————————— March 1954

List School District or Districts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
BUREAU OF GENERAL INSTRUCTION
and
DIVISION OF SCHOOL HEALTH

Class of School District (check) 1—1A—2—3—4— Date ————————————

Number of Pupils Enrolled (as of October 1) ——— For School Year 19———-19———

SCHOOL NURSE ANNUAL SERVICE REPORT

This report supplies vital information to the Departments of Public Instruction, Health, and Public Assistance. In order that the effectiveness of this program be correctly evaluated, it is the obligation of every school nurse to furnish complete and accurate information on each item in this report.

1. Each school nurse serving several districts will submit one summarized report.
2. Each district employing two or more school nurses will submit one summarized report.

DIRECTIONS

Prepare three (3) copies of this summarized report for distribution as follows:
a—One copy to the county or district superintendent.
b—One copy to the School Nursing Adviser, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, Harrisburg, not later than July 15.
c—One copy to the District office for use by the principal and school nurse.

SECTION I

Summary Report of Medical Examinations

1. Number of teachers examined ..... ———
2. Number of other employes examined ..... ———
3. Number of pupils examined ..... ———
   a—Number of pupils found normal ..... ———
   b—Number of pupils having remedial defects ..... ———
   c—Number of pupils not having defects corrected ..... ———
   d—Number of parents present at health examination ..... ———

SECTION II

Report of the Medical Follow-up Program (all grades)

A. Scalp — Number
1. Pediculosis treated or cured ..... ———
2. Other cases treated or cured ..... ———

B. Nose and Throat
1. Tonsils removed ..... ———
2. Nasal obstructions removed ..... ———
3. Others under treatment ..... ———

C. Oral
1. Oral defects corrected (not dental caries or gingivitis) ..... ———

D. Chest
1. Orthopedic defects treated ..... ———

H. Eyes (Continued) — Number
3. Conjunctivitis treated ..... ———
4. Blepharitis treated ..... ———
5. Others treated ..... ———

I. Orthopedic — Number
1. Treated with appliances ..... ———
2. Under other therapeutic treatment .... ———

E. Pulmonary
1. Tuberculosis under treatment ..... ———
2. Others under treatment ..... ———
3. Chest X-ray Screening ..... ———

F. Heart
1. Rheumatic under treatment ..... ———
2. Pathological under treatment ..... ———

G. Skin
1. Conditions treated or cured ..... ———

H. Eyes
1. Defective vision corrected with glasses ———
2. Strabismus treated ..... ———

J. Nerves — Number
1. Abnormal nervousness treated ..... ———
2. Others treated ..... ———

K. Miscellaneous conditions
1. Undescended testes treated ..... ———
2. Phimosis treated ..... ———
3. Others treated ..... ———

L. School Lunch and Nutrition
1. Pupils served free lunch ..... ———
2. Pupils referred (medical) to Division of Nutrition, Department of Health ..... ———
3. Conferences regarding school lunch and nutrition ..... ———

M. Other School Examinations (not included in the Health Act)
1. Pupils examined for work certificates ..... ———
2. Other examinations ..... ———

N. Follow-up in respect to the number of:
1. Pupils with remediable defects treated by family physician ..... ———
2. Pupils whose parents cannot afford treatment ..... ———
3. Pupils treated through Department of Public Assistance ..... ———
   a—Medical .....——— b—Dental .....———

EXHIBIT D—SECTION II—Continued

4. Pupils treated at following clinics:
   a—State Department of Health ..... ———
   b—Hospital ..... ———
   c—Others ..... ———
5. Pupils receiving services from:
   a—Community agencies, service clubs, etc. ..... ———
   b—Health Councils ..... ———
   c—Bureau of Rehabilitation ..... ———
   d—Attendance departments ..... ———
   e—Supervisors of Special Education or school psychologists ..... ———

O. Control of Communicable Disease
1. Individual health appraisals—all purposes ..... ———
2. Pupils recommended to teacher or school administrator for exclusion ..... ———
3. Communicable disease suspects referred to physician or clinic ..... ———
4. Reported to health officer ..... ———
5. Rechecked by physician or nurse for readmission, because of suspected communicable disease ... ———
6. Immunizations ..... ———
   a—Diptheria ..... ———
   b—Scarlet Fever ..... ———
   c—Whooping Cough ..... ———
   d—Typhoid Fever ..... ———
   e—Tetanus ..... ———

P. Adjustments
1. Number of pupils who have modified programs because of the following handicaps. ..... ———
   a—Vision ..... ———
   b—Hearing ..... ———
   c—Cardiac ..... ———
   d—Nutritional ..... ———
   e—Homebound ..... ———
   f—Others ..... ———

Q. Home Visitation
1. Number of home visits ..... ———
2. Number of children served through home visits (total of a, b, and c) ..... ———
   a—For correction of remediable defects ... ———
   b—Illness and injury occurring in school .. ———
   c—Others ..... ———

R. Other Means of Follow-up
1. Letters, telephone calls to parents, and any others ..... ———

S. Children Accompanied (due to illness or other reasons) to:
1. Clinics and agencies ..... ———
2. Physicians' and dentists' offices ..... ———

T. Planned Conferences* at School with:
1. School administrators ..... ———
2. Teachers ..... ———
3. Dentist ——— Phys. ——— Total .... ———
4. Pupils ——— Parents ——— Total .. ———
5. Others (agencies' representatives, nurses, etc.) ..... ———

*Time should be arranged in advance when possible.

U. Total number of:
1. Health talks given ..... ———
2. Demonstrations given ..... ———
3. Home nursing classes taught ..... ———
4. First aid classes taught ..... ———
5. Other activities ..... ———

SECTION III

Report of the Dental Follow-up Program (all grades)

A. Dental Follow-up *(school nurse or dental hygienist doing the work sign) ..... ———
1. Pupils visited by school nurse or dental hygienist ..... ———
2. Pupils referred to private dentist or clinic ..... ———
3. Pupils now having work done at the private office or clinic ..... ———
4. Pupils discharged having all corrections completed ..... ———
5. Pupils requesting financial assistance ..... ———
6. Parents present during dental examination ..... ———

*(Signature) .....
School Nurse or Dental Hygienist

SECTION IV

Report of School Accidents and Illness

A. Accidents and Injuries recorded
1. Total number of all recorded accidents ..... ———
   NOTE: Have all personnel record accidents (including injuries) occurring in or about the school building.
2. Total number of reported accidents ..... ———
   NOTE: Report under a, b, and c only those accidents serious enough to be referred to the school administrator.
   a—Within school buildings ..... ———
   b—On school grounds ..... ———
   c—On way to and from school ..... ———
   Riding ..... ——— Walking ..... ———
3. Accidental deaths occurring while pupils are under school jurisdiction ..... ———

B. Illness Recorded
1. Pupils receiving first aid for illness or injury (by nurses and others) ..... ———
2. Pupils treated in school under physicians orders ..... ———

SECTION V

REPORT OF AUDIOMETRIC TESTS AND FOLLOW-UP ON HEARING HANDICAPPED

(For the Use of the Division of Special Education)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Harrisburg

Grade	Kindg and/or sp. cl.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
1. Children in odd grades given audiometric check tests as required by law.			X		X		X		X		X		X	
2. Children in odd grades with hearing losses.			X		X		X		X		X		X	
3. Children in even grades given audiometric test.		X		X		X		X		X		X		
4. Children in even grades with hearing losses.		X		X		X		X		X		X		
5. Children wearing hearing aids.														
6. Number of complete threshold audiometric examinadions made during term.														

7. Children with otological defects revealed by medical examinations in any grade. _____

8. Children given medical or surgical treatment in any grade. _____

9. Children showing gain in hearing ability in any grade. _____

10. Children showing deterioration in hearing ability in any grade. _____

11. Children referred to special educational clinics in any grade. _____

12. If group phonograph audiometer is still used by the community give total number children receiving this test. _____

Approved _____
School Administrator

Signature _____
School Nurse

Home Address _____

EXHIBIT E

HBN 11023 Sheet 1 to 5

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
FIELD NURSE'S MONTHLY REPORT

Name _____ Headquarters _____

Month _____ Year _____ Payroll No. _____ County No. _____ Nurse's No. _____

I TUBERCULOSIS & PNEUMOTHERAPY

1 _____ Tuberculosis Clinic Number
2 _____ Clinics attended by nurse
3 _____ TOTAL CLINIC VISITS
4 _____ NUMBER MANTOUX TESTS MADE
5 _____ Total case load in nurse's district
6 _____ Diagnosed cases in nurse's district (include pneumo)
7 _____ Diagnosed cases visited (include pneumo)
8 _____ Patients returned from sanitoria during the month
9 _____ Visits to discharged sanatoria patients (first visit only)
10 _____ Number T.B. contacts visited (first visit only)
11 _____ Total home visits made by nurse
12 _____ Total number of persons interviewed by nurse in home
13 _____ Total office nursing visits
14 _____ Total telephone conferences (nursing)
15 _____ Pneumotherapy Clinic Number
16 _____ Clinics attended by nurse
17 _____ NUMBER PNEUMOTHERAPY TREATMENTS

II VENEREAL DISEASE

1 _____ Clinic Number
2 _____ Clinics attended by nurse
3 _____ PATIENTS VISITING CLINIC DURING MONTH
4 _____ TOTAL CLINIC VISITS
5 _____ NUMBER NEW CASES
6 _____ Number penicillin administrations by nurse
7 _____ Number contacts reported from all sources
8 _____ Number contacts visited
9 _____ Number contacts examined
10 _____ Number delinquent patients visited
11 _____ Total home visits made by nurse
12 _____ Total office nursing visits
13 _____ Total telephone conferences (nursing)

NOTE: Items in large type to be filled in by nurse responsible for clinic report.

Sheet 2 of 5

III ORTHOPEDIC

1 _____ No. of patients on active nursing service in assigned district
2 _____ No. of above patients visited
No. of field visits to:
4 _____ Diagnostic clinic patients
5 _____ Other crippled children
No. of office nursing visits to:
7 _____ Diagnostic clinic patients
8 _____ Other crippled children
No. of clinics attended by nurse:
10 _____ Diagnostic clinics
11 _____ Other crippled children's clinics
No. of patients from nurse's district examined in:
13 _____ Diagnostic clinics
14 _____ Other crippled children's clinics
No. of patients hospitalized or institutionalized:
16 _____ In Elizabethtown
17 _____ In other hospitals
18 _____ In other institutions
19 _____ No. of telephone conferences (nursing)

IV PRENATAL

1 _____ Clinic Number
2 _____ Clinics attended by nurse
3 _____ Number new patients admitted to ante-partum nursing service
4 _____ Number maternity classes held
5 _____ Number persons attending maternity classes
6 _____ Total attendance during month
7 _____ Number patients given nursing service at delivery
8 _____ Number home visits made by nurse
9 _____ Number office nursing visits
10 _____ Number telephone conferences (nursing)

FIELD NURSE'S MONTHLY REPORT (Cont.) Month———Year——Nurse's No.—

V POST-PARTUM

1——————————Number patients admitted to post-partum nursing service
2——————————Number home visits made by nurse
3——————————Number office nursing visits
4——————————Number telephone conferences (nursing)

VI MIDWIFERY

1——————————Number births reported
Number deaths of
3——————————Mothers
4——————————Babies
Number cases reported to Midwife Inspector of
6——————————Sore eyes
7——————————Congenital deformities
8——————————Other (specify ——————————)
9——————————Number given post-partum medical examination
10——————————Number home visits made by nurse
11——————————Number office nursing visits
12——————————Number telephone conferences (nursing)

Sheet 3 of 5

VII CHILD HEALTH CENTERS

	(1) No. Clinics Attended By nurse	Number New Children Registered (3) Under 1 Yr.	Number New Children Registered (4) 1 to 6 Years	Number Return Visits (6) Under 1 Yr.	Number Return Visits (7) 1 to 6 Years	No. Immunizations completed Smallpox (9)	Diphtheria (11) Under 1 Yr.	Diphtheria (12) 1 thru 4 Years	Diphtheria (13) 5 Yrs. & Over
Clinic No.——									
Clinic No.——									
Clinic No.——									
Clinic No.——									
Clinic No.——									

14——————————Number referred to family physician
15——————————Number registrars visited
16——————————Number names obtained
17——————————Number babies visited
18——————————Number sore eyes reported
19——————————Number cord infections
20——————————Number congenital deformities
Total home visits made by nurse:
22——————————Infants under 1 year
23——————————Preschool 1 to 6 years
Total office nursing visits:
25——————————Infants under 1 year
26——————————Preschool 1 to 6 years
Total telephone conferences (nursing):
28——————————Infants under 1 year
29——————————Preschool 1 to 6 years

VIII SCHOOLS

(4th Class Districts)

1——————————Number examinations with which nurse assisted
2——————————Number field nursing visits
3——————————Number office nursing visits
4——————————Number telephone conferences (nursing)

IX RHEUMATIC FEVER

1——————————Clinic Number
2——————————Clinics attended by nurse
3——————————Number patients admitted to hospitals or institutions
4——————————Total home visits made by nurse
5——————————Total office nursing visits
6——————————Total telephone conferences (nursing)

X Tumor (Cancer)

1——————————Clinics attended by nurse
2——————————Total home visits made by nurse
3——————————Total office nursing visits
4——————————Total telephone conferences (nursing)

FIELD NURSE'S MONTHLY REPORT (Cont.) Month _____ Year _____ Nurse's No. _____

Sheet 4 of 5

XI CLEFT PALATE & PLASTIC

1_____Clinic Number (or name)
2_____Clinics attended by nurse
3_____Number patients in nurse's district
4_____Total home visits made by nurse
5_____Total office nursing visits
6_____Total telephone conferences (nursing)

XII CORRECTIONS SECURED

		(1) Under 1 Yr.	(2) 1 thru 4 Yrs.	(3) 5 years & over
10	Eyes			
20	Ears			
30	Teeth			
40	Tonsils & Adenoids			
50	Circumcision			
60	Skin Disease			
70	Vaccination			
80	Other (specify)			

XIII REFERRED FOR TREATMENT

		(1) Under 1 Yr.	(2) 1 thru 4 Yrs.	(3) 5 years & over
10	Orthopedic Defects			
20	Nervous Disorders			
30	Speech Defects			
40	Malnutrition			
50	Cardiac Disease			
60	Suspected Com. Dis.			
70	Other (specify)			

XIV COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

		Specify Disease	Total Number
1	Home visits made by nurse		
2	Visits to complete epidemiological investigations		
3	Telephone conferences (nursing)		
4	Number of throat cultures		
5	Number of stool and/or urine specimens		

Sheet 5 of 5

XV IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGNS

(Do not include immunizations done in Child Health Centers)

		(1) Under 1 Yr.	(2) 1 thru 4 Yrs.	(3) 5 years & over
1	Number clinics held _____			
10	Number children immunized			

Note: If assisting, do not fill in above.

XVI SOCIAL SERVICE

1_____Total number cases referred to other agencies
2_____Number referred to Bureau of Rehabilitation
3_____Number office and telephone conferences relative to social service

XVII CONFERENCES

Number office and telephone conferences with:

1_____District or County Medical Director
2_____Other physicians
3_____Nursing Consultants
4_____Supervisor
5_____Personnel of other agencies

XVIII ADULT HYGIENE

		Specify	Total Number
1	Home visits made by nurse		
2	Office Nursing visits		
3	Telephone conferences (nursing)		

XIX COMMUNITY EDUCATION

1	Talks given	
2	Other (specify_____)	

XX STAFF EDUCATION

1	Professional meetings attended	

XXI "NOT HOME" & "NOT FOUND" VISITS

1	Total number made by nurse during the month	

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING SUBSIDIES

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

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Honorable PAUL L. WAGNER, Vice Chairman
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	*Ivan C. Watkins

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Senate Members	House Members
Eustace H. Bane	A. V. Capano
Edward J. Kessler	James K. Davis
Paul L. Wagner	Harry R. McInroy

* Deceased.
† Appointed April 15, 1954, to fill vacancy created by the death of Ivan C. Watkins.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

There is presented herewith a report on public school building subsidies in the Commonwealth. This study was undertaken by the Joint State Government Commission as a part of the continuing study of the public schools of the Commonwealth directed by the General Assembly in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953.

The continuing study of the public schools is being carried on under the general supervision of the Commissioner's Executive Committee. Under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission appointed a special subcommittee on public school building. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the special subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

Baker Royer, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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RECOMMENDATIONS

I. It is recommended that, in calculating the amount of reimbursement on account of rentals, reimbursement for building construction cost be based upon a legislatively specified cost standard or upon actual cost, whichever is smaller, and reimbursement for site cost be based upon actual acquisition cost. The standards should be defined in terms of cost per pupil—that is, total construction cost divided by the rated pupil capacity of the building. The following standards are recommended:

A. For new elementary schools—$1,100 per pupil.

B. For new secondary schools—$1,700 per pupil.

C. For new combined elementary-secondary schools—a weighted average of the elementary and secondary standards, the weights being the rated elementary capacity and the rated secondary capacity of the combined building.

D. For additions or alterations to existing buildings, the standards listed above should be employed and the actual cost per pupil for comparison with the standard cost per pupil calculated as follows: Sum the insurance or appraisal value of the existing building, exclusive of the value of equipment, and the construction cost of the addition or alteration, and divide such sum by the rated pupil capacity of the altered or expanded school plant.

II. It is recommended that reimbursement for all the annual rentals of a particular project be calculated on the basis of a constant equalization level. Reimbursement on account of those projects for which a rental was paid to an authority during 1954-55 should be calculated on the basis of an equalization level of $4,500. For projects for which the initial rental is paid subsequent to the school year 1954-55, the amount of rental reimbursement should be calculated on the basis of the equalization level applicable during the year in which the general construction contract is awarded, or $4,500, whichever is greater.

III. It is recommended that the existing rental reimbursement formula be revised with a view to:

A. Removing the discontinuity at a standard reimbursement fraction of .6.

B. Reducing the rental reimbursement percentage somewhat for those districts with a standard reimbursement fraction less than .5.

IV. It is recommended that the Commonwealth inspect projects of local school building authorities during construction

INTRODUCTION

Partial Commonwealth reimbursement of the lease rental paid to an authority or other nonprofit corporation on account of school building construction (exclusive of equipment) constitutes the only direct Commonwealth participation in capital-outlay expenditures of local schools districts.[1] School construction financed by the sale of general obligation bonds of a school district is not subsidized by the Commonwealth.

Subsidies were first made available in 1949 on account of rentals paid to the State Public School Building Authority; in 1951, reimbursement was extended to rentals paid by a school district to a municipality authority or other nonprofit corporation. Prior to 1950, almost all public school construction was financed by issuance of general obligation bonds of school districts. From 1950 to date, authority financing has accounted for about 85 percent, and school district financing about 15 percent, of total public school construction.

Commonwealth reimbursement on capital account is designed to enable every school district, regardless of its economic position, to provide adequate school plant for its pupils. The determination of "adequacy" is an administrative function of the Department of Public Instruction; the department may withhold its approval of any school building project which it deems inadequate or substandard as an educational facility.

Variation in the portion of building rentals reimbursed is facilitated by use of the "standard reimbursement fraction," which is a measure of a school district's need-capacity relationship. The standard reimbursement fraction is computed as follows: The district's market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit is multiplied by four mills, and the product is substracted from the statutorily defined maximum subsidy or "equalization level" ($4,500 for the school year 1953-54); the difference is then divided by the equalization level.

The rapid growth in school construction since 1950 is largely attributable to the availability of rental subsidies. In 1950-51, about 200 school districts were paying building rentals to authorities or other nonprofit corporations; by 1954-55, the number had increased to about 1,000.

Section I

STATUTORY BASIS FOR RENTAL SUBSIDIES

Under the provisions of Act No. 557, Session of 1949,[1] rentals paid by a school district to the State Public School Building Authority were reimbursed in the amount of the rental multiplied by one-half the district's standard reimbursement fraction, without reference to the minimum value of the fraction used for current expense reimbursement.

The Municipality Authorities Act of 1945 was amended in 1951 to permit school districts to form authorities for the purchase or construction of public school buildings.[2] Also in 1951, by Act No. 627, rental reimbursement was extended to school districts paying rentals to municipality authorities or other nonprofit corporations.[3] By the same act, the calculation of the amount of the rental subsidy was changed as follows:

1. If the standard reimbursement fraction of the school district is equal to, or less than, .5999, the amount of the rental reimbursement is determined by multiplying the annual rental by one-half the standard reimbursement fraction.
2. If the standard reimbursement fraction of the school

[1] Closed school subsidies, which may be considered an indirect payment on capital account, are discussed in Section VI.
[1] 1949, May 26, P. L. 1879.
[2] 1951 (January 21, 1952), P. L. 2188.
[3] 1951 (January 21, 1952), P. L. 2195.

district is equal to, or greater than, .6000, the amount of the rental reimbursement is determined by multiplying the annual rental by the standard reimbursement fraction multiplied by itself.

Act No. 431, Session of 1953, provides in part:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall not give his approval to any phase of any project or any project to be undertaken by the State Public School Building Authority or by any municipality authority or nonprofit corporation that would cause the approved reimbursable projects for such purposes to exceed four hundred and twenty-five million dollars ($425,000,000) in the aggregate for all the authorities combined for projects already undertaken and to be undertaken.[4]

Prior to 1953, there was no statutory definition of the cost items upon which rental reimbursement was to be based. The Department of Public Instruction reimbursed on both reasonable construction and reasonable equipment costs. Act No. 431, Session of 1953, defined the cost items upon which rental reimbursement was to be based subsequent to the effective date of the act (August 26, 1953) as that portion of the annual rental charge "sufficient during the period of the lease to pay the cost of acquiring or constructing the school buildings, the cost of acquiring the land upon which the school buildings are situate, and the interest on such cost. . . ."

A statement furnished by the Department of Public Instruction on July 30, 1954, lists the cost items which are to be included and those which are to be excluded in calculating the amount of Commonwealth reimbursement. Among the items to be included in calculating the amount of reimbursement are the following:

1. Bond counsel fee
2. Local counsel fee
3. Insurance on building during construction
4. Printing of bonds, lease, and indenture.

Among the cost items to be excluded in calculating Commonwealth reimbursement are:

1. Bond discount
2. Trustee's fees
3. First year's rent included in bond issue.

A complete list of the cost items, excluded or included, is given in Appendix A.

Section II

AGGREGATE PROJECT COSTS

Approvals of reimbursable projects by the Department of Public Instruction reached the maximum amount of $425,000,000 in October, 1953. Of this aggregate amount—whether for projects already constructed, under construction, or planned for construction—approximately $115,000,000 is attributable to projects of the State Public School Building Authority and $310,000,000 to school construction by municipality authorities or other nonprofit corporations.

The statutory limitation applies to approved reimbursable project costs, not to the total cost of projects. The department reviews building plans and does not approve for reimbursement the cost of any elements of the building which it deems unnecessary for an adequate school plant. The disapproved element may be all, or part, of a facility (such as a swimming pool or part of a gymnasium) or may consist of building materials which are considered unnecessarily expensive for the educational purpose involved. In some cases, the nonreimbursable costs are financed over time, and the reimbursable rental is reduced accordingly. Other districts, rather than finance nonreimbursable costs over time, make a cash payment to the authority to cover the cost of nonreimbursable elements, and the full rental is the basis for reimbursement.

The estimated total cost of approved authority projects plus the estimated cost of projects for which general obligation bonds were issued by school districts since January, 1950, is about $541,000,000. The components of this total, together with the estimated approved reimbursable project costs, are as follows:

	Estimated Total Cost of Approved School Projects	Estimated Approved Reimbursable Projects Costs
Municipality authority and other nonprofit corporation projects (as of November, 1954)	$332,423,000	$308,192,000
State Public School Building Authority projects (as of November, 1954)	116,308,000	114,068,000
School district projects (dollar volume of general obligation bond issues for school construction—Jannary, 1950, to November, 1954)	92,135,000	.....
Total	$540,866,000	$422,260,000

As previously noted, the limit of $425,000,000 on aggregate reimbursable project costs was reached in October, 1953, but cancellations of projects since that time and completion of some projects at lower costs than originally estimated have resulted in a current aggregate of $422,260,000, leaving $2,740,000 for additional reimbursable projects or for differences between actual and estimated costs of projects already approved.[1] Included in the aggregate amount of $422,260,000 are approved reimbursable costs in the amount of $65,000,000 for projects not yet under construction.

As of November, 1954, some 160 projects totalling $120,000,000 had been submitted to the department for approval since the statutory limitation was reached.

In connection with the statutory restriction of $425,000,000 on approved reimbursable project costs, it should be remembered that reimbursable project cost is necessarily smaller than the amount on which the Commonwealth subsidy is based, which is the total of approved project costs and interest costs. For example, assuming that money is worth 3 percent and that projects are amortized over a period of 30 years, the total amount on which the Commonwealth would reimburse over time would be 1.53 times the approved reimbursable project costs.

In other words, under these assumptions, although total reimbursable project costs are statutorily limited to

[4] 1953, August 26, P. L. 1471.

[1] For approved reimbursable project costs by county, see Appendix B.

$425,000,000, the total amount paid over a period of 30 years by both the Commonwealth and local school districts would be approximately $650,000,000. Hence, Commonwealth rental reimbursement is not limited by the maximum aggregate project costs, since the amount of the total obligation over time depends also upon interest rates and maturity periods

Section III

INTEREST RATES AND MATURITY PERIODS OF SCHOOL AUTHORITY BOND ISSUES

The amounts of the lease rentals upon which Commonwealth subsidies are based depend not only upon building construction and site costs but also upon the interest rates at which authorities borrow and the maturity schedules of authority bond issues. Higher interest rates produce both higher annual charges and a greater total payment over the life of a bond issue. To amortize $1,000 over 30 years at 3 percent requires annual payments of about $51, or a total of $1,530 over the period. At 4 percent, the annual charge rises to $57.83 and the total to $2,313. For a given interest rate, however, lengthening the maturity period reduces the annual charge while increasing the total payment over the period. To amortize $1,000 over 35 years at 3 percent requires an annual payment of $46.54 and total payments of $1,629. In addition, longer maturity periods usually result in higher interest rates. While a lender may be willing to provide money for 30 years at 3 percent, he may demand 3.1 or 3.2 percent for a bond issue with a maturity period of 35 or 40 years.

Legal Provisions Relating to Bond Marketing Methods for Authorities and School Districts

Under statutory provisions, latitude in section of bond marketing methods varies among school districts, municipality authorities, and the State Public School Building Authority:

General Obligation Bonds of School Districts.—The law provides that the school district "shall sell such bonds to the highest responsible bidder or bidders. . . . Where . . . no legal bid has been received then it shall be lawful for such municipality to sell the same . . . at private sale . . . within six months . . . at a rate of interest not exceeding the maximum rate originally advertised."[1]

Available evidence indicates that the great majority of school district general obligation bond issues are sold at public sale.

Bonds of Municipality Authorities Constructing School Buildings.—These bonds "may be sold at public or private sale for such price or prices as the Authority shall determine. . . ."[2]

Only a small number of municipality authority school construction bond issues have been sold at public sale. Between 80 and 90 percent of such issues have been sold by negotiation.

State Public School Building Authority Bonds.—The law provides that these bonds "shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder . . .: Provided, that any of said bonds may be sold to the State Employes' Retirement Board, the State Employes' Retirement Fund, or to the School Employes' Retirement Board, or to any other custodial board or fund, without advertisement or competitive bidding."[3]

To date, all original bond issues of the State Public School Building Authority have been sold to the State Employes' Retirement Board or the School Employes' Retirement Board by negotiation.[4]

Net Interest Cost Rates

Average net interest cost rates of bond issues for school construction financed by school districts, by municipality authorities, and by the State Public School Building Authority for the period 1950 to June, 1954, appear in Table 1, page 16.

From an inspection of Table 1, it appears that average net interest rates of municipality authority bond issues are generally about one percentage point higher than average net interest rates of school district general obligation bonds. Aside from possible variations in net interest rates due to differences in credit standing of the particular school districts borrowing directly and those districts utilizing an authority, two factors account for the differential between the average net interest rates of school district and municipality authority bond issues.

1. Part of the differential may be attributed to a difference in the average amount of bond issues. Insofar as a larger bond issue leads to a higher annual charge, relative to the borrowing district's resources, or to a longer maturity period, higher interest rates would obtain. For school districts, the bond issues included in Table 1 averaged $400,000; for municipality authorities, the average bond issue was about twice as large, or $800,000.

2. A given district can obtain funds at more favorable interest rates if it borrows directly than if it utilizes the instrumentality of an authority. It is considered in the bond market that authority financing entails an inherently

[1] 1941, June 25, P. L. 159, as amended 1943, May 21, P. L. 500.

[2] 1945, May 2, P. L. 382.

[3] 1947, July 5, P. L. 1217, as amended 1949, April 20, P. L. 636.

[4] On December 2, 1954, the 1989 series was refunded at public sale at a net interest cost of 2.915 percent.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE NET INTEREST COST RATES, BY METHOD OF FINANCING: 1950 TO JUNE, 1954 *

Year	School District General Obligation Bonds		School Bond Issues of Municipality Authorities		State Public School Building Authority
	Number of Bond Issues Included	Interest Cost Average Net Rate	Number of Bond Issues Included	Average Net Interest Cost Rate	Average Net Interest Cost Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950	79	1.67%	16	2.61%	3.00%
1951	58	1.74	23	2.74	3.00
1952	42	2.13	50	3.06	3.00
1953	32	2.40	78	3.90	3.01
1954 (January to June)	13	2.01	58	3.19	3.08

* Net interest cost rates were not available for all municipality authority and school district projects. The number of observations available, however, is sufficient for the computation of significant averages. Individual interest rates are weighted by amount of bond issue.

greater risk than financing with general obligation bonds. In several studies of the matter, it has been estimated that authority bonds carry a rate of interest ranging from one-half to one percent higher than general obligation bonds of the same political subdivision.[5] On the basis of data for a limited number of school districts in Pennsylvania which have borrowed by both methods, it is estimated that the net interest rate on authority bonds averages about three-fourths of a percent higher than the net interest rate of general obligation bonds.

Referring again to Table 1, it may be noted that, since 1950, as the number of municipality authority bond issues increased the number of general obligation bond issues decreased. To the extent that existing statutes relating to rental reimbursement encourage the authority method of financing as opposed to school district financing, they generate increased Commonwealth costs.

In general, for both school district-financed and municipality authority-financed school projects, all funds estimated to be required to complete the project are obtained prior to the start of construction. The State Public School Building Authority operates in a different manner. The authority estimates the amount of funds necessary to cover all costs of a number of projects and negotiates a trust indenture for this amount at a specified rate of interest. As construction proceeds, bonds are issued in an amount sufficient to meet current construction payments. The interest rates shown in Table 1 for the State Public School Building Authority are the average interest rates at which bonds were issued during the specified years.

Table 2 contains a listing of the various trust indentures of the State Public School Building Authority, by date, rate of interest, maximum amount, and amount of bonds issued, to November 1, 1954.

Table 2 shows that bonds issued by the State Public School Building Authority totalled $68,881,800, as of November 1, 1954.

[5] See, for example, Public Authorities in the States (Chicago, Illinois: The Council of State Governments, 1953), p. 72.

As noted previously, all original bond issues of the State Public School Building Authority have been sold either to the State Employes' Retirement Board or to the School Employes' Retirement Board at negotiated interest rates. Depending upon the period of construction, the maximum time span between the agreement upon interest rates and the actual borrowing of funds may be several years. Hence, the authority may find itself in a position of borrowing money at a rate of interest either above or below the market rate. However, if market rates fall subsequent to negotiation of the trust indenture, any bonds issued by the authority may be refunded at small cost, since all authority trust indentures specify that bonds may be called at par.

Maturity Periods

Both State Public School Building Authority and municipality authority bond issues are limited by statute to a maturity date not exceeding 40 years from the date of issue.

In revenue financing, it is customary for the annual charge to be at least 20 percent greater than the required annual debt service. All school authority issues contain this feature. If there is no default, the 20 percent "margin of safety" reduces the maturity period by about one-fourth—depending upon the rate of interest and the amortization period.

Maturity periods of bonds issued by municipality authorities for school construction range from 5 to 40 years. Of the total amount of these issues, only about 16 percent is accounted for by bond issues of less than 30 years maturity. Issues with a maturity period of 40 years represent 23 percent of the total amount. The average maturity period for all municipality authority bonds for school purposes is about 33 years.

No bond issue of the State Public School Building Authority matures in less than 35 years. The average maturity period for all issues of this authority is about 37 years.

Table 2

TRUST INDENTURES AND BOND SALES OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY TO NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Trust Indenture		Interest Rate	Maximum Amount of Bond Issue under Indenture	Bond Amount Sold to November 1, 1954
Series	Dated as of			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1989	October 1, 1949	3.00%	$25,000,000	$24,384,600[c]
1990	October 1, 1950	3.00	15,000,000	14,610,000[d]
1992[a]	September 1, 1952	3.00	30,000,000	22,635,000[c]
1993[a]	April 1, 1953	3.50	20,000,000	6,975,000[c]
1954[a]	April 1, 1954	4.00	10,000,000	277,200[c]
1994[b]	October 1, 1954	4.00	10,000,000	.....
2nd 1954[a]	October 1, 1954	4.00	7,250,000	.....
Total			$117,250,000	$68,881,800

[a] Supplements to indenture for the 1989 series.
[b] Supplement to indenture for the 1990 series.
[c] To School Employes' Retirement Board.
[d] To State Employes' Retirement Board.

Section IV

REIMBURSEMENT FORMULAS

The amount of the annual rental to be paid by a school district or group of school districts to an authority on account of a leased school building is determined at the time of financing. For almost all projects, the rental is a contant amount over the life of the bond issue.

For a given district, however, Commonwealth rental subsidies vary with the value of the standard reimbursement fraction. Possible future changes of the local effort rate aside, variations in a district's standard reimbursement fraction may be generated by changes in three factors:

1. The pupil load of the school district, measured by average daily membership

2. The taxable capacity of the district, measured by market value of taxable real property as determined and certified annually by the State Tax Equalization Board

3. The maximum subsidy or equalization level, statutorily defined as $4,500 for the school year 1953-54 and increasing by $200 annually to $5,500 for the school year 1958-59 and thereafter.

Changes in the realtionship between pupil load and market value of real property reflect changes in a school district's ability to meet its expenses. Increases in the equalization level are intended to compensate school districts for mandatory annual salary increments due certain classes of professional employes. There appears to be no reason why subsidies on capital account should increase due to higher equalization levels. Such increases shift part of a constant cost from a school district to the Commonwealth, although the district's need-capacity relationship may be unchanged.

It is estimated that Commonwealth obligations on account of rental subsidies for the biennium 1955-57 for projects now under lease could be reduced by approximately $900,000 if the equalization level were to remain constant at $4,500. For future biennia, the reduction would be greater—an estimated $3,000,000, for example, for the biennium 1959-61.

The existing rental reimbursement formula provides that the amount of reimbursement shall be determined by multiplying the rental by one-half the standard reimbursement fraction if the fraction is equal to, or less than, .5999, and by multiplying the rental by the standard reimbursement fraction squared if the fraction is equal to, or greater than, .6000.

It is recommended that the existing rental reimbursement formula be replaced by a revised formula. The revised formula modifies the existing formula as follows:

1. The discontinuity at a standard reimbursement fraction of .6 is removed.

2. The rental reimbursement percentage is reduced somewhat for those districts with a standard reimbursement fraction less than .5.

The rental reimbursement percentage for those districts with a standard reimbursement fraction of .6 or greater would be unchanged.

Table 3

RENTAL REIMBURSEMENT PERCENTAGES UNDER EXISTING FORMULA AND UNDER REVISED FORMULA

Standard Reimbursement Fraction	Corresponding Market Valuation per Teaching Unit (for 1954-55)	Rental Reimbursement Percentage	
		Existing Formula	Revised Formula
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
.10	$1,057,500	5.00%	3.00%
.15	998,750	7.50	4.88
.20	940,000	10.00	7.00
.25	881,250	12.50	9.38
.30	822,500	15.00	12.00
.35	763,750	17.50	14.88
.40	705,000	20.00	18.00
.45	646,250	22.50	21.38
.50	587,500	25.00	25.00
.525	558,125	26.25	27.56
.55	528,750	27.50	30.25
.575	499,375	28.75	33.06
.60	470,000	36.00	36.00
.65	411,250	42.25	42.25
.70	352,500	49.00	49.00
.75	293,750	56.25	56.25
.80	235,000	64.00	64.00
.85	176,250	72.25	72.25
.90	117,500	81.00	81.00
.95	58,750	90.25	90.25

Section V

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Since 1949, more than 360 new school buildings have been constructed by municipality authorities and the State Public School Building Authority. In addition, authority-financed alterations to school buildings number in the hundreds.

Construction costs of these projects range widely; for buildings of like capacity, the cost varies as much as 300 percent.

Differences in the prices of items which enter into school construction account for only a small portion of the cost differentials. Since 1949, according to indices for the major urban areas in Pennsylvania, building prices have risen between 20 and 30 percent. While geographic price differentials can be estimated with but little precision (for many areas in the state, building price indices do not exist), available evidence indicates that the maximum geographic building price differential is in the neighborhood of 25 percent. Hence, a combination of the maximum building price change over time and the maximum geographic price differential would amount to about 60 percent.[1] In other words, a school building erected in 1954 in the section of the state with highest building prices would cost roughly 60 percent more than an identical structure built in 1949 in a low price area.

To a large extent, the wide variation in the cost of authority-financed school buildings is explained by differences in design, in the choice of building materials, and in the type and amount of nonclassroom facilities provided.

[1] On the basis of a 30 percent increase in building prices since 1949 and a geographic price differential of 25 percent, building prices in the high price area in 1954 would be 162.5 percent (130 percent of 125 percent) of the building prices in the low price area in 1949.

In order to attain comparability, construction costs per school have been related to the pupil capacity for which the structure was planned, as reported to the Department of Public Instruction. For purposes of the analysis which follows, construction costs include architests' fees but exclude equipment and site costs and costs of exterior improvements not included in the general construction contract. Per-pupil costs have been adjusted to a 1954 price basis,[2] but an adjustment for geographic price differences is not feasible.

Elementary Schools

A distribution of 220 authority-financed new elementary schools by cost per pupil and by market value per teaching unit of the participating district or districts is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 shows that cost per pupil for these 220 elementary schools ranges from about $450 to about $2,150. The most frequently occurring value is between $900 and $1,000, or about $950. Inspection of the table suggests that there is a tendency for the wealthier school districts to construct schools of a higher cost per pupil. Statistical analysis shows that this relationship is significant but not of great magnitude: On the average, an increase in market value per unit of $100,000 is associated with an increase cost per pupil of about $60.[3]

Secondary Schools

A distribution of 105 authority-financed new secondary schools by cost per pupil and market value per teaching unit of the participating districts is shown in Table 5.

From an inspection of Table 5, it may be observed that per-pupil costs of secondary schools range from about $750 to about $4,350. The most frequently occurring value is about $1,550. On the average, an increase of $105 in cost per pupil is associated with an increase of $100,000 in school district wealth as measured by market valuation per teaching unit.[3]

[2] Prices were adjusted on the basis of Engineering News-Record Building Cost Indices for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

[3] Two other possible determinants of cost per pupil were included in the statistical analysis: size of the building in square feet and method of financing—either State Public School Building Authority or municipalty authority. In neither case were the regression coefficients of these variables significant.

Table 4

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTED BY AUTHORITIES:

DISTRIBUTION OF 200 BUILDINGS BY ADJUSTED COST PER PUPIL AND BY MARKET VALUATION PER TEACHING UNIT OF PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS†

Cost per pupil Adjusted to a 1954 Price Basis	Total Number of Buildings	Distribution by Market Valuation per Teaching Unit (Each mark, /, designates one building)						
		0-$99,000	$100,000-$199,999	$200,000-$299,999	$300,000-$399,999	$400,000-$499,000	$500,000-$599,000	$600,000- and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
$ 400-$ 499	2		/	/				
500- 599	4		/	///				
600- 699	9		//////	//		/		
700- 799	15		//////	/////	/	///		
800- 899	29	/	//////////////	//////////	//	//		
900- 999	40		//////////////	//////////	//////////		//	/
1,000- 1,099	36	//	////////	//////////	////////		//	///
1,100- 1,199	22	/	///	////////	/////	///	//	
1,200- 1,299	24	//	////	////	////	////	//	////
1,300- 1,399	16		///	/////////	//	/		/
1,400- 1,499	9		/	///		//	//	/
1,500- 1,599	7		/	/	/		//	//
1,600- 1,699	2		/			/		
1,700- 1,799	1			/				
1,800- 1,899	0							
1,900- 1,999	2				/	/		
2,000- 2,099	1				/			
2,100- 2,199	1					/		
Total ...	220	6	62	72	37	19	12	12

† Where a building is leased by several districts, as in the case of jointure, market value per unit is computed for the group of districts.

Source: Compiled cost data furnished by the Department of Public Instruction and the Public School Building Authority.

Table 5

NEW SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTED BY AUTHORITIES:
DISTRIBUTION OF 105 BUILDINGS BY ADJUSTED COST PER PUPIL AND BY MARKET VALUATION FOR TEACHING UNIT OF PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS†

Cost per Pupil Adjusted to a 1954 Price Basis	Total Number of Buildings	Distribution of Market Valuation per Teaching Unit (Each mark, /, designates one building)						
		0-$99,999	$100,000-$199,999	$200,000-$299,999	$300,000-$399,999	$400,000-$499,999	$500,000-$599,999	$600,000- and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
$ 700-$ 799	1			/				
800- 899	1		/					
900- 999	1		/					
1,000- 1,099	1		/					
1,100- 1,199	4		///			/		
1,200- 1,299	2	/		/				
1,300- 1,399	6		////	/		/		
1,400- 1,499	4	/	///					
1,500- 1,599	13		//////	///	/	//	/	
1,600- 1,699	9		//////	/			/	
1,700- 1,799	10		//////	//	/	/		
1,800- 1,899	11		////	//	/	/	//	/
1,900- 1,999	7		//	//	///			
2,000- 2,099	5		///			//		
2,100- 2,199	8		//	//	/	/		//
2,200- 2,299	2			//				
2,300- 2,399	5		/	//	/		/	
2,400- 2,499	4				//	/		/
2,500- 2,599	4			//		/	/	
2,600- 2,699	0							
2,700- 2,799	1				/			
2,800- 2,899	1				/			
2,900- 2,999	1				/			
3,000- 3,199	1			/				
3,200- 3,399	1					/		
3,400- 3,599	1							/
4,300- 4,399	1							/
Total	105	2	44	22	13	12	6	6

† Where a building is leased by several districts, as in the case of a jointure, market value per unit is computed for the group of districts.

Source: Compiled from cost data furnished by the Department of Public Instruction and the State Public School Building Authority.

Section VI

SUBSIDIES ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSED SCHOOLS

The closed-school subsidy is an annual payment of $200, is perpetuity, to districts of the fourth class or districts of the third class located within townships "for each school permanently closed or discontinued." Fourth class school districts have been eligible for the closed-school subsidy since 1921 [1] and third class districts since 1943.[2]

Contrary to a widely prevailing impression, the closed-school subsidy is not limited to one-room schools but is paid on account of all closed schools. Furthermore, for subsidy purposes, a school is considered "closed" if the type of program offered in a building is changed from secondary to elementary, or the reverse. Unlike other subsidies on both current and capital account, the closed-school subsidy is not made available on an equalization basis. Regardless of relative wealth, each district of the specified classes receives $200 per year for each closed school.

For a school closed prior to 1921 in a fourth class district, the Commonwealth has paid subsidies totalling almost $7,000. Inasmuch as the subsidies are perpetuities, the present value of one closed-school subsidy, at an interest rate of 2 percent, is $10,000.

Currently, subsidies are paid for about 10,000 closed schools, representing a Commonwealth obligation of $4,000,000 a biennium. Under existing legislation, this obligation will increase each biennium.

Appendix A

ITEMS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED IN CALCULATION OF COMMONWEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL RENTALS

The following statement was furnished the Joint State Government Commission by the Department of Public Instruction on July 30, 1954.

You are hereby advised that effective immediately the following items may be included in calculating the amount of reimbursement payable by the Commonwealth on account of annual rentals paid by a school district for amortizing the cost of school buildings constructed through an authority.

[1] 1921, April 28, P. L. 328.
[2] 1943, May 27, P. L. 740.

No.	Item
1.	Bond counsel
2.	Local counsel
3.	Insurance on building during construction
4.	Printing of bonds, lease, and indenture
5.	Engineering survey
6.	Core tests
7.	Construction of sewer plant
8.	Twenty percent overlay included in rent
9.	Construction of water line to source, or providing water by well drilling or other means
10.	Built-in wardrobes or lockers
11.	Clock and bell systems
12.	Permanent chalk boards
13.	Emergency lighting and fire alarm systems required by law
14.	Wiring for public address, radio, or television systems
15.	Built-in vault in secondary school buildings
16.	Folding gymnasium partitions
17.	Limited lighting systems for auditorium and stage
18.	Lighting fixtures
19.	Incinerators
20.	Range hood
21.	Dust removing system
22.	Exhaust-gas removing system
23.	Limited exterior lighting of secondary school building approaches
24.	Bus loading platform and bicycle storage
25.	Structural design providing for built-in equipment although the equipment itself is not to be included
26.	Exterior Flag pole

The following items are excluded absolutely from the calculation of the amount of reimbursement payable by the Commonwealth on account of annual rentals paid by a school district for amortizing the cost of school buildings constructed through an authority.

No.	Item
1.	Bond discount
2.	Reserves
3.	Trustee's fees
4.	Clerk of works or any person or persons employed to supervise building construction
5.	First year's rent included in bond issue
6.	Reproduction of architect's drawings
7.	Financial adviser services
8.	Authority expenses
9.	Auditorium seats
10.	Banking boards in secondary school gymnasiums
11.	Folding gymnasium bleachers
12.	Shower room lockers
13.	Storage for ground maintenance equipment

Excluded items that are qualified in such a manner that the same may be included under certain circumstances, to wit, are:

Item No. 1. Contingencies. This item cannot be considered at the present time, but at a later time the contingency item can be put in its proper category for determination.

Item No. 2. Relocating High Pressure Gas Lines. This item is excluded except in those cases where the Department of Public Instruction has no alternative but to approve the site location.

Item No. 3. Contribution to Sewer Authority. This item is excluded as to payment of any rental charge for use of the sewer. Included in those cases where the only way to extend the sewer line or utility is by paying for it.

Item No. 4. Demolition of Building Site. This item excluded in all cases except where the circumstances are approved by the Department of Public Instruction to include demolition costs.

Item No. 5. Tack Boards. This item is included only where the same is a permanent Tack Board.

Item No. 6. Equipment Cases. This item is included only where the Equipment cases are permanently built in.

Item No. 7. Cafeteria Tray Rail and Serving Counter. This item included built-in counter cost only. The cost of the Tray Rail is excluded absolutely.

Appendix B

APPROVED REIMBURSABLE PROJECT COSTS, BY COUNTY, AS OF NOVEMBER, 1954

County	Approved Reimbursable Project Costs: Municipality Authority and Nonprofit Corporation Financing	Approved Reimbursable Project Costs: State Public School Building Authority Financing
(1)	(2)	(3)
Adams	$3,798,748	.....
Allegheny	27,187,330	$2,487,440
Armstrong	4,915,327	2,825,448
Beaver	2,784,680	4,750,154
Bedford	6,525,218	512,359
Berks	9,005,949	1,353,297
Blair	2,988,189	3,190,582
Bradford	2,492,811	2,114,748
Bucks	31,937,688	8,690,352
Butler	1,686,990	796,516
Cambria	1,390,443	2,725,517
Cameron	1,305,768	.....
Carbon	1,152,546	.....
Centre	10,410,102	.....
Chester	14,285,652	.....
Clearfield	2,320,926	3,339,645
Clarion	3,396,502	1,014,048
Clarfield	2,320,926	3,339,645
Clinton	434,434	2,404,343
Columbia	1,217,343	915,405
Crawford	3,789,173	3,048,765
Cumberland	14,551,904	.....
Dauphin	6,944,189	.....
Delaware	11,408,817	6,079,546
Elk	.....	888,572
Erie	5,841,789	6,369,503
Fayette	1,949,800	4,930,932
Forest	.....	756,705
Franklin	7,129,525	61,649
Fulton	509,725	518,281
Greene	.....	2,300,021
Huntingdon	1,727,364	666,604
Indiana	7,974,775	.....
Jefferson	.....	2,272,319
Juniata	847,313	1,115,508
Lackawanna	2,117,400	256,672
Lancaster	15,454,170	861,112
Lawrence	2,078,750	865,621
Lebanon	3,222,828	.....
Lehigh	10,785,711	.....
Luzerne	4,294,349	998,482
Lycoming	2,581,531	.....

Approved Reimbursable Project Costs

County	Municipality Authority and Nonprofit Corporation Financing	State Public School Building Authority Financing
(1)	(2)	(3)
McKean	1,043,890	.....
Mercer	380,698	9,941,387
Mifflin	2,550,900	2,087,898
Monroe	.....	518,706
Montgomery	18,343,139	3,621,280
Montour	.....	.....
Northampton	5,028,988	.....
Northumberland	3,147,062	.....
Perry	.....	6,190,639
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Pike	.....	.....
Potter	.....	2,195,678
Schuylkill	.....	2,055,627
Snyder	4,914,132	.....
Somerset	2,886,127	2,683,115
Sullivan	.....	463,540
Susquehanna	1,195,000	1,476,313
Tioga	2,875,208	.....
Union	3,040,418	.....
Venango	835,572	2,332,487
Warren	$ 1,545,892	$ 1,968,843
Washington	995,005	2,637,609
Wayne	.....	.....
Westmoreland	12,511,649	5,991,436
Wyoming	.....	793,230
York	14,452,217	.....
Total	$308,191,656	$114,067,734

Appendix C

ALGEBRAIC SUMMARY OF RENTAL REIMBURSEMENT FORMULAS

Computation of standard reimbursement fraction = F:

E = Equalization level or maximum subsidy

r = Local effort rate = .004

M = Market value of taxable real property, per district (as certified by State Tax Equalization Board)

U = Number of district teaching units, per district, where one unit equals 30 elementary or 22 secondary pupils in average daily membership in a public school

Restrictions:

(1) $U > 1$

(2) Each one-room school operated with approval of State Council of Education credited with at least one teaching unit

(3) When ratio of pupils to teachers exceed 33, U is multiplied by 33 and divided by the pupil-teacher ratio

$$F = \frac{E - r\frac{M}{U}}{E}$$

Rental Reimbursement Formulas:

R = Approval reimbursable rental

A = Amount of Commonwealth subsidy

(1) Existing Formula:

If $F \geq .6$; $A = F^2R$

If $F < .6$; $A = \frac{F}{2} - R$

(2) Revised Formula:

If $F \geq .5$; $A = F^2R$

If $F < .5$; $A = \left\{\frac{F^2}{2} + \frac{F}{4}\right\}R$

MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A MEDICAL SCHOOL EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRAINING OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS

Honorable LEROY E. CHAPMAN, Chairman

Honorable NOLAN F. ZIEGLER, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
James S. Berger	David M. Bois
C. Arthur Blass	George W. Cooper
Leroy E. Chapman	John A. Lafore, Jr.
Edward J. Kessler	George J. Sarraf
Albert R. Pechan	Mary A. Varallo
Martin Silvert	LeRoy A. Weidner
Israel Stiefel	Edward M. Young
Joseph J. Yosko	Nolan F. Ziegler

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the directive contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953, there is presented herewith a report on the feasibility of establishing a medical school exclusively for the training of residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To facilitate the study, the Commission, under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee on the feasibility of establishing a medical school exclusively for the training of Pennsylvania residents. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes also to express its appreciation to administrative and financial officers of the several medical schools in Pennsylvania for their cooperation in supplying pertinent data.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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FINDING

The Joint State Government finds that, at this time, the establishment of a school of medicine exclusively for the training of Pennsylvania residents is not feasible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

I. When additional facilities for medical education are required, such facilities be provided at existing medical schools.

II. Medical schools, as a condition to receiving Commonwealth aid, be required to (1) maintain their records in such fashion as to show, on a per-student basis, total training costs, expenses on current account, overhead costs, and value of donated services, and (2) submit to the appropriations committees of the General Assembly records showing total enrollment and enrollment of Pennsylvania residents.

III. Pennsylvania medical schools receiving Commonwealth aid establish different tuition charges in favor of Pennsylvania residents.

IV. The General Assembly direct a continuing study of medical education in Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTION

The objective of proposals for establishment of a medical school "exclusively for the training of residents of the Commonwealth" may be to improve the opportunities of Pennsylvanians to become doctors of medicine, regardless of where they are likely to practice, or to increase the number of practicing physicians in Pennsylvania.

Section I of this report deals with the opportunities of Pennsylvanians to obtain a medical education. The section presents data relating to medical training facilities in Pennsylvania and other states, numbers of applications and applicants for admission to medical schools, and, for the six medical schools in Pennsylvania, the number of qualified Pennsylvania applicants denied admission (excluding applicants known to have been admitted to other medical schools), admission policies, tuition charges, costs, and Commonwealth appropriations.

Section II presents an analysis of data relating to the number of physicians per population in Pennsylvania and other states and the interstate migration of medical school graduates.

Section I

MEDICAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO PENNSYLVANIANS

Since the medical training opportunities of Pennsylvanians are not confined to Pennsylvania medical schools, informed judgment regarding the "feasibility of establishing a medical school exclusively for the training of residents of the Commonwealth" requires an examination of medical training facilities both in Pennsylvania and in other states.

Table 1, to which reference is made throughout this section, presents for each medical school in the United States, as of 1953-54, ownership, enrollment, tuition charges, percent of first-year students who at the time of matriculation were residents of the state in which the school is located, and number of applications per student admitted.

As shown in column 1 of the table, there are 73 medical schools in the United States which in 1953-54 offered a four-year course of instruction leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The schools are located in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Six schools are located in Pennsylvania; of these, three are affiliated with universities and three have no university affiliation.

In addition to the four-year schools, six schools—Dartmouth Medical School in New Hampshire and the schools at the universities of Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia—offer but a two-year

course, which must be supplemented by an additional two years of training at a four-year institution if it is to lead to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Ownership of Medical Schools

Of the 73 schools offering four-year courses 40 are privately owned, 30 are state owned, and 3 are municipally owned. The ownership pattern associated with schools of medicine resembles the pattern of institutions of higher education in general: The East relies heavily upon private institutions; other sections of the country make extensive use of publicly owned facilities.

All of the medical schools in Pennsylvania are privately owned and receive state appropriations for general purposes.[1]

Medical School Enrollment

In 1953-54, enrollment (column 2 of Table 1) at the four-year medical schools ranged from 181 at Woman's Medical College in Pennsylvania to 750 at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine. Enrollment in the six medical schools in Pennsylvania varied from 181 at Woman's Medical Colloge to 666 at Jefferson Medical College.

Student Charges at Medical Schools

Columns 3 and 4 of Table 1 present, for each medical school in the United States, data relating to annual student charges for residents of the state in which the school is located and for non-residents.

None of the privately owned schools differentiated in its charges to resident and nonresident students. For students attending these schools, charges ranged from $577 at the Howard University College of Medicine in the District of Columbia to $1,283 at the College of Medical Evangelists in Los Angeles, with an average of $856. For resident students attending publicly owned medical schools, charges ranged from $103 at the University of Texas School of Medicine to $800 at the University of Louisville School of Medicine with an average of $423, which is $433 less than the average for privately owned schools. However, 32 of the publicly owned schools differentiated in their charges between resident and nonresident students.[2] This differential ranged from $85 at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine to $2,000 at the University of Colorado School of Medicine; the average differential in charges for nonresidents was $313.

Student charges at the six medical schools in Pennsylvania for the academic year 1953-54 ranged from $700 at the University of Pittsburgh to $921 at the University of Pennsylvania. No differentiation in student charges between Pennsylvania resident and nonresident students is made at any of these schools.

[1] For total Commonwealth appropriations (1941-43 through 1953-55) to Pennsylvania medical schools, see Appendix A.

[2] Two publicly owned medical schools, as a matter of stated policy, did not admit nonresident students. Four others made no differentiation in charges between resident and nonresident students, but two of these, and some of the 32 which did make differential charges to nonresidents, had no nonresident admissions in 1953.

Table 1

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES—ENROLLMENT, TUITION AND FEES, PERCENT OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS FROM STATE IN WHICH SCHOOL IS LOCATED, AND NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER STUDENT ADMITTED: 1953-54

Medical School, by State *	Enrollment	Tuition and Fees		Percent of First-year Students from State in which School Is Located	Number of Applications per Student Admitted
		For Residents of State in which School Is Located	For Non-residents		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama					
Medical College of Alabama †	295	$450	$700	100%	2.2
Arkansas					
Univ. of Arkansas School of Medicine †	318	380	[a]	100	1.9
California					
Univ. of California School of Medicine †	309	334	584	88	5.0
College of Medical Evangelists	365	1,283	1,283	43	2.1
Univ. of Southern California School of Medicine	273	920	920	88	6.9
Stanford Univ. School of Medicine	237	870	870	88	8.1
Colorado					
Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine †	305	655	2,655	83	2.0
Connecticut					
Yale Univ. School of Medicine	303	829	829	13	8.5
District of Columbia					
Georgetown Univ. School of Medicine	455	960	960	6	7.6
George Washington Univ. School of Medicine	350	850	850	13	9.7
Howard Univ. College of Medicine	299	577	577	10	10.0
Georgia					
Medical College of Georgia †	304	390	690	100	2.1
Emory Univ. School of Medicine	285	800	800	38	6.2
Illinois					
Univ. of Illinois College of Medicine †	667	288	588	100	3.1
Chicago Medical School	280	762	762	6	13.0
Northwestern Univ. Medical School	533	930	930	37	11.2
Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola Univ.	336	675	675	64	7.8
Univ. of Chicago School of Medcine	280	904	904	21	11.2
Indiana					
Indiana Univ. School of Medicine †	575	320	600	95	2.7
Iowa					
State Univ. of Iowa College of Medicine †	458	256	566	88	1.2
Kansas					
Univ. of Kansas School of Medicine †	456	475	925	88	1.9
Kentucky					
Univ. of Louisville School of Medicine ‡	381	800	1,200	86	2.3
Louisiana					
Louisiana State Univ. School of Medicine †	448	120	520	100	2.6
Tulane Univ. of Louisiana School of Medicine	516	800	800	16	8.3
Maryland					
Univ. of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons †	404	533	783	59	3.7
Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Medicine	294	939	939	19	5.1
Massachusetts					
Boston Univ. School of Medicine	288	881	881	47	13.9
Harvard Medical School	531	850	850	20	10.6
Tufts College Medical School	449	862	862	64	4.5
Michigan					
Univ. of Michigan Medical School †	728	400	700	86	2.4
Wayne Univ. College of Medicine ‡	277	537	[a]	100	2.9
Minnesota					
Univ. of Minnesota Medical School †	490	362	700	95	2.1
Mississippi					
Univ. of Mississippi School of Medicine (two-year) †	113	410	610	100	2.1
Missouri					
Univ. of Missouri School of Medicine (two-year) †	85	277	277	100	2.2
St. Louis Univ. School of Medicine	491	896	896	15	8.6
Washington Univ. School of Medicine	366	906	906	22	15.0
Nebraska					
Univ. of Nebraska College of Medicine †	344	450	615	92	2.7
Creighton Univ. School of Medicine	300	809	809	25	9.8
New Hampshire					
Dartmouth Medical School (two-year)	46	800	800	8	11.4

* Unless otherwise designated, schools are privately owned. For locations and dates of organizations, see Appendix B.
† State-owned school. ‡ Municipality-owned school.

Table 1 (Continued)

Medical School, by State *	Enrollment	Tuition and Fees: For Residents of State in which School Is Located	Tuition and Fees: For Non-residents	Percent of First-year Students from State in which School Is Located	Number of Applications per Student Admitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
New York					
State Univ. of New York College of Medicine—New York City †	573	715	715	91	8.1
College of Medicine—Syracuse †	285	715	715	93	13.8
Albany Medical College	212	1,007	1,007	80	15.2
Univ. of Buffalo School of Medicine	279	878	878	85	8.4
Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons	465	900	900	53	10.6
Cornell Univ. Medical College	337	925	925	51	17.1
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals	478	865	865	61	14.5
New York Univ. College of Medicine	530	917	917	81	11.2
Univ. of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry	280	800	800	56	13.0
North Carolina					
Univ. of North Carolina School of Medicine †	226	600	1,200	100	4.0
Duke University School of Medicine	316	922	922	44	8.1
Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College	200	750	750	54	11.4
North Dakota					
Univ. of North Dakota School of Medicine (two-year) †	70	138	223	84	1.8
Ohio					
Ohio State Univ. College of Medicine †	575	525	780	100	2.5
Univ. of Cincinnati College of Medicine ‡	352	575 [b]	700 [c]	83	8.7
Western Reserve Univ. School of Medicine	335	800	800	68	12.4
Oklahoma					
Univ. of Oklahoma School of Medicine †	380	400	800	100	1.6
Oregon					
Univ. of Oregon Medical School †	267	456	636	75	3.5
Pennsylvania					
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia	393	854	854	70	11.0
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	666	800	800	71	10.1
Temple Univ. School of Medicine	516	800	800	65	13.0
Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	502	921	921	57	12.4
Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	381	700	700	98	4.6
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania	181	860	860	33	4.2
South Carolina					
Medical College of South Carolina †	275	432	1,532	100	1.7
South Dakota					
Univ. of South Dakota School of Medical Sciences (two-year) †	63	315	525	68	5.1
Tennessee					
Univ. of Tennessee College of Medicine †	750	450	675	59	1.5
Meharry Medical College	257	621	621	11	6.9
Vanderbilt Univ. School of Medicine	206	810	810	36	13.2
Texas					
Southwestern Medical School of the Univ. of Texas †	394	125	375	100	2.7
Univ. of Texas School of Medicine †	599	103	103	100	2.4
Baylor Univ. College of Medicine	358	789	789	84	5.6
Utah					
Univ. of Utah College of Medicine †	198	480	830	81	7.0
Vermont					
Univ. of Vermont College of Medicine †	189	567	1,000	41	5.0
Virginia					
Univ. of Virginia School of Medicine †	292	465	865	76	6.2
Medical College of Virginia †	372	563	888	87	3.8
Washington					
Univ. of Washington School of Medicine †	287	390 [d]	585 [d]	95	2.7
West Virginia					
West Virginia Univ. School of Medicine (two-year) †	61	263	705	100	3.7
Wisconsin					
Univ. of Wisconsin Medical School †	318	318	638	97	1.8
Marquette Univ. School of Medicine	391	850	850	59	9.2

[a] Non-residents not admitted. [b] For residents of Cincinnati. [c] For nonresidents of Cincinnati.
[d] Residents of Alaska are charged the same tuition as residents of Washington.
Sources: Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. CLVI, No. 2 (September 11, 1954).
John M. Stalnaker, "The Safety of Applicants," Journal of Medical Education, XXIX, No. 4 (April, 1954).

Commonwealth Appropriations to Medical Schools

Table 2 (columns 3, 4, and 5) shows receipts of the medical schools in the Commonwealth from student charges and, on a per-student and per-Pennsylvania-student basis, from Commonwealth appropriations.[3] Average annual Commonwealth appropriations per student (column 4) varied within rather narrow limits—from $1,463 for Hahnemann Medical College to $1,628 for the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. On the other hand, average annual Commonwealth appropriations per Pennsylvania resident student (column 5) varied widely —from $1,662 for the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine to $4,391 for Woman's Medical College.

Per-student Costs

It is difficult to determine with exactitude the cost incurred by a medical school in Pennsylvania in training a medical student. The cost incurred by the school consists of both expenses on current account and charges on capital account. The institutions under review do not keep their records in such a manner as to permit establishment of reliable cost data. However, in cooperation with financial officers of the institutions, the staff of the Joint State Government Commission has analyzed the records of five schools and established approximate training costs, in accordance with accepted accounting procedures, for the academic year 1953-54. These data are shown in columns 6, 7, and 8 of Table 2.

Most of the schools, in addition to furnishing instruction, engage in research activities. In those cases in which a faculty member was engaged in both teaching and research, a portion of his salary was allocated to training costs on a time basis. It should be noted, however, that participation in research is generally considered a valuable adjunct to teaching activity.

Currently, the costs incurred by the long-established[4] Pennsylvania medical schools do not constitute the entire cost of training medical students. Some instructional services are rendered to the schools without charge. Estimates of the value of such services rendered during the academic year 1953-54 have been made by the deans of four of the medical schools in Pennsylvania and are presented in column 9 of Table 2. While the estimates range from $548 (Hahnemann) to $1,330 (Woman's) per student, the services are valued at approximately $10 per hour at each school; the differences are due principally to variations in the number of hours of instruction furnished without charge to the various schools.

[3] Commonwealth appropriations are for general purposes and are not earmarked for training or research.

[4] All of the medical schools in Pennsylvania were founded over fifty years ago. For dates of organization, see Appendix B.

Table 2

ENROLLMENT, PER-STUDENT RECEIPTS FROM STUDENT AND COMMONWEALTH, PER-STUDENT TRAINING COSTS INCURRED BY SCHOOL, AND PER-STUDENT VALUE OF SERVICES RENDERED WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR EACH MEDICAL SCHOOL IN PENNSYLVANIA: ACADEMIC YEAR 1953-54

School	Enrollment	Per-student Receipts of School From Student and Commonweal: Student Charges	Commonwealth Appropriation: Per Student	Commonwealth Appropriation: Per Pennsylvania Resident Student	Per-student Training Cost Incurred by School: Expenses on Current Account	Per-student Training Cost Incurred by School: Charges on Capital Account	Per-student Training Cost Incurred by School: Total	Per-student Value of Services Rendered without Charge
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hahnemann Medical College	393	$854	$1,463	$1,993	$2,685	$730	$3,415	$548
Jefferson Medical College	666	800	1,475	2,259	3,700	332	4,032	607
Temple University School of Medicine	516	800	1,540	2,205	1,996	281	2,277	752
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	502	921	1,551	2,610	2,203	180	2,383	*
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	381	700	1,628	1,662	*	*	*	*
Woman's Medical College	181	860	1,565	4,391	2,888	358	3,246	1,330

* Not available.

Sources: Columns 2, 4, and 5—Enrollment as reported by the deans of the respective schools, and Appropriation Acts of the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1953.
Column 3—Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. CLVI, No. 2 (September, 1954).
Columns 6, 7, and 8—Estimated by staff of the Joint State Government Commission with the cooperation of the officers of the medical schools. Complete accounts of capital investments were not available, either at cost value or replacement value, except for Hahnemann Medical College, where a complete appraisal of buildings and equipment was made in 1950 and has been kept current, and Temple University School of Medicine, which has a complete record of original costs. The annual charges on capital account for all other medical schools are based upon estimated values. The rates of amortization of investment for purposes of this table are 2 percent for buildings and 5 percent for equipment, fixtures, and furniture.
Column 9—Estimates furnished by the deans of the respective schools.

Table 3

NUMBERS OF APPLICATIONS, APPLICANTS, AND APPLICANTS ACCEPTED AT MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1934-1942 AND 1947-1953

(1) Academic Year	(2) Number of Applications	(3 Number of Applicants	(4) Applications per Applicant	(5) Number of Applicants Accepted	(6) Ratio of Applicants to Accepted Applicants
1934-35	32,321	12,779	2.5	7,419	1.7
1935-36	34,427	12,740	2.7	6,900	1.8
1936-37	35,439	12,192	2.9	6,465	1.9
1937-38	34,416	12,207	2.8	6,410	1.9
1938-39	36,268	12,131	3.0	6,223	1.9
1939-40	34,871	11,800	3.0	6,211	1.9
1940-41	34,434	11,854	2.9	6,328	1.9
1941-42	34,655	11,940	2.9	6,822	1.8
1942-43	39,111	14,043	2.8	6,835	2.1
1947-48	56,279	18,829	3.0	....	..
1948-49	81,662	24,242	3.4	6,973	3.5
1949-50	88,244	24,434	3.6	....	..
1950-51	81,931	22,279	3.7	7,254	3.1
1951-52	70,678	19,920	3.5	7,663	2.6
1952-53	56,319	16,763	3.4	7,778	2.2
1953-54	48,586	14,678	3.3	7,756	1.9

Sources: Health Manpower Source Book, Section I, Physicians (Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service Publication No. 263 [May, 1952—Preliminary],) p. 37.
John M. Stalnaker, "The Study of Applicants," Medical Education Today—Its Aims, Problems and Trends (Chicago, Ill.: Association of American Medical Colleges, 1953), p. 41.
John M. Stalnaker, "The Study of Applicants," Journal of Medical Education, XXIX, No. 4 (April, 1954), 13, 15.

Applications and Applicants

The ratio of applicants for medical school admission to accepted applicants is an index of the demand for admission to medical schools. Over the last two decades this ratio has undergone noticeable changes. This variation may be noted in Table 3, which shows the total number of applications received by medical schools in the United States, the number of applicants represented by these applications, applications per applicant, the number of applicants accepted, and the ratio of applicants to accepted applicants, for those academic years from 1934-35 through 1953-54 for which published data were available.

The ratio of applicants to accepted applicants (column 6) was relatively stable over the period 1934-35 through 1941-42, ranging from 1.7 to 1.9, increased to a peak of 3.5 in 1948-49, and declined to 1.9 in 1953-54.

It should be pointed out that the number of applications exceeds the number of applicants because a single applicant may apply for admission to more than one school (see column 4). A sizeable decline in the number of applications received, similar to the national trend since 1950-51, is reflected in the experience of Pennsylvania medical schools, shown in Table 4.

Table 4

NUMBERS OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY SCHOOL: 1935-1942, 1948-49, and 1950-1953

Academic Year	Hahnemann Medical College	Jefferson Medical College	Temple University School of Medicine	University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	Woman's Medical College
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1935-36	766	622	1,089	1,066	260	104
1936-37	808	658	1,093	1,206	241	78
1937-38	955	672	1,166	1,263	239	81
1938-39	1,011	738	1,217	1,237	336	147
1939-40	996	709	1,157	1,215	329	113
1940-41	923	706	1,128	1,105	303	133
1941-42	672	668	1,087	1,118	325	142
1942-43	1,041	622	1,339	860	372	184
1948-49	1,381	1,734	3,202	2,851	919	334
1950-51	1,840	2,796	3,092	2,804	924	302
1951-52	1,758	2,592	2,577	2,180	779	225
1953-53	1,416	2,077	2,134	1,897	616	201
1953-54	1,157	1,711	1,761	1,544	455	209

Source: Journal of Medical Education, various issues, 1936 through 1954.

The ratio of applications to admissions at each medical school in the United States in 1953 is shown in column 6 of Table 1. This ratio ranged from 1.2 at the State University of Iowa College of Medicine to 17.1 at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. For the schools in Pennsylvania, the ratio varied from 4.2 at Woman's Medical College to 13.0 at Temple University School of Medicine.

Admission Requirements

It appears that the ratio of applications to admissions for a given school is determined in part by the expectations of potential applicants for meeting the admission requirements of the school. Insofar as such expectations are reduced because of admission requirements unrelated to scholarship and aptitude (such as residence requirements), the scholastic and aptitude qualifications of the applicants from which the school may select its students tend to be correspondingly reduced. To Illustrate: For the entering class in 1950-51, "the average of the Medical College Admission Test scores for students admitted to those 39 schools which apparently practiced little or no restrictions [on the basis of residence, race, religion, or sex] was significantly higher than the comparable average for students admitted to 40 schools which did restrict." [5]

A study of the admission requirements of the six Pennsylvania medical schools,[6] as published in their respective bulletins, shows that:

1. Though the six medical schools may admit an applicant who has but three years of work at a liberal arts college, all except the schools of Temple University and the University of Pittsburgh indicate a preference for applicants who have completed four years of college work.

2. All six schools require an applicant to show evidence that he has successfully completed specified college courses in the basic sciences.

3. Four of the six—Hahnemann Medical College, Temple University School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and Woman's Medical College—require that an applicant take the Medical College Admission Test.

4. Four of the institutions—all except Temple University School of Medicine and the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine—require that an applicant take a physical examination.

5. Four schools admit both men and women. Jefferson Medical College admits only men; Woman's Medical College admits only women.

Resident Students and Residence Requirements

In 1953-54, the proportion of first-year students from the state in which the school is located was greater, on the average, for publicly owned than for privately owned medical schools. (See Table 1, column 5.) It appears that this is in part attributable to the residence requirements and differential tuition charges of publicly owned schools.

Though the official bulletins of the six medical schools in Pennsylvania—all privately owned—do not specify any residence requirements, perusal of Table 5 indicates that since 1948 the majority of the members of the first-year class of each school, with the exception of Woman's Medical College, were residents of the Commonwealth.

Some students at medical schools in Pennsylvania become legal residents of the Commonwealth during their course of study at these schools. Table 5 indicates that, despite this, the percent of all students who were residents of the Commonwealth was, in some years, less than could have been expected on the basis of the percents of first-year students in that year and the three prior years who were Commonwealth residents. This situation appears to be attributable in part to two factors: First, in the evaluation of the scholarship and aptitude of applicants by admissions committees at Pennsylvania medical schools, doubts are resolved in favor of the resident applicant rather than the nonresident applicant.[7] This procedure is likely to produce a higher "drop-out" rate for resident than for nonresident students. And, when students are admitted with advanced standing in the third year, especially from the two-year medical schools, there seems to be a high probability that such students will be residents of states other than Pennsylvania. For example, in 1953-54, of the 226 first-year students enrolled in the six two-year medical schools, only one, a student at the Dartmouth Medical School, was a Pennsylvania resident.

Pennsylvania Applicants and Medical Training Facilities

In 1953, 1,186 residents of Pennsylvania applied for admission to medical schools in the United States; of this number 52 percent were not admitted. The evidence indicates that, currently most Pennsylvania applicants who are not admitted either do not apply to, or are not qualified for admission to, Pennsylvania medical schools. The Joint State Government Commission has been advised by the deans of the Pennsylvania medical schools that, aside from applicants known to have been admitted elsewhere, for the academic year beginning in September, 1954, a total of less than ten qualified Pennsylvania applicants were denied admission to Pennsylvania schools because of the capacity limitations of existing training facilities.[8]

It appears that it is not economical to construct medical training facilities for an anticipated total load of less than about 200 students, which would call for the admission of approximately 50 new students per year. Such an annual enrollment would be considerably in excess of the total number of qualified Pennsylvania applicants who were not accepted by Pennsylvania medical schools in 1954.

[5] John E. Deitrich, M.D., and Robert C. Berson, M.D., Medical Schools in the United States at Mid-Century, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1953), p. 220.

[6] A summary of the admission requirements of the medical schools in Pennsylvania is presented in Appendix C.

[7] Testimony of the deans of Pennsylvania medical schools before the Commission's subcommittee, November 30, 1954.

[8] The accommodation of more Pennsylvania students at Pennsylvania medical schools could result from the establishment of a medical school in New Jersey, which until 1954 had no medical training facilities. In the academic year 1953-54, 71 students in the first year classes of Pennsylvania medical schools were residents of New Jersey. The medical school established at Seton Hall University, to be conducted at the Medical Center in Jersey City, New Jersey, is expected to be ready to accept students in September, 1955.

Table 5

COMMONWEALTH RESIDENT STUDENTS AS PERCENT OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS AND AS PERCENT OF ALL STUDENTS AT MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY SCHOOL: ACADEMIC YEARS 1945-46 THROUGH 1953-54

Student Group and School	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
First-Year Students									
Hahnemann Medical College	50%	46%	49%	59%	69%	71%	73%	73%	70%
Jefferson Medical College	51	62	60	58	62	64	64	63	71
Temple University School of Medicine	40	53	54	54	72	70	62	71	65
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	45	59	54	58	51	62	61	58	57
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	70	99	97	100	99	99	100	99	98
Woman's Medical College	38	31	14	22	18	28	26	42	33
All Students									
Hahnemann Medical College	48%	51%	53%	55%	59%	63%	68%	72%	74%
Jefferson Medical College	63	63	60	57	59	61	61	62	65
Temple University School of Medicine	52	55	55	57	59	63	65	68	69
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	55	54	52	53	51	55	58	58	60
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	90	92	92	93	98	96	95	96	97
Woman's Medical College	31	30	31	26	22	20	21	28	37

Sources: Journal of the American Medical Association, September (Medical Education) issues, 1946 through 1954, and data furnished by the deans of the respective medical schools, 1954-1955.

Section II

NUMBERS OF PHYSICIANS AND INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

The patient-load which can be carried by a single physician is influenced by a number of factors which change over time, among them medical techniques, hospital and clinical facilities, organizational arrangements for medical practice, and means of communication and transportation.

Numbers of Physicians

At a given time, comparisons of the availability of physicians' services among geographic areas must be based upon the number of physicians (and the number of specialists) in relation to the population to be served. Table 6 shows, for each of the forty-eight states, the number of active non-federal physicians per 100,000 civilian population (1949), by type of practice. In Pennsylvania, the number of active non-federal physicians per 100,000 population was 128, compared to the national average of 121 (column 2). Further, column 7 indicates that 37 percent of the physicians in private practice in Pennsylvania limited their practice to a specialty, compared to 36 percent for the United States as a whole.

In 1953, there were 734 persons per licensed physician in Pennsylvania. The number varied by county from 296 persons in Montour County to 3,372 persons in Sullivan County.[1] (For details, see Appendix D.)

Among the measureable factors which appear to influence the number of physicians serving the population of a given state or locality are degree of urbanization, extent of hospital and clinical facilities, per capita income, availability of public health services, number of residents who complete medical training in the state or elsewhere, and extent of medical training facilities.

While the relative importance of the various factors has not yet been established, available evidence strongly suggests that the extent of medical training facilities is not the governing factor. For example, Pennsylvania (with six medical schools) and New Jersey (with no medical school) had the same number of active non-federal physicians per 100,000 civilian population in 1949. In addition, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, and Rhode Island—all states without medical schools—had more active physicians per population than had Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina—all states with medical schools.

[1] Comparable data are not available for the United States. It should be noted that "physicians licensed" is more inclusive than "active non-federal physicians."

Table 6

ACTIVE NON-FEDERAL PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY TYPE OF PRACTICE, BY STATE: 1949

[States listed in the orders of their rank by total shown in column 2]

State	Total	Physicians in Private Practice					Physicians Not in Private Practice	
		Total	General Practitioners	General Practitioners with Some Specialization	Full-time Specialists		In Hospital Service	Other
					Number	Percent of Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UNITED STATES	121	102	49	16	37	36.3%	17	2
District of Columbia	267	189	78	13	98	51.9	69	9
New York	196	161	67	25	69	42.9	31	4
Massachusetts	170	133	64	19	50	37.6	33	4
Colorado	158	131	58	21	52	39.7	26	1
Connecticut	152	122	50	15	57	46.7	25	5
California	142	123	58	15	50	40.7	17	2
Illinois	141	120	60	20	40	33.3	18	3
Vermont	140	119	67	20	32	26.9	15	6
Maryland	136	97	47	9	41	42.3	34	5
Minnesota	132	95	50	12	33	34.7	34	3
New Jersey*	128	117	52	25	40	34.2	9	2
Pennsylvania	128	106	50	17	39	36.8	18	4
Delaware*	126	101	54	10	37	36.6	21	4
New Hampshire	126	117	57	24	36	30.8	7	2
Missouri	120	98	47	14	37	37.8	20	2
Rhode Island*	118	103	43	15	45	43.7	14	1
Ohio	116	96	45	15	36	37.5	18	2
Utah	115	92	44	15	33	35.9	19	4
Nebraska	113	102	57	14	31	30.4	9	2
Nevada*	110	107	55	16	36	33.6	2	1
Oregon	109	93	50	9	34	36.6	12	4
Michigan	106	85	38	14	33	38.8	19	2
Washington	106	94	45	14	35	37.2	10	2
Iowa	105	91	50	17	24	26.4	12	2
Louisiana	104	77	39	10	28	36.4	21	6
Wisconsin	104	89	48	15	26	29.2	12	3
Indiana	103	91	49	16	26	28.6	11	1
Kansas	103	88	46	18	24	27.3	14	1
Arizona*	97	91	34	17	40	44.0	6	..
Maine*	97	88	48	17	23	26.1	7	2
Texas	95	85	43	14	28	32.9	9	1
Montana*	94	92	49	15	28	30.4	2	..
Oklahoma	94	86	45	15	26	30.2	6	2
Florida*	91	84	38	12	34	40.5	6	1
Virginia	91	72	40	9	23	31.9	16	3
Tennessee	90	73	38	10	25	34.2	15	2
Georgia	84	71	35	12	24	33.8	11	2
Kentucky	84	76	44	10	22	28.9	7	1
West Virginia	84	77	40	11	26	33.8	6	1
Wyoming*	83	80	49	19	12	15.0	1	2
Arkansas	82	75	49	12	14	18.7	5	2
North Carolina	79	64	34	8	22	34.4	12	3
Idaho*	77	76	47	12	17	22.4	..	1
North Dakota	75	71	36	12	23	32.4	3	1
New Mexico*	73	66	33	12	21	31.8	5	2
South Dakota	73	72	39	17	16	22.2	..	1
South Carolina	69	61	36	10	15	24.6	5	3
Alabama	68	60	33	10	17	28.3	7	1
Mississippi	64	60	39	9	12	20.0	2	2

* No medical school in state.

Source: Health Manpower Source Book Section I, Physicians (Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service Publication No. 263 [May, 1952—Preliminary]), p. 18.

Interstate Migration of Medical School Graduates

The interstate migration of medical school graduates is of considerable magnitude. Table 7 presents for each of the forty-eight, states, as of 1949, the number of active physicians graduated from all medical schools located in the state (column 2) and the number of these physicians residing in the state (column 3) and outside of the state (column 4). Column 5 shows the number of active physicians residing in the state but trained elsewhere. Column 6 presents the net "export or import" of physicians (the difference between columns 4 and 5). Column 7 expresses the net export as a percentage of the total number of active physicians who were trained within the state.

Of the 31 states in which four-year medical schools were located, 16 showed a net export equivalent to from 2 percent to 65 percent of the physicians trained within the state, and 15 showed a net import.

While, in 1949, 80 percent of the active physicians in Pennsylvania were graduates of Pennsylvania medical schools,[2] 8,840, or 47 percent, of the 18,647 active physicians who had been trained in Pennsylvania were practicing outside the Commonwealth. This emigration was partially offset by an immigration of 2,447 physicians trained in medical schools outside of Pennsylvania. This resulted in a net export of 6,393 doctors of medicine, the equivalent of 34 percent of those trained in Pennsylvania.

Data for past years indicate that the percentage of Pennsylvania residents who leave the Commonwealth after graduation from Pennsylvania medical schools is smaller than the comparable percentage of nonresidents. Of the 1940 graduates of medical schools in Pennsylvania who were residents of the Commonwealth at the time of matriculation, 28 percent were practicing outside of Pennsylvania in 1950, as compared with 85 percent of the 1940 graduates who were residents of other states at the time of matriculation.[3]

[2] Appendix D presents a distribution of physicians licensed to practice in Pennsylvania in 1953, by location of the medical schools from which they graduated.

[3] Based on an analysis of data furnished by Dr. Herman G. Weiskotten, M. D., chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, and Marion E. Altenderfer, statistician of the Division of Public Health Methods, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 7

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS TRAINED IN STATE, AND NET EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS, BY STATE: 1949

State	Active Physicians Trained in State			Physicians Presently Residing in State but Trained Elsewhere	Net Export (—) or Import of Physicians (Col. 5 less Col. 4)	Net Export (—) as Percent of Physicians Trained in State
	Total Number	Number Presently Residing in State	Number Not Presently Residing in State			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Alabama	356	258	98	1,471	1,373	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	623	623	.....
Arkansas	1,332	602	730	499	—231	—17.3%
California	5,636	4,563	1,073	8,101	7,028	.....
Colorado	1,226	594	632	947	315	.....
Connecticut	1,360	471	889	2,216	1,327	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	366	366	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	2,425	2,425	.....
Georgia	2,894	1,488	1,406	895	—511	—17.7
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	401	401	.....
Illinois	12,480	5,669	6,811	2,402	—4,409	—35.3
Indiana	2,786	1,875	911	1,395	484	.....
Iowa	2,323	1,099	1,224	1,119	—105	— 4.5
Kansas	1,584	662	922	817	—105	— 6.6
Kentucky	2,894	1,068	1,826	819	—1,007	—34.8
Louisiana	4,634	1,822	2,812	688	—2,124	—45.8
Maine	.....	.....	.....	600	600	.....
Maryland	5,988	1,669	4,319	1,103	—3,216	—53.7
Massachusetts	9,352	4,283	5,069	1,920	—3,149	—33.7
Michigan	5,894	3,431	2,463	2,352	—111	— 1.9
Minnesota	3,509	2,005	1,504	1,516	12	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1,032	1,032	.....
Missouri	5,861	1,911	3,950	1,625	—2,325	—39.7
Montana	.....	.....	.....	457	457	.....
Nebraska	3,648	993	2,655	296	—2,359	—64.7
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	151	151	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	543	543	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	5,063	5,063	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	369	369	.....
New York	20,944	14,279	6,665	7,282	617	.....
North Carolina	1,041	338	703	2,378	1,675	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	343	343	.....
Ohio	5,966	3,898	2,068	3,585	1,517	.....
Oklahoma	1,241	690	551	885	334	.....
Oregon	1,419	708	711	765	54	.....
Pennsylvania	18,647	9,807	8,840	2,447	—6,393	—34.3
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	804	804	.....
South Carolina	1,222	815	407	527	120	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	374	374	.....
Tennessee	6,030	1,608	4,422	782	—3,640	—60.4
Texas	3,987	3,108	879	2,917	2,038	.....
Utah	144	72	72	590	518	.....
Vermont	1,241	340	901	160	—741	—59.7
Virginia	3,819	1,508	2,311	1,053	—1,258	—32.9
Washington*	.....	.....	.....	2,105	2,105	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1,291	1,291	.....
Wisconsin	2,717	1,471	1,246	1,408	162	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	198	198	.....
District of Columbia	5,153	1,111	4,042	1,007	—3,035	—58.9

* First class of the University of Washington School of Medicine was graduated in 1950.

Sourse: John E. Deitrick, M.D., and Robert C. Berson, M.D., Medical Schools in the United States at Mid-Century (New York: Mcgraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1953), Appendix 3. (Data were assembled from 147,328 of 202,000 punch cards for the 1950 American Medical Director.)

APPENDIX A

BIENNIAL COMMONWEALTH APPROPRIATIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOLS: 1941-43 THROUGH 1953-55

School	1941-43	1943-45	1945-47	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53	1953-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hahnemann Medical College	$150,000	$165,000	$200,000	$415,500a	$680,000	$1,000,000	$1,150,000
Jefferson Medical College	150,000	165,000	200,000	588,000b	876,000c	1,500,000	1,987,800
Temple University School of Medicine	d	d	d	d	d	1,375,000	1,581,250
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	d	d	d	d	d	d	1,563,660
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	d	d	d	d	d	d	1,213,000
Woman's Medical College	120,000	120,000	132,000	165,000	250,000	332,000	566,470

a—Passed legislature in amount of $490,500.
b—Passed legislature in amount of $663,800.
c—Passed legislature in amount of $900,000.
d—Included in General Appropriation to institutions.
Source: Appropriation Acts of the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Sessions of 1941 to 1953, inclusive.

Appendix B

LOCATIONS AND DATES OF ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Alabama

Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham (1943)

Arkansas

University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock (1879)

California

College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda-Los Angeles (1909)
University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles (1895)
Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco (1908)
University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco (1864)

Colorado

University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver (1883)

Connecticut

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven (1812)

District of Columbia

Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington (1851)
George Washington University School of Medicine Washington (1825)
Howard University College of Medicine, Washington (1869)

Georgia

Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta (1854)
Medical College of Georgia, Augusta (1828)

Illinois

Chicago Medical School, Chicago (1912)
Northwestern University School of Medicine, Chicago (1859)
Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola University, Chicago (1915)
University of Chicago School of Medicine, Chicago (1924)
University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago (1882)

Indiana

Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington-Indianapolis (1903)

Iowa

State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City (1870)

Kansas

University of Kansas School of Medicine, Lawrence-Kansas City (1880)

Kentucky

University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville (1837)

Louisiana

Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans (1931)
Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine New Orleans (1834)

Maryland

John Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore (1893)
University of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore (1807)

Massachusetts

Boston University School of Medicine, Boston (1873)
Harvard Medical School, Boston (1782)
Tufts College Medical School, Boston (1893)

Michigan

University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor (1850)
Wayne University College of Medicine, Detroit (1868)

Minnesota

University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis (1888)

Mississippi

University of Mississippi School of Medicine, University (1903)

Missouri

St. Louis University School of Medicine, St Louis (1901)
Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis (1842)
University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia (1872)

Nebraska

Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha (1892)
University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha (1881)

New Hampshire

Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover (1797)

New York

Albany Medical College, Albany (1838)
University of Buffalo School of Medicine, Buffalo (1846)
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City (1814)
Cornell University Medical College, New York City (1898)
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York City (1858)
New York University College of Medicine, New York City (1841)
State University of New York College of Medicine, New York City (1858)
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester (1925)
State University of New York College of Medicine Syracuse (1872)

North Carolina

Duke University School of Medicine, Durham (1930)
Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem (1902)
University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill (1902)

North Dakota

University of North Dakota School of Medicine, Grand Forks (1905)

Ohio

University of Cincinnnati College of Medicine, Cincinati (1819)
Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland (1843)
Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus (1914)

Oklahoma

University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City (1910)

Oregon

University of Oregon Medical School, Portland (1887)

Pennsylvania

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphmia (1848)
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia (1825)
Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia (1901)
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia (1765)
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh (1886)
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1850)

South Carolina

Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston (1823)

South Dakota

University of South Dakota School of Medical Sciences, Vermillion (1907)

Tennessee

University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis (1876)
Meharry Medical College, Nashville (1876)
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville (1874)

Texas

Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, Dallas (1943)
University of Texas School of Medicine, Galveston (1892)
Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston (1900)

Utah

University of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City (1905)

Vermont

University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington (1822)

Virginia

University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville (1827)
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond (1838)

Washington

University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle (1946)

West Virginia

West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown (1912)

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison (1907)
Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee (1912)

Appendix C

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA: ACADEMIC YEAR 1952-53

[Based on bulletins of the respective schools, 1952-53]

Of the six medical schools in Pennsylvania, four admit both men and women. Enrollment at Jefferson Medical College is restricted to men, and enrollment at Woman's Medical College is restricted to women.

Other requirements for admission were as follows:

Academic High School Education

Jefferson Medical College: Four years of approved high-school credits required.
Temple University School of Medicine: Four-year course required.
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine: Specific subjects required. Applicants unable to provide satisfactory credentials from preparatory schools required to pass

entrance examinations conducted by Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction or College Entrance Examination Board.

Other schools: No statement.

Undergraduate College Education

Hahnemann Medical College: Specific course requirements. Preference given to applicants with degrees from institutions approved by American Medical Association. Emphasis placed on "B" average or better in science courses. Candidates with but three years of college work considered only in exceptional cases.

Jefferson Medical College: Three years, with specific course requirements. Right is reserved to recommend further study and degree.

Temple University School of Medicine: Three years at approved college of arts and sciences. Specific course requirements.

University of Pennsylvania Medical School: Four years considered most desirable. Specific course requirements. Applicants without degrees accepted only in exceptional cases.

University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine: Three years, with specific course requirements.

Woman's Medical College: Four-year liberal art course with degree from accredited college considered best preparation. Three years minimum. Specific course requirements; others suggested.

Medical College Admission Test

Hahnemann Medical College:
Temple University School of Medicine:
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine:
Woman's Medical College:
} Required.

Other schools: No statement.

References

Hahnemann Medical College: Individuals selected by applicant must attest to his character, initiative, and personality.

Jefferson Medical College: References from professors of physics, chemistry, and biology at undergraduate college, or undergraduate college committee recommendation required.

Temple University School of Medicine: References required from two science professors at undergraduate college.

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine: References required from science teachers at undergraduate college.

University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine: 'Certificate" of applicant's good moral character required from two physicians "in good standing" in state of applicant's residence.

Woman's Medical College: No statement.

Personal Interview

Hahnemann Medical College: May be required upon request of Committee on Admissions.

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine: Required if deemed desirable.

Other schools: No statement.

Evaluation of Committee on Admission

Jefferson Medical College: Applicant must be of good moral character.

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine: Evaluation relates to character, ability and fitness to pursue study of medicine, and promise for future as a physician in comparison with other applicants.

Other schools: No statement.

Physical Examination

Hahnemann Medical College:
Jefferson Medical College:
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine:
Woman's Medical College:
} Required.

Other schools: No statement.

Appendix D

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTY, BY LOCATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOL ATTENDED: SEPTEMBER, 1953

	Graduates of Medical Schools in Pennsylvania						Graduates of Other Medical Schools in the United States, by Census Region						
County	Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*	Jefferson Medical College	Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	Temple Univ. School of Medicine	Hahnemann Medical College	Woman's Medical College	South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States †	East North Central and West North Central States ‡	New England and Middle Atlantic States ¶	Mountain and Pacific States §	Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools	Total Physicians	Population per Physician
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
State Total .	2,866	2,709	1,851	1,591	1,565	357	1,378	843	725	41	367	14,293	734
Adams	12	9	...	5	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	35	1,263
Allegheny ...	159	145	1,145	55	94	21	213	187	113	5	69	2,206	687
Armstrong ..	9	9	20	7	..	..	4	3	2	..	1	55	1,470
Beaver	15	23	55	11	18	2	13	15	7	..	1	160	1,095
Bedford	5	2	3	3	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	21	1,942
Berks	91	94	5	46	57	5	36	11	14	1	11	371	689
Blair	20	28	17	15	19	2	20	4	5	..	7	137	1,018
Bradford	13	13	5	7	2	1	15	8	11	..	2	77	672
Bucks	34	38	1	24	25	2	6	9	8	..	3	150	964
Butler	19	11	26	7	1	3	6	7	4	..	3	87	1,119
Cambria	25	40	31	20	24	2	27	24	6	..	4	203	1,032
Cameron	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	2,341
Carbon	7	18	..	9	10	1	4	1	1	..	..	51	1,128
Centre	10	16	12	4	9	1	2	4	3	1	..	62	1,063
Chester	71	18	1	23	40	4	18	7	8	1	1	192	829
Clarion	3	3	9	2	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	25	1,534
Clearfield ...	7	15	7	2	6	..	8	7	3	..	3	58	1,482
Clinton	7	8	2	1	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	29	1,260
Columbia ...	9	16	3	9	8	..	4	1	3	..	..	53	1,009
Crawford ...	15	12	14	6	6	2	6	9	7	..	2	79	999
Cumberland .	23	20	5	22	10	3	12	4	4	..	..	103	917
Dauphin	77	69	9	37	23	10	49	15	17	2	6	314	630
Delaware ...	169	165	6	69	110	28	49	15	34	4	11	660	628
Elk	5	5	8	3	2	2	4	..	3	..	1	33	1,046
Erie	34	30	45	18	12	5	34	46	30	..	14	268	819
Fayette	20	30	31	7	5	1	32	14	5	..	4	149	1,274
Forest	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1,236
Franklin	18	18	8	9	7	4	13	3	3	..	3	86	883
Fulton	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	2,597

APPENDIX D—Continued

Greene	2	7	11	2	2	..	3	7	..	..	..	34	1,335
Huntingdon .	8	13	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	..	..	36	1,135
Indiana	3	8	15	9	1	1	7	4	3	..	1	52	1,483
Jefferson	5	9	8	7	4	..	5	2	3	..	1	44	1,117
Juniata	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	1,524
Lackawanna .	39	78	1	21	42	1	81	25	21	..	11	320	804
Lancaster ...	67	77	7	30	35	12	25	7	10	..	6	276	850
Lawrence ...	7	17	29	10	4	3	6	15	7	..	1	99	1,061
Lebanon	22	21	3	8	19	3	13	..	4	..	1	94	869
Lehigh	68	49	4	47	35	5	18	12	16	2	4	260	762
Luzerne	67	139	3	50	73	9	56	20	39	1	15	472	831
Lycoming ...	32	26	6	25	4	3	19	3	10	..	2	130	779
McKean	9	8	12	2	3	2	5	4	11	..	3	59	959
Mercer	13	20	36	15	7	4	9	11	7	..	1	123	910
Mifflin	8	11	3	5	2	2	5	5	..	..	2	43	1,016
Monroe	21	15	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	..	..	51	662
Montgomery .	254	163	10	104	122	20	49	37	53	2	19	833	424
Montour	11	17	1	4	1	1	5	5	7	..	2	54	296
Northampton	62	65	4	23	17	3	29	7	30	1	7	248	747
Northumberland	21	37	..	9	9	3	10	4	4	..	2	99	1,182
Perry	3	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	15	1,652
Philadelphia	1,109	834	18	666	567	158	284	162	148	14	119	4,079	508
Pike	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	1,053
Potter	2	5	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	15	1,121
Schuylkill ..	27	52	2	29	42	3	13	4	4	..	6	182	1,102
Snyder	..	4	1	6	6	1	2	..	1	1	..	22	1,041
Somerset ...	3	13	10	8	2	1	10	4	3	..	2	56	1,461
Sullivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3,372
Susquehanna	6	10	..	2	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	27	1,184
Tioga	5	7	2	4	..	1	3	4	1	..	2	29	1,223
Union	8	1	2	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	21	1,102
Venango	6	5	15	5	4	3	4	13	4	..	1	60	1,089
Warren	3	6	11	3	4	2	4	7	4	3	3	50	854
Washington ..	19	25	64	6	4	3	29	20	4	1	2	177	1,184
Wayne	3	6	2	4	1	1	6	3	6	..	..	32	890
Westmoreland	35	46	88	14	17	4	29	37	11	2	3	286	1,095
Wyoming ...	1	3	..	6	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	15	1,118
York	33	50	8	33	23	3	42	5	6	..	2	205	989

* Includes graduates of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, which merged with the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1916.
† South Atlantic States: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.
East South Central States: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
West South Central States: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.
‡ East North Central States: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
West North Central States: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
¶ New England States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Middle Atlantic States: New Jersey, New York (Pennsylvania shown separately, by schools).
§ Mountain States: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.
Pacific States: California, Oregon, Washington.
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, State Board of Medical Education and Licensure.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Honorable ALBERT E. MADIGAN, Chairman
Honorable GEORGE A. GOODLING, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Peter J. Camiel	Francis W. Bucchin
Thomas Porter Harney	James J. Gleason
Edward J. Kessler	George A. Goodling
George M. Leader	John H. Light
Albert E. Madigan	E. Gadd Snider
Charles R. Mallery	T. Luke Toomey

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the directive of the General Assembly contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953, there is presented herewith a report on livestock marketing in Pennsylvania.

The Commission, in accordance with the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Sestion 1, created a subcommittee to direct the study of livestock auctions and other facilities for livestock trading in the Commonwealth. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends:

I. That the license fee for livestock dealers be $10, and that dealers who are commission agents at stockyards pay, in addition, $.02 per head of livestock sold.

II. That all livestock auctions be required to maintain bonds comparable to those which the federal government requires at marketing establishments under its jurisdiction.

III. That the sale of reactor cattle be permitted at livestock auctions under conditions specified in regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture relating to the transportation, handling, and sale of reactor cattle.

INTRODUCTION

In Pennsylvania, livestock is sold at auctions, at stockyards (Lancaster and Pittsburgh), directly to packers and butchers, to dealers for resale to other buyers, and directly to farmers or breeders.

Generally, only sales at auctions and at stockyards, which represent the bulk of livestock sales in Pennsylvania, are subject to governmental inspection and regulation.

Throughout this report, the word "stockyards" is used to designate installations which are sometimes referred to as "public livestock markets" or "public terminal markets." Physically, a stockyard consists of livestock pens in which animals are kept and fed pending sale. Anyone who desires to sell livestock at the stockyard consigns the animals to a specific commission merchant operating at the stockyard.

The word "auctions" is used in the report to designate installations which are sometimes called "public auctions," "company sales," or "livestock auctions." An auction consists of livestock pens and an auction enclosure. Anyone who desires to sell livestock takes it to the auction, where it is offered at public sale.

Prior to the depression of the '30s, stockyards accounted for by far the greater part of livestock sales. In the past twenty years, however, auctions have become increasingly important livestock marketing centers.

Section I

SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT AUCTIONS AND STOCKYARDS

Changes in the relative impotrance of sales of selected classes of livestock at auctions and stockyards in Penn-

sylvania over the period 1942-1952 are shown by Table 1. The table shows the numbers of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs sold at auctions and at the stockyards in Lancaster and Pittsburgh as fractions of the total numbers of animals sold in Pennsylvania.

Examination of Table 1 shows that the relative number of animals sold at auctions has increased over the period under review.[1] For example, auctions accounted for .34 of all cattle sold in Pennsylvania in 1942; by 1951, the fraction had risen to .78.

Although the relative volume of business of auctions increased between 1942 and 1951, the absolute value of business the the stockyards did not necessarily decrease. In 1942, for example, 463,000 animals were sold at the Lancaster stockyard, while in 1952, 477,000 were sold at the same market.

[1] The fractions shown for any one year do not add to 1, because, in any year, the same animal may be sold several times.

TABLE 1

TOTAL ANIMALS SOLD IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND ANIMALS SOLD AT AUCTIONS AND AT LANCASTER AND PITTSBURGH STOCKYARDS AS FRACTIONS OF TOTAL ANIMALS SOLD (SELECTIED CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK): 1942-1952

Year	Total Animals Sold a	Fractions of Total Animals Sold		
		Auctions b	Lancaster Stockyard b	Pittsburgh Stockyard c
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
CATTLE d				
1952	288,000	...	.90	.13
1951	307,000	.78	.86	.13
1950	333,000	.69	.76	.15
1949	347,000	.53	.74	.14
1948	328,000	.57	.80	.16
1947	306,000	.50	.90	.17
1946	322,000	.40	.94	.21
1945	338,000	.35	.83	...
1944	228,000	.43	1.07	...
1943	271,000	.34	.99	...
1942	266,000	.34	.95	...
CALVES e				
1952	363,000	...	.15	.06
1951	379,000	.81	.15	.05
1950	413,000	.79	.15	.06
1949	462,000	.71	.14	.05
1948	460,000	.65	.15	.07
1947	448,000	.58	.17	.08
1946	380,000	.52	.17	.09
1945	473,000	.41	.15	...
1944	476,000	.36	.15	...
1943	419,000	.38	.16	...
1942	402,000	.37	.15	...
HOGS f				
1952	709,000	...	.16	.14
1951	656,000	.34	.18	.15
1950	566,000	.40	.19	.19
1949	632,000	.33	.17	.13
1948	569,000	.30	.17	.12
1947	502,000	.24	.19	.12
1946	488,000	.09	.15	.06
1945	529,000	.09	.14	...
1944	759,000	.18	.20	...
1943	659,000	.16	.22	...
1942	425,000	.19	.29	...
SHEEP AND LAMBS g				
1952	82,000	...	.36	.41
1951	71,000	.55	.39	.45
1950	85,000	.40	.32	.49
1949	106,000	.38	.27	.43
1948	84,000	.49	.36	.74
1947	106,000	.35	.26	.59
1946	134,000	.30	.31	.63
1945	133,000	.30	.34	...
1944	204,000	.20	.21	...
1943	153,000	.25	.27	...
1942	156,000	.23	.17	...

Notes to the table appear on page 8.

Table 2 shows the growth of auctions in Pennsylvania in terms of both numbers of auction licenses issued by the Commonwealth and numbers of animals examined by veterinarians at the auctions.[2]

Column 2 of the table shows that between 1942 and 1952 the number of licenses issued to operate auctions increased from 42 to 71, or 69 percent. Over the same period, total number of animals examined by veterinarians at the auctions (column 7) increased from 466,000 to 1,074,000, or 130 percent. The number of cattle examined (column 3) increased from 128,000 in 1942 to 284,000 in 1952, an increase of 122 percent. The comparable increases for calves (column 4), swine (column 5), the sheep (column 6) were 125 percent, 155 percent, and 39 percent, respectively.

[2] Numbers of animals examined do not necessarily equal numbers of animals sold, because potential sellers may find no buyers or may choose to withdraw their stock.

NOTES TO TABLE 1, PAGES 6 AND 7

a—Total animals sold are estimates of livestock sold for slaughter plus out-of-state shipments for feeder purposes, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refer to Meat Animals—Farm Production and Income, 1950-51 and 1945-49 (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeographed release, April, 1952, and Statistical Bulletin No. 113 [Washington, D. C.])

b—These data are derived from veterinarians' reports of numbers of animals inspected, filed weekly with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

c—From Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data, 1951 (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration Statistical Bulletin No. 118 [Washington, D. C., November, 1952]). Receipts are saleable receipts only and exclude livestock fed in transit and consigned directly to local packers and hence not sold in the stockyards.

d—Auction data exclude dairy cows, heifers, and bulls not sold for slaughter, but include all steers, some of which were sold for feeder purposes. Data for Lancaster and Pittsburgh include sales for all uses, but few dairy animals for other than slaughter purposes are sold through stockyards.
e—Data for all markets include both feeder and slaughter calves.
f—Auction data exclude feeder pigs. Data for Lancaster and Pittsburgh include pigs for all purposes. Relatively few feeder pigs are sold through stockyards.
g—Auction data include only animals sold for slaughter. Lancaster and Pittsburgh data include animals sold for both feeder and slaughter purposes. Numbers of feeder sheep and lambs sold at auction have been relatively small, and virtually all sales from stockyards are for slaughter purposes.

Table 2

NUMBER OF AUCTIONS LICENSED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (1940-1953) AND NUMBERS OF ANIMALS EXAMINED BY VETERINARIANS AT AUCTIONS (1942-1952)

Year	Number of Auction Licenses Issued[a]	Numbers of Animals Examined by Veterinarians at Auctions (in thousands)[d]				
		Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total[e]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1953	61 [b]	...	...	...	...	1,020
1952	71	284	337	372	53	1,074
1951	75	295	308	302	41	995
1950	74	297	326	319	36	987
1949	75	254	327	302	42	932
1948	75	250	301	250	43	852
1947	71	209	261	198	37	705
1946	56	177	196	110	42	531
1945	48	160	192	104	41	501
1944	47	141	172	217	41	575
1943	40	128	159	195	42	529
1942	42	128	150	146	38	466
1941	51	...	...	...	...	...
1940	59	...	...	...	...	...
1937	12 [c]	...	...	...	...	...

a—Some auctions ceased operating before the end of the year, while others began operations after the beginning of the year. Consequently, the number of licenses issued during a year usually exceeded the number of auctions actually doing business continuously during the year.
b—Number licensed and doing business as of July 1, 1953.
c—Number of auctions as ascertained by a Farm Credit Administration survey. Refer to Livestock Auction Sales in the United States (Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division Bulletin No. 35 [Washington, D. C., 1939]).
d—Compiled from weekly reports filed with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by the auction veterinarians. The number of animals sold is approximately equal to the number inspected, the difference between the two being the number of animals condemned by the veterinarian.
e—Includes horses and goats (negligible in numbers), as well as the classes of livestock listed separately.

The map on page 11 shows the locations of auctions and stockyards in Pennsylvania, the approximate annual volume of business in terms of number of animals examined) at these markets, and the value of livestock by county.

The map shows that, of the 64 auctions operating in Pennsylvania in 1952, 28 had a volume of less than 10,000 animals; 7 auctions had a total volume exceeding 40,000 animals. The largest volume at any auction during that year was 83,000 animals. Pittsburgh and Lancaster stockyards had volumes of 193,000 and 482,000 animals, respectively.

Prior to the development of auctions, the farmer with a few animals to sell had, for all practical purposes, no alternative but to sell his stock to a dealer in livestock or a local butcher. Auctions, originally stimulated by the low livestock prices of the '30s and the farmers' search for more economical marketing methods, have remained substantially local markets. Examination of the records of several of the larger auctions in Pennsylvania indicates that the auction trading radius generally does not exceed fifty miles and that well over 90 percent of livestock traded through auctions in Pennsylvania is of Pennsylvania origin.

The differences in the extent of the market trading areas of auctions and stockyards are strikingly illustrated by a listing of the states of origin of livestock traded at the Lancaster stockyard during 1953 (Table 3, pages 13 and 14).

Though the number of animals received at the stockyards from other states relative to the number received from Pennsylvania has decreased over time, the table shows that the yards still operate in a national market. During 1953, livestock were shipped to the Lancaster stockyard from thirty-four other states and the District of Columbia. Of the total livestock received, 5.9 percent were shipped from Virginia, 5.4 percent from Missouri, and 4.1 percent from Illinois. Approximately 70 percent were of Pennsylvania origin.

Table 3

LIVESTOCK RECEIVED AT LANCASTER STOCKYARD, BY STATE OF ORIGIN AND TYPE OF STOCK: 1953

State	Number of Animals Received from State				Livestock Received from State as Percent of Total Livestock Received
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL	328,197	108,816	28,286	465,299	100.0%
Alabama	548	...	...	548	.1
Arkansas	2,536	...	...	2,536	.6
Colorado	1,083	...	...	1,083	.2
Connecticut ..	6	...	...	6	*
Delaware	461	...	...	461	.1
District of Columbia ..	20	...	...	20	*
Florida	189	...	...	189	*
Georgia	70	...	...	70	*
Illinois	14,744	4,340	...	19,084	4.1
Indiana	279	920	...	1,199	.3
Iowa	4,715	...	...	4,715	1.0
Kansas	2,968	...	...	2,968	.6
Kentucky	2,381	132	...	2,513	.6
Maryland	2,669	...	...	2,669	.6
Minnesota	8,521	...	...	8,521	1.8
Mississippi	1,572	...	...	1,572	.3
Missouri	12,219	12,887	44	25,150	5.4
Montana	3,527	...	...	3,527	.8
Nebraska	1,152	...	...	1,152	.3

(Continued on following page.)

Table 3 (Continued)

State	Number of Animals Received from State				Livestock Received from State as Percent of Total Livestock Received
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nevada	105	...	...	105	*
New Jersey ..	523	...	56	579	.1
New York ...	748	...	...	748	.2
North Carolina	816	...	...	816	.2
North Dakota .	9,499	...	...	9,499	2.0
Ohio	105	394	...	499	.1
Oklahoma	4,016	...	...	4,016	.9
South Carolina	163	...	...	163	*
South Dakota .	175	...	...	175	*
Tennessee	8,343	...	...	8,343	1.8
Texas	4,051	...	...	4,051	.9
Utah	35	...	...	35	*
Vermont	35	...	...	35	*
Virginia	25,956	168	1,195	27,319	5.9
West Virginia .	3,798	...	...	3,798	.8
Wyoming	454	...	...	454	.1
Pennsylvania .	209,411	89,975	25,750	325,136	69.9
Origin not available ...	304	...	1,241	1,545	.3

* Less than .05%.
Source: Data furnished by Lancaster District Office, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Section II

GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF AUCTIONS AN STOCKYARDS

The sales at both stockyards and auctions may be subject to federal and state regulation. Depending upon the location of the stockyard or auction, it may also be subject to local zoning and sanitation ordinances.

Federal Regulation

The objectives of federal regulation are the prevention of the spread of livestock disease and the control of yardage and commission fees.

Under the provisions of federal law, the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to "make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals . . . from one state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia to another."[1]

Interstate transactions are of relatively greater importance at stockyards than at auctions, and federal veterinary inspection is maintained only at major stockyards.

Under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, the federal government, through the Secretary of Agriculture, regulates the yardage, commission fees, or auction fees charged at both auctions and stockyards if the pen space of such facilities exceeds 20,000 square feet.[2] Livestock markets under federal regulation and commission merchants at such markets must execute and maintain a performance bond or its equivalent, the amount of which is determined on the basis of the daily volume of business.

State Regulation

Regulation by the states of auctions operating within their boundaries generally has been concerned with achieving one or more of the following objectives:

1. Curbing the spread of livestock disease
2. Preventing fraud and deception in trading at the auctions
3. Assuring that the auctions are not employed as "fences" for stolen livestock.

To aid in achieving the first objective, some states require that animals traded at the auctions be inspected and certified by a veterinarian, that auction facilities meet certain sanitary requirements, that certain classes of livestock be vaccinated, dipped, or inoculated, and that auction operators maintain specified records of the buyers and sellers of livestock so that disease may be more readily traced. Measures to prevent fraud and deception include regulations regarding weighing procedures and the recording of weights, feeding of livestock and payments for feed, and the filing by auction operators of certain records with the state authorities. Some states require proof of ownership of livestock by the sellers.

Proof of financial responsibility of the auction operators (as assurance of ability to pay sellers) is required in at least sixteen states. In such cases, the maintenance of a bond is the typical procedure. The amount of the bond required varies widely. In some states, it is a flat amount, typically $10,000. In other states, the amount of the bond varies with the volume of business transacted by the auctions. Very few states require that dealers in livestock, other than auction operators, be bonded. One of the few states requiring a bond for dealers is Ohio, where the amount of the bond is determined by the average daily volume of sales, but in no case is it less than $2,000 or more than $15,000.

Virtually all states require that auctions be licensed. License fees vary widely among the states.[3]

The states have not attempted to regulate charges and fees at the auctions. The absence of state regulation of fees charged at the auctions may be explained in terms of economic considerations: The charges of stockyards are federally regulated. There appear to be no impediments to the establishment of auctions. Since local buyers and sellers can trade either through the stockyards or through the auctions, direct regulation of the fees charged by auctions appears unnecessary.

REGULATION OF STOCKYARDS AND AUCTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania, federal regulation under the Packers and Stockyards Act is limited to the stockyards at Lancaster and Pittsburgh and the auction at New Holland. Federal sanitary supervision is maintained at the two stockyards with respect to animals traded in interstate commerce.

Commonwealth regulation of livestock auctions and

[1] 1903, 21 U. S. C. 111.

[2] 1921, 7 U. S. C. 201.

[3] For detail, see Appendix.

stockyards is directed towards curbing the spread of livestock disease. Regulations pertaining to the marketing of reactor cattle—animals which by official laboratory test are judged positive to Bang's disease (brucellosis) or tuberculosis—specify that these animals may be sold only through the Lancaster or Pittsburgh stockyards or directly to a licensed dealer or licensed slaughtering establishment. Herd owners have contended that available marketing outlets are insufficient to establish competitive prices for reactor cattle. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture advises that it can develop methods, rules, and regulations which will assure the safe handling of reactor cattle at livestock auctions.

At the two stockyards in Pennsylvania, veterinary inspection service is provided by state-employed veterinarians, who also supervise the premises with respect to all sanitary matters. It is estimated (on the basis of 1953-54 operations) that the cost to the Commonwealth of providing these services is $12,950 annually consisting of costs of direct veterinary inspection plus administrative costs. Stockyards are not required to obtain a license or pay a fee to the Commonwealth. However, a commission merchant operating at the stockyards must obtain a livestock dealer's license at a cost of $5 per year.[4] During the average year, tital revenues to the Commonwealth from dealers' licenses obtained by commission merchants operating at the stockyards amount to approximately $100.

Under the provisions of Pennsylvania law,[5] livestock auctions are reuired by the Bureau or Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to follow these procedures:

1. Apply annually for a livestock dealer's license (fee $5 per year)
2. Submit to inspection of the facilities by an agent of the Department of Agriculture
3. Employ a licensed veterinarian to: inspect all animals or pass upon previously issued certificates of inspection and vaccination, vaccinate all hogs sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter, quarantine animals not fit for human consumption, dip sheep and goats, file a report summarizing the results of his inspection, and supervise cleaning and disinfecting of the premises after each sale
4. Maintain an accurate record of sales such that animals sold and associated buyers and sellers may be identified, and retain such records for a period of two years.[6]

Pennsylvania has no specifications regarding weighing procedures, proof of ownership of animals, or financial responsibility of auction operators. However, it appears that procedures voluntarily employed by many auctions operating in Pennsylvania are similar to those in other states where they are mandated by law.

To assure compliance with the law and administrative rulings, Commonwealth-employed supervisors make periodic visits to all auctions. The annual cost of such supervision plus administrative costs attributable to these activities is estimated (on the basis of 1953-54 operations) at $3,800. Revenues to the Commonwealth from auctions amount to $5 per auction per year, or approximately $325 annually.[7]

Concerning the magnitude of costs incurred by the Commonwealth in connection with stockyards and auctions, it may be noted that it costs the Commonwealth approximately $13,000 annually on account of two stockyards, whereas the annual Commonwealth cost for the approximately sixty-five auctions operating in the state is but $3,800. The difference between these figures is due to the fact that veterinary inspection at the stockyards is provided by the Commonwealth, whereas the auctions are required by the Commonwealth to employ veterinarians to inspect the animals traded there.

[4] Agents of commission merchants are required to obtain an annual license at a cost of $1.

[5] Act of June 22, 1931, P. L. 650 as amended; Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 928 as supplemented and amended; Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177 as amended; and Act of May 18, 1945, P. L. 796.

[6] These procedures are summarized in Regulations Governing the Operation of Community Sales for Livestock and Poultry; Title 2 (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry), Chapter LXVI (revised June 16, 1948).

[7] For estimated revenues from auction license fees and costs of services rendered at auctions in other states, see Appendix.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PENNSYLVANIA MINERAL DEPOSITS

Honorable A. H. LETZLER, Chairman
Honorable G. EDGAR KLINE, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Montgomery F. Crowe	Harris G. Breth
William J. Lane	Edward Dunn
A. H. Letzler	James J. Jump
Murray Peelor	G. Edgar Kline

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the directive of the General Assembly contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953, there is presented herewith a report on Pennsylvania's mineral deposits.

Under authority granted by the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate the study of Pennsylvania's mineral deposits. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes also to express its appreciation to representatives of the U. S. Department of the Interior and to The Pennsylvania State University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pittsburgh, for cooperation in supplying the subcommittee with pertinent information and professional opinion.

(Signed)
BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

I. A Resource and Industrial Development Board be established for the purpose of co-ordinating geological survey, mineral research, and development work, the membership of such board to consist of representatives of management, labor, and the sciences.

II. The technical operation of the Pennsylvania geologic survey be transferred to State College, Pennsylvania, and the sum of $700,000 for the biennium 1955-57 be appropriated for purposes of the survey.

III. The appropriation to The Pennsylvania State University, School of Mineral Industries, be increased by $250,000 for the biennium 1955-57 for the purpose of developing better methods of mineral extraction and utilization.

IV. The mineral industries be contacted with a view of ascertaining the extent of possible private financial participation in research, survey, and developmental activities.

INTRODUCTION

On July 19, 1954, the Joint State Government Commission Subcommittee on Pennsylvania Mineral Deposits met at State College, Pennsylvania, with a panel of specialists from the United States Department of the Interior, The Pennsylvania State University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pittsburgh.[1]

The subcommittee reviewed with the specialists the facts relating to volume and value of mineral production in Pennsylvania, employment in the mineral industries, and means and ways of maximizing the Commonwealth's mineral potential.

[1] A list of the representatives of the Department of the Interior and the universities appears in the Appendix.

The specialists pointed out that only one-third of the Commonwealth has been geologically mapped. They were of the opinion that an attempt should be made to prepare, within the shortest possible time, a detailed, comprehensive, and up-to-date geological map of the Commonwealth. It was the consensus of the specialists that the compilation of such a mineral deposit inventory was essential to the future welfare of Pennsylvania as a mineral producer and processor.

It was brought to the attention of the subcommittee that, from the standpoint of organizational pattern and performance, the geological surveying and mineral research program in Illinois is regarded as outstanding. The Illinois Geological Survey, located at the University of Illinois, has a staff of 115 technical employes and operates under the direction of a six-man Board of Natural Resources. Duties of the survey include locating underground resources, analysis of extraction processes, and development of improved methods of mineral utilization. Field surveys are conducted, topographic maps are prepared, and research is carried on in geology and mineral economics.

The annual budget of the Illinois Geological Survey is about $750,000. This represents about .15 percent of the total annual value of mineral production in Illinois.

For mineral research and geological survey work during the biennium 1953-55, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania apprpopriated the following amounts:

Department of Internal Affairs:	
Topographic and Geologic Survey	$250,000
The Pennsylvania State University:	
School of Mineral Industries	245,000
Total	$495,000

The total annual allocation for mineral research and geological survey work represents approximately .02 percent of the total annual value of mineral production in Pennsylvania.

Hence, relative to the value of mineral production, the state of Illinois is appropriating about seven times as much money for geological survey and mineral research as is the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Concerning specific minerals, the specialists seemed to be in substantial agreement in many areas.

With respect to coal—bituminous and anthracite—it seemed to be the consensus that further mechanization of mining operations and the systematic development of mechanical devices specially adapted to Pennsylvania conditions would result in lowered costs and a strengthening of the competitive position of Pennsylvania mines. The specialists agreed that development of new coal derivatives might well improve the market position of coal. It was pointed out that relatively inconsequential quantities of coal are utilized directly in the manufacture of the newer coal derivatives, but that energy for the manufacturing process is often supplied by coal.

Pennsylvania bituminous coal, on the basis of an annual production of 92,000,000 tons, has a life expectancy of more than 300 years, and anthracite, on the basis of an annual production of 30,000,000 tons, has a life expectancy of about 200 years. The geologists on the panel, though cognizant of the immediate problems facing the coal industry, pointed out that coal accounts for 84 per-

cent of the known energy reserves of existing mineral fuels in the United States (measured in British thermal units); oil shale (not yet commercially exploited) accounts for 12 percent; and natural gas and petroleum combined for but 4 percent.

The specialists explained that known recoverable reserves of petroleum in the Commonwealth amount to 111,000,000 barrels and annual production to 11,000,000 barrels. In other words, the life expectancy of Pennsylvania's oil industry is about one decade. However, it is possible that the life of Pennsylvania's oil wells can be extended. The subcommittee was reminded that in the early '30s production per acre was approximately 3,000 barrels, while today, with improved recovery techniques—the result of research financed partially with Commonwealth funds—the yield per acre is approximately 12,000 barrels.

Estimated proved recoverable reserves of native natural gas in Pennsylvania are 539,000,000,000 cubic feet. At the current production rate of approximately 100,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, these reserves would be exhausted in about five and one-half years.

Some of the specialists felt that prospecting for oil and other minerals might be encouraged if the General Assembly saw fit to enact legislation defining the rights of claimants and providing for orderly exploitation methods. Again, it seemed to be the consensus that exploration might be encouraged by the establishment of an adequately staffed, well-equipped testing laboratory for examination and preliminary evaluation of mineral samples.

With respect to clays, it was pointed out that currently all high grade China clays are imported from England or mined in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, exploratory research suggests that some of the clays found in central Pennsylvania can be inexpensively beneficiated into higher grade clays and may prove to be a commercially exploitable source of aluminum.

Concerning iron, the subcommittee was advised that it will be technically feasible and practicable within a few years to produce an additional 2,000,000 tons of iron ore per year. If this figure is realized, it will represent a 200 percent increase in Pennsylvania iron ore production.

Reviews of Pennsylvania's position as a mineral producer (from the standpoint of both current output and reserves) were presented to the subcommittee by representatives of the United States Departmnt of the Interior. The presentations of Mr. T. W. Hunter, chief, Coal Branch, Bureau of Mines, and Mr. Ralph L. Miller, chief, Fuels Branch, Geological Survey, are reproduced in Section III of this report.

On July 20, 1954, the Joint State Government Commission Subcommittee on Pennsylvania Mineral Deposits met with representatives of management and labor of the mineral industries.[2] The testimony of these representatives dealt largely with measures which might be taken on the federal and state levels of government to improve the position of the industries concerned. The suggestions advanced by management and labor representatives for action on the state level are summarized in Section II of this report.

Section I

MINERAL PRODUCTION

This section deals with the location of known mineral deposits in Pennsylvania, the volume and number of persons, and their wages, directly employed in the extraction industries.[1]

In 1952, the latest year for which comprehensive statistics are available, Pennsylvania's total mineral production was valued at $1,146,000,000. During the same year, the value of fuels—coal (bituminous and anthracite), petroleum, and natural gas—amounted to $930,000,000, which represents 81 percent of the value of all mineral production within Pennsylvania. Again in 1952, fuels accounted for approximately 93 percent of both the number of employes in the extractive industries and the total wages paid by these industries.

The Fuels

Bituminous Coal.—Among the Pennsylvania fuels, bituminous coal ranks first, historically and currently, with respect to value of product, number of employes, and amount of wages and salaries paid.

From Map I (page 9), which shows the location of known deposits of coal in Pennsylvania, it can be seen that bituminous coal mining operations are concentrated in the western counties.

Though bituminous coal is still the leading mineral product of the Commonwealth, its production has declined in recent years. Table 1 on the following page shows tons produced and number of employes, at both commercial and captive mines, for the years 1943 to 1953, inclusive.

Between 1943 and 1953, total production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania decreased from 139,801,000 to 91,938,000 tons (column 2 of Table 1), a decrease of 34.2 percent. Over the same period, total number of employes (column 5) decreased from 105,900 to 69,100, a decrease of 34.8 percent. The decreases in tons produced and in number of employes were due, in the main, to decreases in commercial production. Commercial production decreased 45.6 percent, whereas captive production decreased but 2.8 percent. At the same time, employment at commercial mines decreased 46.8 percent, whereas employment at captive mines deceased but 1.8 percent.

Chart I shows total production, deep-mine production, and strip mine production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania for the years 1943 to 1953, and estimated total production for 1954.

Chart I indicates that though deep-mine output has exhibited a declining tendency since 1943, the output of strip operations continued to increase until 1947. However since 1947, the output of both deep-mine and strip operations has declined.

Generally speaking, bituminous production in Pennsylvania has declined more rapidly over the last few decades than has bituminous production in the nation. For example, "During World War I, Pennsylvania provided nearly one-third of the nation's soft coal; during World War II, less than one-fourth; and from 1948 to the present, about one-fifth of the total supply."[2]

The decrease in bituminous output is due to such fac-

[1] A table giving detailed production, employment, and reserve data for the major mineral industries of Pennsylvania is presented in the Appendix.

[2] See T. W. Hunter, "Pennsylvania's Relative Position as a Mineral Producer," Section III, p. 28 of this report.

[2] A list of the witnesses at the July 20 hearing is presented in the Appendix.

Table I

PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: 1943-1953

Year	Production (tons)			Number of Employes		
	Total	Commercial Mines	Captive Mines	Total	Commercial Mines	Captive Mines
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1943	139,801,000	102,716,000	37,085,000	105,900	77,600	28,300
1944	144,408,000	101,513,000	42,895,000	99,900	70,400	29,500
1945	130,697,000	92,197,000	38,500,000	98,800	69,700	29,100
1946	123,587,000	89,086,000	34,519,000	103,900	73,200	30,700
1947	144,762,000	102,521,000	42,241,000	109,200	77,700	31,500
1948	130,628,000	93,453,000	37,175,000	110,300	77,600	32,700
1949	87,352,000	59,310,000	28,042,000	110,100	66,300	33,800
1950	103,440,000	69,914,000	33,526,000	94,500	60,900	33,600
1951	106,680,000	70,496,000	36,184,000	86,400	55,000	31,400
1952	87,309,000	58,315,000	28,994,000	76,700	48,000	28,700
1953	91,938,000	55,897,000	36,041,000	69,100	41,300	27,800

Source: Columns 2 and 5 from Pennsylvania Department of Mines. Division between captive and commercial mines furnished by the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association.

tors as the substitution of other fuels[3] (e.g., oil and natural gas) and increased efficiency in the utilization of fuels.[4] Fuel substitution, in turn, is in part due to cost differentials.

Cost differentials also obtain among producing regions of identical fuels. In the case of bituminous coal, these differentials emerge in connection with the actual production of the coal as well as in connection with its transportation from mine to market.

Table 2 shows tons per man-day (deep mining) and seam thickness for the principal bituminous coal-producing states.

Examination of Table 2 shows, for example, that in Pennsylvania, which has a average seam thickness of 5.3 feet, a man produces, on the average, 5.07 tons of bituminous coal per day, whereas in neighboring West Virginia, which has an average seam thickness of 5.1 feet, a man produces, on the average, 6.07 tons per day.

In this connection, it may be noted that "Since 1947, the peak production year in the bituminous coal industry, the average f.o.b. mine price has increased more rapidly in Pennsylvania than in other coal producing areas. Nationally, the average f.o.b. coal price increased 18 percent from 1947 to 1953, while f.o.b. prices at Pennsylvania mines rose 27 percent." [5]

[3] It is estimated that between 1943 and 1953 the principal annual market losses by consumer groups were as follows: railroads, 103,000,000 tons; retail dealer deliveries, 62,000,000 tons; general industrial users, 48,000,000 tons; steel and rolling mills, 5,000,000 tons; estimated total annual sales loss, 218,000,00 tons. Ibid., p. 3.

[4] In 1919, an average of 3.2 pounds of coal was consumed in producing a kilowatt-hour of electricity. By 1950, this average had fallen to 1.2 pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour, or an economy gain of 63 percent over 1919. See Minerals Yearbook, 1950, p. 327.

[5] See Hunter, op. cit., p. 29.

Table 2

PRODUCTION PER MAN-DAY AND SEAM THICKNESS BITUMINOUS COAL-PRODUCING STATES: 1950 (DEEP-MINE OPERATIONS)

State	Tons per Man-day	Seam Thickness (feet)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Illinois	8.00	7.1
Ohio	6.35	4.7
West Virginia	6.07	5.1
Northern West Virginia	7.59	6.5
Kentucky	5.59	4.1
Pennsylvania	5.07	5.3
Western Pennsylvania	5.31	6.2
Central Pennsylvania	4.68	3.8

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Anthracite Coal—Unlike bituminous coal, which is used for both industrial and domestic purposes, anthracite coal is primarily used for domestic space heating. Again, unlike bituminous coal, which has to meet competition from bituminous coal mines in other regions (as well as from such other fuels as oil and gas), anthracite coal is produced in consequential amounts only in Pennsylvania among the forty-eight states. The production is concentrated in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Schuylkill counties (see Map I).

Among Pennsylvania minerals, anthracite ranks second

only to bituminous coal in value of product, number of employes, and amount of wages and salaries paid. In 1952, anthracite coal accounted for 33 percent of the value of all minerals produced in Pennsylvania, 41 percent of the production employes in all mineral industries, and 39 percent of total wages and salaries paid in these industries.

Between 1943 and 1953, production of anthracite coal declined 50 percent. The decline continued during 1954. Employment in the anthracite coal industry fell from 79,369 in 1943 to 56,952 in 1953, a decrease of 28.3 percent. Production and employment data for the Pennsylvania anthracite industry, 1943-1953, are given in Table 3.

Total anthracite production and deep-mine, strip, and bank production, for the years 1943 to 1953, and estimated total production for 1954 are shown on Chart II, page 12. The chart indicates that, though until the late '40s strip mining production of anthracite coal tended to increase, total production exhibited a declining tendency throughout the period under review.

Table 3

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: 1943-1953

Year	Production (tons)				Number of Employes
	Total	Deep-mine	Bank	Strip	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1943	60,512,000	44,107,000	7,716,000	8,689,000	79,369
1944	64,113,000	42,660,000	10,527,000	10,926,000	78,145
1945	55,901,000	35,926,000	9,454,000	10,521,000	76,265
1946	61,979,000	39,851,000	9,215,000	12,913,000	80,556
1947	58,228,000	38,460,000	7,077,000	12,691,000	80,730
1948	59,109,000	38,887,000	6,736,000	13,486,000	80,390
1949	44,710,000	28,806,000	4,823,000	11,081,000	79,209
1950	46,339,000	30,021,000	4,027,000	12,291,000	75,231
1951	42,389,000	26,169,000	4,844,000	11,376,000	70,357
1952	40,067,000	24,338,000	4,710,000	11,019,000	66,438
1953	30,495,000	17,719,000	3,892,000	8,884,000	56,952

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

Petroleum and Natural Gas—Petroleum and natural gas tend to occur together. Map II (page 15) shows that in Pennsylvania the concentrations of these fuels are in the western counties, particularly in McKean, Venango, Greene, Butler, and Washington.

In 1952, petroleum and natural gas production combined accounted for but 6.7 percent of the total value of mineral production in the Commonwealth, as contrasted with 74.4 percent for bituminous and anthracite coal combined.

Table 4 shows production of crude oil and number of employes engaged in crude oil production in Pennsylvania for the years 1943 to 1953. From 1943 to 1953, crude oil production in Pennsylvania declined from 15,757,000 to 10,669,000 barrels. Over the same period, employment in crude oil production declined from 6,098 to 4,107.

The occurrence of the petroleum known in the trade as Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil is not confined to Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil is also found in New York, West Virginia, and southeastern Ohio. In Pennsylvania, production is facilitatated by so-called "secondary" recovery methods. The crude petroleum is forced to the surface by injecting water or gas under pressure into selected parts of the fields. Had it not been for the development of this method, "Pennsylvania would have ceased to be important in the production of oil." [6]

Though in 1953 Pennsylvania accounted for but approximately one-half of 1 percent of the nation's oil production, it nevertheless furnished about 10 percent of the lubricating oil produced in the United States.[7] In that year, 10,669,000 barrels of Pennsylvania Grade Crude were produced within the Commonwealth.

[6] See Ralph L. Miller, "The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania and Other States," Section III, page 33 of this report.

[7] In connection with petroleum, it shoud be noted that, specialties aside, it is the raw material from which fuel oil, Diesel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oil are derived. The proportions in which these are produced from a given volume of petroleum depends upon: (1) the chemical characteristics of the petroleum, and (2) the processing technique employed. Within given technological limits, the processing techniques can and are varied to take advantage of the prices which can be obtained for fuel oil, Diesel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oil. Generally speaking, fuel oil is a boiler fuel used for both domestic and industrial purposes and competes directly with coal.

Table 4

PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: 1943-1953

Year	Production (bbls.)	Number of Employes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1944	15,757,000	6,098
1944	14,118,000	5,822
1945	12,515,000	5,692
1946	12,996,000	5,931
1947	12,690,000	5,813
1948	12,667,000	5,771
1949	11,374,000	4,977
1950	11,859,000	4,732
1951	11,345,000	4,470
1952	11,233,000	4,413
1953	10,669,000	4,107

Source: Column 2, Minerals Yearbook, 1945, 1948, and 1950, correspondence with the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines; column 3, "Statistical Data Sheet" (unpublished issues, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security).

Table 5 shows the production of natural gas and the number of producing gas wells within the Commonwealth for the period 1943 through 1952. Although the number of producing wells decreased from 1943 to 1952, natural gas production in Pennsylvania increased from 93,543,000,000 to 108,684,000,000 cubic feet.

Currently, about 100,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas are produced each year in Pennsylvania. Consumption has been in excess of production since 1905. Today, imported gas (largely from the Southwest) supplies approximately two-thirds of the natural gas consumed (approximately 350,000,000,000 cubic feet annually) in Pennsylvania.

Natural gas is imported into Pennsylvania by means of five pipe lines. The most efficient utilization of pipe lines requires constant deliveries from day to day, and, since consumer demand for natural gas fluctuates widely with the seasons, natural gas is stored in large volume. As of December, 1953, approximately 213,000,000,000 cubic feet were stored underground in Pennsylvania. The stored gas is equivalent to approximately 40 percent of the estimated native natural gas reserve and represents an inventory investment of approximately $50,000,000.

Table 5

PENNSYLVANIA NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND NUMBER OF PRODUCING WELLS: 1943-1952

Year	Production (Millions of Cubic feet)	Number of Producing Gas Wells
(1)	(2)	(3)
1943	93,543	18,600
1944	92,987	19,000
1945	82,000	19,300
1946	92,443	19,500
1947	91,971	19,100
1948	87,578	18,800
1949	84,739	18,400
1950	91,137	18,500
1951	128,715	17,700
1952	108,684	16,700

Source: Column 3 and production data for 1951 and 1952 from correspondence with American Gas Association; other data from Minerals Yearbook, various years.

Other Minerals

The location of known deposits of the principal minerals produced in Pennsylvania is shown on Map III, page 19.

In the aggregate, minerals other than fuels accounted for 19 percent of the total value of Pennsylvania mineral production in 1952. Among the minerals of this group and their percentage contributions to the total value of Pennsylvania mineral production in 1952 are: cement, 8.99 percent; stone, 3.93 percent; sand and gravel, 1.75 percent; and clay, 1.05 percent.[8]

Other minerals which individually contributed less than 1 percent to the total value of mineral production but which were produced in significant amounts (value of production exceeding $1,000,000) include: slate, iron ore, lime, slag, and cobalt.

For the principal Pennsylvania minerals other than fuels, Table 6 shows production for 1943 and production, value of product, and number of employes for 1952.

The value of production for 1952 for the four minerals listed in Table 6 was $180,000,000, or about 16 percent of the total value of Pennsylvania mineral production. In contrast to the decline in production of all fuel minerals in Pennsylvania, the four principal non-fuel minerals registered substantial increases in production over the decade 1943-1952. Cement output more than doubled, while clay output increased threefold. Stone production increased 28 percent, and sand and gravel, 58 percent.

Table 6

PRINCIPAL PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS OTHER THAN FUELS: PRODUCTION (1943) AND PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCT, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYES (1952)

Mineral	1943 Production	1952 Production	1952 Value of Product (millions)	1952 Number of Employes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cement (bbls.)	19,551,000	40,037,000	$103	7,837
Stone (tons)	20,000,000	25,610,000	45	507
Sand and gravel (tons)	9,279,000	14,696,000	20	1,228
Clay (tons)	1,251,000	3,528,000	12	690

Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1945 and 1950, and unpublished data from the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; column 5 from Bureau of Employment Security, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

[8] Such portions of the basic materials—limestone, clay, and shale—as enter into the production of cement are collectively reported. "Stone" excet for cement, and lime.

Section II

MINERAL PROBLEMS AND MINERAL POLICIES

Though the basic problem of a mineral industry is the improvement of its economic position, mineral industries differ in the emphasis which they place upon the technological and economic aspects of the problem.

The coal industry, the oil producers, the producers of sand and gravel, the ceramic industries, the slate producers, and the Pennsylvania CIO Council have made specific suggestions for governmental action at the state level.

Bituminous Coal

As has been pointed out, during the recent past the bituminous coal industry has been characterized by shrinking production and contracting employment.

The industry in Pennsylvania attributes its decline to the following: (1) increasing competition from other fuels, particularly natural gas and imported residual fuel oil; (2) a freight rate structure which impedes the flow of Pennsylvania bituminous to important markets; (3) a tax structure within Pennsylvania which imposes disproportionate burdens upon the industry; (4) the enactment, by local units of government, of smoke abatement ordinances which impose restrictions upon the use of specified fuels; and (5) the development of federally financed hydroelectric plants.

The industry recognizes that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth does not extend to interstate and foreign commerce, and has urged the federal authorities to strengthen the position of bituminous coal in both interstate and foreign commerce.

The industry suggests the following action on the state level:

1. Continuous quantitative and qualitative appraisal of reserves.
2. A continuing and expanded program of research to develop better methods of extraction and utilization.
3. Legislation making it mandatory upon all establishments full or partially financed by state funds to afford coal producers a competitive opportunity to supply space heating and energy requirements.
4. An evaluation of the tax structure with a view of determining the tax burden carried by coal and other industries.
5. Resumption of the acid water control survey formerly conducted by the industry and the Sanitary Water Board in the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

Anthracite Coal

The problem of the anthracite coal industry is similar to that of the bituminous coal industry. The industry attributes its plight to competitive fuels, particularly residual oil.

The anhracite industry endorses suggestions 2 and 3 of the bituminous industry for action on the state level and in addition proposes that, if the federal government fails to appropriate sufficient funds for the building of ditches and flumes, backfilling of stripping pits and cropfalls, improvements to stream beds, driving of underground drainage tunnels and gangways, and construction of underground dams, the Pennsylvania legislature appropriate enough funds to cover the deficiency.

Petroleum

Unlike the coal industry, which, though faced with shrinking markets, has ample reserves, Pennsylvania crude oil producers are faced with both contracting markets and rapidly dwindling reserves.

As has been pointed out, given present recovery techniques, Pennsylvania's oil reserves are estimated at 111,000,000 barrels, which means that at current rates of output the industry has a life expectancy of about ten years. However, it is estimated by the industry that about a billion barrels of crude will remain underground unless new recovery techniques are developed.

The industry attributes its recent reverses to the following: (1) the extensive adoption of selective-solvent processing of lubricating oil stocks by Mid-Continent and other refineries; (2) the assistance given by the federal government to foreign countries in connection with the establishment of refineries, including lubricating oil plants; (3) the widespread adoption of the Diesel engine by American railroads, which has reduced the demand for steam cyclinder oil; and (4) the trend toward production of multi-graded motor oils, which has reduced the use of bright stock.

The industry proposes the following action at the state level:

1, An accelerated program of geological mapping of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
2. An expanded program of research aimed at the development of superior recovery techniques
3, Consideration of conservation laws which will encourage risk capital into exploratory work.

Sand and Gravel

The principal producers of aggregate (sand and gravel) point out that readily available reserves of sand and gravel are being depleted. To assure the future of the industry, they suggest:

1. An accelerated program of geological mapping of the Commonwealth
2. Resistance of any attempts to impose either a ton-mile tax on truck transportation or a severance tax on mineral production.
3, Memorializing Congress in opposition to the proposed federal tax on inland waterway transportation.

Clay

The ceramics industry suggests:

1. An accelerated program of geological mapping of the Commonwealth
2. Intensive basic research into the mineral composition of Pennsylvania deposits
3. An information service for mineral producers similar to the information services furnished by agricultural experiment stations.

Slate

The slate industry takes the position that expansion of its operations presupposes the development of improved mining techniques, improved methods of utilization of by-products, and extensive market research coupled with effective advertising.

The industry suggests that the General Assembly appropriate funds (approximately $100,000 annually) to The

Pennsylvania State University, specifically earmarked for the following research projects:

1. Development of chain-sawing techniques
2. Study of the penetrating sheave
3. Design of a new rotary saw
4. Improvements in wire-sawing methods
5. Design and development of a mechanical splitter
6. Study of new mining and quarrying systems
7. Study of new roofing systems
8. Development of crushed slate products
9. A market and economic survey
10. Erection of a lightweight aggregate pilot plant.

Tourist Trade

With a view of attracting more tourists to the state, the Pennsylvania CIO Council suggests that Pennsylvania statutes relating to spoil banks be revised to accelerate the rate at which stripmined areas are replanted.

Section III

PENNSYLVANIA'S MINERAL POSITION

At the request of the Joint State Government Commission Subcommittee on Pennsylvania Mineral Deposits, representatives of the United States Department of the Interior presented the subcommitee with reviews of Pennsylvania's position in mineral production and mineral resources. The statements of the representatives of the Department of the Interior—Mr. T. W. Hunter, chief of the Coal Branch of the Bureau of Mines, and Mr. Ralph L. Miller, chief of the Fuels Branch of the Geological Survey—are reproduced in this section.

Pennnsylvania's Relative Position as a Mineral Producer

by

T. W. Hunter, Chief, Coal Branch,
Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior

Our highly integrated national economy involves the interdependence and interplay of many complex forces, and the attainment of Pennsylvania's objectives with respect to maximal uttilization of the mineral resources within her boundaries depends, in part, on the relative position of the Commonwealth among the states with respect to the quantities and qualities of minerals produced and production costs, processing, transportation, marketing, consumption, and reserves of these minerals.

It should be emphasized at the outset that in our highly integrated economy there is considerable competition between and among some of the minerals and fuels produced in the respective states. Foreign competition, too, has presented a number of problems in some areas of interest.

In value of minerals produced, Pennsylvania ranks as the third largest state in the nation. It is preceded only by Texas and California, both of which have attained their dominance through the production of petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids. Pennsylvania has attained her high ranking mineral position principally through the production of coal, cement, petroleum, and stone. In 1952, the value of minerals produced in Pennsylvania was about $1,150,000,000. Of this total, coal accounted for $853,000,000, or 74 percent, of which $473,000,000 represented bituminous production and $380,000,000, anthracite. The five next highest minerals in value were cement ($10 000,000), petroleum ($47,000,000), stone ($45,000,00 natural gas ($30,000,000), and sand and gravel ($2 000,000). These minerals, together with coal, account for over 95 percent of the total value of minerals pr duced in Pennsylvania in 1952.

In the mineral fuels group, Pennsylvania also produc natural gas liquids, which include natural gasoline a liquefied petroleum gases. In the field of nonmetall minerals, it produces lime, clays, slate, ground sand a sandstone, pyrites, peat, mica, and tripoli. In the met groups, it produces iron ore, copper, cobalt, gold, a silver.

Pennsylvania is virtually the sole U. S. producer anthracite and ranks second only to West Virginia bituminous coal output. On the basis of value all co produced (bituminous and anthracite), Pennsylvan ranks first. In value of production of petroleum a natural gas combined, it ranks twelfth.

In nonmetallics production, Pennsylvania ranks first cement, stone, and slate; second in lime and clays; thi in tripoli; fifth in mica (scrap) and ground sand and san stone; sixth in pyrites; ninth in sand and gravel; a tenth in peat.

In metals production, Pennsylvania ranks first in coba eighth in iron ore; eleventh in copper; twelfth in gold; a fifteenth in silver.

Before discussing in more detail the principal miner produced in Pennsylvania, let us briefly consider the p tentials of the other minerals produced in the state.

The iron ore mines at Cornwall, active since 1742, recent years have produced an average of about a milli tons per year. By geophysical prospecting, a new unde ground iron ore deposit was recently discovered ne Morgantown. It is well along in development work and expected to produce about 6,000 tons of concentrates p day. By-product production at Cornwall has made Pen sylvania the leading United States producer of coba accounting for almost one-third of our entire cobalt pr duction.

Other minerals produced in Pennsylvania, though minor economic significance at present, are tripoli, abrasive; secondary selenium, a semiconductor; and germ anium, a semiconductor used in transistors and rectifie which is presently recovered from flue dust at metallur ical plants but which may some day come from Pennsy vania coal beds. The large reserves of graphite whi occur near Chester Springs probably could provide t nation with a self-sufficiency in most strategic grades economical milling methods could be developed. Ma anese from open-hearth slags could provide much of t nation's annual requirements if economical extracti processes could be developed. A process to recover mang nese from slags has been developed at Pittsburgh by t Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the American Ir and Steel Institute, and the federal government, throu the General Services Administration, is assisting in t development of a semicommercial plant at Pittston.

Although Pennsylvania has been an important produc of slab zinc for many years, it is not currently a sour of zinc ores. However, the New Jersey Zinc Compa has recently completed the sinking, at Friedensville Lehigh County, of a seven-compartment vertical shaft 1,261-feet designed for hoisting 2,500 tons a day. T

roblems involved in sinking the shaft were somewhat nusual and have been described in Bureau of Mines ublications.

The rare metals, gallium, thallium, and indium, may meday be produced from the zinc ores that are smelted three plants in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania ranks second to Ohio in the production lime, for which chemical uses are growing. It also nks second to Ohio in the production of raw clay, the ture production of which may be depressed by competion from other materials, such as metals and plastics. he flint clays of central Pennsylvania, on the other hand, epresent a potential source of aluminum. These are now lectively mined to provide high-alumina material for efractories. Techniques for recovering alumina from ennsylvania clays have been studied by the Bureau of lines and successfully tested on a pilot-plant scale.

Although Pennsylvania continues to occupy a leading osition among the states in the slate industry, there are o significant current trends in the industry that would ndicate a potential increase in the future. If the slate industry is to increase its output, measures must be taken o reduce the tremendous waste of rock at quarries and ills. Research conducted at State College has demontrated that waste slate could be used successfully to make late-lime brick and lightweight aggregate.

Pennsylvania ranks high (fourth in value of production in 1952) in the production of sand and gravel, and it eads the United States in the production of stone. Stone s encountering increasing competition from the newer uilding materials, such as glass blocks and architectural oncrete. Aluminum and other metals also are being used o some extent in fields formerly served by stone.

Foremost of the nonmetallic minerals produced in Pennylvania is cement; Pennsylvania leads the states by a vide margin in both tonnage produced and value. The levelopment of prestressed concrete and of lightweight oncrete as a replacement or partial substitute for structural steel in certain types of construction augurs well or a continued high level of activity in cement production. Otherwise the potentials of cement, as of stone, slate, nd gravel, are tied closely to the general trend of busiess and industrial activity, particularly in the field of onstruction, and to public construction programs.

Pennsylvania is the oldest oil producing state in the ountry and has been taking oil from the earth for almost ne hundred years. It is probable that reserves of oil in ddition to those presently known will be proved through he application of improved exploration methods, deeper drilling, and secondary recovery techniques.

While the rate of crude oil production has been declining gradually for many years, in 1953 over $77,000,000 worth of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids was produced, equivalent to 6.6 percent of the total value of mineral production in the Commonwealth. Production alone—apart from transportation, processing, and distribution—provided employment for 6,700 persons spread over 25 counties.

Of far more importance to Pennsylvania is the petroleum refining industry, in which the Commonwealth ranks fourth among the states (based on crude oil input capacity of refineries) and accounts for 7 percent of the national total. It is notable that the Philadelphia harbor area—which includes some facilities in New Jersey—is the fastest growing refining center in the country and will, upon completion of construction work now in progress, surpass Los Angeles and rank second only to the Houston-Port Arthur area of Texas. In addition to the large capacity refineries in eastern Pennsylvania, there are the relatively small but highly important Pennsylvania Grade refineries in the western part of the state that contribute a proportionately heavy share to the state's income because of the large quantities of high-valued lubricating oils that they produce.

The transportation and distribution of crude petroleum and its products also make a very substantial contribution to the economy of Pennsylvania. Some idea of the magnitude of these functions may be gathered from the fact that almost 10,000 miles of oil pipelines are buried under the surface of the state. Further evidence of the importance of petroleum in the state's economy is the fact that over three-quarters of the total tonnage moving in the Port of Philadelphia consists of petroleum and its products.

Pennsylvania is much closer to self-sufficiency in natural gas than in oil. The 108,700,000,000 cubic feet of gas produced in the state during 1952 represented just about one-third of the state's consumption. In actual practice, however, as a matter of convenience most of the Pennsylvania gas was shipped to New York State and replaced with gas from West Virginia, Mississippi, and the Southwest. As with oil, the transmission and distribution of natural gas (with some 29,000 miles of pipeline in Pennsylvania) also represents a substantial segment of the state's economy.

According to the 1950 Census, 819,000 dwelling units in Pennsylvania—about 40 percent of all dwelling units in the state—were served by natural gas. Inasmuch as residential use of natural gas in 1952 was 27 percent greater than in 1950, it seems reasonable to assume that more homes are using natural gas and that its use for heating, in addition to cooking and water heating, is increasing.

Looking now to coal, the leading mineral product of Pennsylvania, upon which a substantial part of the economy of the Commonwealth has for many years been based, we know that some serious changes have been taking place. Coal production throughout the country has been dropping substantially during the past year. In view of the steadily increasing demand for energy during recent years, this seems to be a paradox. The reasons for the decline, of course, are the shifts to competing forms of energy, particularly oil and natural gas. The primary reasons for these shifts, in turn, are convenience and comparative costs.

Because of differing characteristics, the bituminous coal and anthracite industries of Pennsylvania will be discussed separately.

Since the inception of soft coal mining in Pennsylvania, total output has amounted to nearly 8,000,000,000 tons. During World War I, Pennsylvania provided nearly one-third of the nation's soft coal; during World War II, less than one-fourth; and from 1948 to the present, about one-fifth of the total supply. Pennsylvania bituminous production in 1953 was 94,000,000 tons. During the first half of 1954, Pennsylvania's rate of production was 25 percent below the first half of 1953, as compared to an 18 percent decrease for the country as a whole.

The decline in coal mine employment has been greater,

relatively, than the drop in production. Although nearly 175,000 men were employed in the peak-output year (1918), employment dropped from the 1948 high of recent years (approximately 106,000) to only 76,000 in 1952. Present employment is somewhat less.

The average number of days worked annually in the mines also has declined. Because of increased coal demand and labor shortages during World War II, the average time worked per year rose to 257 days from the 178-day average of the '30s, but by 1952 the average was only 188 days.

To comprehend some of the major changes that have taken place in the soft coal regions, let us turn to the matter of coal mine mechanization. Coal output during World War I was almost entirely from deep mines. During World War II, however, strip mines were responsible for 15 percent of the total production. Since then deep-mine production has accounted for about 75 percent and strip mines about 25 percent of total production. In Pennsylvania, strip output as a fraction of total output has been ahead of the national average by a slight margin. Mechanical undercutting and mechanized underground loading in Pennsylvania are in the same proportion as the rest of the country—95 percent and 75 percent, respectively, of total deep-mine production. Nearly one-half of all coal produced in the United States is mechanically cleaned; Pennsylvania mechanically cleans about 46 percent.

The net tons of coal produced per man-day of labor has much to do with the competitive position of the various coal producing states and regions. During World War I, Pennsylvania mines had the advantage of an output per man per day higher than the national average for all mines. However, that has not been the case for some years since. World War II and the early postwar years found the output per man-day at Pennsylvania mines at a level 7 percent below the national average. Each year since then this disadvantage has grown, until in 1952 the differential had risen to 16 percent. In other words, in 1952 the average output per man-day at Pennsylvania bituminous mines amounted to 6¼ tons, compared to 7½ tons for all mines in the United States. In 1953, the national average was up to 8 tons per man per day. West Virginia mines, with only 7 percent of output produced at strip pits, averaged 7 tons per man-day at all mines, or 12 percent more than Pennsylvania mines. Deep-mine output per man per day in West Virginia averages 23 percent more than output at deep mines in Pennsylvania.

In coal used for the manufacture of oven coke—of great significance to Pennsylvania—the Commonwealth has a substantial margin of total production over total consumption. Of 30,000,000 tons of coking coal produced in the state in 1952, approximately 12,000,000 tons were shipped to other states. However, 4,000,000 tons of coking coal came into Pennsylvania from other states, making a net "export" balance of 8,000,000 tons.

The principal coking coal fields of Pennsylvania, in order of shipments to oven coke plants in 1952, were as follows:

Field	Net tons
Pittsburgh	11,189,000
Connellsville	9,172,000
Central Pennsylvania	6,060,000
Freeport	2,804,000
Westmoreland	374,000
Somerset	361,000
Anthracite	151,000

Pennsylvania's principal "competitors" in coal produced for oven coke manufacture are West Virginia, with a net "exportable" production of over 27,000,000 tons (of a total production of 32,500,000 tons), and Kentucky, with over 12,000,000 tons.

Since 1947, the peak production year in the bituminous coal industry, the average f.o.b. mine price has increased more rapidly in Pennsylvania than in other coal producing areas. Nationally, the average f.o.b. coal price increased 18 percent from 1947 to 1953, while f.o.b. prices at Pennsylvania mines rose 27 percent.

The significant accomplishments of the mines of Pennsylvania and the nation in mechanizing and otherwise improving production methods to reduce costs, increase productivity, and improve the quality of coal are evidence of the real efforts of the coal industry to meet competition. The coal industry generally is alert to changes that will assist in more economical methods of production and is participating, as is the government, in continuing research programs designed to bring greater stability to the industry.

In anthracite production, Pennsylvania has a virtual monopoly. However, the anthracite industry has for quite some time suffered drastic reverses. From a peak of 100,000,000 tons in 1917, production dropped to an average of 80,000,000 tons during the '20s, and 54,000,000 tons during the '30s. During the war years of 1941 through 1945 it increased to an average of 59,000,000 tons per year, from which it dropped more or less steadily to a level or 31,000,000 tons in 1953, the lowest in nearly three-quarters of a century. Production to date in 1954 is behind last year's by 11 percent.

Mine employment has been decreasing continually. From World War I to World War II, employment in anthracite mines was cut in half. By 1952 it was down to 66,000, and at present is about two-thirds of that, or about 45,000.

The average number of days worked per year also has been on the decline. During World War II, increased demand for anthracite and a general shortage of manpower were responsible for an increase to 255 days per year from the 186-day level of the '30s. By 1952, however, days worked per year had dropped to 201, and the current rate is below that.

Labor productivity has increased at a slower rate at anthracite mines than at bituminous coal mintes. From an average of 2.2 tons per man per day in the '20s, average productivity has increased to only 3 tons per man-day so far in the '50s. It is recognized that anthracite mines are not so susceptible to mechanization as are bituminous mines. Nevertheless, increased output per man-day represents one of the greatest potentials of the anthracite industry for reducing unit costs and enhancing its competitive position. Increased efficiency in this respect also would enable the industry to make adjustments in its sizing practices to take greater advantage of the industrial market and offset to a considerable extent its heavy losses in the space-heating markets of New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

In addition to the contribution of coal mining activities

er se to Pennsylvania's economy, coal production contributes heavily to many other economic activities in the ate, principally transportation. It provides hundreds of illions of dollars in railroad freight revenue alone and a real factor in the employment of many thousands workers in the various transportation industries roughout the Commonwealth. Substantial declines in al production naturally cause reductions of many milons of dollars in these related economic activities. Hence, nything that can be done to maintain or increase coal roduction within the state will automatically bolster ie economy by millions of dollars worth of related conomic activity.

Having examined trends in the coal industries of ennsylvania and noted the importance of coal in the ver-all economy of the Commonwealth, let us review ie position of coal in the energy markets, the types of arkets which it serves, and the broad changes that have ccurred over the years.

The total demand for energy throughout tht nation has een increasing at a rapid rate—approximately 106 perent in the last twenty years. Since 1940, energy demand r all mineral fuels and water power has increased on n average of 4 percent per year.

Using 1940 as a base point and comparing with 1953 emonstrates that the contributions of the various minrals fuels and water power have undergone tremendous hanges. Bituminous coal and Pennsylvania anthracite gether in 1953 contributed 6 percent less than in 1940. nthracite dropped 42 percent; bituminous coal alone eclined 2 percent. Among the mineral fuels, only solid uels have been declining. Petroleum from all sources as nearly doubled in supply, increasing 97 percent over ie thirteen-year period. From domestic sources, the upply of petroleum increased 74 percent, while the upply of foreign petroleum, on a Btu equivalence, inreased 804 percent. Natural gas supply was 217 percent igher in 1953 than in 1940. Water power was up 73 ercent. All mineral fuel and water power energy comined increased 55 percent.

The importation of petroleum and petroleum products rom abroard has been a matter of interest or concern o those engaged in producing and transporting fuels and o some fuel consumers. A comparison of British thermal nits contributed to the total energy supply by imported etroleum and by domestic coal during recent years ndicates that, in 1940, 54 Btu of coal were produced for ach Btu of petroleum imported. By 1953, the ratio had ropped to only 6 to 1. With respect to Pennsylvania nthracite, the ratio reversed from 5 to 1 in favor of nthracite in 1940 to 3 to 1 for imported petroleum in 953. For bituminous coal, the ratio fell from 49 to 1 in 940 to 5 to 1 in 1953.

Consumption of bituminous coal by the major conuming groups in the United States has undergone great hanges. The largest quantity of bituminous coal conumed in the United States in any one year was 594,-00,000 tons (1943). Using that year as a bench mark, he significance of subsequent changes is outlined below.

By 1953, total bituminous consumption had dropped to 26,000,000 tons, a net decline during the decade of 68,000,000 tons. In contrast to this decline, the over-all nergy market increased by the equivalent of 318,000,000 ons of coal. To put it another way, bituminous coal not only failed to share in the increased energy market but actually lost ground to an extent equal to more than half of the total expansion of the energy market. The principal losses, by consumer groups, were as follows: railroads, 103,000,000 tons; retail dealer deliveries, 62,000,000 tons; general industrial users, 48,000,000 tons; steel and rolling mills, 5,000,000 tons; total loss in these consumer groups, 218,000,000 tons. However, over the past decade bituminous coal consumption increased in three of the principal consuming groups. They are the electric power utilities, which increased consumption by 38,000,000 tons; coke plants, which were higher by 10,000,000 tons; and cement mills, which increased consumption by about 2,000,000 tons.

The remaining portion of the coal market—exports—has had fluctuations, dependent upon requirements by foreign countries and their ability to meet supply. During 1940, soft coal exports were 16,000,000 tons, almost all of which went to Canada. From then until 1947 there was a vast increase in demand for United States coal throughout most of the world. Each year exports increased, until they reached a peak of nearly 69,000,000 tons in 1947. From that point they declined to only 25,000,000 tons in 1950. With the outbreak of the Korean War, in 1951 demand increased and exports rose to more than double the 1950 level, reaching 57,000,000 tons. The expansion of foreign coal production facilities and the decline of requirements abroad, particularly in Europe, resulted in reduction in exports of United States bituminous coal to 48,000,000 tons in 1952 and 34,000,000 tons in 1953. So far in 1954, exports are under last year's by 22 percent; if the current trend continues throughout the year, the export market will have leveled to something around 27,000,000 tons.

Prior to World War II, practically all anthracite exports were to Canada. With increased overseas demands for coal following the war, exports increased to a peak of 8,500,000 tons, 4,500,000 of which went to Canada and 4,000,000 overseas. By 1953, total exports had dropped to 2,700,000 tons, of which all but about 100,000 tons went to Canada. It is not expected that the overseas market will be resumed in substantial amount in the foreseeable future. In addition, there is some concern that British shipments of anthracite to Canada, combined with the transmission of natural gas from Alberta to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, might seriously affect exports of anthracite from Pennsylvania to Canada.

The recent losses of antracite markets have been principally to natural gas and to oil and are due to factors of convenience as well as of price.

With regard to the future potential of coal in Pennsylvania, as well as througsout the country, let us consider again that the demand for energy throughout the nation has increased approximately 106 percent in the last twenty years, including a 23 percent increase since the end of World War II. Over the past forty years the demand for electric power alone has doubled every ten years, and the rate of increase is accelerating. Anticipating that for some years ahead the great preponderance of our rapidly increasing energy demand must be supplied by coal, petroleum, and natural gas, many industry leaders and experts in energy have predicted that the total energy demand in this country will be so great that within the next twenty to thirty years coal output alone will ap-

proximate one billion tons annually. At the same time, they expect that the demand for petroleum products and natural gas will be at least double that of today. Supporting these predictions are estimates that within the next twenty-five years our national population will be around 200,000,000 persons. Certainly such increases in population and demand for electric energy will create strong pressures for the development and production of many new goods and services throughout the entire economy. These prospects are a challenge to all of us, particularly in the fields of both fundamental and applied research, and in the often neglected field of market research.

Among other prospects for fuels is a greater degree of interchangeability. The leading potential in this respect, of course, is the conversion of coal into liquid or gaseous fuels. Because the basic structure of coal contains the elemental substances present in petroleum and gaseous fuels, we have, in our tremendous resources of coal alone, the potential for meeting the heaviest of energy demands for many years to come.

The economic forces that have brought about changes in the use of energy from various sources are being studied widely. We are in a period of transition in which many forces are at work. It is hoped that, from within our system of American free enterprise, there will soon emerge an economic pattern in which all energy sources, and other minerals, will share favorably in assuring the great advancements that have been predicted for our future.

The greatest hope for the mineral industries of Pennsylvania and of the nation lies in their continuing to work aggressively in all these areas toward the ultimate of efficiency in mineral production, processing, transportation, marketing, consumption, and utilization.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES

By

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The general subject of amounts of mineral resources is difficult of treatment, for minerals range in concentrations all the way from the magnificent Pittsburgh coal bed to invisible traces of substances present only to the extent of a few parts per million. Somewhere between these extremes lie most of our mineral resources, but whether or not they are economically recoverable is a continually shifting matter controlled by many factors. To have some definite markers in this shifting area, we should establish a few simple subdivisions of the overall term resources.

Ore is mineral from which a metal or nonmetal can be extracted at profit.

Reserves are the ore masses exploitable under present economic and techonologic conditions or under specified other conditions.

Potential resources are the mineral masses that, for exploitation, demand new technology or more favorable economic conditions than those of today.

Resources are the sum of reserves and potential resources.

The importance of Pennsylvania's fuel and mineral deposits and industries is a well established fact, but I believe it would be in order to discuss briefly each of the more important mineral commodities, with special emphasis on the relationships between the Commonwealth and other states and the nation as a whole.

Let us first consider bituminous coal, of which Pennsylvania in 1953 supplied 21 percent of the nation's total production.

The best available figures on the bituminous coal reserves of Pennsylvania were published by the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey in 1928. The figures are based on a minimum bed-thickness of 18 inches and a somewhat low assumed specific gravity, which tends to make them rather conservative. They are not so detailed as the type of estimates now being compiled, and much exploration has been done since, but when adjusted for production and mining losses to the start of 1953, they indicate that the total amount of bituminous coal still in the ground in Pennsylvania is about 60,000,000,000 tons. That is 5.7 percent of the estimated amount of bituminous coal remaining in the entire nation, and it places the Commonwealth ninth among the states with respect to bituminous reserves. Illinois leads with 13 percent of the national total, followed in order by Kentucky, West Virginia, Colorado, Utah, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, and Pennsylvania. Reappraisals by the U. S. Geological Survey and state organizations now in progress may change the positions of some of the states.

To date, spectographic analyses for the determination of the germanium content in the ash of eleven columnar samples of Pennsylvania bituminous coal and one sample of Pennsylvania anthracite have been made available. The germanium content of the anthracite was negligible, but three samples of the Lower Kittanning bituminous coal bed ash contained about one one-hundredth of 1 percent germanium. Analyses of samples of the same bed in Ohio show a much greater concentration there—about two-tenths of 1 percent of the ash, or twenty times as much. No germanium is yet produced from coal ash in this country, but this is a factor that might possibly have some future effect on bituminous coal mining in the Commonwealth.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has in recent years been working on estimates of minable reserves of coking coal in several of the eastern states. Thus far, results of this work have been published for eight Pennsylvania counties. On July 1, 1955, this work, by mutual agreement, will be transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey. The studies will be continued, however, and in course of time a complete, new, highly detailed estimate of the amount of bituminous coal in the Commonwealth will have been made by these agencies.

Turning to anthracite, it should be noted that the estimated 13,000,000,000 tons remaining underground in Pennsylvania represent over 90 percent of the nation's supply. Other states with anthracite or semianthracite reserves, and their approximate percentages of the national total, are as follows: Colorado, 5 percent; Virginia, 2.5 percent; Arkansas, 1.5 percent; and the states of Washington and New Mexico which together contain

ess than 1 percent. It is estimated that the original distribution of reserves among the several Pennsylvania anthracite fields was as follows: southern field, 48 percent; northern field, 27 percent; western middle field, 22 percent; and eastern middle field, 3 percent.

One of the most active programs of basic geologic investigations now being conducted by the U. S. Geological Survey in the sphere of mineral fuels has been underway for some time in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. There we have undertaken a complete investigation of the exact location, thickness, character, extent, correlations, and structure of the coal beds and intervening rocks and are collecting the most complete information possible on past and present mining. The maps that have been published are accompanied by sections, figures, tables, and short texts.

The figures on coal reserves just mentioned are taken in large part from the publication "Coal Resources of the United States—A Progress Report, October 1, 1953."

Oil and gas, on the basis of present information, are relatively less abundant in Pennsylvania than in many other states. In recent years nearly all of the high-quality oil production in the Commonwealth has been made possible by injecting water or gas under pressure into selected parts of the fields, forcing the oil to move toward other wells. Had it not been for this technologic improvement, Pennsylvania would have ceased to be important in the production of oil. Even with these so-called "secondary recovery" techniques, petroleum engineers estimate that about half of the original oil will be left in the ground, and extensive research is being conducted in the hope of finding ways to obtain higher recoveries. If such a method is found—and there is real hope—Pennsylvania's production of oil will be extended many years.

Last year, Pennsylvania produced about 10,500,000 barrels of oil, which is about a half of 1 percent of the total U. S. production. However, this yielded about 10 percent of the lubricating oil in the nation. Total oil reserves in Pennsylvania recoverable by present methods are estimated at about 110,000,000 barrels, a little less than one-half of 1 percent of the U. S. total.

Gas is obtained in Pennsylvania from beds of several ages and, like oil, has been exploited for many decades. Pennsylvania's known reserves, recoverable by present methods, are estimated at about 750,000,000,000 cubic feet, about a third of 1 percent of the national total. Recent consumption of natural gas in Pennsylvania has been about two and one-half to three times production in the Commonwealth.

The outlook for future oil and gas production in Pennsylvania is uncertain. The known oil-bearing beds, which are relatively shallow, have been so intensively drilled that it is probable that few pools of appreciable size have escaped discovery.

Several important gas fields, however, have been found in the deeper Oriskany sandstone, most of them east of the early, shallow sources of oil and gas. Although no commercial oil has yet been found in the Oriskany in Pennsylvania, there is good reason to hope that further drilling will yield oil, besides the additional gas that is almost certain to be found. This sandstone is untested in vast areas of the Commonwealth, and the testing will be expensive and financially hazardous. The locations of the oil and gas fields are clearly shown on a map recently prepared by the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey.

Still older and deeper beds are present in much of Pennsylvania, and it is entirely reasonable to hope that some of them will eventually yield oil and gas. On the basis of present knowledge, an intensive drilling program cannot be justified, but these rocks will certainly be tested in the future, since they remain one of the large unprospected zones in the East. Even today, a few wells have tested these pre-Oriskany rocks. However, many of them are in the eastern part of the area of possibility, where the beds are closer to the surface but where the prospects do not at present appear very encouraging. Farther west, at even greater depths, they may well contain oil and gas in unpredictable quantities. The U. S. Geological Survey has recently studied some of the oil- and gas-producing beds of western Pennsylvania and parts of several adjoining states. These studies have shown why some areas are not productive and have indicated other areas that may produce.

Let us consider now some of the chief non-fuel mineral resources of Pennsylvania.

Refractory clays—that is, clays that can be used to make heat-resistant products—occur chiefly as underclays beneath bituminous coal beds in the western and central parts of the Commonwealth. These clays are widespread and reasonably flat lying. They are recovered by both strip and underground mining methods, depending largely upon the thickness and nature of overburden. As strip mining is commonly less expensive, an increasing quantity of these clays is produced by this method. Reserves of clay which can be stripped are rapidly decreasing, and most of the remaining clay is beneath so much overburden as to preclude the possibility of its ever being stripped. Higher prices, however, and larger stripping equipment now permit the removal of somewhat greater thickness of overburden than have been removed in the past.

Reserves of underclays for underground mining are very large, and the potential resources even greater. Strip mining reserves are much less—are, in fact, small compared to those available for underground recovery. In the future, underground clay mining is almost certain to increase. Pennsylvania ranks among the first three states in the country in reserves and potential resources of refractory clays.

Of other types of clay, white and buff-burning clays, some of which are refractory, occur in other geologic formations in the central and eastern part of the Commonwealth. They tend to be lenslike bodies of limited extent and, although important, do not rank with the underclays on a statewide or national basis, and resources are small.

Brick and tile clays or shales are more common, occurring in all counties. Resources of these clays and shales are large and present no problem, considering the state as a whole.

High-iron, high-alumina clays that could be a source of aluminum are present in Clearfield County and, according to the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey, total more than 5,000,000 tons. These flint and diaspore-bearing flint clays, which are currently un-

suited for refractory purposes because of their iron content, are associated chiefly with the Mercer shale member of the Pottsville formation, which is mined for refractory clay. The figure of 5,000,000 tons of potential aluminum ore is believed to be an absolutely minimum estimate; the actual resources of these clays may be many times that amount, because the enclosing Mercer shale member extends over a wide area.

Pennsylvania has, until now, ranked first among the states in cobalt production and resources. Until recently, the principal source has been Bethlehem Steel's Cornwall mine in Lebanon County, where the magnetic ore contains about five one-hundredth of 1 percent cobalt, or one pound of cobalt per ton of ore. Idaho has recently begun supplying a considerable amount of cobalt.

Resources of cobalt are estimated at possibly 30,000,000 pounds at Cornwall and at roughly 20,000,000 pounds in other deposits in eastern Pennsylvania, a total of approximately 50,000,000 pounds. In addition, Bethlehem Steel's deposit in southern Berks County, discovered a few years ago, may have a cobalt content similar to that of the Cornwall ores. The United States today supplies only about 8 percent of its consumption of this metal; most of its supply comes from the Belgian Congo.

Graphite has been mined in Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, and Chester counties. The principal deposits, however, are west of Phoenixville in Chester County. Evaluation of graphite deposits must be based to a large degree upon physical characteristics, and these have never been adequately tested to determine whether the flake is equal in quality to imported graphite now being used for the manufacture of crucibles. Reserves are large enough to warrant this testing.

The Bethlehem Steel Company's Cornwall deposit in Lebanon County is the principal source of iron ore in the Commonwealth. The ore is magnetite; it contains 40 to 42 percent iron and requires beneficiation. Copper, cobalt, and sulphur are recovered as by-products.

Pennsylvania ranks approximately eighth among the states in iron ore reserves, having an estimated reserve of somewhat over 200,000,000 long tons. Of this estimate, less than half is represented by the common iron ore minerals—magnetite, hematite, and brown ore. The reserves of magnetite at Cornwall have been reported as 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 long tons, which is about half of this nation's annual production of iron ore.

A few of the other mineral deposits of the Commonwealth should be mentioned briefly.

Limestone and dolomite, some of high purity, are widely distributed. The important cement industry is based on the limestone deposits, some of which are virtually inexhaustible. Reserves of high-purity limestone suitable for chemical lime and of dolomite from which magnesium might be extracted are more limited.

Silica of high purity suitable for the manufacture of silica brick is obtained from the Tuscarora quartzite, and the reserves are huge. Locally the rocks must be beneficiated to meet the rigid specifications. Other quartzites and sandstones in the southeastern and western parts of the Commonwealth supply raw materials for various silica refractories. The Oriskany sandstone is acceptable locally for glass sand, but reserves of high-purity sand are not great. Other sandstones are used as engine sands and molding sands.

Pennsylvania has long been the most important source of black slate for roofing shingles and granules and for structural purposes. The Lehigh-Northampton district is of greatest importance, furnishing the bulk of the black slate used in the United States for purposes other than granules and electrical switchboards. The Peach Bottom slate, on the Pennsylvania-Maryland line, is of excellent weathering quality but has not been exploited for shingles since World War II. It is, however, the only slate used for roofing granules in the Commonwealth and also furnishes a considerable tonnage of slate flour for use as mineral filler. While reserves of high-quality black slate are not large, they are believed adequate for many years.

The only known major deposit of zinc ore in Pennsylvania is at Friedensville. Accurate reserve figures are not available, but it is known that reserves exceed 100,000 tons of recoverable zinc metal. This is less than 1 percent of the total recoverable zinc metal reserves in the United States, which are estimated at about 16,000,000 tons.

Pennsylvania has been an outstanding producer of mineral products throughout the history of our country. But because Pennsylvania has been a pioneer in mineral production, some of the better and more accessible deposits have been depleted. By contrast, some of the states that have started to exploit their mineral wealth more recently still have their high-grade ores. This factor tends, of course, to put Pennsylvania in a somewhat less favorable position, but the momentum the mineral industries within the Commonwealth have developed constitutes an important factor which, at least for a long time, will tend to offset the advantages associated with virgin deposits in other states.

APPENDIX

LISTS OF SPECIALISTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PANEL DISCUSSION JULY 19, 1954, AND WITNESSES WHO PRESENTED TESTIMONY JULY 20, 1954

Specialists—July 19, 1954

From the United States Department of the Interior:

T. W. Hunter, Chief
Coal Branch
United States Bureau of Mines
Ralph L. Miller, Chief
Fuels Branch
United States Geological Survey
David M. Larrabee
Mineral Deposits Branch
United States Geological Survey

From The Pennsylvania State University:

E. F. Osborn, Dean
College of Mineral Industries
A. W. Asman, Head
Department of Mining
J. C. Calhoun, Head
Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas
H. B. Charmbury, Head
Department of Mineral Preparation
J. D. Clendenin
Department of Fuel Technology
J. A. Hipple, Assistant Dead for Research
Director, Mineral Industries Experiment Station
B. F. Howell, Head
Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry
F. A. Hummel, Acting Head

Department of Ceramics
P. D. Krynine, Head
Department of Mineralogy
E. W. Miller, Head
Department of Geography
D. R. Mitchell, Chairman
Division of Mineral Technology
H. A. Panofsky, Acting Head
Department of Meteorology
J. J. Schantz, Acting Head
Department of Mineral Economics
A. J. Shaler, Head
Department of Metallurgy
T. S. Spicer
Department of Fuel Technology
F. M. Swartz, Head
Department of Geology
O. F. Tuttle, Chairman
Division of Earth Sciences
W. A. Weyl, Chairman
Division of Mineral Engineering

From the University of Pennsylvania:
Knut A. Krieger, Professor of Chemistry

From the University of Pittsburgh:
H. G. Botset, Head
Petroleum and Geological Engineering Departments

Witnesses—July 20, 1954

H. Hershey Miller, Executive Secretary
Pennsylvania Sand and Gravel Producers' Association
J. P. Jones, Director of Production
F. I. L. Lawrence, Technical Advisory Committee
Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association
F. W. Earnest, Jr., President
Walter F. Schulten, Director
Anthracite Institute
Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
Robert T. Laing, Executive Director
Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association
E. W. Bauman, Managing Director
National Slag Association
W. T. Mullin
Pennsylvania Slate Producers Guild
George W. Ahl, Jr., Vice President
Summit Mining Corporation
J. S. McDowell
The Refractories Institute
James R. Coxey, Chairman
Engineering and Technology Committee
Mid-Atlantic Region
Structural Clay Products Institute
James J. Thomas, Vice President
United Steel Workers
Harry Boyer, President
Pennsylvania CIO Council

(In addition, written statements were filed by the Natural Gas Men's Association and by F. H. Mohney, Executive Secretary, Mineral Producers Association.)

PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCT, NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, AND WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, FOR MAJOR MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA (SELECTED YEARS) AND MINERAL RESERVES [1]

(All dollar figures in millions)

(1)	1925		1940				1952				(12)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Product	Production	Value of Product	Production	Value of Product	Number of Employes [2]	Wages and Salaries Paid [2]	Production	Value of Product	Number of Employes [3]	Wages and Salaries Paid [3]	Estimated Reserves [4]
Anthracite coal (short tons)	61,817,149	$328	51,484,640	$205	81,434	$107	40,067,000	$380	66,438	$224	6,360,000,000 [5]
Bituminous coal (short tons)	136,928,019	288	116,602,999	237	111,418	146	87,309,000	473	76,700	290	29,829,000,000 [5]
Crude petroleum (bbls.)	8,097,000	29	17,353,000	40	[6]	[6]	11,233,000	47	4,413	14	111,000,000 [7]
Natural gas (M cu. ft.)	101,632,000	47	90,725,000	42	[6]	[6]	108,684,000	30	679	2	752,000,000 [8]
Iron ore (long tons)	919,548	2	2,900,499 [9]	8 [9]	660	.96	992,000	[6]	777	3	26,154,000 [2]
Cement (bbls.)	41,899,787	73	27,499,786	38	6,920	17	40,037,000	103	7,837	31	Limestone used in cement available in almost unlimited quantity. However, high-grade raw materials are limited.[2]
Sand and gravel (short tons)	12,604,000	11	8,432,000	8	1,765	3	14,696,000	20	1,228	5	Many sands unlimited in quantity. Deposits for special uses limited.[2]
Raw clay (short tons)	759,345	2	899,173	2	298	.27	3,528,000	12	690	2	Clay for most purposes abundant throughout the state.[2]
Slate (short tons)	[6]	6	201,670	3	1,608	2	215,000	4	507	2	Abundant.[2]
Stone, except limestone for cement and lime (short tons)	16,124,590	19	19,277,690	20	5,024	6	25,610,000	45			
Total value of mineral production [10]		867		618				1,146			

[1] Unless otherwise designated, all data are from Mineral Resources of U. S., 1925, Minerals Yearbook, 1941 and 1950, and correspondence with the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.
[2] Pennsylvania's Mineral Heritage (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, 1944).
[3] "Statistical Data Sheet" (unpublished issues, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security).
[4] Recoverable by known methods under present economic conditions.
[5] Coal Resources of the United States (United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Circular 293 [Washington, D. C. 1953]).
[6] Not available.
[7] American Petroleum Institute.
[8] American Gas Association. Includes stored reserves of 213,000,000,000 feet.
[9] New York figures are included.
[10] Includes value of minerals not shown separately.

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HIGHWAY SAFETY

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

Honorable W. MACK GUTHRIE, Chairman

Honorable MURRAY PEELOR, Vice Chairman

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Wilmer W. Waterhouse	John G. Snowden
C. O. Williams	T. Newell Wood

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the directive of the General Assembly contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953, there is presented herewith a report on highway safety and factors responsible for highway accidents in Pennsylvania.

Under authority granted by the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate the study. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The investigation has developed evidence that legislative concern with safety on Pennsylvania's streets and highways is amply justified. In 1953, motor vehicles traveled more than 31,000,000,000 miles in Pennsylvania, and motor travel by persons was about 59,000,000,000 miles, and in that year, when 1,643 lives were lost and 70,531 persons were injured, traffic accidents reached an all-time high—129,791 accidents, generating a total cost in excess of $89,000,000.

Past and current measures directed toward making driving safer for Pennsylvania's 4,467,177 licensed motor vehicle operators have not established causes of accidents and have not constituted effective programs for accident prevention. The chance of an accident per mile traveled has not changed significantly over the past seven years and, in 1953, was slightly higher than in 1929.

This study, as well as the 1953 study of the Joint Legislative Committee on Turnpike Safety in which the Commission participated, demonstrates that techniques are available to cope effectively with traffic accident problems and to reduce materially the toll in terms of life and property.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

I. The General Assembly authorize a complete and comprehensive survey dealing with safety upon highways in Pennsylvania, to include, but not be limited to:

A. Driver factors in conjunction with vehicle and highway factors

B. Driver aptitudes and acquired skills for motor vehicle operation

C. Re-examination of accident experience with respect to stopped school buses since enactment of Pennsylvania motor vehicle statutes dealing therewith.

II. Funds for this comprehensive highway safety study be appropriated from the Motor License Fund.

III. Provision be made for furnishing to each district and county highway superintendent information concerning accidents occurring in his district.

Part I

FREQUENCY OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The all-time high in numbers of traffic accidents and numbers of drivers involved in accidents in Pennsylvania was reached in 1953, and preliminary data indicate that 1954 totals will be at even higher levels. Specifically, 129,791 accidents involving 237,448 drivers were recorded in 1953. The estimated cost of these accidents was in exceess of $89,600,000.[1]

Of the accidents reported in 1953, 45,916 resulted in injuries to 70,531 persons, and 82,411 resulted in property damage only—in each case the highest annual numbers recorded. During that year, 1,643 persons died in 1,464 fatal traffic accidents.

Accident observations over a twenty-five-year period (1929 to 1953, inclusive) show that in the latest year, 1953, the chance of accident involvement per licensed Pennsylvania operator was more than one and one-half times that for the earliest year, 1929. Like accident involvement of drivers, accident frequencies on a travel mileage basis have not tended to decrease—the chance of an accident per mile travel was slightly higher in 1953 than in 1929.

Although total numbers of accidents and chances of accidents per driver and per mile were higher in 1953 than in 1929, both number and likelihood of occurrence of fatal accidents and fatalities resulting therefrom were lower. The likelihood of occurrence of either a fatal accident or a fatality per mile traveled in 1953 was slightly more than one-quarter that of twenty-four years earlier, and the number of persons injured (although at an all-time high) was, on a travel mileage basis, lower than in 1929.

The evidence for the past twenty-five years suggests that measures designed to reduce frequencies of traffic accidents and driver involvement in accidents, compared with measures designed to reduce deaths and injuries resulting from traffic accidents, have been relatively ineffective.

Traffic Accidents, Licensed Operators, Registered Vehicles, and Travel Milleages

In creases over the period 1929 to 1953 in numbers of traffic accidents, licensed operators, registered motor vehicles, and estimated annual miles of vehicle travel in Pennsylvania are shown in Chart I.[2]

In 1929, there were 43,776 traffic accidents, 2,057,085 licensed operators, and 1,788,593 registered vehicles, and vehicle travel is estimated to have been 10,660 million miles. General increases are shown from year to year, except for the years 1942 to 1946. In 1953, there were 129,791 traffic accidents, 4,316,654 licensed operators, and 3,477,331 registered vehicles, and vehicles travel is estimated to have been 31,412 million miles.

In Chart I, the line showing number of accidents is not connected between the years 1948 and 1949, since, due to change in accident reporting requirements, data for 1948 and preceding years are not comparable with data for the years 1949 through 1953.

Reporting requirements are statutorily defined. Act No. 403, Session of 1929 (1929, May 1, P. L. 905), provided for the filing of reports of accidents resulting in injuries or death or total property damage to an apparent extent of $50.00 or more. Act No. 386, Session of 1949 (1949, May 12, P. L. 1297) provides for reporting of accidents resulting in bodily injury or death of damage to the property of any one person in excess of $100.00.

Property-damage accident reporting is affected not only by changes in statutory requirements but also by changes in prices. Generally, in times of rising prices, increasing proportions of accidents will exceed the statutory dollar minimums above which reporting is required, while in times of falling prices the reverse is true. (The effects of price on reporting are but infrequently taken into account in conventional compilations of accident statistics.)

Ratios of accidents to drivers, vehicles, and mileages may be computed from the individual series shown in Chart I. Ratios for 1929 were 2,128 accidents per hundred thousand licensed operators and 2,448 accidents per hundred thousand registered motor vehicles. In 1953, they were 3,007 accidents per hundred thousand licensed operators and 3,732 accidents per hundred thousand registered motor vehicles. The lowest and the highest of these ratios (excluding the years 1942 through 1946) were 1,952 accidents per hundred thousand licensed operators in 1932 and 3,083 in 1951, and 2,395 accidents per hundred thousand registered motor vehicles in 1932

[1] Estimated from National Safety Council data; includes damage to vehicles and property, medical expenses, wage losses, and insurance overhead cost (but not claims paid).

[2] Data in Chart I are shown in tabular form in Table A-1 of Appendix A.

and 3,895 in 1948. The mileage ratios were 411 accidents per hundred million vehicle miles in 1929 and 413 accidents per hundred million vehicle miles in 1953. The lowest and highest accident-mileage ratios (excluding the years 1942 through 1946) were 322 accidents per hundred million vehicle miles in 1936 and 432 in 1948.

Over the past twenty-five years, driver and vehicle involvement in motor vehicle accidents increased more rapidly than number of accidents, because of increasing frequencies of two-vehicle and multi-vehicle accidents. The reported number of drivers (or vehicles) per accident increased from 1.63 in 1929 to 1.83 in 1953.

The 237,448 drivers (or vehicles) involved in accidents in 1953 represented more than a three-fold increase over the number recorded twenty-four years earlier—71,529 drivers (or vehicles) in 1929. Over the same twenty-five years, the number of licensed operators and the number of registered motor vehicles in Pennsylvania approximately doubled. In 1953, the chance of driver involvement in a traffic accident and the chance of motor vehicle involvement in a traffic accident were each more than one and one-half times as great as in 1929.[3]

Numbers of Traffic Accidents, by Type and Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured

Total numbers of traffic accidents, property-damage accidents, injury accidents and persons injured in such accidents, and fatal accidents and traffic fatalities, for the years 1932 (the first year for which separate data are available for each of the types of traffic accidents) to 1953, are shown in Chart II.[4] The greatest total number of accidents and the greatest number of property-damage accidents appear for the latest year shown, 1953, and it is virtually certain that an even greater number of property-damage accidents would have been reported for each of the years from 1949 through 1953 had it not been for the 1949 change in reporting requirements.

A total of 129,791 traffic accidents was reported in Pennsylvania in 1953; 45,916 resulted in bodily injuries to 70,531 persons, and 82,411 resulted in property damage only—in each case, the greatest annual numbers recorded (upper part of Chart II). During the year 1932, a total of 41,004 traffic accidents was recorded. Of these, 26,623 accidents resulted in injuries to 41,836 persons, and 12,603 resulted in property damage only.

Both number of fatal traffic accidents and number of fatalities (lower part of Chart II) were lower in 1953 than in 1932. In 1953, 1,464 fatal accidents resulting in death to 1,643 persons were recorded, while in 1932, 1,778 fatal accidents resulted in death to 1,926 persons.

Traffic Accident Rates

Meaningful traffic accident rates are computed by dividing the number of accident observations by a measure which accurately represents the total of all situations in which accidents could possiby take place (the exposure base). Commonly, accident rates are computed by dividing numbers of traffic accidents (or numbers of persons injured or numbers of persons killed) by travel mileage of motor vehicles or by population.[5] Since it more nearly reflects exposure to accident hazards, travel mileage of motor vehicles appears to be a more adequate base than population.

Accident rates are used as indicators of change in the operation of factors which generate accidents. However, to evaluate current safety programs or select new safety measures, the components of accident observations and accident bases must be investigated. For use in facilitating selection among highway safety measures, accident rates must be computed for groups (drivers by sex and age, for example) for which definable and quantifiable characteristics associated with exposure to traffic accident hazards are known or can be ascertained.

Rates per hundred million miles of vehicle travel for all accidents, property-damage accidents, injury accidents, fatal accidents, and for persons injured and persons killed in traffic accidents are shown for the years 1932-1953 in Chart III.[6]

Inspection of the chart shows that in recent years each of the six rates has been relatively stable, and rates for the total of all acidents and for property-damage accidents have remained at comparatively high levels.

For the total of all types of traffic accidents in Pennsylvania, the rate in 1953 was 413 accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel—less than the highest rate (432 for the year 1948), but greater than the lowest nonwartime rate (322 for the year 1936). It is estimated that the comparable rate for the year 1929 (not shown on the chart) was 411 accidents per hundred million miles of motor vehicle travel, indicating that the chances of occurrence of traffic accidents (per mile traveled) were slightly less in 1929 than in 1953. Although rates shown for 1949 and succeeding years are, because of reporting changes, somewhat understated for comparison with rates shown for the years 1932 through 1948, inspection of the chart for the twenty-two years period shows that annual rates for these latter years are comparatively high.

The property-damage accident rate in Pennsylvania in 1953 was 262 accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel—more than two and one-half times greater than the 1932 rate of 103. The lowest rate and highest rate over these twenty-two years were 99 and 284 accidents per hundred million miles of motor vehicle travel, for 1933 and 1948, respectively.

The 1953 injury accident rate in Pennsylvania was 146 accidents per hundred million miles of motor vehicle travel, approximately two-thirds as great as the rate, 218, for the year 1932. For the years shown on Chart III, the highest rate, 252, appears for the year 1933, and the lowest rate, 135 injury accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel, for the year 1949. Rates showing persons injured generally parallel those showing injury accidents. The highest of these rates is shown for the year 1933, the lowest for the year 1949, and the 1953 rate of 225 persons injured per hundred million miles of vehicle travel was about two-thirds of the 1932 rate of 343.

[3] Data for the years 1929 through 1953 are shown in Table A-2 of Appendix A.

[4] Data in Chart II are shown in tabular form in Appendix A, Table A-3.

[5] Traffic fatality and injury rates based on population are shown for the years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1953 in Appendix A, Table A-5.

[6] Data are available for computation of each of these rates on a vehicle travel mileage basis for the years 1932 to 1953, inclusive. Although all rates, other than fatality rates and fatal accident rates, are usually expressed in numbers per hundred thousand miles of vehicle travel, they are expressed in Chart III in numbers per hundred million miles of vehicle travel to facilitate comparisons among all rates. Data in Chart III are shown in tabular form in Appendix A, Table A-4.

Taking into account all deaths attributable to 1953 motor vehicle accidents (whether death occurred during or subsequent to 1953), the motor vehicle accident fatality rate in Pennsylvania was 5.2 deaths per hundred million miles of vehicle travel—the lowest annual Pennsylvania traffic accident fatality rate.[7]

The 1953 fatal accident rate in Pennsylvania was 4.7 fatal accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel—also the lowest annual rate during the twenty-two year time period. The highest fatality rate, 15.8 deaths per hundred million miles of vehicle travel, is shown in Chart III for the year 1932, while the highest fatal accident rate, 14.6, is shown for the years 1932 and 1933. Data for fatal traffic accidents and traffic fatalities for the year 1929 (not shown in Chart III) indicate higher rates than those noted above. It is estimated that in 1929 the fatality rate and the fatal accident rate in Pennsylvania were 18.7 fatalities and 17.7 fatal accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel. Comparison of these data with the 1953 rates of 5.2 and 4.6, respectively, shows that the likelihood of occurrence of a fatal traffic accident or a traffic fatality was slightly more than one quarter as great in 1953 as in 1929.

Increases in rates for all traffic accidents and property-damage accidents, in conjunction with decreases in rates for traffic deaths and injuries, suggest that the relative importance of factors resopsible for motor vehicle accidents has changed over the years.

Part II

CURRENT ACCIDENT-PREVENTION PRACTICE AND FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic accidents are caused by driver, vehicle, and road factors, singly or in combination. Driver factors are critical in the vast majority of highway accidents.

In hazardous situations, accidents may be averted if drivers are able, within available time, to recognize potential dangers and to select and effect safe courses of action. Even drivers who ordinarily react adequately may operate a vehicle dangerously when under stress.

Recognizing dangerous situations and selecting safe courses of action depend upon aptitudes for, and experience or training in, vehicle operation. For example, a driver proceeding upon an icy highway may precipitate an accident because of lack of aptitude—poor visual acuity, comparatively long reaction time, or insufficient mental alertness to interpret actions of other drivers and road and weather conditions. Similarly, the driver may precipitate an accident because of lack of relevant experience or training—a sudden skid may confront him with a situation which he has never before experienced or which he has never been trained to meet successfully.

Some accidents are ordinarily unavoidable—loss of a wheel while a car is in motion (vehicle factor) or passage on to a soft spot of a rain-soaked, but otherwise firm, highway shoulder (road factor) may generate situations so hazardous that accidents cannot be prevented. Further, involvement in certain types of collision accidents resulting from the action of other motor vehicle operators may also be unavoidable.

[7] Motor vehicle accident fatality rates in the United States by states, for the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, are shown in Appendix A, Table A-6.

Traffic safety programs dealing with road, vehicle, and driver factors may affect the number or the severity of highway accidents, or both. For example, improving the alignment of highways may tend to reduct the number of accidents occurring thereon; the use of safety glass in automobiles may decrease the severity of injuries; and the proper training of drivers to meet potentially dangerous situations may tend to reduce both the number and severity of accidents.

CURRENT HIGHWAY SAFETY MEASURES

Current Commonwealth accident-prevention practice includes measures which deal with each of the three accident factors—driver, vehicle, and road. Among such measures are the following:

The Road.—In its accident-prevention program the Pennsylvania Department of Highways utilizes safety warning devices and highway markers on both new and existing highways. Field forces in each of the highway districts, in conjunction with central office forces, provide for regular attention to traffic-control improvements to enhance traffic safety.

New highways are engineered for safe traffic flows through improved gradients, alignments, lane separators, and lane and berm designs, taking into account contemporary characteristics of vehicle design and operation. Integrated with the foregoing programs for the provision of safe highways within the Commonwealth are other programs applicable to special situations, such as the program for elimination of railway grade crossings.

Current administrative practice in Pennsylvania does not provide for regular reporting by the Bureau of Highway Safety of the Department of Revenue to the Department of Highways of road defect statements contained in operators' accident reports.

The Vehicle.—The periodic examination of all vehicles registered within the Commonwealth is required under the provisions of Act No. 263, Session of 1931 (1931, June 22, P. L. 751), as amended. This inspection program tends to keep from the roads of the Commonwealth potentially dangerous vehicles. Further, Pennsylvania statutes deal with many automotive safety devices—for example, safety glass is the subject of Act No. 264, Session of 1933 (1933, May 31, P. L. 1088), and four-wheel brakes are the subject of Act No. 355, Session of 1935 (1935, July 16, P. L. 1056). Pennsylvania law requires that minimum standards for certain automotive equipment be established by the Department of Revenue and that, for use in the Commonwealth, such items of equipment be approved as safe by the department.

Engineering improvements in automobiles and commercial vehicles tend to reduce numbers and severity of highway accidents. Among these improvements are all-steel roofs, lowered centers of gravity, and hydraulic and air brakes.

The Driver.—An applicant for a Pennsylvania driver's license must have his vision tested, undergo a driving examination, and give evidence that he is familiar with the rules of the road before he may be granted the privilege of operating a motor vehicle in the Commonwealth. Although semiannual inspections of vehicles are required in Pennsylvania, periodic examinations of motor vehicle operators are not required. Further, operators of varying driving skills are not accorded differential

privileges. The driver whose abilities are such that it would be dangerous for him to exceed 30 miles per hour may be permitted to drive as rapidly as the driver of greater ability.

Operators' permits may be revoked or suspended for cause by the Secretary of Revenue. And, at the discretion of the secretary, operators may be subject to re-examination.

In certain of the public schools within the Commonwealth, driver training courses are offered.[1] In 1953, this program, together with the re-examination program, affected but 0.8 percent of the 4,316,654 licensed Pennsylvania operators. In addition to these specific accident-prevention activities, general highway safety publicity programs are conducted by the Commonwealth.

Suspensions and revocations of operators' permits, primarily a law-enforcement activity rather than a highway safety program, have not prevented increases in numbers of motor vehicle accidents. Numbers of motor vehicle accidents and suspensions and revocations of operators' permits for the years 1950 to 1953, inclusive, were as follows:

Year	Number of Motor Vehicle Accidents	No. of Suspensions and Revocations of Operators' Permits
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950	116,139	32,950
1951	123,088	43,268
1952	126,820	51,652
1953	129,791	57,136

Frequencies of Road, Vehicle, and Driver Factors in Highway Accidents

The relative importance of road factors in highway accidents is, in some measure, indicated by numbers of road defects at places of accidents. It should be noted that the existence of a road defect at the place of an accident does not necessarily mean that the road defect was the sole cause of, or a significant contributing factor in, the accident. Road defect data are available for the years 1950 through 1953 only. The reported numbers of road defects at places of accidents as percents of total numbers of accidents during these years were as follows:

1950	7.2 percent
1951	6.6 percent
1952	7.3 percent
1953	7.4 percent

Although many driver failures at times of accidents are not violations of Pennsylvania law, reported numbers of driver violations of the provisions of the Vehicle Code at times of accidents may be used as an approximate measure in estimating driver factors in traffic accidents. Similarly, a rough measure of the importance of vehicle factors is the reported number of identifiable vehicle defects at times of accidents.

The effectiveness of accident-prevention programs directed to drivers compared with the effectiveness of programs dealing with vehicles is indicated in Chart IV.[2] Reported vehicle defects as percents of total numbers of accidents declined from 22.63 percent to 3.92 percent over the years 1932 to 1953. For the comparable time period, reported driver violations as percents of total numbers of accidents increased from 58.18 percent in 1932 to 92.50 percent in 1953.

Part III

EFFECTIVE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

Effective approaches to problems of accident reduction require controlled observations of accidents and analyses of the operation of driver, vehicle, and road factors in all significant traffic situations. Only in the light of information developed from such observations and analyses can valid comparisons of the efficiency of alternate highway safety programs be made.

Adequate observation and anlysis procedures are more frequently employed with respect to vehicle and road factors than with respect to driver factors, although, in the vast majority of traffic accidents, driver factors are critical.

Examples of effective approaches relating to roads and vehicles are provided by highway design standards and by motor vehicle inspection systems. The geometric design standards for Pennsylvania highways (including maximum gradients and curvatures and required widths and numbers of traffic lanes) reflect size and power characteristics of vehicles and driving habits of operators and are calculated to provide for the safe and unimpeded flow of traffic. Pennsylvania's motor vehicle inspection system is designed to prevent accidents caused by faulty vehicle equipment. Before 1932, inspections were limited to light and brake equipment of vehicles and were not made at regular intervals. Observations of the frequency of faulty vehicle equipment in traffic accidents led, in 1932, to the regular inspection of all significant safety equipment of all Pennsylvania vehicles. In this connection, it may be observed that 9,281 vehicle defects at times of accidents were reported in 1932, and 5,092 in 1953. During these same two years, the numbers of traffic accidents were 41,004 and 129,791, respectively.

A similar observation and analysis approach to driver factor problems, although used in safety studies of commercial transportation companies,[1] is not currently used by the Commonwealth.

Driver factors are the physical and mental traits associated with aptitudes for, and skill in, vehicle operation. Deficiencies in aptitudes or skills frequently lead to traffic accidents.

Required Accident Facts and Currently Available Data

Precision in accident observations is necessary for effective approaches to accident-reduction problems. Accurate information on a sample basis could be provided by trained personnel through prompt and uniform acci-

[1] See Appendix B, "Driver Training in Pennsylvania Public Schools."

[2] Data in Chart IV are shown in tabular form in Appendix A, Table A-7.

[1] For example, see Moffie, Alexander, and Parker, The Influence of Personal and Psychological Characteristics on the Accident Experiences of Tractor-Trailer Drivers (Raleigh, N. C.: North Carolina State College School of Education, 1952).

dent investigations and uniform driver testing. Current accident report information is frequently inaccurate[2]

Information gathered by Commonwealth highway safety agencies relates to accident-producing factors in the case of vehicles (defective brakes, tires, steering mechanism, and lights, among others) and roads (defective shoulders, holes and ruts or bumps, and loose material on roadway surface, among others), but do not relate to accident-producing factors in the case of drivers. Among factors which appear to determine driver aptitudes and skills in vehicle operation are:

1. Eyesight
a. Visual acuity (ability to see fine detail)
b. Phoria (vertical and horizontal coordination of the eyes)
c. Depth perception
d. Color perception
2. Hearing
3. Complex reaction time
4. Glare recovery
5. Intelligence
6. Emotional stability, self-sufficiency, and dominance
7. Mechanical comprehension.

Regular accident investigations and reports by Commonwealth highway safety agencies are inadequate with respect to these factors, among others. For example, not included on the accident report form or generally determined by test are data relating to vision, hearing, reaction time, and amount of driver training or driver experience in terms of familiarity with vehicle, road, and traffic conditions similar to those in accident situations.

Among information currently collected by Commonwealth highway safety agencies for drivers involved in accidents are sex, age, occupation, years of driving experience, violations of Motor Vehicle Code at time of accident, and "condition."

Data on years of driving experience, reported by operators involved in accidents, are currently tabulated by Commonwealth highway safety agencies to provide several classifications for experience of less than one year, but only one classification for experience of one year or more. The vast majority of drivers involved in accidents fall in the latter category. Among so-called experience classifications is "out-of-state driver," which relates to residence rather than experience.

Categories provided for reporting "condition" of driver are: "had been drinking," "sick," "very tired," "apparently asleep," "body defects," "inattentive," "no apparent defect," "not stated," and "blinded by headlights." Although these items reflect physical and mental aptitudes for vehicle operation and experience and training in vehicle operation, none represents a single measurable element.

Cataloguing driver violations of provisions of the Vehicle Code, although of value for enforcement purposes, does not provide a precise basis for inferences on accident causes. Not separately listed as one of twenty-one violation categories provided on accident report forms is violation of the stopped school bus law. (Act No. 559, Session of 1949 [1949, May 26, P. L. 1884] provides that, outside of business or residental districts, drivers approaching a stopped school bus shall stop their vehicles and keep them stationary until the bus resumes motion or until the bus driver signals other operators to proceed.)

With respect to drivers' occupations, classifications used in certain cases are so broad that valid inferences cannot be drawn from accident data. For example, one occupational category includes both laborers and truck drivers. It is almost certain that accident involvement of these two groups is different.

Development of Effective Accident-Reduction Programs and Evaluation of Alternate Highway Safety Measures

Effective accident-reduction programs must be based on information relating to drivers involved in accidents and drivers as a whole. Specifically, controlled observations of accident situations taken in conjunction with data showing general levels of aptitudes and skills of drivers as a whole are the bases for inferences concerning aptitude and skill deficiencies which generate significant numbers of traffic accidents.

For valid comparisons of accident involvement for groups of drivers having different attributes (levels of aptitudes and skills or physical characteristics associated with them), accident rates must be computed in a manner which takes into account differences in numbers of drivers or accident exposure (for example, miles driven). For these rate computations, reliable estimates of the bases (numbers of operators or miles driven) are needed.

Current data are inadequate with respect to both levels of aptitudes and skills and valid estimates of bases necessary for rate computation.[3] Among information currently compiled are tabulations showing numbers of drivers involved in accidents, by age and sex groups. Although it is reasonable to expect that there are differences in chance of accident involvement among different sex and age groups of Pennsylvania drivers, lack of reliable data relating to numbers of drivers and miles driven (exposure) makes computation of meaningful rates impossible. Currently available Commonwealth data are not adequate to establish valid ratios of accident chance for any age or sex groups. For example, the chance of involvement in a fatal accident for all drivers is computed as follows (1953 data):

$$\text{Chance of involvement in a fatal accident for all drivers} = \frac{\text{Number of drivers involved in fatal accidents}}{\text{Total number of licensed operators}}$$

$$= \frac{2{,}039}{4{,}316{,}654}$$

$$= .000472 \text{ or } 47 \text{ per hundred thousand licensed operators}$$

[2] Comparison of a sample of 100 operators' reports of non-fatal accidents with investigation reports of the Pennsylvania State Police (who investigate approximately 20 percent of all accidents occurring in the state) showed that all 100 operators' reports were to some extent inconsistent with police reports and that in 94 the inconsistencies related to the manner in which accident occurred, resulting injuries, or operator's experience. Of these 94 reports, 44 contained less than 5 such inconsistencies, 43 contained 5 but less than 10, and 7 contained 10 or more.

[3] In 1953, the Bureau of Highway Safety, Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, conducted an exploratory study with a view to developing bases for rate computations. However, since information for more than half (52.2 percent) of the drivers included in the study sample was not obtained, the degree to which the characteristics of the respondent group represent the characteristics of Pennsylvania motor vehicle operators as a whole—of critical importance for valid estimates of rates bases—cannot be accurately specified.

The chance of involvement in a fatal accident for drivers under age 25 would be computed similarly:

$$\text{Chance of involvement in fatal accident for drivers under 25} = \frac{\text{Number of drivers under 25 involved in fatal accidents}}{\text{Total number of licensed operators under 25}}$$

Chart V shows that valid computations of chance of fatal accident involvement for drivers aged 25 and over and drivers under age 25 cannot be made because reliable estimates of total numbers of operators in these groups are not available. Consequently, differences between groups and probable changes in chance of involvement cannot be analyzed for the time period shown. Chart VI shows that this is also true with respect to men and women drivers.[4]

Accident involvement rates on a mileage basis are computed by dividing numbers of drivers involved in accidents (as counted by Commonwealth highway safety agencies) by total vehicle travel mileage estimates for Pennsylvania as provided by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the National Safety Council. The example below illustrates this computation for all highway accidents for the years 1953.

$$\text{Traffic accident involvement rate for all drivers} = \frac{\text{Total number of drivers involved in accidents}}{\text{Estimated total travel mileage in Pennsylvania}}$$

$$= \frac{237{,}448}{31{,}412 \text{ million}}$$

$$= 756 \text{ drivers involved in accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel}$$

Comparable computations cannot be made for sex and age groups and numerous other relevant groups because, although numbers of persons involved in accidents in different groups are tabulated, reliable mileage estimates for these groups are not available.

Chart VII illustrates this with reference to drivers aged 25 and over and drivers under age 25, and Chart VIII, with reference to men and women drivers.[5] Although for each of these age and sex groups numbers of drivers involved in traffic accidents are known, reliable estimates of miles driven by all operators in the groups are lacking.

Meaningful rates for operators grouped according to relevant accident-producing characteristics (aptitudes and skills or associated traits) are needed to identify those driver factors which generate significant numbers of traffic accidents and to analyze interrelations between driver factors and vehicle and road factors. Changes in the incidence of accident-generating factors (as shown by such rates) would provide both criteria of efficiency of current examination and training programs and bases for selection among alternate highway safety measures.

Effective and efficient programs dealing with driver factors—critical in the vast majority of traffic accidents—are essential if the accident toll on Pennsylvania highways is to be materially reduced.

[4] Data in Charts V and VI are shown in tabular form in Appendix A, Tables A-8 and A-9.

[5] Data in Charts VII and VIII are shown in tabular form in Appendix A, Tables A-8 and A-9.

Appendix A

SOURCE TABLES

Table A-1

NUMBERS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, LICENSED OPERATORS, AND REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES, AND ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL MILES OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAVEL—PENNSYLVANIA: 1929 THROUGH 1953

Year	Traffic Accidents	Licensed Operators	Registered Motor Vehicles	Estimated Total Annual Motor Vehicle Travel (Millions of Miles)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1929	43,776	2,057,085	1,788,593	10,660.0
1930	47,917	2,112,337	1,802,602	11,230.0
1931	46,588	2,165,247	1,787,265	13,080.0
1932	41,004	2,100,627	1,712,144	12,210.0
1933	45,374	2,088,865	1,677,157	12,390.0
1934	52,157	2,185,286	1,747,266	13,460.0
1935	49,930	2,259,862	1,799,499	14,160.0
1936	55,727	2,421,023	1,930,030	17,323.0
1937	73,466	2,582,715	2,057,515	19,016.0
1938	63,000	2,714,457	2,036,731	18,632.0
1939	69,818	2,827,800	2,165,084	19,572.8
1940	75,852	2,949,877	2,230,194	20,843.4
1941	83,413	3,117,669	2,348,788	22,414.0
1942	59,218	3,070,637	2,197,784	16,910.7
1943	37,340	2,909,953	2,016,564	12,584.9
1944	42,616	2,638,998	1,939,317	13,581.0
1945	53,231	2,754,983	2,059,244	15,230.9
1946	69,968	3,090,128	2,269,730	20,817.7
1947	89,067	3,404,483	2,470,199	22,240.4
1948	103,478	3,517,643	2,656,775	23,964.3
1949	102,081	3,670,911	2,840,133	25,686.9
1950	113,748	3,820,032	3,281,903	27,173.5
1951	123,088	3,992,083	3,241,822	29,077.0
1952	126,820	4,168,875	3,330,554	30,050.5
1953	129,791	4,316,654	3,477,331	31,412.2

Source: Column 2, annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1929-1953; columns 3 and 4, "Monthly Reports" (in mimeographed form from the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Harrisburg); column 5, correspondence from the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Table A-2

Number of Drivers Involved in Traffic Accidents per Hundred Thousand Licensed Operators and Number of Motor Vehicles Involved in Accidents per Hundred Thousand Registered Vehicles—Pennsylvania: 1929 Through 1953

Year	Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents per 100,000 Licensed Operators	Number of Motor Vehicles Involved in Accidents per 100,000 Registered Vehicles
(1)	(2)	(3)
1929	3,477	3,999
1930	3,744	4,387
1931	3,556	4,308
1932	3,139	3,852
1933	3,430	4,271
1934	3,831	4,792
1935	3,562	4,473
1936	3,761	4,718
1937	4,725	5,932
1938	3,839	5,116
1939	4,111	5,369
1940	4,344	5,745
1941	4,581	6,081
1942	3,285	4,589
1943	2,131	3,076
1944	2,727	3,711
1945	3,355	4,488
1946	3,980	5,418
1947	4,689	6,462
1948	5,341	7,071
1949	5,033	6,505
1950	5,385	6,268
1951	5,624	6,926
1952	5,562	6,962
1953	5,501	6,828

Source: Computed from annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1929-1953, and "Monthly Reports" (in mimeographed form from the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Harrisburg).

Table A-3

NUMBERS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, BY TYPE, TRAFFIC FATALITIES, AND PERSONS INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PENNSYLVANIA: 1932 THROUGH 1953

Year	All Traffic Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property-damage Accidents	Fatalities	Persons Injured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1932	41,004	1,778	26,623	12,603	1,926	41,836
1933	45,374	1,807	31,282	12,285	1,926	47,908
1934	52,157	1,941	33,819	16,397	2,075	51,847
1935	49,930	1,747	31,499	16,684	1,887	48,398
1936	55,727	2,229	32,845	20,653	2,411	50,854
1937	73,466	2,372	39,800	31,294	2,564	61,445
1938	63,000	1,742	33,754	27,504	1,896	50,598
1939	69,818	1,830	37,471	30,517	1,971	55,821
1940	75,852	1,917	37,874	36,061	2,074	57,137
1941	83,413	2,120	39,227	42,066	2,298	60,499
1942	59,218	1,549	27,126	30,543	1,683	41,122
1943	37,340	1,211	18,128	18,001	1,374	27,312
1944	42,616	1,160	19,667	21,789	1,244	29,928
1945	53,231	1,264	22,994	28,973	1,380	35,686
1946	69,968	1,538	29,348	39,082	1,700	45,883
1947	89,067	1,440	32,839	54,788	1,552	49,938
1948	103,478	1,524	33,912	68,042	1,671	52,709
1949	102,081	1,488	34,776	65,817	1,607	54,290
1950	116,139	1,442	44,003	70,694	1,593	62,727
1951	123,088	1,494	43,672	77,922	1,642	65,643
1952	126,820	1,470	44,745	80,605	1,671	67,134
1953	129,791	1,464	45,916	82,411	1,643	70,531

Source: Annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1932-1953.

Table A-4

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, AND TRAFFIC FATALITY AND INJURY RATES PENNSYLVNIA: 1932 THROUGH 1953

Year	Rates—Numbers per Hundred Million Miles of Motor Vehicle Travel					
	All Traffic Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property-damage Accidents	Fatalities	Persons Injured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1932	336	14.6	218	103	15.8	343
1933	366	14.6	252	99	15.5	387
1934	387	14.4	251	122	15.4	385
1935	353	12.3	222	118	13.3	342
1936	322	12.9	190	119	13.9	294
1937	386	12.5	209	165	13.5	323
1938	338	9.4	181	148	10.2	272
1939	357	9.4	191	156	10.1	285
1940	364	9.2	182	173	10.0	274
1941	372	9.5	175	188	10.3	270
1942	350	9.2	160	181	10.0	243
1943	297	9.6	144	143	10.9	217
1944	314	8.6	145	160	9.2	220
1945	349	8.3	151	190	9.1	234
1946	336	7.4	141	188	8.2	220
1947	400	6.5	148	246	7.0	225
1948	432	6.4	142	284	7.0	220
1949	397	5.8	135	256	6.3	211
1950	427	5.3	162	260	5.9	231
1951	423	5.1	150	268	5.6	226
1952	422	4.9	149	268	5.6	223
1953	413	4.7	146	262	5.2	225

Source: Computed from annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1932-1953, and correspondence from the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Table A-5

Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured in Traffic Accidents per Hundred Thousand Population—Pennsylvania: 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1953

Year	Number per Hundred Thousand Population	
	Traffic Deaths	Persons Injured in Traffic Accidents
(1)	(2)	(3)
1930	20.1	413.2
1940	21.0	577.1
1950	15.2	597.5
1953	15.4	660.7

Table A-6

TRAFFIC FATALITY RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1951, 1952, AND 1953

State	Number of Fatalities per Hundred Million Miles of Vehicle Travel		
	1951	1952	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
United States	7.7	7.3	7.0
Alabama	10.6	9.2	8.5
Arizona	12.3	10.3	9.8
Arkansas	8.5	8.5	7.2
California	7.1	7.2	6.5
Colorado	6.5	6.2	5.6
Connecticut	3.9	3.0	3.0
Delaware	6.1	6.0	7.0
Florida	7.9	7.6	7.3
Georgia	8.8	8.3	7.5
Idaho	9.5	8.4	7.3
Illinois	7.2	7.3	6.9
Indiana	8.4	7.7	7.5
Iowa	6.0	5.1	5.5
Kansas	7.8	7.3	7.2
Kentucky	9.3	9.8	9.3
Louisiana	8.8	8.7	8.5
Maine	4.8	4.3	5.3
Maryland	7.7	6.6	6.4
Massachusetts	3.6	3.4	3.8
Michigan	7.2	6.7	7.1
Minnesota	6.1	4.7	5.9
Mississippi	8.2	7.7	6.9
Missouri	6.4	6.2	6.2
Montana	7.5	8.8	7.9
Nebraska	6.1	6.1	5.8
Nevada	9.7	11.8	10.4
New Hampshire	5.3	4.0	4.9
New Jersey	4.5	4.4	3.9
New Mexico	12.6	10.8	11.1
New York	6.0	5.5	5.6
North Carolina	8.5	8.1	7.9
North Dakota	7.1	7.5	8.2
Ohio	6.4	6.5	6.4
Oklahoma	7.0	6.2	5.8
Oregon	6.7	6.3	5.5
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.1	4.9
Rhode Island	2.9	2.4	2.4
South Carolina	11.6	12.1	10.7
South Dakota	4.0	7.9	6.4
Tennessee	8.6	8.0	7.8
Texas	7.3	6.7	6.3
Utah	8-1	8.8	7.0
Vermont	6.7	4.3	5.3
Virginia	9.2	7.9	7.4
Washington	6.2	5.6	5.0
West Virginia	7.1	7.4	8.6
Wisconsin	7.0	7.3	6.9
Wyoming	10.5	9.1	8.8

Source: Public Safety (Chicago: National Safety Council, February, 1952, 1953, and 1954).

Table A-7

Driver Violations of the Vehicle Code at Times of Accidents and Identifiable Vehicle Defects at Times of Accidents: Numbers, and Numbers as Percents of Total Numbers of Traffic Accidents—Pennsylvania: 1932 through 1953

Year	Total Number of Traffic Accidents	Driver Violations of the Vehicle Code at Times of Accidents		Identifiable Vehicle Defects at Times of Accidents	
		Number	As Percent of Total Accidents	Number	As Percent of Total Accidents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1932	41,004	23,857	58.18%	9,281	22.63%
1933	45,374	24,035	52.97	9,635	21.23
1934	52,157	28,603	54.84	8,299	15.91
1935	49,930	27,557	55.19	6,882	13.78
1936	55,727	37,006	66.41	8,575	15.39
1937	73,466	51,279	69.80	10,163	13.83
1938	63,000	39,622	62.89	7,824	12.42
1939	69,818	42,301	60.59	8,170	11.70
1940	75,852	47,469	62.58	15,122	19.94
1941	83,413	63,858	76.56	14,136	16.95
1942	59,218	53,114	89.69	11,263	19.02
1943	37,340	33,298	89.18	3,931	10.53
1944	42,616	37,448	87.87	4,384	10.29
1945	53,231	49,410	92.82	5,516	10.36
1946	69,968	62,675	89.58	4,997	7.14
1947	89,067	78,963	88.66	7,189	8.07
1948	103,478	93,363	90.22	8,430	8.15
1949	102,081	87,572	85.79	8,915	8.73
1950	113,748	102,865	90.43	4,006	3.52
1951	123,088	112,373	91.29	3,582	2.91
1952	126,820	118,335	93.31	4,133	3.26
1953	129,791	120,059	92.50	5,092	3.92

Source: Columns 2, 3, and 5, annual Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1932-1953; columns 4 and 6 computed from columns 2, 3, and 5.

Table A-8

Drivers Under Age 25 and Drivers Aged 25 and Over Involved in All Traffic Accidents and in Fatal Traffic Accidents Numbers and Percents—Pennsylvania: 1932 through 1953

[Includes only those drivers whose ages were reported]

Year	Drivers Invloved in All Traffic Accidents					Drivers Involved in Fatal Accidents				
	Number		Percent			Number		Percent		
	Under Age 25	Aged 25 and Over	Total	Under Age 25	Aged 25 and Over	Under Age 25	Aged 25 and Over	Total	Under Age 25	Aged 25 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1932	17,506	45,702	100.0%	27.7%	72.3%	639	1,458	100.0%	30.5%	69.5%
1933	18,090	49,258	100.0	26.9	73.1	636	1,440	100.0	30.6	69.4
1934	22,041	56,099	100.0	28.2	71.8	726	1,485	100.0	32.8	67.2
1935	21,649	53,172	100.0	28.9	71.1	645	1,260	100.0	33.9	66.1
1936	25,224	58,539	100.0	30.1	69.9	834	1,551	100.0	35.0	65.0
1937	37,592	74,296	100.0	33.6	66.4	993	1,672	100.0	36.0	64.0
1938	27,470	67,036	100.0	29.1	70.9	641	1,254	100.0	33.8	66.2
1939	32,434	72,855	100.0	30.8	69.2	640	1,209	100.0	34.6	65.4
1940	36,977	81,975	100.0	31.1	68.9	743	1,436	100.0	34.1	65.9
1941	45,676	89,592	100.0	33.8	66.2	857	1,625	100.0	34.5	65.5
1942	28,695	63,922	100.0	31.0	69.0	648	1,096	100.0	37.2	62.8
1943	12,662	43,856	100.0	22.4	77.6	334	964	100.0	25.7	74.3
1944	13,076	49,383	100.0	20.9	79.1	314	947	100.0	24.9	75.1
1945	17,487	62,424	100.0	21.9	78.1	338	1,074	100.0	23.9	76.1
1946	27,600	68,239	100.0	28.8	71.2	564	1,217	100.0	31.7	68.3
1947	35,160	83,860	100.0	29.5	70.5	527	1,158	100.0	31.3	68.7
1948	40,790	98,154	100.0	29.4	70.6	529	1,234	100.0	30.0	70.0
1949	40,079	97,423	100.0	29.1	70.9	536	1,194	100.0	31.0	69.0
1950	47,345	128,495	100.0	26.9	73.1	515	1,282	100.0	28.7	71.3
1951	49,594	139,362	100.0	26.2	73.8	605	1,328	100.0	31.3	68.7
1952	50,765	142,446	100.0	26.3	73.7	545	1,370	100.0	28.5	71.5
1953	53,145	147,560	100.0	26.5	73.5	547	1,363	100.0	28.6	71.4

Source: Columns 2, 3, 7, and 8, annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1932-1953; other columns computed.

Table A-9

Sex of Drivers in All Traffic Accidents and in Fatal Traffic Accidents: Numbers and Percents—Pennsylvania: 1932 through 1953

[Includes only those drivers whose sex was reported]

	Drivers Involved in All Traffic Accidents					Drivers Involved in Fatal Traffic Accidents				
	Number		Percent			Number		Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1932	60,916	5,033	100.0%	92.4%	7.6%	2,108	130	100.0%	94.2%	5.8%
1933	66,471	5,168	100.0	92.8	7.2	2,108	121	100.0	94.6	5.4
1934	78,119	5,605	100.0	93.3	6.7	2,262	119	100.0	95.0	5.0
1935	75,059	5,429	100.0	93.3	6.7	2,020	86	100.0	95.9	4.1
1936	85,399	5,656	100.0	93.8	6.2	2,598	110	100.0	95.9	4.1
1937	114,197	7,847	100.0	93.6	6.4	2,821	109	100.0	96.3	3.7
1938	96,551	7,652	100.0	92.7	7.3	2,017	105	100.0	95.1	4.9
1939	108,345	7,909	100.0	93.2	6.8	2,115	108	100.0	95.1	4.9
1940	119,579	8,554	100.0	93.3	6.7	2,300	113	100.0	95.3	4.7
1941	132,079	10,745	100.0	92.5	7.5	2,558	137	100.0	94.9	5.1
1942	93,758	7,105	100.0	93.0	7.0	1,822	82	100.0	95.7	4.3
1943	57,311	4,711	100.0	92.4	7.6	1.372	58	100.0	95.9	4.1
1944	65,828	6,132	100.0	91.5	8.5	1,327	62	100.0	95.5	4.5
1945	84,464	7,963	100.0	91.4	8.6	1,508	78	100.0	95.1	4.9
1946	114,449	8,533	100.0	93.1	6.9	1,860	79	100.0	95.9	4.1
1947	149,424	10,210	100.0	93.6	6.4	1,780	94	100.0	95.0	5.0
1948	175,756	12,107	100.0	93.6	6.4	1,926	78	100.0	96.1	3.9
1949	171,167	13,592	100.0	92.6	7.4	1,867	109	100.0	94.5	5.5
1950	179,536	16,429	100.0	91.6	8.4	1,762	108	100.0	94.2	5.8
1951	196,845	20,432	100.0	90.6	9.4	1,906	120	100.0	94.1	5.9
1952	206,047	21,629	100.0	90.5	9.5	1,909	150	100.0	92.7	7.3
1953	212,331	23,233	100.0	90.1	9.9	1,882	149	100.0	92.7	7.3

Source: Columns 2, 3, 7, and 8, annual Statistical Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (files of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Bureau of Highway Safety, Harrisburg), 1932-1953; other columns computed.

Appendix B

DRIVER TRAINING IN PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Teaching of safe driving of motor vehicles in the public schools is authorized by Act No. 475, Session of 1947 (1947, June 28, P. L. 1109, as amended).

Act No. 499, Session of 1951 (1951 [January 8, 1952], P. L. 1859), increased the motor vehicle learner's permit fee from $2.00 to $4.00 and provided that as much of the fee received for each permit as necessary, but not more than $2.00, should be appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for expenses in carrying out a standardized program of driver education and for making payments to school districts complying with the standardized program.

During the registration year 1953, the number of learners' permits issued was 425,612; during 1954, the number issued was 401,006. In other words, about $850,000 in receipts for the year 1953 and about $800,000 in receipts for the year 1954 were available for both administration of the driver-training program and subsidy payments to school districts having approved driver-training programs.

Commonwealth reimbursement to a given district is calculated by multiplying the amount of available funds by the ratio of average daily membership of pupils over 15 years of age in the driver-training program in the given district to the total average daily membership of pupils over 15 years of age in driver-training courses in all school districts of the Commonwealth. However, under the statute ,payments may not exceed the sum of $10.00 for each such pupil per school year.

During the school year 1953-54, average daily membership in approved driver-education programs was 25,448, and Commonwealth reimbursement on account of driver-education programs for the school year 1953-54 amounted to $254,480, and 18.7 percent increase from the 1952-53 reimbursement of $214,330. Total numbers of pupils in driver-education programs (in classroom courses, only, and in classroom and practice-driving courses) and Commonwealth reimbursement for approved driver-training programs for the school year 1953-54 are shown, by county, in Appendix Table B.

Reliable data for evaluation of this program in terms of estimated reductions in numbers of accidents are not currently available.

Appendix Table B

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL DRIVER-EDUCATION COURSES AND COMMONWEALTH REIMBURSEMENT FOR APPROVED DRIVER-EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1953-54

County	Number of Pupils*	Commonwealth Reimbursement
(1)	(2)	(3)
TOTAL	35,214	$254,480
Adams	342	2,520
Allegheny	2,335	21,530
Armstrong	485	3,760
Beaver	1,078	7,810
Bedford	213	1,150
Berks	1,289	5,230
Blair	623	3,040
Bradford	295	2,140
Bucks	1,027	5,460
Butler	379	3,290
Cambria	752	7,200
Cameron	44	440
Carbon	380	3,090
Centre	426	4,070
Chester	911	5,620
Clarion	177	1,150
Clearfield	232	2,060
Clinton	360	2,010
Columbia	205	1,910
Crawford	395	1,500
Cumberland	428	3,480
Dauphin	547	3,540
Delaware	813	4,940
Elk	125	1,250
Erie	860	7,880
Fayette	803	8,030
Forest	55	540
Franklin	313	2,690
Fulton	....	.....
Greene	82	820
Huntingdon	258	1,300
Indiana	356	3,430
Jefferson	266	2,610
Juniata	96	780
Lackawanna	2,033	6,570
Lancaster	980	6,530
Lawrence	144	1,400
Lebanon	302	2,540
Lehigh	561	4,780
Luzerne	1,973	13,390
Lycoming	264	2,410
McKean	547	2,820
Mercer	340	2,610
Mifflin	397	2,450
Monroe	141	760
Montgomery	1,718	9,170
Montour	19	190
Northampton	1,235	5,730
Northumberland	404	3,130
Perry	119	510
Philadelphia	2,416	23,680
Pike	25	220
Potter	....	.....
Schuylkill	406	2,450
Snyder	168	1,230
Somerset	642	5,970
Sullivan	69	690
Susquehanna	217	1,330
Tioga	215	1,930
Union	21	200
Venango	154	1,540
Warren	388	2,620
Washington	649	6,490
Wayne	119	1,180
Westmoreland	1,035	9,430
Wyoming	43	140
York	520	4,120

*In classroom courses only, or in classroom and practice-driving courses.

SELECTED EMPLOYE BENEFIT PLANS

A SOURCE BOOK

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1955

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYE BENEFIT PLANS

Honorable PAUL G. MURRAY, Chairman

Honorable DONALD P. McPHERSON, Vice Chairman

House Members	Senate Members
Paul G. Murray	John H. Dent
Harry W. Price, Jr.	Donald P. McPherson
Albert S. Readinger	Henry J. Propert
Reginald P. Stimmel	Paul L. Wagner

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953, directed the Joint State Government Commission to study and investigate public and private pensions, pension funds, and pension plans. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, the Commission expanded the scope of the study to include temporary non-occupational disability plans and medical expense plans. The report on the study is presented herewith.

Under authority granted by the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate the study. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, for furnishing follow-up services in connection with the Commission's survey of Pennsylvania employers and for making special compilations of data related to the study. The cooperation of the employers and unions who furnished information relating to benefit plans covering their employes and members is also much appreciated.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PREFACE

Responsibility for income maintenance has traditionally rested largely with the individual. However, over the past few decades, group income-maintenance measures, such as workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, pension and disability plans, and public assistance, have become increasingly important.

For convenience of reference, group income-maintenance plans may be divided into two categories: plans calculated to provide for income maintenance upon permanent disability or retirement and plains designed to provide for income maintenance in cases of temporary disability or unemployment.

In the first category belong such measures as public and private pension plans. The Commission reported previously on selected public retirement systems and upon the income position of Pennsylvania's aged in the following reports: School and State Employes' Retirement Systems, Session of 1949; Commonwealth Retirement Systems: Structure and Costs, Session of 1951; and Sixty-Five, A Report Concerning Pennsylvania's Aged, Session of 1953.

In the second category belong such measures as workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, and private and public disability plans. Prior Commission investigations in this area have included the following: Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits, Session of 1951, and Occupational Hazards to State Employes, Session of 1951.

The public assistance program provides for payments to permanently or temporarily disabled or unemployed persons who meet eligibility requirements. The Commission reported upon this program in Public Assistance in Pennsylvania, Session of 1951.

The present report deals exclusively with group income-maintenance plans; no attempt was made to investigate income-maintenance measures taken by individuals. An investigation of individual income-maintenance measures involves the problem of approximating the present value of assets likely to be available in the case of disability or on retirement.

Specifically, the report presents data relating to: (1) coverage of, and expected benefits from, various pension programs effective in Pennsylvania, (2) coverage, elements, and structure of private employment pension plans, (3) coverage, elements, and structure of temporary nonoccupational disability income-maintenance plans, and (4) coverage of medical expense plans.

INTRODUCTION

PENSION PROGRAMS AND PLANS

Pension plans have been established by private companies, unions, federal, state, and local governments, and nonprofit organizations for their employes or members. In addition, the federal government administers: (1) the federally financed veterans' pension program, (2) the employer-employe financed Old Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI) program, and (3) the employer-employe financed Railroad Retirement program.

Data relating to pension plans have been obtained by means of a survey of Pennsylvania adults and a survey of Pennsylvania employers. Although information relating to coverage by public pension plans and some industrial pension plans is available, no previous attempt has been made to determine the extent of overlapping coverage for Pennsylvanians. Similarly, although the characteristics of some public and private pension plans are well known, no detailed analysis based upon a representative cross section of employes has heretofore been made of the elements, structure, and frequency of coverage of private employment pension plans in Pennsylvania.

SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA ADULTS

In March, 1954, a survey was made (on the basis of a sample of households) of Pennsylvanians aged 25 or over who, in 1953, had incomes of $5,000 or less. Both members of a married couple were excluded from the survey if either had an income in excess of $5,000 in 1953; a wife was included regardless of age if her husband was aged 25 or over.[1] On the basis of the survey, estimates were made of coverage, overlapping coverage, and expected benefits for adults in the age and income groups specified above.

COVERAGE

About 69 percent of the adults were covered by one or more types of pension programs. However, 91 percent of the men were covered, as compared to 51 percent of the women. Thirty-two percent of the women, while not covered by a pension plan, were wives of covered persons. Nearly 93 percent of the married couples, as compared to 87 percent of the other male adults and 64 percent of the other female adults, had some type of pension coverage. In terms of number of persons covered, Old Age and Survivors' Insurance was the most important program for each of the above groups.

[See Tables 1 to 18.]

EXPECTED PENSIONS

The average (median) expected pension, excluding veterans' pensions, for all adults reporting total expected pensions was about $68 per month. The average (median) expected pension for married couples was about $129; for other male adults, about $98; and for other female adults, about $54.

About 39 percent of the male adults were veterans. Of these, 10 percent were receiving veterans' pensions and 13 percent expected to receive pensions at some future date, while 62 percent did not expect to receive pensions. The relatively high percentage of veterans not expecting to receive a pension may be due, in part, to unawareness of some that these benefits are available and expectations of others that they will not meet eligibility requirements.

The size of a veteran's pension for a service-connected disability depends on the degree of disability. Eligibility for a veteran's pension in the case of nonservice-connected disability depends on the war during which the veteran served, age, degree of disability, employability, and income.[2] For example, an unmarried veteran of World War I or II or the Korean action, aged 65 or over, who has a nonservice-connected permanent disability of at least 10 percent and who is unable to obtain regular employment, is eligible for a pension if his income is $1,400 per year or less ($2,700 per year or less in the case of a veteran who is married or has dependent children).

[1] For detail, see Appendix B.

[2] Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress, May 23, 1952; Public Law 698, Eighty-third Congress, August 28, 1954; and Veterans Administration Regulations.

Pensions for nonservice-connected disibilities begin at $66.15 per month for veterans under age 65, and are $78.75 per month for veterans aged 65 or over—except that, regardless of age, a veteran who requires regular aid and attendance or who is helpless or blind receives $135.45 per month.

[See Tables 19 to 24.]

SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYERS

On the basis of information from a sample of firms employing Pennsylvanians covered by Unemployment Compensation (exclusive of nonmanufacturing firms with less than 10 employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952), estimates were made of current employment pension plan coverage in 1953, by characteristics of the plans, by industry.[3]

COVERAGE

About 35 percent of the Pennsylvania employes were covered by private employment pension plans. Coverage ranged from 1.2 percent in firms employing between 1 and 9 Pennsylvanians to 80 percent in firms employing 5,000 or more Pennsylvanians. Among industry groups, coverage ranged from 2.2 percent in construction to 87 percent in primary metals.

Although some private employment pension plans have been in operation for more than 50 years, 64 percent of the employes covered in 1953 were members of plans initiated during or after World War II.

[See Tables 25 to 29.]

Elements of Pension Plans and Their Magnitudes

The following basic elements enter into the structure of a pension plan:

1. Eligibility requirements for membership
2. Eligibility requirements for benefits
3. Amounts and duration of benefits
4. Contribution arrangement
5. Method of financing
6. Cost.

Although it is helpful to discuss these elements separately, it should be noted that a change in one is likely to produce changes in some, or all, of the others.

Eligibility requirements for membership.—Under some plans, individuals become eligible for membership at the time of employment. Under other plans, membership is available only to employes who meet certain requirements relating to such factors as age, earnings, years of service, union status, etc.

[See Table 31.]

Eligibility requirements for benefits.—Eligibility for a normal retirement benefit is typically determined on the basis of age and/or service. About 79 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans with a normal retirement age of 65; about 35 percent, of plans with a normal retirement age of 65 and a service requirement of 14 to 18 years. Ten percent were members of plans with a normal retirement age of 60 and a service requirement of 19 to 23 years.

Many plans provide for alternative retirement arrangements: late retirement, subsequent to normal retirement age; early retirement, prior to normal retirement age; and disability retirement because of permanent disability. Fifty-four percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans permitting late retirement provided employes were able to perform their jobs, and an additional 29 percent were members of plans requiring special permission for late retirement. About 42 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans permitting early retirement, usually after attainment of a specified age and/or completion of a minimum period of service. About 69 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans having provisions for disability retirement.

Another benefit provided by some plans is the vesting of (crediting the employe with) employer contributions if the employe leaves prior to retiremnt. About 36 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans providing for vesting of employer contributions, usually on the conditions that specified service and/or age requirements be met or on the condition that the employe remain in the same industry.

[See Tables 32 to 37.]

Amounts and duration of benefits.—Generally, benefits available at normal retirement age are fixed, vary with length of service or with earnings, or are computed on the basis of both earnings and length of service. The average (median) pension for employes with 25 years of service and average annual earnings of $3,000, who were covered by plans providing for benefits calculated with reference to primary Social Security benefits, was approximately $101 per month (including Social Security benefits). The average (median) pension for such employes who were covered by plans providing benefits independent of Social Security was approximately $52 per month.

Late retirement benefits may be the same as, or larger than, normal retirement benefits. About 49 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans under which late retirement benefits were higher than normal retirement benefits.

Pensions provided by many plans depend on earnings and length of service, or on earnings alone. In plans of this type, earnings may be averaged over such time periods as: (1) the entire length of service, (2) the final 5 or 10 years of service, or (3) the 5 or 10 years of highest earnings.

Most plans provide for benefits payable over the remaining life of the retiree; under some plans, benefit payment options are available. About 49 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans paying benefits for life ceasing at death with no survivorship option, and 32 percent were members of plans paying benefits for life with a survivorship option.

[See Tables 38 to 47.]

Contribution arrangement.—Contributions to meet pension liabilities are made by the employe directly, by the employer, or by both. About 77 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans in which contributions were made solely by the employer.

[See Table 36.]

Method of financing.—The accrued liability for pension benefits payable in the future is fully funded, partially funded, or unfunded. Typically, the liability is funded

[3] For detail, see Appendix B.

either through payments into a trust fund or through payment of premiums to an insurance company.

Under a fully funded plan, liability attributable to "past service"—that is, service rendered before the plan became effective—has been completely funded, and liability attributable to "future service"—that is, service rendered after the plan became effective—is funded as it accrues. Typically, partially funded plans provide for either (1) funding future service liability as it accrues and funding past service liability over a period of not more than thirty years, subsequent to the establishment of the plan, or (2) funding the liability for pension payments on account of a given employe when that employe retires (terminal funding). Under unfunded plans, benefit payments are made out of current funds.

Insured plans may be fully funded or partially funded, depending on the insurance contract and on the length of time the plan has been in operation. The degree of funding—and the solvency—of a plan financed on a royalty basis (e.g., percent of payroll, cents per hour, or cents per unit of production) depend upon the relationship among royalty payments, benefit payments, and accrued liability, and the length of time over which this relationship persists.

About 15 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of insured plans, and 15 percent were members of plans financed on a royalty basis. In addition, 10 percent were members of fully funded plans using a trust fund, 41 percent were members of partially funded plans using a trust fund, and 6 percent were members of unfunded plans.

[See Table 48.]

Cost.—If benefits and other elements of a pension plan are specified, estimates can be made of anticipated cost. How closely this anticipated cost will approximate the actual cost depends upon the accuracy with which such factors as membership, employe turnover, and wage and salary levels are predicted. Alternatively, if cost is specified (in terms of dollars, a percentage of wages, or a charge per unit of production), estimates can be made of anticipated benefits. The extent to which these anticipated benefits are realizable depends not only on the employe characteristics but also on the predictability of the wages or output in terms of which cost is defined. At least 15 percent of the employes with pension coverage were members of plans which specified both benefits and costs; under such plans, the extent to which the specified benefits and costs can be maintained depends upon the accuracy with which the relevant factors are predicted.

Whenever benefits are specified, a given degree of funding can be maintained only if contributions and/or benefits are adjusted in accordance with unanticipated changes in the relevant factors.

Relationship between Cost and Other Elements

The cost of a retirement annuity for any individual per hour of service rendered depends upon the price of the annuity purchased at retirement age, the length of service, and the interest rate—that is, the rate earnable on accumulating assets.

The price of a retirement annuity is the amount of money which is required to purchase, at retirement age, an annual pension payable over a specified period of time. The price of an annuity payable over the remaining life of the retiree depends on the magnitude of the annual payment, life expectancy, and the discount rate—that is, the rate used to determine the present value of a series of payments due in the future.[4] For example, at age 65, at a discount rate of 3 percent, the price of a single life annuity of $600 is $6,381 for a male and $7,312 for a female. The prices of the two annuities differ because, at present, the life expectancy at age 65 of a male is 13.0 years, whereas the life expectancy of a female is 15.4 years.[5] The higher the retirement age, the shorter the life expectancy, and, hence, the lower the price of the annuity.[6] At a higher discount rate, the price of the annuity will be lower. If the discount rate in the above example were 4 percent, the price of the annuity would be $5,991 for a man and $6,799 for a woman.

The provisions of the pension plan define length of service creditable for pension purposes, affect the price of an annuity through the benefit structure, and reflect the choice among available interest rates. These interrelations between cost and pension plan provisions are set forth below.

Cost and variations in benefits and creditable service.—Pension cost attributable to service rendered after a pension plan is initiated accrues as creditable service is rendered, regardless of the arrangements with respect to pension benefit payments or the distribution of pension contributions over time.[7]

The pension payable over the period of retirement may depend upon, or be independent of, the number of years of service. In either case, pension cost per hour during a given service year depends on the amount of the pension which is allocable to that service year and upon the proximity of the service year to the date of retirement. The closer a service year is to the date of retirement, the shorter the earnings period of assets available for pension purposes, and, therefore, the higher the hourly cost. A single life annuity of $30 allocable to each year of service, for a male retiring at age 65, costs 6.5 cents per hour (assuming 2,080 hours per year and an interest rate of 3 percent) during a year of service rendered 30 years before retirement, 8.7 cents per hour during a year of service rendered 20 years before retirement, and 11.8 cents per hour during a year of service rendered 10 years before retirement.

If the pension payable over the period of retirement is independent of the number of years of service, the amount attributable to a given service year depends on the total pension and the number of years of service rendered.

A minimum service requirement (or a maximum entry age, together with a minimum retirement age) tends to reduce cost by lengthening the period over which assets available for pension purposes earn interest. In addition, if the plan provides for a pension the magnitude of which is independent of years of service, a minimum service requirement, insofar as it increases the total number of years of service, reduces the cost during any one year.

Although the hourly pension cost for an employe in-

[4] In order to simplify this discussion, the following factors will not be considered: (a) administrative costs, (b) distribution of life durations about the life expectancy, and (c) periodicity with which pensions are paid.

[5] Statistical Bulletin (New York: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, June, 1954), p. 4.

[6] However, the price remains unchanged if the plan provides for adjustment of the size of the annuity to reflect late retirement.

[7] Pension cost attributable to service rendered prior to the initiation of a pension plan accrues when the decision to establish the plan is made.

creases as retirement is approached, this cost may be financed by means of a constant contribution per hour of service. In the above example, an annuity of $30 per year for each year of service would call for a contribution of 9.7 cents per hour during each year of service on the assumption that an employe renders a total of 30 years of service, 11.4 cents per hour for 20 years of service, and 13.4 cents per hour for 10 years of service.

Cost and method of financing.—Liability for future pension payments may be met by transferring funds to a trust fund or to an insurance company and/or may be represented by assets available for use in the business. In the case of a fully funded plan, funds are transferred to a trust fund or to an insurance company as the pension liability accrues. In the case of a partially funded plan, only a portion of the pension liability is represented by funded obligations. In the case of an unfunded plan, no funds are transferred to a trust fund or an insurance company. The unfunded portion of accrued liability in any plan, other than a royalty-financed plan, may or may not be represented by assets available for use in the business. If the liability is represented by business assets, then (assuming a stable tax rate) whenever the rate of return, after tax, an additional business assets exceeds the rate of return on funded obligations, the cost associated with a given pension benefit increases as the fraction of the liability represented by funded obligations increases.[8] However, the probability that pension liabilities will be met tends to increase as the fraction of liabilities represented by funded obligations increases. In a royalty-financed plan, the unfunded portion of accrued liability generally is not represented by business assets, since each employer's obligation with respect to pension benefits is limited to the specified royalty contributions.

Relationship Between Contribution Arrangements and Vesting and Funding Provisions

Vesting provisions of contributory plans (to which employes contribute directly) and noncontributory plans typically differ as follows: Contributory plans provide for the return of employe contributions (often with interest) in case of termination of employment prior to retirement; in addition, these plans more frequently provide for vesting of employer contributions than do noncontributory plans. Of the members of contributory plans, 83 percent were covered by plans with some provision for vesting of employer contributions; the comparable fraction for members of noncontributory plans—including persons covered by royalty plans—was 31 percent.

[See Table 36.]

Funding provisions of contributory and noncontributory plans also differ. Nearly 49 percent of the members of contributory plans were covered by insured plans and 2.9 percent by plans financed on a royalty basis, as compared to 10 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of members of noncontributory plans. In addition, 19 percent of the members of contributory plans were covered by fully funded plans financed by means of a trust fund and less than .5 percent by terminally funded plans. The comparable percentages for members of noncontributory plans were 9 and 15 percent.

[See Table 49.]

Pension Plans, Government, and Selected Economic Factors

Both the federal government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have established standards applying to elements of pension plans. In addition, the pattern of private pension plans is affected by the policies of the federal government relating to taxes, wage stabilization, labor, and Social Security; federal fiscal and monetary policies affect interest rates—and hence the earnings of pension funds—as well as the purchasing power of annuities.

Finally, it may be noted that some of the elements of pension plans are likely to affect the operation of economic factors, such as movement of labor and hiring practices.

These matters are discussed in more detail in Appendix A.

TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY PLANS

While the costs of pension plans covering large groups of persons may be used to estimate pension costs for groups not currently covered, a comparable situation does not obtain with respect to temporary nonoccupational disability costs. The physical, social, and economic characteristics of persons currently covered by temporary nonoccupational disability plans—factors which determine the costs of these plans—may differ considerably from the characteristics of the Pennsylvania labor force as a whole.

Temporary nonoccupational disability plans have been established by private companies, unions, federal, state, and local governments, and nonprofit organizations for their employes or members. Although the characteristics of some of these plans are well known, no detailed analysis based upon a representative cross section of employes has previously been made of the elements, structure, and frequency of coverage of these plans in Pennsylvania.

SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYERS

On the basis of the Commission's survey of firms employing Pennsylvanians covered by Unemployment Compensation (exclusive of non-manufacturing firms with less than 10 employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952), estimates were made of temporary nonoccupational disability income-maintenance plan coverage in 1953, by characteristics of plans, by industry. In addition, the Commission obtained data on medical expense plan coverage in Pennsylvania.

Coverage

About 48 percent of the Pennsylvania employes were covered by some type of income-maintenance plan: 9 percent by "sick leave" plans, 37 percent by "part-pay" plans, and 1.9 percent by plans of unreported type.[1] Follow-up communication with some employers who did not originally report sick leave plans indicates that this

[8] The returns on funded obligations of plans approved by the Internal Revenue Service are tax exempt.
The cost effect of a changing tax rate depends on the amounts and timing of the tax changes and the magnitudes of the two rates of return.

[1] Plans were classified as "sick leave" plans if they provided for payment of full wages or salary during at least part of the disability period; otherwise, they were classified as "part-pay" plans.

type of coverage is more extensive than reflected by the estimates presented. Coverage under sick leave plans ranged from .4 percent of employes in firms employing between 1 and 9 Pennsylvanians to 15 percent in firms employing 5,000 or more Pennsylvanians. Among industry groups, coverage under sick leave plans ranged from 1.1 percent of employes in the mining industry to 37 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry group.

Coverage under part-pay plans ranged from .8 percent of employes in firms employing between 1 and 9 Pennsylvanians to 57.3 percent in firms employing 5,000 or more Pennsylvanians. Among industry groups, coverage under part-pay plans ranged from 4.3 percent of employes in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry group to 76 percent in the machinery, electrical, and transportation equipment industry group.

About 54 percent of the Pennsylvania employes were covered by medical expense plans in connection with their employment; coverage ranged from 10 percent in firms employing between 1 and 9 Pennsylvanians to 79 percent in firms employing between 500 and 999 Pennsylvanias. Among industry groups, coverage ranged from 15 percent of employes in the construction industry to 87 percent in the machinery, electrical, and transportation equipment industry group.

The remainder of the discussion on temporary nonoccupational disability will be concerned solely with part-pay plans. Although some part-pay plans have been in operation for more than 50 years, 57 percent of the employes covered in 1953 were members of plans initiated after World War II.

[See Tables 50 to 59.]

Elements of Disability Plans and Their Magnitudes

The following basic elements enter into the structure of a disability plan:

1. Eligibility requirements for membership
2. Eligibility requirements for benefits
3. Amounts and duration of benefits
4. Contribution arrangement
5. Method of financing
6. Cost.

Although it is helpful to discuss these elements separately, it should be noted that a change in one is likely to produce changes in some, or all, of the others.

Eligibility requirements for membership.—Eligibility for membership in party-pay plans depends upon length of service wage-salary compensation basis, union status, occupation, etc., singly or in combination. The most frequently occurring eligibility requirement was length of service. Of the employes who were members of part-pay plans, 43 percent were covered by plans requiring either three or six months of service to qualify for membership; 35 percent, by plans having a service requirement of less than three months; and 13 percent, by plans with no service requirement.

[See Table 60.]

Eligibility requirements for benefits.—Of the employes who were members of part-pay plans, 71 percent were covered by plans requiring a seven-day waiting period before benefits in case of illness were payable, and 8 percent, by plans requiring a three-day waiting period. Frequently, no waiting period was required in the case of absence caused by an accident.

[See Table 61.]

Amounts and duration of benefits.—Benefits payable under part-pay plans are fixed in amount or depend on such factors as normal earnings (with or without a fixed minimum or maximum), type of job, and cause of disability (sickness or accident). Of the employes who were members of part-pay plans:

a. 50 percent were covered by plans specifying a fixed benefit amount, and 25 percent were covered by plans under which the amount of benefit depended on earnings with specified minimum and maximum benefit payments.

b. 30 percent were covered by plans providing for a minimum weekly benefit between $23 and $27.

c. 40 percent were covered by plans providing for a maximum weekly benefit between $23 and $32.

d. 41 percent were covered by plans with a maximum benefit duration of 13 weeks, and about 43 percent were members of plans with a maximum benefit duration of 26 weeks.[2]

[See Tables 62 to 65.]

Contribution arrangement.—Contributions under part-pay plans are made by the employe directly, by the employer, or by both. About 50 percent of the employers with part-pay plan coverage were members of plans for which contributions were made solely by the employer, and 41 percent were members of plans for which contributions were made both directly by the employe and by the employer.

[See Table 66.]

Method of financing.—Part-pay temporary disability plans are insured or noninsured. About 64 percent of the employes with this coverage were members of insured plans; about 31 percent were members of noninsured plans. An employe leaving his employer generally loses his coverage (unless he is a member of a royalty plan and remains in the industry segment, area, or union for which the plan provides coverage).

[See Table 67.]

Cost.—If benefits and other elements of a part-pay temporary diasibility plan are specified, estimates can be made of anticipated cost. How closely this anticipated cost will approximate the actual cost depends on the accuracy with which such factors as membership, frequency of disabilities, and duration of disabilities are predicted. Alternatively, if cost is specified (in terms of dollars, a percentage of wages, or a charge per unit of production), estimates can be made of anticipated benefits. The extent to which these anticipated benefits are realizable depends not only on the employe characteristics mentioned above, but also on the predictability of the wages or output in terms of which cost is defined.

Relationship Between Cost and Other Elements

The cost of a temporary nonoccupational disability plan depends, in part, on the age distribution of the employes

[2] Many plans either restricted benefits to six weeks in cases of pregnancy or illness arising therefrom or provided no benefits in such cases. Since follow-up communications with employers indicate that this information was underreported, it is not presented in detail.

covered by the plan. The proportion of persons in the labor force with a disabiling illness or condition tends to increase with age after age 35.[3] Consequently, the cost of a plan paying a flat benefit increases with increases in the number of older workers covered by the plan.

The cost of the disability plan depends also upon its elements.

Since a service requirement tends to eliminate temporary employes from disability coverage, it operates to reduce both the number of benefit payments and the administrative expense. This may be an important cost-reducing factor in industries where employe turnover is high.

A waiting period before sickness benefits are payable reduces the cost of a disability plan, since no payments are made for short-term disabilities and the administrative cost resulting from many short-period claims is eliminated.

For a given number of days of compensable absence from work, the cost of the disability plan increases in direct proportion to the amount of the benefit; it also increases as maximum duration of benefits increases.

SURVEY OF TEMPORARY DISABILITY LAWS IN OTHER STATES

The statutes of four states—California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—require that specified groups of employes be covered by state or private nonoccupational disability benefit plans.

Benefits became payable under the Rhode Island plan in April, 1943; under the California plan in December, 1946; under the New Jersey plan in January, 1949; and under the New York legislation in July, 1950. The principal provisions of the statutes of each of these states, as of January, 1954, are outlined below.

Except for the fact that individuals could elect not to participate in the plans on religious grounds, coverage under the California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island statutes was identical with the coverage under the unemployment compensation statutes of these states; coverage under the New York legislation was closely related to the unemployment compensation coverage. All of the states under review provided for a seven-day waiting period before benefits were payable; in California, the waiting period was waived in case of hospitalization. In each state, a relationship was established between workmen's compensation benefits and temporary disability benefits. The minimum weekly benefit provided for in each state was $10, and the maximum ranged from $25 in Rhode Island to $35 in California.

Rhode Island required that all employers insure with the state fund; the other states permitted employers to adopt private plans, provided such plans were approved by the state.

[For details, see Table 68.]

[3] See Theodore D. Woolsey, Estimates of Disabling Illness Prevalence in the United States, Public Health Monograph No. 4 (Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1953).

SOURCE TABLES

Table 1

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY AGE, OF ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Adults	Adults, Aged: 25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total adults							
Number	(1)	4,951,000*	1,293,000	1,033,000	776,000	812,000	907,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)							
Covered	(3)	59.3%	77.5%	67.6%	61.2%	50.9%	31.8%
Receiving	(4)	4.6	...	...	...	...	24.9
Not receiving	(5)	54.7	77.5	67.6	61.2	50.9	6.9
Not covered	(6)	38.9	21.7	31.0	36.3	47.6	66.3
Coverage not reported	(7)	1.8	.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.9
Current employment							
Covered	(8)	17.0	18.5	24.2	23.5	18.1	2.7
Not covered	(9)	81.4	81.2	74.6	74.2	80.8	95.2
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.6	.3	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.1
Previous employment							
Covered	(11)	5.1	2.7	2.0	1.8	6.9	13.5
Receiving	(12)	3.0	...	...	.7	3.0	12.9
Not receiving	(13)	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	3.9	.6
Not covered	(14)	93.2	96.8	97.0	95.7	91.4	84.8
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.7	.5	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.7
Veterans' †							
OASI—Survivors' ‡							
Other survivors' ‡							

* The total exceeds by 130,000 the sum of the figures shown in columns 3 through 7, because, while some wives under age 25 were included (see headnote), the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.

† Percent not computed because veteran status was ascertained for men only.

‡ Percent not computed because coverage by survivors' benefit plans was ascertained for widows only.

Table 2

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY AGE, OF MALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeds $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Male Adults	Male Adults, Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total male adults							
Number	(1)	2,233,000	635,000	492,000	357,000	371,000	378,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)							
Covered	(3)	79.6%	87.9%	87.2%	77.4%	75.5%	61.6%
Receiving	(4)	8.2	...	...	...	...	48.2
Not receiving	(5)	71.4	87.9	87.2	77.4	75.5	13.4
Not covered	(6)	19.0	11.0	12.1	20.6	23.1	36.1
Coverage not reported	(7)	1.4	1.1	.7	2.0	1.4	2.3
Current employment							
Covered	(8)	30.1	29.5	40.2	40.2	33.0	5.6
Not covered	(9)	68.5	69.9	59.1	57.3	65.1	92.1
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.4	.6	.7	2.5	1.9	2.3
Previous employment							
Covered	(11)	9.5	4.7	2.8	3.5	11.3	30.1
Receiving	(12)	6.0	...	...	1.5	5.2	28.7
Not receiving	(13)	3.5	4.7	2.8	2.0	6.1	1.4
Not covered	(14)	88.9	94.2	96.8	94.0	85.9	68.0
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.6	1.1	.4	2.5	2.8	1.9
Veterans'							
Covered	(16)	39.0	79.3	38.4	15.2	29.7	3.7
Not covered	(17)	59.5	19.6	60.9	82.3	68.9	94.0
Coverage not reported	(18)	1.5	1.1	.7	2.5	1.4	2.3
OASI—Survivors' ‡							
Other survivors' ‡							

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 3

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY AGE, OF FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Female Adults	Female Adults, Aged: 25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total female adults							
Number	(1)	2,718,000*	658,000	541,000	419,000	441,000	529,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)							
Covered	(3)	42.6%	67.8%	49.9%	47.3%	30.2%	10.6%
Receiving	(4)	1.6	...	...	...	....	8.3
Not receiving	(5)	41.0	67.8	49.9	47.3	30.2	2.3
Not covered	(6)	55.3	31.9	48.2	49.8	68.2	87.7
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.1	.3	1.9	2.9	1.6	1.7
Current employment							
Covered	(8)	6.3	8.0	9.7	9.2	5.6	.7
Not covered	(9)	92.0	92.0	88.7	88.7	94.0	97.3
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.7	...	1.6	2.1	.4	2.0
Previous employment							
Covered	(11)	1.3	.8	1.3	.4	3.2	1.7
Receiving	(12)	.5	...	...	...	1.2	1.7
Not receiving	(13)	.8	.8	1.3	.4	2.0	...
Not covered	(14)	96.9	99.2	97.1	97.1	96.0	96.6
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.8	...	1.6	2.5	.8	1.7
Veterans' †							
OASI—Survivors'							
Covered	(16)	5.8	.8	3.2	4.1	8.7	14.8
Receiving	(17)	3.7	.8	3.2	.8	.4	13.9
Not receiving	(18)	2.1	...	...	3.3	8.3	.9
Not covered	(19)	93.8	99.2	96.8	95.5	90.9	83.9
Coverage not reported	(20)	.4	...	...	.4	.4	1.3
Other survivors'							
Covered and receiving	(21)	2.2	...	.3	2.1	2.4	7.3
Not covered	(22)	97.5	100.0	99.7	97.5	97.6	91.7
Coverage not reported	(23)	.3	...	...	.4	...	1.0

* The total exceeds by 130,000 the sum of the figures shown in columns 3 through 7, because, while some wives under age 25 were included (see headnote), the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.

Table 4

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY 1953 INCOME, OF ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Adults	Adults without Income	Adults with Income (Total)	Adults with 1953 Incomes of:				
					$1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total adults									
Number	(1)	4,951,000*	1,574,000	3,237,000	686,000	586,000	566,000	828,000	571,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)									
Covered	(3)	59.3%	30.9%	74.0%	47.2%	72.5%	88.6%	81.9%	82.2%
Receiving	(4)	4.6	1.2	6.2	16.8	7.8	4.9	1.3	.3
Not receiving	(5)	54.7	29.7	67.8	30.4	64.7	83.7	80.6	81.9
Not covered	(6)	38.9	67.3	25.6	52.5	27.5	10.8	17.3	17.8
Coverage not reported	(7)	1.8	1.8	.4	.3	...	.6	.8	...
Current employment									
Covered	(8)	17.0	.1	25.4	1.5	6.9	18.8	42.7	54.6
Not covered	(9)	81.4	98.8	74.2	98.2	92.5	80.9	56.7	45.4
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.6	1.1	.4	.3	.6	.3	.6	...
Previous employment									
Covered	(11)	5.1	.8	7.1	5.1	16.1	6.8	5.7	2.4
Receiving	(12)	3.0	.1	4.3	3.8	12.2	4.6	1.3	.9
Not receiving	(13)	2.1	.7	2.8	1.3	3.9	2.2	4.4	1.5
Not covered	(14)	93.2	98.1	92.4	93.9	83.9	92.6	93.7	97.6
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.7	1.1	.5	1.0	...	.6	.6	...
Veterans' †									
OASI—Survivors' ‡									
Other survivors' ‡									

* The total exceeds by 140,000 the sum of columns 3 and 4 because it includes persons in the "income not reported" group. The number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.
† Percent not computed because veteran status was ascertained for men only.
‡ Percent not computed because coverage by survivors' benefit plans was ascertained for widows only.

Table 5

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY 1953 INCOME OF MALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Male Adults	Male Adults with Income (Total)	Male Adults with 1953 Income of: $1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Male Adults								
Number	(1)	2,233,000*	2,060,000	215,000	270,000	325,000	702,000	548,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)								
Covered	(3)	79.6%	82.3%	76.4%	71.4%	87.1%	84.6%	84.0%
Receiving	(4)	8.2	8.2	39.0	16.2	8.6	1.5	.3
Not receiving	(5)	71.4	74.1	37.4	55.2	78.5	83.1	83.7
Not covered	(6)	19.0	17.3	23.6	28.6	11.8	14.7	16.0
Coverage not reported	(7)	1.4	.4	...	...	1.1	.7	...
Current employment								
Covered	(8)	30.1	32.1	2.4	7.1	17.2	40.6	54.0
Not covered	(9)	68.5	67.5	96.8	92.3	82.3	58.9	46.0
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.4	.4	.8	.6	.5	.5	...
Previous employment								
Covered	(11)	9.5	9.6	13.0	29.2	10.2	6.5	2.2
Receiving	(12)	6.0	6.1	8.9	25.3	7.5	1.5	.6
Not receiving	(13)	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.9	2.7	5.0	1.6
Not covered	(14)	88.9	89.9	84.6	70.8	89.3	93.0	97.8
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.6	.5	2.4	...	.5	.5	...
Veterans'								
Covered	(16)	39.0	40.8	20.3	30.5	36.0	48.9	46.3
Not covered	(17)	59.5	58.7	78.1	69.5	64.0	50.6	53.1
Coverage not reported	(18)	1.5	.5	1.6	...	...	.5	.6
OASI—Survivors' ‡								
Other survivors' ‡								

* Included in the total are 101,000 male adults in the "without income" group and 72,000 in the "income not reported" category. For each of these groups the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 6

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY 1953 INCOME, OF FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Female Adults	Female Adults without Income	Female Adults with Income (Total)	Female Adults with 1953 Income of:		
					$1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total female adults							
Number	(1)	2,718,000*	1,473,000	1,177,000	471,000	316,000	241,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)							
Covered	(3)	42.6%	30.0%	59.7%	33.8%	73.5%	90.6%
Receiving	(4)	1.6	.7	2.8	6.7	.6	...
Not receiving	(5)	41.0	29.3	56.9	27.1	72.9	90.6
Not covered	(6)	55.3	68.2	40.0	65.8	26.5	9.4
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.1	1.8	.3	.4	...	...
Current employment							
Covered	(8)	6.3	...	13.7	1.1	6.6	21.0
Not covered	(9)	92.0	98.9	86.0	98.9	92.8	79.0
Coverage not reported	(10)	1.7	1.1	.3	...	.6	...
Previous employment							
Covered	(11)	1.3	.4	2.7	1.5	5.0	2.1
Receiving	(12)	.5	...	1.2	1.5	1.1	.7
Not receiving	(13)	.8	.4	1.5	...	3.9	1.4
Not covered	(14)	96.9	98.5	96.9	98.1	95.0	97.2
Coverage not reported	(15)	1.8	1.1	.4	.4	...	.7
Veterans'†							
OASI—Survivors'							
Covered	(16)	5.8	2.6	9.8	...	12.7	2.9
Receiving	(17)	3.7	1.1	7.0	11.2	7.7	.7
Not receiving	(18)	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.6	5.0	2.2
Not covered	(19)	93.8	97.3	89.9	85.8	86.7	97.1
Coverage not reported	(20)	.4	.1	.3	.4	.6	...
Other survivors'							
Covered—receiving	(21)	2.2	...	5.1	8.2	6.1	...
Not covered	(22)	97.5	100.0	94.8	91.8	93.3	100.0
Coverage not reported	(23)	.3	...	.1	...	.6	...

*Included in the total are 126,000 female adults in the $3,000-$3,999 income group, 23,000 in the $4,000-$4,999 income group, and 68,000 in the "income not reported" category. For each of these groups, the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.

Table 7

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, OF MARRIED COUPLES, OTHER MALE ADULTS, AND OTHER FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and all other persons whose 1953 income exceeded $5,000; excludes couples in which husband was under age 25 and all other persons under age 25]

Type of Pension Coverage		Married Couples	Other Male Adults	Other Female Adults
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Total				
Number	(1)	1,768,000	465,000	950,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)				
Covered	(3)	85.1%	74.1%	42.5%
Not covered	(4)	13.2	24.4	56.0
Coverage not reported	(5)	1.7	1.5	1.5
Current employment				
Covered	(6)	34.3	20.7	12.1
Not covered	(7)	63.8	77.8	86.2
Coverage not reported	(8)	1.9	1.5	1.7
Previous employment				
Covered	(9)	9.3	11.7	2.8
Not covered	(10)	88.2	86.4	95.5
Coverage not reported	(11)	2.5	1.9	1.7
Veterans'				
Covered	(12)	38.8	39.8	†
Not covered	(13)	59.9	57.9	†
Coverage not reported	(14)	1.3	2.3	†
AOSI—Survivors'				
Covered	(15)	‡	‡	16.5
Not covered	(16)	‡	‡	82.4
Coverage not reported	(17)	‡	‡	1.1
Other survivors'				
Covered	(18)	‡	‡	6.2
Not covered	(19)	‡	‡	93.1
Coverage not reported	(20)	‡	‡	.7

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.
‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 8

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY AGE OF HUSBAND, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Married Couples	Married Couples, Husband Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total couples							
Number	(1)	1,768,000	499,000	417,000	285,000	289,000	278,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)							
Covered	(3)	85.1%	94.0%	92.0%	83.4%	79.4%	66.7%
Not covered	(4)	13.2	4.9	6.7	14.1	18.2	31.4
Coverage not reported	(5)	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.9
Current employment							
Covered	(6)	34.3	34.7	44.1	44.2	35.2	7.5
Not covered	(7)	63.8	62.5	55.5	52.7	63.6	90.6
Coverage not reported	(8)	1.9	2.8	.4	3.1	1.2	1.9
Previous employment							
Covered	(9)	9.3	5.6	3.4	1.8	10.3	31.4
Not covered	(10)	88.2	90.5	96.2	94.5	86.7	67.3
Coverage not reported	(11)	2.5	3.9	.4	3.7	3.0	1.3
Veterans'							
Covered	(12)	38.8	81.4	36.1	14.1	27.3	3.8
Not covered	(13)	59.9	17.9	63.1	82.8	71.5	94.9
Coverage not reported	(14)	1.3	.7	.8	3.1	1.2	1.3
OASI—Survivors' ‡							
Other survivors' ‡							

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 9

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY TYPE OF PENSION COVERAGE, BY 1953 INCOME, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Type of Pension Coverage		All Married Couples	Couples with Income (Total)	Couples with 1953 Incomes of:				
				$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999	$5,000 or More
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total couples								
Number	(1)	1,768,000*	1,650,000	184,000	226,000	484,000	479,000	191,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OASI—Primary (Social Security)								
Covered	(3)	85.1%	87.7%	79.0%	92.2%	86.3%	88.3%	96.3%
Not covered	(4)	13.2	11.7	21.0	6.2	12.3	11.7	3.7
Coverage not reported	(5)	1.7	.6	...	1.6	1.4	...	...
Current employment								
Covered	(6)	34.3	35.9	6.7	12.4	43.0	50.7	53.2
Not covered	(7)	63.8	63.1	92.3	87.6	54.8	48.9	46.8
Coverage not reported	(8)	1.9	1.0	1.0	...	2.2	.4	...
Previous employment								
Covered	(9)	9.3	9.1	30.5	14.7	6.1	5.1	.9
Not covered	(10)	88.2	89.4	68.5	83.0	91.4	94.2	98.2
Coverage not reported	(11)	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	.7	.9
Veterans'								
Covered	(12)	38.8	40.1	19.0	38.0	46.6	43.1	50.5
Not covered	(13)	59.9	59.5	81.0	62.0	52.7	56.9	48.6
Coverage not reported	(14)	1.3	.4	...	...	.7	...	.9
OASI—Survivors' ‡								
Other survivors' ‡								

* Included in the total are 58,000 couples in the "without income" group, 86,000 in the $1-$999 or loss income group, and 60,000 in the "income not reported" category. For each of these groups, the number of couples in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by type of coverage.

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 10

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY AGE, OF ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Adults	Adults, Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total adults							
Number	(1)	4,951,000*	1,293,000	1,033,000	776,000	812,000	907,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total	(3)	29.0%	17.1%	24.6%	26.1%	33.2%	48.0%
No spouse, or spouse not covered	(4)	10.7	4.1	4.6	6.5	8.0	34.7
Spouse's coverage not reported	(5)	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	...
Spouse covered	(6)	18.2	12.9	19.8	19.4	25.0	13.3
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.1	.8	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.3
Covered—Total	(8)	68.9	82.1	73.9	71.2	64.6	49.7
Total covered by but one type of plan	(9)	40.9%	38.4%	41.0%	48.9%	39.6%	38.5%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(10)	32.9	36.8	35.3	39.9	28.6	21.0
Employment (current or previous)	(11)	4.3	.8	3.7	6.5	6.7	6.7
Veterans' †	(12)	.6	.8	.3	.7	.9	.2
Survivors' (OASI or other) ‡	(13)	3.1	...	1.7	1.8	3.4	10.6
Total covered by two types of plans	(14)	22.5	31.7	26.8	20.5	20.7	10.8
OASI and employment	(15)	10.3	5.4	14.9	15.3	11.2	8.5
OASI and veterans' †	(16)	9.7	23.1	10.5	3.2	5.0	.8
Employment and veterans' †	(17)	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.1	3.2	.2
Survivors' and others ‡	(18)	.7	.4	...	.9	1.3	1.3
Total covered by three types of plans	(19)	5.5	12.0	6.1	1.8	4.3	.4
OASI, employment and veterans' †	(20)	5.5	12.0	6.1	1.8	4.3	.4

* The total exceeds by 130,000 the sum of columns 3 through 7, because, while some wives under age 25 were included (see headnote), the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 11

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY AGE, OF MALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all person under age 25]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Male Adults	Male Adults, Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total male adults							
Number	(1)	2,233,000	635,000	492,000	357,000	371,000	378,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total	(3)	7.0%	2.8%	4.6%	6.4%	3.3%	21.3%
No spouse, or spouse not covered	(4)	5.7	1.4	3.2	5.9	1.9	19.9
Spouse's coverage not reported	(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse covered	(6)	1.3	1.4	1.4	.5	1.4	1.4
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.0	1.4	1.1	3.4	2.4	2.8
Covered—Total	(8)	91.0	95.8	94.3	90.2	94.3	75.9
Total covered by but one type of plan	(9)	36.9%	15.5%	33.4%	49.9%	49.1%	52.7%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(10)	29.1	13.2	28.8	39.1	36.8	38.8
Employment (current or previous)	(11)	6.5	.6	3.9	9.3	10.4	13.4
Veterans'	(12)	1.3	1.7	.7	1.5	1.9	.5
Survivors' (OASI or other)	(13)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total covered by two types of plans	(14)	42.0	55.8	48.1	36.4	35.8	22.3
OASI and employment	(15)	16.6	3.0	23.1	27.0	17.9	19.9
OASI and veterans'	(16)	21.5	47.0	22.2	6.9	10.8	1.9
Employment and veterans'	(17)	3.9	5.8	2.8	2.5	7.1	.5
Survivors' and other	(18)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total covered by three types of plans	(19)	12.1	24.5	12.8	3.9	9.4	.9
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(20)	12.1	24.5	12.8	3.9	9.4	.9

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 12

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY AGE, OF FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Female Adults	Female Adults, Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total female adults							
Number	(1)	2,718,000*	658,000	541,000	419,000	441,000	529,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total	(3)	47.2%	30.8%	42.7%	43.1%	58.3%	67.0%
No spouse, or spouse not covered	(4)	14.7	6.6	5.8	7.1	13.1	45.2
Spouse's coverage not reported	(5)	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	...
Spouse covered	(6)	32.2	23.9	36.6	35.6	44.8	21.8
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.1	.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
Covered—Total	(8)	50.7	68.9	55.4	54.8	39.7	31.0
Total covered by but one type of plan	(9)	44.2%	60.4%	48.0%	47.7%	31.7%	28.4%
OASI—Primary (Social (Security)	(10)	35.9	59.3	41.2	40.2	21.8	8.3
Employment (current or previous)	(11)	2.6	1.1	3.6	4.2	3.6	2.0
Veterans'	(12)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Survivors' (OASI or other)	(13)	5.7	...	3.2	3.3	6.3	18.1
Total covered by two types of plans	(14)	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.1	8.0	2.6
OASI and employment	(15)	5.2	7.7	7.4	5.4	5.6	.3
OASI and veterans'	(16)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Employment and veterans'	(17)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Survivors' and others	(18)	1.3	.8	...	1.7	2.4	2.3
Total covered by three types of plans	(19)	†	†	†	†	†	†
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(20)	†	†	†	†	†	†

* The total exceeds by 130,000 the sum of the figures in columns 3 through 7, because while some wives under 25 were included (see headnote), the number of such persons in the sameple was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.

Table 13

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY 1953 INCOME, OF ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Adults	Adults without Income	Adults with Income (Total)	Adults with 1953 Incomes of:				
					$1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total adults									
Number	(1)	4,951,000*	1,574,000	3,237,000	686,000	586,000	566,000	828,000	571,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total	(3)	29.0%	65.3%	11.7%	37.0%	12.6%	4.4%	2.4%	1.5%
No spouse, or spouse not covered	(4)	10.7	18.7	6.5	20.4	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.2
Spouse's coverage not reported	(5)	.1	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse covered	(6)	18.2	46.2	5.2	16.6	5.7	1.9	1.1	.3
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.1	1.8	.9	1.0	.3	1.2	1.1	.6
Covered—Total	(8)	68.9	32.9	87.4	62.0	87.1	94.4	96.5	97.9
Total covered by but one type of plan	(9)	40.9%	31.5%	46.5%	51.7%	59.3%	57.7%	36.2%	30.4%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(10)	32.9	29.1	35.7	36.6	46.1	52.8	25.8	20.6
Employment (current or previous)	(11)	4.3	.4	6.2	1.8	6.0	4.0	9.1	9.8
Veterans' †	(12)	.6	.1	.8	.5	1.8	.6	1.1	...
Survivors' (OASI or other) ‡	(13)	3.1	1.9	3.8	12.8	5.4	.3	.2	...
Total covered by two types of plans	(14)	22.5	1.3	32.7	7.7	24.5	33.3	46.8	50.3
OASI and employment	(15)	10.3	.3	15.1	3.3	12.8	17.0	19.9	23.0
OASI and veterans' †	(16)	9.7	.4	14.1	3.1	8.7	14.5	22.0	20.9
Employment and veterans'†	(17)	1.8	...	2.7	.3	.3	1.5	4.7	6.4
Survivors' and others ‡	(18)	.7	.6	.8	1.0	2.7	.3	.2	...
Total covered by three types of plans	(19)	5.5	.1	8.2	2.6	3.3	3.4	13.5	17.2
OASI, employment and veterans' †	(20)	5.5	.1	8.2	2.6	3.3	3.4	13.5	17.2

* Included in the total are 140,000 adults in the "income not reported" group. The number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.
† Veteran status ascertained for men only.
‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 14

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY 1953 INCOME, OF MALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Male Adults	Male Adults with Income (Total)	Male Adults with 1953 Incomes of: $1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total male adults								
Number	(1)	2,233,000*	2,060,000	215,000	270,000	325,000	702,000	548,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total	(3)	7.0%	5.0%	17.9%	13.0%	3.8%	1.2%	1.6%
No spouse, or spouse not covered	(4)	5.7	3.9	17.9	9.1	1.6	.7	1.3
Spouse's coverage not reported	(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse covered	(6)	1.3	1.1	...	3.9	2.2	.5	.3
Coverage not reported	(7)	2.0	.9	1.6	...	1.6	1.0	.6
Covered—Total	(8)	91.0	94.1	80.5	87.0	94.6	97.8	97.8
Total covered by but one type of plan	(9)	36.9%	37.1%	56.1%	41.7%	45.1%	32.6%	28.1%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(10)	29.1	29.3	51.2	28.7	40.2	24.7	20.4
Employment (current or previous)	(11)	6.5	6.5	3.3	9.1	3.8	6.7	7.7
Veterans'	(12)	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.1	1.2	...
Survivors' (OASI or other)	(13)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total covered by two types of plans	(14)	42.0	44.1	16.3	38.2	43.6	49.2	51.8
OASI and employment	(15)	16.6	17.7	5.7	18.8	15.6	17.5	23.4
OASI and veterans'	(16)	21.5	22.2	9.8	18.8	25.3	26.2	21.7
Employment and veterans'	(17)	3.9	4.2	.8	.6	2.7	5.5	6.7
Survivors' and other	(18)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total covered by three types of plans	(19)	12.1	12.9	8.1	7.1	5.9	16.0	17.9
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(20)	12.1	12.9	8.1	7.1	5.9	16.0	17.9

* Included in the total are 72,000 male adults in the "income not reported" group. The number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.

‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 15

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY 1953 INCOME OF FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages	All Female Adults	Female Adults without Income	Female Adults with Income (Total)	Female Adults with 1953 Incomes of:		
				$1-$999 or Loss	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total female adults						
Number (1)	2,718,000*	1,473,000	1,177,000	471,000	316,000	241,000
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered—Total (3)	47.2%	66.6%	23.4%	45.8%	12.2%	5.0%
No spouse, or spouse not covered (4)	14.8	17.4	11.1	21.6	5.0	3.6
Spouse's coverage not reported (5)	.3	.5	...	...	...	...
Spouse covered (6)	32.1	48.7	12.3	24.2	7.2	1.4
Coverage not reported (7)	2.1	1.7	.7	.7	.6	.7
Covered—Total (8)	50.7	31.7	75.9	53.5	87.2	94.3
Total covered by but one type of plan (9)	44.2%	30.7%	63.0%	49.8%	74.5%	74.8%
OASI—Primary (Social Security) (10)	35.9	28.7	46.8	30.1	61.3	69.8
Employment (current or previous) (11)	2.6	...	5.8	1.1	3.3	4.3
Veterans' (12)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Survivors' (OASI or other) (13)	5.7	2.0	10.4	18.6	9.9	.7
Total covered by two types of plans (14)	6.5	1.0	12.9	3.7	12.7	19.5
OASI and employment (15)	5.2	.4	10.7	2.2	7.7	18.8
OASI and veterans' (16)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Employment and veterans' (17)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Survivors' and other (18)	1.3	.6	2.2	1.5	5.0	.7
Total covered by three types of plans (19)	†	†	†	†	†	†
OASI, employment, and veterans' (20)	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Included in the total are 126,000 female adults in the $3,000-$3,999 income group, 23,000 in the $4,000-$4,999 income group, and 68,000 in the "income not reported" category. For each of these groups, the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.

Table 16

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, OF MARRIED COUPLES, OTHER MALE ADULTS, AND OTHER FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and all other persons whose 1953 income exceeded $5,000; excludes couples in which husband was under age 25 and all other persons under age 25]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		Married Couples	Other Male Adults	Other Female Adults
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Total number	(1)	1,768,000	465,000	950,000
Total percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered	(3)	4.5%	10.1%	34.0%
Coverage not reported	(4)	2.7	3.0	1.6
Total covered	(5)	92.8	86.9	64.4
Total covered by but one type of plan	(6)	36.6%	36.1%	51.7%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(7)	30.1	27.1	29.2
Employment (current or previous)	(8)	5.7	7.5	6.1
Veterans'	(9)	.8	1.5	†
Survivors' (OASI or other)	(10)	‡	‡	16.4
Total covered by two types of plans	(11)	40.2	43.3	12.7
OASI and employment	(12)	19.0	12.8	9.0
OASI and veterans'	(13)	18.8	26.7	†
Employment and veterans'	(14)	2.4	3.8	†
Survivors' and other	(15)	‡	‡	3.7
Total covered by three types of plans	(16)	16.0	7.5	...
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(17)	16.0	7.5	†

† Veteran status ascertained for men only.
‡ Coverage by survivors' benefit plans ascertained for widows only.

Table 17

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY AGE OF HUSBAND, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Married Couples	Married Couples, Husband Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total number	(1)	1,768,000	499,000	417,000	285,000	289,000	278,000
Total percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered	(3)	4.5%	.7%	2.5%	4.3%	1.8%	17.0%
Coverage not reported	(4)	2.7	2.7	1.7	4.4	3.0	1.9
Total covered	(5)	92.8	96.6	95.8	91.3	95.2	81.1
Total covered by one type of plan	(6)	36.6%	15.8%	33.6%	49.1%	47.3%	54.7%
OSAI—Primary (Social Security)	(7)	30.1	13.3	30.7	39.9	38.2	40.9
Employment (current or previous)	(8)	5.7	.7	2.5	9.2	8.5	13.2
Veterans'	(9)	.8	1.8	.4	...	.6	.6
Total covered by two types of plans	(10)	40.2	46.8	45.8	36.1	38.8	25.8
OASI and employment	(11)	19.0	3.2	26.5	28.8	21.8	23.3
OASI and veterans'	(12)	18.8	41.8	17.6	6.1	9.7	1.9
Employment and veterans'	(13)	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	7.3	.6
Total covered by three types of plans	(14)	16.0	34.0	16.4	6.1	9.1	.6
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(15)	16.0	34.0	16.4	6.1	9.1	.6

Table 18

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY NUMBER AND TYPES OF PENSION COVERAGES, BY 1953 INCOME, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Number and Types of Pension Coverages		All Married Couples	Married Couples with Income (Total)	Married Couples with 1953 Incomes of:				
				$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999	$5,000 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total number	(1)	1,768,000*	1,650,000	184,000	226,000	484,000	479,000	191,000
Total percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not covered	(3)	4.5%	3.2%	10.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	...
Coverage not reported	(4)	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.3	3.2	.4	.8%
Total covered	(5)	92.8	95.1	88.6	96.2	95.6	98.2	99.2
Total covered by but one type of plan	(6)	36.6%	36.6%	51.4%	42.7%	32.1%	31.4%	29.4%
OASI—Primary (Social Security)	(7)	30.1	30.4	41.9	38.8	24.5	24.5	26.6
Employment (current or previous)	(8)	5.7	5.4	7.6	3.9	6.5	6.2	2.8
Veterans'	(9)	.8	.8	1.9	...	1.1	.7	...
Total covered by two types of plans	(10)	40.2	41.7	29.6	44.2	46.2	46.0	39.5
OASI and employment	(11)	19.0	20.0	21.0	15.5	19.5	25.2	19.3
OASI and veterans'	(12)	18.8	19.2	7.6	27.9	22.4	17.5	19.3
Employment and veterans'	(13)	2.4	2.5	1.0	.8	4.3	3.3	.9
Total covered by three types of plans	(14)	16.0	16.8	7.6	9.3	17.3	20.8	30.3
OASI, employment, and veterans'	(15)	16.0	16.8	7.6	9.3	17.3	20.8	30.3

* Included in the total are 58,000 couples in the "without income" group, 86,000 in the $1-$999 or loss income group, and 60,000 in the "income not reported" category. For each of these groups, the number of such couples in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by number and types of coverages.

Table 19

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPECTED MONTHLY PENSION FROM CURRENT AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE, OF ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953, and all persons under age 25 except wives of persons aged 25 or more]

Total Expected Monthly Pensions from Current and Previous Employment		All Adults	Adults, Aged:				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total adults							
Number	(1)	4,951,000*	1,293,000	1,033,000	776,000	812,000	907,000
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pensions from which Social Security benefits are not deducted	(3)	10.2%	5.5%	11.9%	11.9%	12.0%	13.4%
$ 1-$ 19	(4)	.2	...	...	...	...	1.0
20- 39	(5)	.7	.1	.7	.2	.4	2.1
40- 59	(6)	1.8	.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.9
60- 79	(7)	.5	.1	1.2	.2	.4	.6
80- 99	(8)	.7	.3	.7	.9	.9	1.0
100- 119	(9)	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.1
120- 139	(10)	.7	...	.5	.7	1.1	1.5
140- 159	(11)	.7	.3	.7	1.1	.7	1.0
160- 179	(12)	.5	.1	.5	1.8	.4	...
180- 199	(13)	.5	.5	.4	.9	.4	.6
200 and over	(14)	.5	.3	1.2	.5	.4	.2
Not completely reported	(15)	.1	...	...	...	.4	.4
Pensions from which Social Security benefits are deducted	(16)	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.3
No pension expected	(17)	76.7	78.8	73.5	72.1	74.4	82.2
Not reported	(18)	10.7	13.8	11.5	12.8	10.6	3.1

* The total exceeds by 130,000 the sum of the figures shown in columns 3 through 7, because, while some wives under aged 25 were included (see headnote), the number of such persons in the sample was too small to permit reliable estimation of the distribution by amount of total expected monthly pension.

Table 20

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPECTED MONTHLY PENSION FROM CURRENT AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, OF MARRIED COUPLES, OTHER MALE ADULTS, AND OTHER FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and all other persons whose 1953 income exceeded $5,000; excludes couples in which husband was under age 25 and all other persons under age 25]

Total Expected Monthly Pension from Current and Previous Employment	Married Couples	Other Male Adults	Other Female Adults
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total			
Number	1,768,000	465,000	950,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	56.3%	65.7%	84.2%
$ 1-$ 19	.6	.4	...
20- 39	1.3	1.5	.7
40- 59	3.8	3.4	.4
60- 79	.7	.8	1.1
80- 99	1.4	1.5	.5
100- 119	9.9	8.6	.7
120- 139	1.7	2.6	.5
140- 159	1.6	1.1	.2
160- 179	1.1	.8	.4
180- 199	1.2	.8	...
200 and over	1.0	.8	.4
Not completely reported	19.4	12.0	10.9

TABLE 21

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPECTED MONTHLY PENSION FROM CURRENT AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE OF HUSBAND, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Total Expected Monthly Pension from Current and Previous Employment	All Married Couples	Married Couples, Husband Aged:				
		25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Couples						
Number	1,768,000	499,000	417,000	285,000	289,000	278,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	56.3%	58.1%	56.7%	50.9%	52.7%	61.6%
$ 1-$ 19	.6	.7	...	...	...	2.5
20- 39	1.3	...	.4	.6	.6	6.3
40- 59	3.8	2.8	4.2	3.7	5.5	3.8
60- 79	.7	.4	1.3	.6	.6	.6
80- 99	1.4	.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.5
100- 119	9.9	6.3	10.9	11.7	14.0	8.8
120- 139	1.7	.7	1.7	1.2	1.8	3.8
140- 159	1.6	.7	.8	1.8	1.8	3.8
160- 179	1.1	.4	1.3	3.7	.6	...
180- 199	1.2	1.4	.4	2.5	1.2	.6
200 and over	1.0	.4	2.9	.6	.6	...
Not completely reported	19.4	27.7	17.7	20.9	19.4	5.7

Table 22

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPECTED MONTHLY PENSION (EXCLUDING VETERAN'S PENSION), OF ALL ADULTS, MARRIED COUPLES, OTHER MALE ADULTS, AND OTHER FEMALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and all other persons whose 1953 income exceeded $5,000; excludes couples in which husband was under age 25 and all other persons under age 25]

Total Expected Monthly Pension (Excluding Veteran's Pension)	All Adults		Married Couples		Other Male Adults		Other Female Adults
	Total	Male Veterans	Total	Husband a Veteran	Total	Veterans	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total							
Number	4,951,000	871,000	1,768,000	686,000	465,000	185,000	950,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	14.7%	1.8%	4.8%	1.0%	11.3%	2.8%	32.7%
$ 1-$ 19	.7	....	....	....	.4	....	....
20- 39	5.3	.8	1.1	.3	3.4	1.9	5.7
40- 59	6.8	.8	1.1	.8	3.4	.9	10.1
60- 79	3.8	3.6	1.7	.3	5.6	2.8	3.9
80- 99	3.9	8.9	2.6	.8	4.5	5.7	2.0
100- 119	3.3	4.6	3.8	1.3	6.8	6.6	1.5
120- 139	1.2	2.0	5.6	3.3	1.1	....	.9
140- 159	1.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.1	5.7	.2
160- 179	1.1	2.0	1.5	.8	1.5	....	.4
180- 199	.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	.8	....	....
200 and over	.7	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.9	4.7	.4
Not completely reported	56.5	68.5	69.5	84.4	55.2	68.9	42.2

Table 23

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPECTED MONTHLY PENSION (EXCLUDING VETERAN'S PENSION), BY AGE OF HUSBAND, OF MARRIED COUPLES IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes couples in which 1953 income of either spouse exceeded $5,000 and couples in which husband was under age 25]

Total Expected Monthly Pension (Excluding Veteran's Pension)	All Married Couples	Married Couples, Husband Aged:				
		25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total couples						
Number	1,768,000	499,000	417,000	285,000	289,000	278,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	4.8%	2.1%	2.5%	4.3%	1.8%	17.0%
$ 1-$ 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20- 39	1.1	.4	.4	...	1.2	4.4
40- 59	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.6	4.4
60- 70	1.7	...	1.3	...	2.4	6.3
80- 99	2.6	.7	2.5	1.8	2.4	6.9
100- 119	3.8	.7	.4	3.1	4.3	15.1
120- 139	5.6	1.7	5.5	6.1	6.1	12.0
140- 159	3.4	1.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	6.9
160- 179	1.5	1.1	.4	3.7	.6	2.5
180- 199	1.6	.7	.4	2.5	3.0	2.5
200 and over	3.3	1.7	6.7	3.7	1.8	1.9
Not completely reported	69.5	89.1	76.1	71.1	72.1	20.1

Table 24

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY EXPECTATION OF RECEIVING A VETERAN'S PENSION, OF MALE ADULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA: MARCH, 1954

[Excludes persons whose income or whose spouse's income exceeded $5,000 in 1953 and all persons under age 25]

Veteran Status and Expectation of a Veteran's Pension	Male Adults
(1)	(2)
Total male adults	
Number	2,233,000
Percent	100.0
Not a veteran	59.5%
Veteran status not reported	1.5
Veteran—Total	39.0
Receiving a veteran's pension	4.0
Expecting a veteran's pension	5.1
Uncertain about a veteran's pension	3.9
Informed	.1
Uninformed	3.8
Not expecting a veteran's pension	24.1
Expectation not reported	1.9

Table 25

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT PENSION PLANS, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total		Percent of Firms:		
	Number	Percent	With Pension Plan	Without Pension Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	177,664	100.0%	3.0%	97.0%	*
Firms employing:					
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	142,727	100.0	.7	98.3	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	30,516	100.0	8.4	91.6	...
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	3,788	100.0	34.0	66.0	...
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	313	100.0	61.7	37.7	.6%
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	279	100.0	82.8	16.5	.7
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	41	100.0	87.8	12.2	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 26

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT PENSION COVERAGE, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:		
	Number	Percent	Covered by Pension Plan	Not Covered by Pension Plan	Not Reported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All firms employing Pennsylvania—Estimated	3,388,302	100.0%	35.2%	64.6%	.2%
Firms employing:					
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	428,418	100.0	1.2	98.8	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	874,770	100.0	7.3	92.7	...
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	747,049	100.0	26.5	73.5	...
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	209,012	100.0	45.2	53.2	1.6
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	563,127	100.0	66.4	32.8	.8
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	565,926	100.0	80.5	19.5	...

Table 27

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT PENSION PLANS—FOR FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, FOR ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group	Total		Percent of Firms:		
	Number	Percent	With Pension Plan	Without Pension Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	633	100.0%	72.7%	26.7%	.6%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	177,664	100.0	3.0	97.0	*
Mining	3,291	100.0	27.6	72.4	..
Construction	18,123	100.0	.2	99.8	..
Food	2,149	100.0	4.6	95.4	..
Textiles	1,209	100.0	13.5	86.5	..
Apparel	2,174	100.0	26.2	73.8	..
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	2,956	100.0	6.7	93.3	..
Printing and publishing	1,772	100.0	12.2	87.7	.1
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	756	100.0	19.2	80.8	..
Stone, clay, and glass products	933	100.0	9.6	90.3	.1
Primary metals	545	100.0	24.6	75.2	.2
Fabricated metals	1,411	100.0	10.7	89.3	..
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	1,987	100.0	11.1	88.9	..
Other manufacturing industries	1,614	100.0	14.9	85.1	..
Transportation, communication, and utilities	7,168	100.0	3.9	96.1	..
Trade	79,522	100.0	.4	99.6	..
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11,150	100.0	7.8	92.2	..
Service	40,059	100.0	1.6	98.4	*
Other	845	100.0	1.1	98.9	..

* Less than .05%.

Table 28

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT PENSION COVERAGE—IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group	Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:		
	Number	Percent	Covered by Pension	Not Covered by Pension Plan	Not Reported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	1,338,065	100.0%	69.1%	30.3%	.6%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	3,388,302	100.0	35.2	64.6	.2
Mining	128,772	100.0	72.4	27.6	...
Construction	173,704	100.0	2.2	97.8	...
Food	96,821	100.0	30.8	67.0	2.2
Textiles	125,060	100.0	28.0	71.4	.6
Apparel	174,709	100.0	35.2	64.8	...
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	79,502	100.0	26.5	73.5	...
Printing and publishing	56,188	100.0	28.4	69.7	1.9
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	96,584	100.0	51.5	48.5	...
Stone, clay, and glass products	77,815	100.0	44.3	54.6	1.1
Primary metals	321,142	100.0	86.6	13.0	.4
Fabricated metals	131,586	100.0	55.8	44.2	...
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	356,786	100.0	62.9	36.9	.2
Other manufacturing industries	133,400	100.0	30.3	69.7	...
Transportation, communication, and utilities	221,173	100.0	45.0	55.0	...
Trade	769,617	100.0	9.0	90.9	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	177,422	100.0	29.4	70.6	...
Service	259,481	100.0	3.2	96.6	.2
Other	8,540	100.0	8.5	91.5	...

Table 29

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EFFECTIVE DATE OF BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF PENSION PLANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Effective Date of Benefit Provisions of Pension Plan		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953	(3)	1.3%	3.9%	...	...	.5%	15.8%	14.6%	16.7%	12.1%	2.4%
1952	(4)	2.1	2.8	.2	...	14.2	1.1	1.6	...	5.1	8.3
1951	(5)	4.3	7.4	.6	...	2.4	28.9	38.0	22.4	9.0	1.5
1950	(6)	24.7	22.1	2.5	...	1.8	...	*	8.7	...	13.0
1949	(7)	4.0	3.4	...	23.8	...	.3	...	4.8	...	.5
1948	(8)	4.8	4.4	41.0	...	...	...	.4	5.4	4.3	...
1947	(9)	1.8	3.4	.9	1.6	...	1.0	42.6	.4	...	.3
1946	(10)	4.4	6.3	51.4	6.4	11.6	...	...	...	...	2.6
1945	(11)	2.4	2.4	.2	...	3.7	.6	...	18.3	42.7	5.3
1944	(12)	3.4	3.0	.7	...	3.3	9.6	...	2.7	1.9	19.4
1943	(13)	3.0	3.2	...	...	39.2	2.1	...	.7	2.6	13.4
1942	(14)	1.9	1.7	.1	5.3	...	5.3	.1	10.6	...	5.7
1941	(15)	2.9	2.5	.2	...	10.8	...	...	7.0	...	1.9
1940	(16)	1.0	1.6	...	...	.3	3.4	...	...	...	2.2
1930-39	(17)	3.4	3.0	1.4	...	...	22.6	...	...	10.6	5.3
1920-29	(18)	7.9	6.4	.6	60.6	2.5	...	...	...	1.8	...
1910-19	(19)	15.1	11.8	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	3.5
1900-09	(20)	1.7	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4
Before 1900	(21)	*	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	...
Reported as "old"	(22)	.4	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	.5
Not reported	(23)	9.5	8.6	.2	2.3	5.0	9.3	2.7	2.3	4.2	9.8

Table 29—(Continued)

Effective Date of Benefit Provisions of Pension Plan		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953	(3)	2.4%	.9%	.4%	5.2%	1.7%	...	9.8%	1.4%	14.1%	47.0%
1952	(4)	4.9	.8	7.9	.9	7.2	*	7.7	2.3	17.3	3.2
1951	(5)	3.7	.4	1.8	6.3	29.5	11.1%	5.5	1.7	11.0	34.7
1950	(6)	60.8	37.5	59.9	30.2	23.0	2.1	4.0	*	12.5	4.1
1949	(7)	.5	3.5	13.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	.3	1.8	2.5	...
1948	(8)	...	1.6	.8	1.0	1.5	3.6	.9	1.3	...	...
1947	(9)	.5	.2	4.3	1.2	.2	...	1.2	8.0	8.0	...
1946	(10)	.1	.8	...	.5	2.6	2.6	7.0	18.7	4.1	...
1945	(11)	1.8	...	...	.2	5.8	2.9	3.9	9.4	3.1	...
1944	(12)	6.7	3.3	1.5	1.4	5.3	.4	2.7	.6	3.4	...
1943	(13)	.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	5.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	...	...
1942	(14)	2.3	.5	2.4	3.5	1.0	.2	.9	.4	...	...
1941	(15)	2.7	*	2.6	1.1	5.0	8.6	2.4	10.6	7.0	...
1940	(16)	...	.5	2.7	2.0	.3	1.4	7.5	4.5	...	...
1930-39	(17)	...	...	.1	.5	2.8	8.7	11.5	6.0	...	...
1920-29	(18)	...	20.8	...	1.1	.9	1.5	5.7	10.3	12.0	...
1910-19	(19)	...	2.0	...	28.9	1.5	48.7	18.9	7.9	...	...
1900-09	(20)	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Before 1900	(21)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reported as "old"	(22)	...	.5	.1	...	...	...	2.4	8.8	...	...
Not reported	(23)	13.2	25.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	.4	6.3	5.1	5.0	11.0

* Less than .05%.

Table 30

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS BY TERM OF PENSION COVERAGE CONTRACT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Term of Pension Coverage Contract		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plan effective under contract for a limited term, dependent upon renegotiation for extension—Total	(3)	36.7%	31.6%	1.8%	...	14.5%	14.7%	1.6%	10.8%	...	27.7%
With a term of:											
1 year	(4)	2.0	1.8	...	...	...	.9	.9	6.4	...	1.4
2 years	(5)	.8	.7	...	...	9.3	2.5	*	...	...	...
3 years	(6)	.4	.3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	.7
4 years	(7)	9.9	8.2	1.8	...	2.4	1.4	.7	...	...	...
5 years	(8)	22.9	20.0	...	...	2.8	9.9	...	4.4	...	25.6
6 to 9 years	(9)	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years	(10)	*	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 to 19 years	(11)	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No limited term, term indefinite, or term unknown	(12)	50.0	54.7	98.1%	96.1%	77.9	79.1	95.7	86.3	86.7%	63.0
Not reported	(13)	13.3	13.7	.1	3.9	7.6	6.2	2.7	2.9	13.3	9.3

Table 30—(Continued)

Terms of Pension Coverage Contract		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1).....	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plan effective under contract for a limited term, dependent upon renegotiation for extension—Total	(3).....	56.1%	58.2%	49.2%	40.0%	27.4%	25.4%	5.4%	1.0%	17.3%	13.8%
With a term of:											
1 year	(4).....	4.7	.3	...	...	2.3	13.4	2.3	...	...	...
2 years	(5).....	1.0	.2	...	1.3	1.7	...	...	...	...	...
3 years	(6).....	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	1.0	...	...
4 years	(7).....	6.0	30.4	2.1	1.5	1.6	...	1.8	...	15.6	...
5 years	(8).....	44.4	25.0	46.5	37.2	21.2	9.0	1.3	*	1.7	13.8
6 to 9 years	(9).....	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years	(10).....	...	...	.6	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...
11 to 19 years	(11).....	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No limited term, term indefinite, or term unknown	(12).....	26.9	12.8	43.5	50.2	43.2	73.5	76.3	82.7	74.5	86.2
Not reported	(13).....	17.0	29.0	7.3	9.8	29.4	1.1	18.3	16.3	8.2	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 31

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO AGE AT TIME OF BECOMING EMPLOYED, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension Eligibility Requirements		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maximum age, at time of becoming employed, for pension eligibility—Total	(3)	29.4%	27.6%	4.0%	...	46.7%	40.3%	2.6%	71.1%	24.6%	51.7%
With maximum age of:											
Under 43 years	(4)	.4	.4	.6	...	2.9	1.1	...	...	...	...
43 to 47 years	(5)	.6	.8	.2	...	...	...	*	9.3	...	.7
48 to 52 years	(6)	3.9	3.9	.1	...	.4	15.4	.1	3.6	4.6	6.9
53 to 57 years	(7)	5.7	6.0	.3	...	13.8	.3	1.5	38.5	...	14.1
58 to 62 years	(8)	6.2	5.5	1.6	...	2.9	2.3	.3	12.0	...	4.6
63 to 67 years	(9)	11.4	9.7	1.2	...	23.6	19.8	.7	7.7	9.4	25.4
Over 67 years	(10)	1.2	1.3	...	...	3.1	1.4	...	...	10.6	...
No maximum age, but minimum service for pension eligibility—Total	(11)	57.8	60.0	95.8	91.3%	7.2	53.8	94.7	16.2	58.8	23.1
With minimum service of:											
1 to 12 years	(12)	9.4	11.4	1.1	30.7	5.1	16.4	.2	8.4	10.8	7.7
13 to 17 years	(13)	33.1	29.2	2.5	...	2.1	15.5	13.7	7.2	40.7	12.4
18 to 22 years	(14)	12.4	16.1	92.2	60.6	...	13.2	80.8	.6	4.3	3.0
Over 22 years	(15)	2.9	3.3	...	...	...	8.7	*	...	3.0	...
No maximum age and no minimum service; no minimum benefit (other than one depending on service)	(16)	4.0	4.4	.1	...	41.1	...	...	10.0	8.0	15.0
No maximum age and no minimum service; minimum benefit, not dependent on service	(17)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
Not reported	(18)	8.7	7.9	.1	8.7	5.0	5.9	2.7	2.7	8.6	7.9

Table 30—(Continued)

Pension Eligibility Requirements		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1) ...	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2) ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maximum age, at time of becoming employed, for pension eligibility—Total	(3) ...	53.7%	3.8%	40.0%	29.9%	49.9%	33.8%	57.3%	52.5%	47.2%	27.0%
With maximum age of:											
Under 43 years	(4) ...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	*	...	15.6	...
43 to 47 years	(5) ...	2.7	...	.1	...	.4	3.0	2.9	1.4	...	8.7
48 to 52 years	(6) ...	2.4	1.4	5.3	1.9	10.4	8.0	11.0	3.0	14.3	...
53 to 57 years	(7) ...	31.1	.4	7.4	4.9	16.2	2.6	8.7	14.1	...	7.3
58 to 62 years	(8) ...	14.7	.5	21.7	9.2	9.0	...	12.8	3.4	6.5	...
63 to 67 years	(9) ...	2.8	1.5	5.5	10.9	13.9	20.2	21.9	18.4	...	11.0
Over 67 years	(10) ...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	12.2	10.8	...
No maximum age, but minimum service for pension eligibility—Total	(11) ...	37.4	69.7	57.8	63.4	44.7	62.2	39.4	28.0	47.8	73.0
With minimum service of:											
1 to 12 years	(12) ...	7.3	2.9	24.7	23.4	32.9	5.3	19.3	6.6	27.8	29.2
13 to 17 years	(13) ...	28.4	64.9	27.1	37.7	7.2	...	14.6	16.1	...	36.6
18 to 22 years	(14) ...	.1	1.0	.7	2.3	.9	30.8	4.9	4.3	20.0	7.2
Over 22 years	(15) ...	1.6	.9	5.3	...	3.7	26.1	.6	1.0	...	...
No maximum age and no minimum service; no minimum benefit (other than one depending on service)	(16) ...	1.5	1.7	.9	4.9	4.1	3.6	.6	14.1	...	...
No maximum age and no minimum service; minimum benefit, not dependent on service	(17) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	...	...
Not reported	(18) ...	7.4	24.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	.4	2.7	5.1	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 32

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS OF PLANS FOR NORMAL RETIREMENT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES, IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Age and Service Requirements		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age 60—Total	(3)		10.4%	11.1%	91.3%	...	...	*	...	10.0%	.5%
19-23 years of service	(4)		9.9	10.4	91.3	...	...	*	...	4.3	.5
Other	(5)		.5	.7	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	...
Age 65—Total	(6)		79.6	78.8	8.6	97.7%	95.0% 87.4%	97.3%	97.6%	85.8	90.0
No service requirement	(7)		6.3	5.3	.1	...	16.9 ...	...	10.0	7.9	18.4
1- 3 years of service	(8)		13.0	12.0	2.1	1.6	50.5 22.8	.8	16.5	17.0	29.3
4- 8 years of service	(9)		3.2	4.0	1.3	5.3	2.2 19.1	.4	29.3	7.8	4.3
9-13 years of service	(10)		11.2	11.6	.9	23.8	13.8 2.9	1.4	21.1	8.8	5.2
14-18 years of service	(11)		38.6	35.1	2.5	...	7.9 17.8	13.7	10.8	42.6	31.4
19-23 years of service	(12)		3.9	6.8	1.2	67.0	.8 14.9	81.0	.9	...	1.4
24-28 years of service	(13)		3.1	3.8	*	...	2.9 9.9	*	9.0	1.7	...
Over 28 years of service	(14)		.3	.2	.5	...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Other	(15)		1.3	1.9	.1	...	... 6.7	...	...	...	1.6
Not reported	(16)		8.7	8.2	...	2.3	5.0 5.9	2.7	2.4	4.2	7.9

Table 32—(Continued)

Age and Service Requirements		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1).....	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age 60—Total	(3).....	.1%	.8%	...	3.7%	.1%	30.7%	6.7%	...	...	4.1%
19-23 years of service	(4).....	.1	.8	...	2.3	...	30.7	*	...	...	...
Other	(5).....	...	...	...	1.4	.1	...	6.7	...	...	4.1
Age 65—Total	(6).....	92.4	73.9	97.3%	92.8	75.5	68.9	86.7	86.1%	95.0%	48.3
No service requirement	(7).....	1.7	3.2	.3	5.3	3.3	11.5	3.1	16.7	...	...
1- 3 years of service	(8).....	7.9	1.0	9.5	18.1	11.0	13.1	19.7	22.4	7.1	29.2
4- 8 years of service	(9).....	9.1	.8	3.1	2.0	7.5	1.3	13.0	5.1	10.6	...
9-13 years of service	(10).....	7.6	2.2	41.1	22.1	21.0	5.8	14.3	9.7	41.7	3.2
14-18 years of service	(11).....	61.2	65.5	37.2	44.3	24.5	.2	30.6	25.5	...	...
19-23 years of service	(12).....	2.4	.3	.8	*	2.8	10.3	5.4	4.3	20.0	7.2
24-28 years of service	(13).....	2.5	.9	5.3	...	5.4	26.7	.6	2.4	15.6	8.7
Over 28 years of service	(14).....	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(15).....	.1	1.0	...	1.7	23.1	...	3.9	...	...	47.6
Not reported	(16).....	7.4	24.3	2.7	1.8	1.3	.4	2.7	13.9	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 33

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY COMPULSORY RETIREMENT REQUIREMENTS OF PLANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Compulsory Retirement Requirements		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retirement compulsory at normal retirement age	(3)	5.5%	4.6%	*	...	.4%	9.1%	...	1.2%	...	2.6%
May work beyond normal retirement age only with special permission or at request of management—Total	(4)	31.6	29.1	3.2%	29.1%	38.7	35.3	.9%	42.3	19.6%	55.9
With a compulsory retirement age of:											
65 years	(5)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 years	(6)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 years	(7)	1.4	1.1	...	...	1.0	...	...	.3	...	.2
70 years	(8)	1.8	2.0	.6	...	...	...	...	2.9	1.4	...
75 years	(9)	*	*	...	...	...	*	.3	.3	...	...
No compulsory retirement age	(10)	28.3	25.9	2.6	29.1	37.7	35.3	.6	38.8	18.2	55.7
No eligibility requirement for working beyond normal retirement age other than ability to do job—Total	(11)	46.9	50.1	96.3	67.0	41.6	42.3	95.6	38.2	28.7	22.8
With a compulsory retirement age of:											
65 years	(12)	.1	.1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 years	(13)	3.3	3.1	.2	...	1.2	...	...	.4	...	8.6
70 years	(14)	1.8	1.7	.6	...	1.5	2.0	...	.6	10.7	4.3
75 years	(15)	.1	.1	...	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	...
No compulsory retirement age	(16)	41.6	45.1	95.5	67.0	37.1	40.3	95.6	37.2	18.0	9.9
No eligibility requirement, other than ability to do job, to work a specified length of time beyond normal retirement age after which special permission or request is required	(17)	3.0	4.1	...	...	...	4.6	...	7.1	...	1.9
May work only until specified service for pension entitlement is attained	(18)	.4	.4	...	...	1.7	...	...	2.1	...	.5
Other	(19)	.1	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(20)	12.5	11.7	.5	3.9	17.6	8.7	3.5	9.1	51.7	16.3

Table 32—(Continued)

Compulsory Retirement Requirements		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retirement compulsory at normal retirement age	(3)	...	1.1%	6.7%	1.0%	15.0%	8.9%	27.9%	9.1%	...	...
May work beyond normal retirement age only with special permission or at request of management—Total	(4)	23.3%	4.8	18.4	50.1	51.2	62.8	21.6	59.4	36.6%	17.7%
With a compulsory retirement age of:											
65 years	(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.7	...	...	...
66 years	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	...	...
68 years	(7)	1.8	...	5.8	3.0	.7	...	1.8	...	...	8.7
70 years	(8)	2.7	.2	.1	.8	1.6	6.3	5.1	15.7	7.1	...
75 years	(9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	...
No compulsory retirement age	(10)	18.8	4.6	12.5	46.3	48.9	56.5	14.0	41.6	25.8	9.0
No eligibility requirement for working beyond normal retirement age other than ability to do job—Total	(11)	33.2	68.2	65.0	35.3	29.3	24.8	27.6	11.5	42.8	18.2
With a compulsory retirement age of:											
65 years	(12)	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...
68 years	(13)	13.0	...	18.6	4.2	8.8	...	1.8	...	...	...
70 years	(14)	9.0	.2	...	.8	...	8.4	...	2.1	...	...
75 years	(15)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No compulsory retirement age	(16)	11.2	68.0	46.4	30.3	20.5	15.4	25.8	9.4	42.8	18.2
No eligibility requirement, other than ability to do job, to work a specified length of time beyond normal retirement age after which special permission or request is required	(17)	30.3	.1	5.9	7.4	...	2.3	9.9	5.4	15.6	...
May work only until specified service for pension entitlement is attained	(18)	5.1	.1	...	.1	...	...	1.1	...	...	...
Other	(19)	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(20)	8.1	25.7	4.0	6.1	3.2	1.2	11.9	14.6	5.0	64.1

* Less than .05%.

Table 34

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Eligibility Requirements for Early Retirement		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for early retirement—Total	(3)	43.5%	41.6%	4.3%	29.1%	40.6%	39.2%	2.5%	60.0%	62.9%	62.9%
No requirements other than age and/or service	(4)	23.3	22.9	3.8	23.8	28.1	12.2	.7	44.0	41.9	42.8
Age 55—Total	(5)	11.0	9.8	3.1	...	2.2	1.0	*	28.4	41.6	26.3
With no service requirement	(6)	1.4	1.2	1.1	...	...	.1	...	10.0	...	.3
With a service requirement of:											
1- 8 years	(7)	2.0	2.0	...	...	1.8	.6	*	2.6	...	3.2
9-13 years	(8)	1.2	1.1	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
14-18 years	(9)	2.0	1.9	...	...	.4	.3	...	1.3	41.6	.1
19-23 years	(10)	2.6	2.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	9.9	...	19.9
24-28 years	(11)	1.8	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...	...
Over 28 years	(12)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 60—Total	(13)	10.6	11.0	.4	23.8	18.4	6.6	.7	7.1	.3	14.9
With no service requirement	(14)	1.3	1.0	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	...	...
With a service requirement of:											
1- 8 years	(15)	2.7	2.9	...	...	...	...	.7	...	...	...
9-13 years	(16)	1.4	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14-18 years	(17)	.7	.9	...	...	.3	...	...	...	...	7.7
19-23 years	(18)	1.5	1.2	...	23.8	...	6.3	...	...	.3	...
24-28 years	(19)	1.9	2.5	.4	...	2.5	.3	...	7.1	...	...
Over 28 years	(20)	1.1	.9	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	7.2
Other	(21)	1.7	2.1	.3	...	7.5	4.6	...	8.5	...	1.6
Consent of company or pension board required	(22)	17.4	16.5	.5	5.3	12.5	27.0	1.8	16.0	21.0	19.9
With or without service requirements											
Age 55	(23)	7.3	6.3	...	...	9.4	19.7	.5	1.6	19.9	17.3
Age 60	(24)	5.9	4.7	.1	...	.5	...	...	.1	...	...
Other	(25)	4.2	5.5	.4	5.3	2.6	7.3	1.3	14.3	1.1	2.6
Other	(26)	2.8	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2
No provision for earlyretirement—Total	(27)	46.7	49.0	95.5	68.6	47.0	54.9	94.8	37.7	26.8	28.6
Provision for vesting of employer contributions (not conditional upon continued employment in same industry)	(28)	4.3	4.2	.1	1.6	6.1	12.1	.1	1.7	8.9	6.8
No provision for vesting of employer contributions (other than vesting conditional upon continued employment in same industry)	(29)	42.4	44.8	95.4	67.0	40.9	42.8	94.7	36.0	17.9	21.8
Provision for vesting not reported	(30)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(31)	9.8	9.4	.2	2.3	12.4	5.9	2.7	2.3	10.3	8.5

Table 34—(Continued)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

Eligibility Requirements for Early Retirement		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for early retirement—Total	(3)	17.5%	8.4%	45.0%	70.1%	85.0%	70.8%	56.5%	75.0%	49.7%	71.5%
No requirements other than age and/or service	(4)	7.4	4.5	40.0	33.2	67.9	20.6	42.8	37.3	12.2	64.2
Age 55—Total	(5)	5.9	3.7	28.4	7.2	21.2	6.6	6.1	33.0	7.0	27.6
With no service requirement	(6)	.3	1.7	.5	.8	1.7	...	...	5.8	...	...
With a service requirement of:											
1- 8 years	(7)	3.3	.7	1.3	4.5	6.0	1.3	1.6	2.8	7.0	27.6
9-13 years	(8)	2.3	*	3.7	1.2	1.7	...	...	8.0	...	...
14-18 years	(9)	...	1.1	4.8	.1	...	...	4.0	10.6	...	...
19-23 years	(10)	...	.1	.1	.5	11.8	2.4	.5	5.2	...	...
24-28 years	(11)	...	.1	18.0	...	...	2.9	...	.6	...	...
Over 28 years	(12)	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 60—Total	(13)	.1	.5	10.6	25.9	40.0	12.6	22.0	4.3	...	...
With no service requirement	(14)	...	.2	2.2	.7	.5	...	5.4	...	...	...
With a service requirement of:											
1- 8 years	(15)	.1	...	.1	8.4	24.2	4.8	1.3	.4	...	...
9-13 years	(16)	...	...	4.1	2.5	8.7	...	8.4	1.4	...	...
14-18 years	(17)	...	.1	.5	1.1	3.5	...	1.9	2.5	...	...
19-23 years	(18)	...	.1	...	...	...	7.8	5.0	...	...	...
24-28 years	(19)	...	.1	...	11.6	3.1	...	...	...	...	...
Over 28 years	(20)	...	...	3.7	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(21)	1.4	.3	1.0	.1	6.7	1.4	14.7	...	5.2	36.6
Consent of company or pension board required	(22)	10.1	3.9	5.0	36.9	17.1	25.1	12.2	37.7	37.5	7.3
With or without service requirements											
Age 55	(23)	2.1	1.3	3.0	8.5	7.5	14.0	6.6	10.7	...	...
Age 60	(24)	...	...	...	21.3	8.0	2.0	1.2	2.8	...	...
Other	(25)	8.0	2.6	2.0	7.1	1.6	9.1	4.4	24.2	37.5	7.3
Other	(26)	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	1.5	...	...	...
No provision for early retirement—Total	(27)	75.0	66.6	52.2	25.1	13.7	28.6	39.5	9.8	44.9	17.5
Provision for vesting of employer contributions (not conditional upon continued employment in same industry)	(28)	.2	1.7	6.2	3.6	.8	1.1	24.0	5.6	4.5	1.7
No provision for vesting of employer contributions (other than vesting conditional upon continued employment in same industry)	(29)	74.8	64.9	46.0	21.5	12.9	27.5	15.5	3.8	40.4	15.8
Provision for vesting not reported	(30)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...
Not reported	(31)	7.5	25.0	2.8	4.8	1.3	.6	4.0	15.2	5.4	11.0

* Less than .05%.

Table 35

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISABILITY PENSION ELIGIBILITY, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Requirements for Disability Retirement Eligibility		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for disability retirement—Total	(3)	69.9%	69.2%	95.5%	5.3%	68.4%	45.5%	81.8%	30.7%	60.6%	47.2%
No age requirement—Total	(4)	50.8	48.2	94.8	5.3	31.0	5.4	42.3	22.8	13.6	25.7
With no service requirement	(5)	6.8	8.4	91.2	...	2.3	...	.2	...	6.4	2.5
With a service requirement of:											
1- 3 years	(6)	1.8	2.2	.3	...	21.8	...	*	1.5	.3	.1
4- 8 years	(7)	.3	.9	...	5.3	.8	1.2	*	8.5	.3	*
9-13 years	(8)	3.5	3.0	.5	...	.5	.3	...	*	...	2.2
14-18 years	(9)	36.1	30.1	2.6	...	2.8	2.0	...	12.8	.9	20.9
19-23 years	(10)	1.8	3.2	.2	...	2.8	1.9	42.1	...	5.7	...
24-28 years	(11)	.5	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 50—Total	(12)	7.3	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	8.3
With no service requirement	(13)	.5	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...
With a service requirement of:											
14-18 years	(14)	6.8	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3
19-23 years	(15)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 55—Total	(16)	5.8	5.9	...	...	29.6	9.8	...	5.4	40.6	7.6
With no service requirement	(17)	1.1	.9	...	...	9.0	...	...	5.4	...	2.7
With a service requirement of:											
14-18 years	(18)	3.6	4.1	...	...	13.1	3.4	...	...	40.6	3.1
19-23 years	(19)	.6	.4	...	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	1.8
24-28 years	(20)	.5	.5	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
Age 60—Total	(21)	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...
With no service requirement	(22)	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...
With a service requirement of:											
4- 8 years	(23)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 65, service until age 60	(24)	.8	2.1	...	...	...	3.3	38.9	.6	...	...
Other age or service requirements	(25)	.7	1.5	...	...	...	13.5	...	...	...	...
Requirements not reported	(26)	4.3	4.7	.7	...	7.8	13.5	.6	1.9	1.0	5.6
No provision for disability retirement—Total	(27)	21.5	22.3	4.5	92.4	26.6	48.6	1.8	66.9	30.9	44.9
Plan provides for vesting (not conditional upon continued employment in same industry) or early retirement	(28)	17.8	17.7	3.8	25.4	24.1	31.6	1.7	50.8	21.2	42.4
No provision for vesting (except vesting conditional upon continued employment in same industry) or early retirement	(29)	3.7	4.6	.7	67.0	2.5	17.0	.1	16.1	9.7	2.5
Not reported	(30)	8.6	8.5	...	2.3	5.0	5.9	16.4	2.4	8.5	7.9

Table 35—(Continued)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISABILITY ELIGIBILITY, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

Requirements for Disability Retirement Eligibility		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for disability retirement—Total	(3)	70.2%	70.4%	69.2%	72.3%	45.8%	80.5%	66.8%	49.7%	58.5%	52.8%
No age requirement—Total	(4)	30.8	67.7	45.5	34.7	31.8	55.5	42.4	36.7	15.6	4.9
With no service requirement	(5)	.1	2.8	...	.2	...	1.2	...	4.2	12.8	...
With a service requirement of:											
1- 3 years	(6)	.5	.5	.3	.3	1.0	1.3	16.9	5.8	.7	1.7
4- 8 years	(7)	.1	*	.6	1.7	1.6	...	1.9	3.1	.4	3.2
9-13 years	(8)	.1	1.7	.8	3.3	5.4	7.3	2.2	19.9	...	...
14-18 years	(9)	26.2	60.8	42.2	29.0	18.9	45.7	17.2	2.9	...	...
19-23 years	(10)	3.8	.6	.7	.2	4.9	...	4.2	.8	1.7	...
24-28 years	(11)	...	1.3	.9	...	...	...	*	...	...	...
Age 50—Total	(12)	6.7	*	4.1	24.9	2.0	3.3	12.7	1.4	...	36.6
With no service requirement	(13)	6.5	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
With a service requirement of:											
14-18 years	(14)	.2	...	4.1	23.7	2.0	3.3	12.7	1.4	...	36.6
19-23 years	(15)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 55—Total	(16)	10.1	.6	14.0	9.4	5.5	.5	10.5	...	3.1	...
With no service requirement	(17)	1.8	...	.9	1.4	1.6	...	.3	...	3.1	...
With a service requirement of:											
14-18 years	(18)	8.3	.1	12.3	6.4	3.9	.5	10.2	...	...	...
19-23 years	(19)	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-28 years	(20)	...	.5	.8	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 60—Total	(21)	...	...	...	*	3.3	...	.6	...	...	...
With no service requirement	(22)	...	...	...	...	3.3	...	.6	...	...	...
With a service requirement of:											
4- 8 years	(23)	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age 65, service until age 60	(24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2
Other age or service requirements	(25)	3.9	...	...	...	.4	10.9	...	.7	...	...
Requirements not reported	(26)	18.7	2.1	5.6	3.3	2.8	10.3	.6	10.9	39.8	4.1
No provision for disability retirement—Total	(27)	20.9	5.2	29.5	25.9	52.9	19.1	30.4	45.2	36.5	47.2
Plan provides for vesting (not conditional upon continued employment in same industry) or early retirement	(28)	11.2	2.2	21.4	19.7	47.5	18.6	25.7	42.0	24.5	38.5
No provision for vesting (except vesting conditional upon continued employment in same industry) or early retirement	(29)	9.7	3.0	8.1	6.2	5.4	.5	4.7	3.2	12.0	8.7
Not reported	(30)	8.9	24.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	.4	2.8	5.1	5.0	...

Table 36

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY VESTING AND EMPLOYE CONTRIBUTION PROVISIONS OF PENSION PLAN, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Vesting and Employe Contribution Provisions of Plan		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(3)	60.2%	55.8%	6.7%	30.2%	67.7%	29.9%	1.8%	53.5%	20.4%	52.5%
No direct employe contributions	(4)	58.6	53.3	5.0	23.8	52.1	29.1	1.1	51.3	7.4	47.8
Direct employe contributions	(5)	1.6	2.5	1.7	6.4	15.6	.8	.7	2.2	13.0	4.7
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partial, not full, vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(7)	2.1	2.5	.9	...	...	...	.4	.4	1.0	8.9
No direct employe contributions	(8)	1.6	1.9	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...	8.1
Direct employe contributions	(9)	.5	.6	.9	...	...	...	...	.4	1.0	.8
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Full vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(11)	28.9	33.8	92.4	67.5	27.3	64.2	95.1	43.8	74.1	30.7
No direct employe contributions	(12)	15.4	22.0	91.5	5.3	17.9	63.8	95.1	30.2	54.9	6.7
Direct employe contributions	(13)	13.5	11.8	.9	62.2	9.4	.4	*	13.6	19.2	24.0
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vesting of direct employer contributions not reported—Total	(15)	8.8	7.9	...	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.9
No direct employe contributions	(16)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direct employe contributions	(17)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(18)	8.7	7.8	...	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.9

Table 36—(Continued)

Vesting and Employe Contribution Provisions of Plan		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(3)	81.0%	70.7%	84.8%	67.0%	59.2%	58.9%	48.7%	53.3%	41.1%	36.7%
No direct employe contributions	(4)	79.5	70.4	82.2	65.7	35.7	58.4	48.4	52.1	39.3	36.7
Direct employe contributions	(5)	1.5	.3	2.6	1.3	23.5	.5	.3	1.2	1.8	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partial, not full, vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(7)	.5	.2	.7	5.7	8.9	1.5	.3	1.6	27.3	...
No direct employe contributions	(8)	.5	.2	.4	4.5	8.9	.2	.3	1.6	12.5	...
Direct employe contributions	(9)	...	...	.3	1.2	...	1.3	...	...	14.8	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Full vesting of direct employer contributions—Total	(11)	11.0	4.8	11.1	25.5	30.6	39.2	46.3	39.6	26.6	63.3
No direct employe contributions	(12)	3.1	2.4	8.5	5.8	17.0	19.8	16.2	14.1	4.1	32.6
Direct employe contributions	(13)	7.9	2.4	2.6	19.7	13.6	19.4	30.1	25.5	22.5	30.7
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vesting of direct employer contributions not reported—Total	(15)	7.5	24.3	3.4	1.8	1.3	.4	4.7	5.5	5.0	...
No direct employe contributions	(16)	.1	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...
Direct employe contributions	(17)	...	*	*	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(18)	7.4	24.3	1.4	1.8	1.3	.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 37

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY REQUIREMENTS OF PLANS FOR FULL VESTING, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Requirements of Plan for Full Vesting		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for full vesting—Total	(3)	28.9%	33.8%	92.4%	67.5%	27.3%	64.2%	95.1%	43.9%	74.1%	30.7%
No service or age requirement—Total	(4)	8.3	14.9	91.2	60.6	1.5	25.2	94.5	9.6	8.3	...
Vesting within industry only	(5)	8.2	14.7	91.2	60.6	...	25.2	94.5	9.6	8.3	...
Other	(6)	.1	.2	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
Service, but no age, requirement—Total	(7)	16.3	15.0	1.2	6.9	25.8	38.9	.6	17.7	21.7	23.7
Years of service required											
1- 4	(8)	1.7	1.4	.1	1.6	1.5	.6	*	...	.2	.1
5	(9)	2.2	2.1	*	5.3	.8	6.1	.1	1.3	17.0	...
6- 9	(10)	1.3	1.1	...	...	...	22.5	.1	...	...	2.2
10	(11)	3.3	2.8	.9	...	4.4	.1	...	7.0	.2	2.6
11-14	(12)	1.7	1.6	...	...	2.2	6.0	...	.4	...	13.9
15	(13)	1.8	1.7	...	...	13.7	.6	...	1.9	3.1	2.4
16 of more	(14)	4.3	4.0	.2	...	3.2	3.0	.4	7.1	1.2	2.5
Not reported	(15)	*	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Age, but no service, requirement	(16)	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Both age and service requirement	(17)	4.0	3.7	...	...	...	.1	...	16.6	44.1	7.0
No provision for full vesting	(18)	62.3	58.3	7.6	30.2	67.7	29.9	2.2	53.8	21.4	61.4
Not reported	(19)	8.8	7.9	...	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.9

Table 37—(Continued)

Requirements of Plan for Full Vesting		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provision for full vesting—Total	(3)	11.0%	4.8%	11.1%	25.6%	30.6%	39.2%	46.3%	39.6%	26.6%	63.3%
No service or age requirement—											
Total	(4)	1.7	.8	.2	...	.9	11.7	4.4	1.0	12.0	19.9
Vesting within industry only	(5)	1.7	.8	.2	...	.9	11.7	2.9	...	12.0	15.8
Other	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	1.0	...	4.1
Service, but no age, requirement —Total	(7)	9.0	2.1	9.6	24.0	15.2	22.1	38.2	23.0	7.5	43.4
Years of service required											
1- 4	(8)	.1	.3	.5	5.1	.2	2.5	1.0	...	...	...
5	(9)	...	.2	.9	.4	1.2	3.0	17.4	2.4	...	...
6- 9	(10)	...	*	.3	1.0	.4	.2	.8	2.0	...	11.0
10	(11)	7.7	.9	.5	4.4	3.5	7.4	...	7.9	...	1.7
11-14	(12)	...	...	1.5	.3	.6	5.3	1.2	2.5	3.4	...
15	(13)	...	.1	2.2	1.6	...	1.5	7.1	4.2	.4	27.5
16 of more	(14)	1.2	.6	3.7	9.7	9.3	2.2	10.7	2.9	3.7	3.2
Not reported	(15)	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
Age, but no service, requirement	(16)	...	...	.1	.1	3.3	...	...	2.4	...	...
Both age and service requirement	(17)	.3	1.9	1.2	1.5	11.2	5.4	3.7	13.2	7.1	...
No provision for full vesting	(18)	81.5	70.9	85.5	72.6	68.1	60.4	49.0	54.8	68.4	36.7
Not reported	(19)	7.5	24.3	3.4	1.8	1.3	.4	4.7	5.6	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 38

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH SPECIFIED LENGTHS OF SERVICE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan		Percent of Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with:					
		$3,000 Average Annual Earnings and Service of:			$5,000 Average Annual Earnings and Service of:		
		15 years	20 years	25 years	15 years	20 years	25 years
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes							
Number	(1)....	1,191,256	1,191,256	1,191,256	1,191,256	1,191,256	1,191,256
Percent	(2)....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:							
$ 6-$ 15	(3)....	1.9%	.5%	.3%	1.3%	.2%	.2%
16- 25	(4)....	10.5	3.8	2.0	6.8	2.0	1.4
26- 35	(5)....	10.5	12.8	4.7	4.7	10.4	3.2
36- 45	(6)....	6.5	7.1	11.3	4.1	2.4	9.7
46- 55	(7)....	4.6	10.3	10.9	5.0	6.7	7.4
56- 65	(8)....	.4	2.7	6.1	3.4	2.4	1.5
66- 75	(9)....	.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.6
76- 85	(10)....	.1	.1	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.0
86- 95	(11)....	...	*	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.5
96- 105	(12)....	.1	7.6	7.8	.5	9.6	11.8
106- 115	(13)....	...	...	...	*	1.0	3.5
116- 125	(14)....	...	*	*	.3	2.4	1.0
Over 125	(15)....	...	...	.3	.1	1.6	6.6
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Primary Social Security benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:							
$ 36-$ 45	(17)....	.6	...	...	...	...	...
46- 55	(18)....	.8	.6	*	.8	...	...
56- 65	(19)....	22.7	*	.5	21.9	...	...
66- 75	(20)....	1.9	1.1	...	2.0	1.0	...
76- 85	(21)....	.2	22.9	1.0	.4	22.2	1.0
86- 95	(22)....	.5	1.1	.1	.4	1.1	...
96- 105	(23)....	1.0	1.8	23.4	.9	1.4	22.8
106- 115	(24)....	.3	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
116- 125	(25)....	.2	1.3	4.2	.2	.4	2.3
Over 125	(26)....	...	.6	.9	.9	2.6	2.9
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(27)....	2.5	5.6	5.6	2.8	6.0	6.0
No provision	(28)....	21.5	3.7	.2	21.8	3.8	.2
Not reported	(29)....	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9

* Less than .05%.

Table 39

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 15 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $3,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 15 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	1.9%	1.9%	...	...	...	...	...	17.7%	1.8%	1.8%
16- 25	(4)	11.4	10.5	1.4%	...	5.7%	20.1%	.9%	17.3	13.8	18.8
26- 35	(5)	11.1	10.5	.1	...	23.8	10.7	.9	1.1	4.0	33.6
36- 45	(6)	5.9	6.5	.8	...	4.6	...	.3	7.1	...	3.9
46- 55	(7)	2.9	4.6	.9	1.6%	1.5	15.3	13.7	8.0	11.5	4.1
56- 65	(8)	.2	.4	.1	...	.4	6.0	.4	.5	...	.7
66- 75	(9)	.1	.1	*	...	...	...	*	.7	...	.4
76- 85	(10)	...	...	...	...	...	.6	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(12)	*	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(13)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pension of:											
$ 36-$ 45	(14)	.7	.6	...	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
46- 55	(15)	.1	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.6
56- 65	(16)	27.6	22.7	2.5	...	11.7	2.3	...	29.8	2.6	6.6
66- 75	(17)	2.2	1.9	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	1.5
76- 85	(18)	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
86- 95	(19)	.5	.5	*	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	6.6
96- 105	(20)	1.2	1.0	.1	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	...
106- 115	(21)	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(22)	*	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(23)	3.1	2.5	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	5.9
No provision	(24)	17.5	21.5	93.1	67.0	3.7	27.3	81.0	11.0	11.0	3.7
Not reported	(25)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 15 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $3,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 15 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	11.2%	1.2%	6.4%	1.9%	1.3%	...	1.2%	...	1.8%	...
16- 25	(4)	3.2	1.2	6.5	31.1	17.8	.2%	15.8	1.1%	8.2	3.2%
26- 35	(5)	19.3	2.5	9.9	16.2	13.4	5.1	23.7	22.1	7.0	...
36- 45	(6)	9.2	.6	32.9	7.3	.6	3.8	2.5	38.0	...	...
46- 55	(7)	1.4	.1	1.7	.1	...	16.3	12.8	9.1	14.1	27.6
56- 65	(8)	.2	...	.1	...	...	...	.4	3.0	...	...
66- 75	(9)	...	...	...	*	1.6	...	.1	...	...	...
76- 85	(10)	...	.4	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(12)	...	...	...	...	.2	...	...	1.4	...	4.1
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(13)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pension of:											
$ 36-$ 45	(14)	...	.1	1.3	.8	...	...	5.2	...	...	...
46- 55	(15)	...	*	...	...	23.1	...	...	.3	...	...
56- 65	(16)	40.5	61.6	27.4	19.1	6.5	...	3.6	...	...	36.6
66- 75	(17)	...	...	1.1	6.4	10.4	1.3	1.1	.8	...	...
76- 85	(18)	...	*	...	.3	.6	...	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(19)	...	.3	...	...	...	...	1.1	2.2	...	...
96- 105	(20)	.4	.1	...	2.8	3.8	1.8	1.2	...	...	...
106- 115	(21)	...	...	...	.5	...	2.9	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(22)	...	...	...	...	.6	...	...	...	23.4	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(23)	1.8	1.9	...	.7	8.7	...	1.4	4.5	...	...
No provision	(24)	4.9	3.3	2.3	2.6	8.8	67.8	6.4	6.7	36.0	15.8
Not reported	(25)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 40

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NOMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $3,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 20 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.4%	.5%	...	...	...	1.0%	...	.5%	1.8%	...
16- 25	(4)	4.1	3.8	...	...	2.9%	24.3	.2%	30.8	1.1	3.5%
26- 35	(5)	11.8	12.8	.3%	67.0%	2.8	3.6	39.8	2.8	10.8	18.3
36- 45	(6)	7.6	7.1	1.3	...	22.1	10.7	1.0	8.3	8.8	16.3
46- 55	(7)	6.7	10.3	.6	1.6	8.6	15.7	55.8	1.5	2.3	2.9
56- 65	(8)	3.2	2.7	.2	...	.4	...	...	.7	...	6.2
66- 75	(9)	2.4	2.4	1.0	...	...	6.5	.4	8.0	10.6	1.6
76- 85	(10)	...	.1	...	...	...	.6	...	...	...	.4
86- 95	(11)	*	*	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(12)	6.1	7.6	91.8	...	...	...	*	.7	...	.4
106- 115	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(14)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(15)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(16)	.7	.6	.1	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
56- 65	(17)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	.5	...	...
66- 75	(18)	.3	1.1	...	...	...	6.0	...	.2	2.6	.7
76- 85	(19)	28.0	22.9	2.5	...	11.7	2.0	...	29.2	...	6.7
86- 95	(20)	1.4	1.1	...	...	.5	2.0	...	...	...	.8
96- 105	(21)	1.9	1.8	...	...	1.7	...	...	2.5	...	8.6
106- 115	(22)	1.1	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(23)	1.5	1.3	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9
Over 125	(24)	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(25)	7.0	5.6	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	6.2
No provision	(26)	2.9	3.7	.7	...	2.9	9.9	*	10.0	6.7	.2
Not reported	(27)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 20 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.1%	.7%	.1%	.3%	...	...	3.5%	...	...	...
16- 25	(4)	12.5	1.6	12.0	2.5	8.5%	.2%	.7	...	1.8%	...
26- 35	(5)	1.6	2.1	7.3	34.4	9.1	...	22.9	2.5%	17.1	10.3%
36- 45	(6)	19.1	1.5	4.4	11.7	15.5	1.3	9.8	11.5	10.1	...
46- 55	(7)	9.1	.8	32.5	2.7	1.3	9.1	9.4	47.2	14.1	...
56- 65	(8)	2.7	...	.3	4.8	...	7.9	5.7	11.9	...	...
66- 75	(9)	...	...	1.7	.2	1.6	16.3	.1	3.9	...	27.6
76- 85	(10)	...	.4	...	...	...	...	...	.3	...	...
86- 95	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(12)	.1	.8	...	...	.2	.8	...	1.7	...	4.1
106- 115	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(15)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(16)	...	.1	1.3	.8	...	...	5.2	...	...	...
56- 65	(17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66- 75	(18)	...	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	.3	...	36.6
76- 85	(19)	40.5	62.6	27.4	19.4	7.1	...	3.6	...	...	...
86- 95	(20)	...	...	...	5.1	...	...	.5	...	...	...
96- 105	(21)	.4	.5	1.1	1.8	11.9	1.4	1.8	.8	...	...
106- 115	(22)	...	...	...	2.8	3.8	1.8	...	2.2	...	...
116- 125	(23)	...	...	...	...	.6	3.3	1.2	...	23.4	...
Over 125	(24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	...	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(25)	3.5	1.9	...	3.0	8.7	30.4	1.4	4.5	7.9	...
No provision	(26)	2.5	.3	1.5	.3	6.0	26.7	1.4	2.4	16.1	8.7
Not reported	(27)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 41

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 25 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $3,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 25 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.2%	.3%	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8%	...
16- 25	(4)	2.0	2.0	...	...	.8%	12.0%	*	26.7%	...	...
26- 35	(5)	3.3	4.7	.2%	...	2.4	23.0	40.0%	14.3	9.1	3.5%
36- 45	(6)	10.6	11.3	.4	67.0%	2.7	.3	...	2.2	7.1	17.5
46- 55	(7)	7.6	10.9	1.7	1.6	11.4	23.0	56.8	2.6	5.3	14.9
56- 65	(8)	5.9	6.1	.2	...	6.6	6.8	...	.5	1.4	6.3
66- 75	(9)	3.9	3.2	.3	...	2.7	...	*	...	...	6.7
76- 85	(10)	2.3	1.9	...	...	...	.6	...	.3	...	...
86- 95	(11)	1.9	1.8	1.2	...	13.1	6.0	.4	...	16.4	1.1
96- 105	(12)	6.2	7.8	91.9	...	...	.6	*	8.0	...	.9
106- 115	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(14)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	.7	...	...
Over 125	(15)	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pension determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(17)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56- 65	(18)	.6	.5	.1	23.8	...	...	...	.5	...	...
66- 75	(19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76- 85	(20)	.3	1.0	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	.6
86- 95	(21)	*	.1	...	...	.5	...	...	.2	2.6	.1
96- 105	(22)	28.5	23.4	2.5	...	11.7	.3	...	31.6	...	6.7
106- 115	(23)	1.0	.7	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	4.4
116- 125	(24)	5.0	4.2	...	...	1.7	...	...	7.1	...	22.6
Over 125	(25)	.3	.9	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(26)	6.9	5.6	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	6.2
No provision	(27)	.2	.2	.5	...	...	*	*	1.0	1.0	.2
Not reported	(28)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 25 Years of Service and $3,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.1%	...	.1%	.3%	...	...	3.5%	...	...	...
16- 25	(4)	4.4	1.8%	6.5	1.0	.3%	...	.1	...	...	8.7%
26- 35	(5)	8.5	.8	2.1	1.0	4.4	.2%	6.8	...	1.8%	7.2
36- 45	(6)	2.9	2.7	7.0	33.8	9.2	10.9	17.2	2.5%	29.4	3.2
46- 55	(7)	20.1	.9	17.6	10.5	11.7	1.1	8.3	24.8	24.2	...
56- 65	(8)	4.9	.8	1.7	3.9	5.6	20.8	10.3	39.2	...	...
66- 75	(9)	6.8	...	21.8	4.9	1.6	.2	3.8	1.1	...	...
76- 85	(10)	...	.4	*	...	...	15.4	2.5	9.1	...	...
86- 95	(11)	...	...	...	.1	...	8.8	...	3.0	...	27.5
96- 105	(12)	.1	.8	...	...	.2	1.6	...	1.4	...	4.1
106- 115	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	.3	...	...
Over 125	(15)	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	...
Pension determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(17)	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56- 65	(18)	...	...	1.3	.4	...	...	5.2	...	...	...
66- 75	(19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76- 85	(20)	...	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(21)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	...	36.6
96- 105	(22)	40.8	62.7	28.5	20.3	10.8	...	4.2	...	...	...
106- 115	(23)	...	.5	...	1.1	4.9	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(24)	...	...	...	9.2	16.3	6.4	1.8	.8	26.8	...
Over 125	(25)	...	...	3.0	...	...	...	10.5	2.2	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(26)	3.5	1.9	...	3.0	8.7	30.4	1.4	4.5	7.9	...
No provision	(27)	...	*	...	.3	.6	*	.9	...	.4	...
Not reported	(28)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 42

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 15 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 15 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	1.2%	1.3%	...	...	...	...	...	10.6%	1.8%	.2%
16- 25	(4)	7.3	6.8	...	...	3.1%	...	...	1.0	11.9	...
26- 35	(5)	4.6	4.7	...	...	1.7	7.3%	.9%	1.9	2.7	1.9
36- 45	(6)	4.4	4.1	.6%	...	2.4	19.8	.4	2.6	1.9	3.4
46- 55	(7)	3.2	5.0	.3	...	2.7	15.0	13.7	8.5	.9	23.7
56- 65	(8)	3.0	3.4	1.3	...	10.8	3.4	...	8.3	...	23.5
66- 75	(9)	3.5	3.0	.1	...	.2	...	.6	...	...	6.8
76- 85	(10)	2.7	2.4	.1	1.6%	...	.5	...	8.0	1.4	2.4
86- 95	(11)	2.9	2.6	.9	...	...	6.0	.4	...	10.6	2.5
96- 105	(12)	.3	.5	.1	...	.4	...	...	.5	...	.9
106- 115	(13)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	.9	.3
116- 125	(14)	.3	.3	*	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
Over 125	(15)	*	.1	...	...	...	.6	*	.7	...	...
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pension of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(17)	...	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56- 65	(18)	26.7	21.9	2.5	23.8	11.8	...	...	15.7	...	6.1
66- 75	(19)	2.5	2.0	...	...	1.0	.3	...	8.5	...	.7
76- 85	(20)	.5	.4	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	...	4.1
86- 95	(21)	.2	.4	...	...	1.2	2.0	...	.2	2.6	.6
96- 105	(22)	.9	.9	.1	...	...	...	...	6.8	...	...
106- 115	(23)	.7	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4
116- 125	(24)	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8
Over 125	(25)	.8	.9	*	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(26)	3.1	2.8	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	.3
No provision	(27)	18.0	21.8	93.1	67.0	16.8	27.3	81.2	17.0	10.0	9.1
Not reported	(28)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 15 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 15 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	2.3%	1.2%	6.0%	1.6%	1.5%	...	...	...	...	...
16- 25	(4)	.9	2.0	1.8	27.9	8.6	...	6.1%	...	3.5%	3.2%
26- 35	(5)	18.9	1.7	8.7	7.0	6.4	.8%	19.7	1.4%	...	...
36- 45	(6)	2.0	.4	31.4	1.0	2.7	1.5	5.0	9.2	3.1	...
46- 55	(7)	7.5	.1	6.5	2.9	5.3	...	18.0	3,6	.4	...
56- 65	(8)	2.1	.3	.6	2.3	1.4	.2	1.2	21.9	10.4	...
66- 75	(9)	1.5	.6	1.6	8.6	7.7	1.4	1.8	5.6	...	...
76- 85	(10)	1.0	.3	.7	.9	...	16.1	.7	10.1	...	...
86- 95	(11)	5.8	.1	...	4.5	...	3.1	3.7	13.1	...	13.8
96- 105	(12)	.2	...	.2	.1	...	2.3	*	1.4	14.1	...
106- 115	(13)	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(14)	...	...	...	*	1.6	...	1.1	2.7	...	13.8
Over 125	(15)	...	.4	...	...	.2	*	...	...	...	4.1
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pension of:											
$ 46-$ 55	(17)	...	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	...
56- 65	(18)	40.5	58.1	28.2	19.5	6.5	...	7.8	...	...	...
66- 75	(19)	...	1.9	.3	6.1	3.4	...	.6	...	...	...
76- 85	(20)	...	.1	...	.3	.6	...	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(21)	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	36.6
96- 105	(22)	...	...	...	2.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	.3	...	...
106- 115	(23)	...	.3	...	.5	6.6	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(24)	...	.3	...	.2	.4	...	.5	.7	...	...
Over 125	(25)	.4	.1	...	.8	.6	4.7	...	2.2	23.4	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(26)	3.8	2.0	...	.7	8.7	...	...	10.2	...	...
No provision	(27)	5.2	3.3	2.3	2.4	8.3	67.8	7.0	6.8	35.6	15.8
Not reported	(28)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 43

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 20 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.2%	.2%	...	...	...	.9%	...	.5%	1.8%	...
16- 25	(4)	2.0	2.0	...	...	.8%	4.6	...	11.1	...	...
26- 35	(5)	8.9	10.4	...	67.0%	2.3	3.2	39.8%	.6	10.8	.5%
36- 45	(6)	2.5	2.4	...	...	...	7.0	.4	.8	7.1	1.4
46- 55	(7)	4.1	6.7	.4%	...	4.7	16.0	55.8	1.0	1.0	4.1
56- 65	(8)	2.3	2.4	.4	...	.5	19.8	*	.3	2.8	9.0
66- 75	(9)	2.4	2.3	.3	...	2.7	3.7	...	10.9	...	15.3
76- 85	(10)	3.2	3.5	...	1.6	10.8	...	...	8.3	...	22.3
86- 95	(11)	4.2	3.4	1.3	...	13.1	...	.6	.3	...	8.6
96- 105	(12)	8.3	9.6	92.0	...	.4	...	...	.5	...	2.1
106- 115	(13)	1.1	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	4.8
116- 125	(14)	2.3	2.4	1.3	...	1.5	6.5	.4	8.0	10.6	.5
Over 125	(15)	1.8	1.6	...	...	...	.6	*	.7	...	.1
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 66-$ 75	(17)	.3	1.0	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	...
76- 85	(18)	27.0	22.2	2.6	23.8	11.7	.3	...	15.7	...	6.2
86- 95	(19)	1.5	1.1	...	...	.5	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(20)	1.6	1.4	...	...	1.7	...	...	20.7	...	4.1
106- 115	(21)	.6	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.6
116- 125	(22)	.3	.4	.1	...	...	2.0	...	.2	2.6	.6
Over 125	(23)	2.2	2.6	*	...	...	.1	...	...	...	5.3
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(24)	7.2	6.0	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	6.2
No provision	(25)	3.1	3.8	.7	...	2.9	9.9	.2	16.1	5.7	...
Not reported	(26)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5,000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 20 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4%	...	...	...
16- 25	(4)	3.2%	1.5%	7.3%	2.6%	7.4%	...	...	...	...	...
26- 35	(5)	.5	2.0	6.2	31.3	2.7	...	13.8	1.4%	15.5%	10.3%
36- 45	(6)	18.9	2.0	3.6	2.5	5.4	...	1.2	...	...	...
46- 55	(7)	.7	.1	29.8	.5	.5	2.1%	7.0	9.2	.4	...
56- 65	(8)	2.7	.3	6.4	.6	2.6	.2	8.7	.5	3.1	...
66- 75	(9)	.4	.1	1.8	2.9	*	...	8.1	2.9	...	...
76- 85	(10)	7.2	.3	.7	2.1	6.7	1.7	1.5	19.3	10.4	...
86- 95	(11)	1.1	.6	.7	8.5	2.7	1.4	3.7	8.2	...	...
96- 105	(12)	1.4	.8	1.7	.2	5.0	16.9	1.6	2.8	14.1	...
106- 115	(13)	1.0	.4	...	.9	...	...	.6	9.0	...	...
116- 125	(14)	5.8	.1	...	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.9	5.1	...	13.8
Over 125	(15)	...	.4	.1	.1	.2	10.4	1.5	11.0	...	17.9
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 66-$ 75	(17)	...	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	...
76- 85	(18)	40.5	58.9	28.2	19.8	7.1	...	7.8	...	...	...
86- 95	(19)	...	.3	.3	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(20)	...	1.9	...	1.0	3.4	...	1.8	...	...	...
106- 115	(21)	...	.4	...	1.3	3.8	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(22)	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	36.6
Over 125	(23)	.4	.4	...	2.3	7.6	6.5	9.8	7.2	23.4	...
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(24)	5.6	1.9	...	3.0	12.2	30.4	1.4	10.2	7.9	...
No provision	(25)	2.7	.9	1.5	.1	5.4	26.7	.6	2.4	15.7	8.7
Not reported	(26)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 44

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 25 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5.000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 25 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	.2%	.2%	...	...	...	5.3%	...	...	1.8%	...
16- 25	(4)	1.3	1.4	...	...	.8%	2.1	...	10.6%	...	...
26- 35	(5)	1.7	3.2	...	...	...	7.8	39.8%	1.7	7.9	...
36- 45	(6)	8.6	9.7	.2%	67.0%	2.7	...	*	9.0	7.1	.5%
46- 55	(7)	4.6	7.4	.4	...	.8	22.8	56.1	...	2.8	2.6
56- 65	(8)	1.6	1.5	...	...	1.7	.3	...	1.9	1.0	.4
66- 75	(9)	2.7	2.6	...	...	2.2	19.8	...	...	...	10.7
76- 85	(10)	.9	1.0	.4	1.6	.5	...	*	.3	2.8	1.6
86- 95	(11)	1.5	1.5	.2	...	2.7	3.7	...	9.4	5.7	1.8
96- 105	(12)	10.2	11.8	92.0	...	4.7	3.4	...	10.2	...	31.8
106- 115	(13)	4.3	3.5	...	...	22.1	...	.7	...	.9	12.4
116- 125	(14)	1.1	1.0	1.8	...	1.5	...	*	.3	...	2.9
Over 125	(15)	7.4	6.6	.9	...	...	7.1	.4	8.7	12.1	4.0
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	4.1	5.2	*	5.3	26.0	8.8	.4	2.0	7.3	.2
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 76-$ 85	(17)	.3	1.0	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(19)	27.6	22.8	2.6	23.8	12.2	.3	...	36.3	...	6.2
106- 115	(20)	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(21)	2.8	2.3	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	4.2
Over 125	(22)	2.5	2.9	.1	...	...	2.0	...	.2	2.6	6.4
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(23)	7.2	6.0	...	...	15.4	3.0	...	...	43.8	6.2
No provision	(24)	.2	.2	.5	...	...	...	.2	7.1	...	...
Not reported	(25)	8.8	7.9	.9	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PENSION-SIZE PROVISIONS OF PLAN APPLYING TO PERSONS RETIRING AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE WITH 25 YEARS OF SERVICE AND $5.000 AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Pension-size Provisions of Plan Applying to Persons Retiring at Normal Retirement Age with 25 Years of Service and $5,000 Average Annual Earnings		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Security benefits not deducted from monthly pensions of:											
$ 6-$ 15	(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16- 25	(4)	2.3%	1.2%	6.3%	1.1%	.6%	...	2.4%	...	...	...
26- 35	(5)	.9	.6	1.2	1.0	7.9	...	.5	...	...	7.2%
36- 45	(6)	2.0	2.3	6.0	32.0	3.3	10.9%	13.8	1.4%	29.4%	11.8
46- 55	(7)	19.4	.3	16.2	1.9	1.9	12.5	1.0	9.8	2.2	...
56- 65	(8)	2.1	2.1	...	1.2	3.9	1.3	6.6	.4	...	...
66- 75	(9)	1.7	*	21.5	.5	...	...	.6	...	...	...
76- 85	(10)	...	.3	4.6	...	2.7	.8	4.4	1.9	3.1	...
86- 95	(11)	6.0	.1	.8	.6	...	...	10.1	...	...	...
96- 105	(12)	1.6	1.2	.9	4.3	4.2	2.0	4.2	22.7	17.5	...
106- 115	(13)	.3	.6	.6	8.5	2.5	.8	1.6	7.5	7.0	...
116- 125	(14)	1.8	*	.7	.1	4.3	1.3	3.7	3.0	...	...
Over 125	(15)	7.3	.8	1.0	5.7	5.2	32.7	4.6	25.1	...	31.7
Pensions determined by accumulated contributions	(16)	.4	2.4	8.4	7.6	1.3	.4	18.9	9.4	4.5	12.7
Primary Soc. Sec. benefits deducted in full from monthly pensions of:											
$ 76-$ 85	(17)	...	*	...	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	...
86- 95	(18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96- 105	(19)	40.5	58.9	28.2	20.2	10.8	...	7.9	...	...	...
106- 115	(20)	...	.3	.3	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
116- 125	(21)	...	2.2	1.1	6.2	7.2	...	1.8	...	...	...
Over 125	(22)	.4	.5	.2	2.3	7.6	6.5	11.9	7.2	23.4	36.6
Part of Social Security benefits deducted from pensions	(23)	5.6	1.9	...	3.0	12.2	30.4	1.4	10.2	7.9	...
No provision	(24)	.2	*	...	.1	...	*	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(25)	7.5	24.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	.4	4.6	1.4	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 45

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PERIOD OVER WHICH EARNINGS ARE AVERAGED IN COMPUTING PENSION, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Period over which Earnings are Averaged in Computing Pension		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings used in computing pension—											
Total	(3)	59.9%	52.9%	7.6%	30.7%	72.7%	48.5%	.8%	74.4%	74.1%	75.0%
Earnings averaged over:											
Entire period of service	(4)	26.6	23.7	4.2	5.3	49.3	23.4	.5	59.1	29.8	46.8
Final year	(5)	.1	.1	.4	1.6	...	.3	...	...	...	...
Final 2 to 4 years	(6)	.5	1.0	...	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	4.3
Final 5 years	(7)	2.2	2.1	.1	...	...	8.0	.2	...	43.3	.1
Final 10 years	(8)	23.6	20.0	2.5	23.8	16.3	3.4	...	6.6	...	21.8
Final period of more than 10 years	(9)	.3	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 years of highest earnings	(10)	.5	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years of highest earnings	(11)	4.0	3.1	*	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	.6
Other	(12)	2.1	2.2	.4	...	4.6	7.0	.1	8.7	1.0	1.4
Earnings not used in computing pension	(13)	29.8	36.4	92.3	67.0	18.5	33.0	95.8	22.5	21.4	4.3
Not reported	(14)	10.3	10.7	.1	2.3	8.8	18.5	3.4	3.1	4.5	20.7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY PERIOD OVER WHICH EARNINGS ARE AVERAGED IN COMPUTING PENSION, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Period over which Earnings are Averaged in Computing Pension		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings used in computing pension—											
Total	(3)	51.0%	65.1%	51.2%	45.5%	51.0%	73.5%	58.8%	78.2%	34.6%	92.8%
Earnings averaged over:											
Entire period of service	(4)	19.0	12.4	15.2	31.4	31.4	32.3	34.5	39.9	23.3	52.1
Final year	(5)	...	...	.3	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...
Final 2 to 4 years	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6	...	...
Final 5 years	(7)	8.4	.4	*	.3	.4	1.1	7.0	7.2	10.9	...
Final 10 years	(8)	21.4	51.1	33.2	10.6	11.1	2.3	5.8	14.3	.4	36.6
Final period of more than 10 years	(9)	...	*	1.0	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...
5 years of highest earnings	(10)	...	...	.2	...	...	4.7	...	.4	...	...
10 years of highest earnings	(11)	1.8	...	.3	2.3	1.5	29.1	...	...	...	...
Other	(12)	.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2	4.0	11.5	.4	...	4.1
Earnings not used in computing pension	(13)	40.3	11.2	40.1	48.5	46.5	25.5	32.3	13.0	29.3	7.2
Not reported	(14)	8.7	23.7	8.7	6.0	2.5	1.0	8.9	8.8	36.1	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 46

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY DURATION OF PENSION PAYMENTS AND PROVISION FOR SURVIVORSHIP BENEFITS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Duration of Pension Payments and Provision for Survivorship Benefits		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsplvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pension payable for life—Total	(3)	85.7%	86.1%	96.9%	97.7%	69.4%	90.6%	97.2%	97.6%	94.7%	90.6%
Ceasing at death:	(4)	82.6	82.7	96.6	97.7	66.2	77.8	96.7	96.1	51.2	86.7
With survivorship option	(5)	33.3	32.3	91.8	5.3	42.3	26.6	1.4	60.0	20.9	60.5
With no survivorship option	(6)	48.0	49.0	4.6	90.8	13.2	47.8	94.0	36.1	24.9	26.2
Not reported	(7)	1.3	1.4	.2	1.6	10.7	3.4	1.3	...	5.4	...
Specified number of peyments guaranteed:	(8)	3.1	3.4	.3	...	3.2	12.8	.5	1.5	43.5	3.9
With other mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(9)	1.4	2.0	.3	...	3.2	7.0	.5	.5	2.9	1.7
With no other mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(10)	.8	.7	...	...	...	5.8	...	1.0	...	2.2
Not reported	(11)	.9	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.6	...
Pension payable for specified number of years or until individual's account is exhausted—Total	(12)	1.6	2.4	3.1	...	21.8	...	.1	...	.5	.6
Balance in account payable to survivor	(13)	.2	.8	.2	...	21.8	...	...	...	.3	...
With mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(14)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	.3
With no mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(15)	1.2	1.1	2.9	...	...	...	.1	...	...	.3
Not reported	(16)	.1	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retirement benefits payable in a lump sum	(17)	3.0	2.5	...	...	1.5	3.5	*	.1	...	.7
Not reported	(18)	9.7	9.0	...	2.3	7.3	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.8	8.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY DURATION OF PENSION PAYMENTS AND PROVISION FOR SURVIVORSHIP BENEFITS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Duration of Pension Payments and Provision for Survivorship Benefits		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsplvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pension payable for life—Total	(3)	90.7%	73.6%	93.5%	88.1%	94.5%	93.3%	72.9%	90.9%	80.4%	87.3%
Ceasing at death:	(4)	89.1	73.2	88.8	86.0	83.1	90.6	68.1	87.7	53.4	52.5
With survivorship option	(5)	22.7	7.3	16.0	39.7	31.1	30.8	37.3	59.3	11.2	...
With no survivorship option	(6)	66.4	65.2	70.1	45.0	51.0	59.0	28.7	27.0	39.1	52.5
Not reported	(7)	...	.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	.8	2.1	1.4	3.1	...
Specified number of payments guaranteed:	(8)	1.6	.4	4.7	2.1	11.4	2.7	4.8	3.2	27.0	34.8
With other mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(9)	1.6	.4	4.6	.7	7.8	2.5	2.0	3.2	27.0	30.7
With no other mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(10)	...	*	.1	1.4	3.6	...	.7	...	...	4.1
Not reported	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	.2	2.1	...	...	...
Pension payable for specified number of years or until individual's account is exhausted—Total	(12)	1.5	1.0	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.5	1.1	3.0	14.6	11.0
Balance in account payable to survivor	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	2.0	3.7	...
With mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(14)	...	...	.7	.2	...	...	...	...	...	11.0
With no mandatory or optional survivorship benefits	(15)	1.5	1.0	...	1.5	3.8	...	1.1	1.0	10.9	...
Not reported	(16)	...	...	2.1	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retirement benefits payable in a lump sum	(17)	.1	.3	.9	4.6	...	.9	20.5	1.0	...	1.7
Not reported	(18)	7.7	25.1	2.8	4.1	1.7	4.3	5.5	5.1	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 47

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EFFECT OF DELAYED RETIREMENT ON SIZE OF MONTHLY PENSION BENEFIT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Effect of Delayed Retirement on Size of Monthly Pension Benefit		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania Employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size of monthly pension benefit not affected	(3)	28.7%	36.3%	95.3%	25.4%	68.9%	48.3%	96.8%	66.3%	42.1%	36.0%
Monthly pension benefit increases—Total	(4)	54.3	48.2	4.5	65.9	15.8	36.7	.4	20.3	49.4	48.8
Until specified age, length of service or membership, or pension size eligibility is attained	(5)	10.3	10.8	.9	...	4.0	8.0	.3	9.1	...	11.9
Until retirement	(6)	44.0	37.4	3.6	65.9	11.8	28.7	.1	11.2	49.4	36.9
Monthly pension payments begin at normal retirement age despite delayed retirement	(7)	.5	.7	*	...	...	...	*	9.9	...	4.5
Retirement compulsory at normal retirement age	(8)	5.5	4.6	*	...	.4	9.1	...	1.2	...	2.5
Not reported	(9)	11.0	10.2	.2	8.7	14.9	5.9	2.8	2.3	8.5	8.2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EFFECT OF DELAYED RETIREMENT ON SIZE OF MONTHLY PENSION BENEFIT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Effect of Delayed Retirement on Size of Monthly Pension Benefit		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania Employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size of monthly pension benefit not affected	(3)	24.3%	8.8%	23.2%	18.5%	41.3%	38.6%	38.1%	55.5%	51.3%	42.0%
Monthly pension benefit increases—Total	(4)	66.9	65.1	68.4	72.7	37.7	52.1	26.1	15.4	43.7	58.0
Until specified age, length of service or membership, or pension size eligibility is attained	(5)	31.6	5.0	27.1	22.6	5.1	8.9	10.2	3.7	3.7	8.7
Until retirement	(6)	35.3	60.1	41.3	50.1	32.6	43.2	15.9	11.7	40.0	49.3
Monthly pension payments begin at normal retirement age despite delayed retirement	(7)	.2	...	.2	.1	2.7	...	.3	3.2	...	...
Retirement compulsory at normal retirement age	(8)	...	1.1	6.8	1.1	15.0	8.9	27.9	9.1	...	...
Not reported	(9)	8.6	25.0	1.4	7.6	3.3	.4	7.6	16.8	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 48

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY FUNDING PROVISIONS OF PENSION PLAN, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Funding Provisions of Plan		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes:											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insured	(3)	14.8%	15.4%	2.4%	1.6%	17.5%	37.2%	1.7%	41.8%	22.8%	35.6%
Fully funded	(4)	11.3	9.5	.4	...	17.8	1.1	...	16.1	50.7	5.9
Liability for future service funded service being funded over:	(5)										
as it accrues; liability for past		29.4	28.2	1.9	...	26.6	15.0	.9	26.6	10.6	30.2
1 to 10 years	(6)	9.2	7.8	.3	...	15.4	9.7	.2	22.8	...	22.6
11 to 20 years	(7)	3.2	2.7	1.0	...	...	...	...	*	1.7	3.8
21 to 30 years	(8)	10.6	11.4	.4	...	8.1	...	...	3.6	8.0	...
More than 30 years	(9)	1.8	1.4	...	...	.3	...	.7	...	...	...
Unreported number of years	(10)	4.6	4.9	.2	...	2.8	5.3	*	.2	.9	3.8
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service not being funded (except for interest)	(11)	1.5	1.2	...	...	...	6.5	...	.6	...	...
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(12)	14.4	11.5	2.6	...	.5	...	...	2.0	...	5.6
Pensions financed on royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(13)	9.7	15.4	91.2	67.0	...	21.9	94.7	8.2	8.4	1.4
Deferred profit-sharing plans; extent of funding not reported	(14)	2.3	3.0	...	5.3	25.6	2.7	...	.1	.4	.1
Other	(15)	.5	.5	...	23.8	...	...	...	2.3	...	.5
Not funded	(16)	6.6	6.2	1.5	...	1.8	9.7	...	...	2.6	12.8
Not reported	(17)	9.5	9.1	...	2.3	10.2	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY FUNDING PROVISIONS OF PENSION PLAN, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Funding Provisions of Plan		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes:											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insured	(3)	26.3%	6.0%	20.6%	14.5%	20.9%	16.5%	19.7%	28.5%	54.8%	34.8%
Fully funded	(4)	.4	1.7	3.0	14.6	6.4	33.4	5.8	24.5	3.1	...
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service being funded over:	(5)	53.1	17.7	39.5	56.5	48.1	25.1	30.8	15.7	12.7	...
1 to 10 years	(6)	27.4	5.0	19.3	8.3	17.8	3.3	1.5	1.3	...	...
11 to 20 years	(7)	13.0	6.7	1.0	.7	2.6	.4	.7	4.0	...	...
21 to 30 years	(8)	2.3	1.6	15.7	36.3	25.3	1.9	26.4	3.9	...	...
More than 30 years	(9)	...	1.9	...	1.7	2.0	5.2	1.0	...	1.7	...
Unreported number of years	(10)	10.4	2.5	3.5	9.5	.4	14.3	1.2	6.5	11.0	...
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service not being funded (except for interest)	(11)	.4	3.4	...	...	...	2.3	.4	...	...	7.2
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(12)	1.7	41.2	8.1	3.1	5.3	...	2.5	...	...	...
Pensions financed on royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(13)	3.0	1.8	14.9	.7	.9	4.4	2.4	...	12.0	8.7
Deferred profit-sharing plans; extent of funding not reported	(14)	.1	.3	3.8	3.3	1.3	.2	18.2	3.7	4.5	12.7
Other	(15)	...	.3	.7	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not funded	(16)	5.3	3.1	6.4	4.1	15.8	17.7	9.3	10.6	7.9	36.6
Not reported	(17)	9.7	24.5	3.0	2.1	1.3	.4	10.9	17.0	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 49

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EMPLOYE CONTRIBUTION AND FUNDING PROVISIONS OF PENSION PLAN, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Provisions of Plan		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	924,227	1,191,256	93,217	3,775	29,865	34,976	61,517	21,057	15,973	49,730
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct employe contributions—Total	(3)	15.6%	14.9%	3.5%	68.5%	24.9%	1.2%	.7%	16.2%	33.2%	29.5%
Insured	(4)	7.8	7.3	2.1	1.6	9.4	.1	...	12.9	12.4	22.9
Fully funded	(5)	3.3	2.8	.2	...	13.0	.3	...	3.3	3.6	.3
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service being funded over various periods of years	(6)	2.8	3.4	1.2	...	...	.8	.7	...	9.0	6.3
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(7)	.1	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pensions financed on a royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(8)	.3	.4	...	66.9	...	...	...	...	8.2	...
Other	(9)	1.2	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Not funded	(10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funding provisions not reported	(11)	.1	.1	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
No direct employe contributions—Total	(12)	75.7	77.3	96.5	29.2	70.1	92.9	96.6	81.5	62.3	62.6
Insured	(13)	7.0	8.1	.3	...	8.1	37.1	1.7	28.9	10.4	12.7
Fully funded	(14)	8.0	6.7	.2	...	4.8	.8	...	12.8	47.1	5.6
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service being funded over various periods of years	(15)	26.6	24.8	.7	...	26.6	14.2	.2	26.6	1.6	23.9
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(16)	14.3	11.5	2.6	...	.5	...	...	2.0	...	5.6
Pensions financed on a royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(17)	9.4	15.0	91.2	.1	...	21.9	94.7	8.2	.2	1.4
Other	(18)	3.1	3.8	...	29.1	25.6	9.7	...	3.0	.4	.6
Not funded	(19)	6.6	6.2	1.5	...	1.8	9.2	...	...	2.6	12.8
Funding provisions not reported	(20)	.7	1.2	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(21)	8.7	7.8	...	2.3	5.0	5.9	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.9

Table 49—Continued

Provisions of Plan		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	34,461	278,115	73,441	224,463	40,481	99,418	69,642	52,082	8,317	726
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct employe contributions—Total	(3)	9.5%	2.7%	5.5%	22.3%	37.1%	21.3%	30.6%	26.7%	39.0%	30.7%
Insured	(4)	9.1	.8	5.2	8.3	12.7	10.7	12.5	20.3	26.3	30.7
Fully funded	(5)	...	...	...	11.3	...	...	.7	4.3	...	...
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service being funded over various periods of years	(6)	.4	1.9	.3	2.7	23.5	10.6	1.1	2.1	...	...
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.7	...	...	...
Pensions financed on a royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(8)	...	...	...	...	.9	...	...	...	12.0	...
Other	(9)	...	*	...	...	...	...	15.6	...	.7	...
Not funded	(10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funding provisions not reported	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No direct employe contributions—Total	(12)	83.1	73.0	93.1	75.9	61.6	78.3	64.8	68.2	56.0	69.3
Insured	(13)	17.2	5.2	15.4	6.2	8.2	5.8	7.2	8.2	28.5	4.1
Fully funded	(14)	.4	1.7	3.0	3.3	6.4	33.4	5.1	20.2	3.1	...
Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service being funded over various periods of years	(15)	52.7	15.8	39.2	53.8	24.6	14.5	29.7	13.6	12.7	...
Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe	(16)	1.7	41.2	8.1	3.1	5.3	...	1.8	...	...	...
Pensions financed on a royalty basis (e.g., cents per hour, percent of payroll, or cents per unit output)	(17)	3.0	1.8	14.9	.7	...	4.4	2.4	...	...	8.7
Other	(18)	.5	4.0	4.5	4.4	1.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	19.9
Not funded	(19)	5.3	3.1	6.4	4.1	15.8	17.7	9.3	10.6	7.9	36.6
Funding provisions not reported	(20)	2.3	.2	1.6	.3	...	...	6.3	11.9	...	...
Employe contribution provisions not reported	(21)	7.4	24.3	1.4	1.8	1.3	.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 50

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE PLANS, BY TYPE OF PLAN, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total		Percent of Firms:						
			With Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan					Without Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan	Not Reporting
	Number	Percent	Total	Sick Leave Only	Part-Pay Only	Both Sick Leave and Part-pay	Type Not Reported		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All firms employing Pennsylvanians —Estimated	177,664	100.0%	7.0%	1.1%	5.1%	.2%	.6%	93.0%	*
Firms employing:									
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	142,727	100.0	1.1	.3	.6	...	.2	98.9	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	30,516	100.0	25.8	3.3	20.2	.1	2.2	74.2	*
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	3,788	100.0	68.3	14.1	46.4	5.0	2.8	31.7	...
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	313	100.0	76.0	10.2	47.9	8.9	9.0	23.7	.3%
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	279	100.0	83.2	9.7	53.4	16.9	3.2	15.4	1.4
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	41	100.0	90.2	14.6	53.7	19.5	2.4	9.8	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 51

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE COVERAGE, BY TYPE OF PLAN, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:					
			Covered by Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan				Not Covered by Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan	Not Reported
	Number	Percent	Total	Sick Leave Only	Part-pay	Type not Reported		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All firms employing Pennsylvanians— Estimated	3,388,302	100.0%	47.6%	9.3%	36.4%	1.9%	49.4%	3.0%
Firms employing:								
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	428,418	100.0	1.4	.4	.8	.2	98.6	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	874,770	100.0	25.4	4.9	18.9	1.6	72.9	1.7
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	747,049	100.0	58.2	12.3	42.9	3.0	41.8	...
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	209,012	100.0	64.9	10.9	47.4	6.6	34.0	1.1
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	563,127	100.0	71.5	12.2	57.0	2.3	26.8	1.7
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	565,926	100.0	72.5	15.2	57.3	...	14.5	13.0

Table 52

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE PLANS, BY TYPE OF PLAN—FOR FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSLVANIANS AND, IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, FOR ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group		Total		Percent of Firms:						
				With Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan					Without Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan	Not Reporting
		Number	Percent	Total	Sick Leave Only	Part-Pay Only	Both Sick Leave and Part-Pay	Type Not Reported		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	(1)	633	100.0%	80.1%	10.3%	50.7%	13.1%	6.0%	19.1%	.8%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	(2)	177,664	100.0	7.0	1.1	5.1	.2	.6	93.0	*
Mining	(3)	3,291	100.0	4.8	1.1	3.6	.1	...	95.2	...
Construction	(4)	18,123	100.0	4.3	*	4.2	*	.1	95.7	...
Food	(5)	2,149	100.0	20.3	3.5	11.2	.3	5.3	79.7	...
Textiles	(6)	1,209	100.0	26.9	1.2	21.0	.2	4.5	73.1	...
Apparel	(7)	2,174	100.0	51.8	...	48.3	1.5	2.0	48.2	...
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	(8)	2,956	100.0	13.1	.4	9.0	1.2	2.5	86.9	...
Printing and publishing	(9)	1,772	100.0	17.4	5.0	10.6	1.0	.8	82.5	.1
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	(10)	756	100.0	22.1	4.1	14.0	2.1	1.9	77.1	.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	(11)	933	100.0	22.6	2.1	18.3	.9	1.3	77.4	...
Primary metals	(12)	545	100.0	42.4	.4	37.9	3.9	.2	57.4	.2
Fabricated metals	(13)	1,411	100.0	21.3	.2	19.1	.8	1.2	78.7	...
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	(14)	1,987	100.0	39.0	.1	30.8	1.3	6.8	61.0	...
Other manufacturing industries	(15)	1,614	100.0	18.2	2.0	12.3	3.3	.6	81.8	...
Transportation, communication, and utilities	(16)	7,168	100.0	23.5	6.5	15.3	.3	1.4	76.5	...
Trade	(17)	79,522	100.0	4.1	.6	3.5	*	*	95.9	*
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(18)	11,150	100.0	11.1	6.2	1.3	.1	3.5	88.9	...
Service	(19)	40,059	100.0	1.9	.1	1.7	*	.1	98.1	*
Other	(20)	845	100.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	...	...	97.5	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 53

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE COVERAGE—IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group		Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:					
				Covered by Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan				Not Covered by Temporary Nonoccupational Disability Plan	Not Reported
		Number	Percent	Total	Sick Leave	Part-pay	Type not Reported		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	(1)	1,338,065	100.0%	70.9%	13.3%	55.6%	2.0%	22.7%	6.4%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	(2)	3,388,302	100.0	47.6	9.3	36.4	1.9	49.4	3.0
Mining	(3)	128,772	100.0	9.4	1.1	8.3	...	85.6	5.0
Construction	(4)	173,704	100.0	12.8	1.2	8.9	2.7	87.2	...
Food	(5)	96,821	100.0	53.5	4.1	44.4	5.0	46.5	...
Textiles	(6)	125,060	100.0	56.0	3.1	49.6	3.3	43.4	.6
Apparel	(7)	174,709	100.0	69.1	1.7	66.6	.8	30.6	.3
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	(8)	79,502	100.0	50.6	4.2	43.3	3.1	49.4	...
Printing and publishing	(9)	56,188	100.0	49.4	9.5	37.9	2.0	48.7	1.9
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	(10)	96,584	100.0	74.8	24.2	43.6	7.0	25.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	(11)	77,815	100.0	70.6	4.9	64.7	1.0	29.4	...
Primary metals	(12)	321,142	100.0	65.5	1.4	63.1	1.0	16.6	17.9
Fabricated metals	(13)	131,586	100.0	74.0	4.9	66.2	2.9	26.0	...
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	(14)	133,400	100.0	84.3	5.1	76.3	2.9	15.4	.3
Other manufacturing industries	(15)	133,400	100.0	43.8	4.8	35.5	3.5	56.2	...
Transportation, communication, and utlities	(16)	221,173	100.0	63.0	34.2	26.6	2.2	36.7	.3
Trade	(17)	769,617	100.0	27.7	10.4	16.6	.7	69.9	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(18)	177,422	100.0	41.7	36.9	4.3	.5	50.6	7.7
Service	(19)	259,481	100.0	17.5	2.7	12.7	2.1	82.3	.2
Other	(20)	8,540	100.0	15.0	.8	12.8	1.4	85.0	...

Table 54

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL EXPENSE PLANS, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total		Percent of Firms		
	Number	Percent	With Medical Expense Plan	Without Medical Expense Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	177.664	100.0%	14.1%	85.9%	*
Firms employing:					
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	142,727	100.0	6.4	93.6	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	30,516	100.0	41.5	58.5	*
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	3,788	100.0	69.6	30.4	...
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	313	100.0	90.4	9.0	.6%
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	279	100.0	88.5	10.1	1.4
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	41	100.0	85.4	12.2	2.4

* Less than .05%.

Table 55

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL EXPENSE COVERAGE, BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRM: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Number of Pennsylvania Employes in Firm	Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:		
	Number	Percent	Covered by Medical Expense Plan	Not Covered by Medical Expense Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—Estimated	3,388,302	100.0%	54.3%	42.6%	3.1%
Firms employing:					
1- 9 Pennsylvanians	428,418	100.0	9.6	90.4	...
10- 99 Pennsylvanians	874,770	100.0	43.1	56.9	*
100- 499 Pennsylvanians	747,049	100.0	59.6	39.5	.9
500- 999 Pennsylvanians	209,012	100.0	79.0	19.7	1.3
1,000-4,999 Pennsylvanians	563,127	100.0	76.5	20.4	3.1
5,000 or more Pennsylvanians	565,926	100.0	67.4	18.7	13.9

* Less than .05%.

Table 56

PERCENTS OF FIRMS WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL EXPENSE PLANS—FOR FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS, AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, FOR ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes firms in which employes are not covered by Unemployment Compensation and nonmanufacturing firms with less than ten employes which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group	Total		Percent of Firms:		
	Number	Percent	With Medical Expense Plan	Without Medical Expense Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	633	100.0%	89.3%	9.6%	1.1%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—estimated	177,664	100.0	14.1	85.9	*
Mining	3,291	100.0	31.9	68.1	...
Construction	18,123	100.0	6.2	93.8	...
Food	2,149	100.0	44.8	55.2	...
Textiles	1,209	100.0	42.3	57.7	...
Apparel	2,174	100.0	54.6	45.4	...
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	2,956	100.0	25.1	74.9	...
Printing and publishing	1,772	100.0	34.2	65.7	.1
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	756	100.0	37.7	61.5	.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	933	100.0	39.0	60.9	.1
Primary metals	545	100.0	54.9	44.9	.2
Fabricated metals	1,411	100.0	37.3	62.7	...
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	1,987	100.0	48.0	52.0	...
Other manufacturing industries	1,614	100.0	33.6	66.4	...
Transportation, communication, and utilities	7,168	100.0	31.5	68.5	...
Trade	79,522	100.0	9.4	90.6	*
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11,150	100.0	19.7	80.3	...
Service	40,059	100.0	9.5	90.5	*
Other	845	100.0	6.6	93.4	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 57

PERCENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL EXPENSE COVERAGE—IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group	Total Pennsylvania Employes		Percent of Pennsylvania Employes:		
	Number	Percent	Covered by Medical Expense Plan	Not Covered by Medical Expense Plan	Not Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians	1,338,065	100.0%	73.0%	19.6%	7.4%
All firms employing Pennsylvanians—estimated	3,388,302	100.0	54.3	42.6	3.1
Mining	128,772	100.0	60.3	34.7	5.0
Construction	173,704	100.0	14.6	85.4	...
Food	96,821	100.0	67.3	32.7	...
Textiles	125,060	100.0	63.6	35.0	1.4
Apparel	174,709	100.0	66.7	33.3	...
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	79,502	100.0	65.7	34.3	...
Printing and publishing	56,188	100.0	33.6	50.4	16.0
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	96,584	100.0	77.5	22.4	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	77,815	100.0	82.3	16.6	1.1
Primary Metals	321,142	100.0	76.1	6.0	17.9
Fabricated metals	131,586	100.0	77.6	20.1	2.3
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	356,786	100.0	87.1	12.9	...
Other manufacturing industries	133,400	100.0	66.5	33.2	.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	221,173	100.0	43.7	55.2	1.1
Trade	769,617	100.0	34.1	62.9	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	177,422	100.0	51.0	48.6	.4
Service	259,481	100.0	26.5	73.3	.2
Other	8,540	100.0	23.8	76.2	...

Table 58

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EFFECTIVE DATE OF SICK-LEAVE PANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Effective Date of Plan	Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
		All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1)	177,655	313,992	1,461	2,164	3,989	3,846	2,895	3,376	5,341	23,366
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953 (3)	.4%	.2%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952 (4)	.1	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3%	...
1951 (5)	*	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950 (6)	2.6	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.1%	...	...
1949 (7)	.9	.5	24.9%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948 (8)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2%
1947 (9)	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	...
1946 (10)	1.0	2.6	...	...	...	14.1%	...	...	...	5.3
1945 (11)	.8	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
1944 (12)	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	9.7%	3.0	4.7	1.1
1943 (13)	1.1	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.5	...
1942 (14)	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941 (15)	1.6	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1940 (16)	5.1	3.0	...	...	3.2%	...	...	...	...	8.6
1930-39 (17)	3.6	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4
1920-29 (18)	11.9	7.2	...	...	10.2	66.0	...	...	12.0	37.1
1910-19 (19)	21.8	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8	...
1900-09 (20)	4.4	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Before 1900 (21)	.1	*	...	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
Reported as "old" (22)	9.9	19.1	47.2	72.3%	...	...	5.1	...	11.2	26.2
Not reported (23)	33.1	44.4	27.9	27.7	83.4	19.9	85.2	94.9	57.3	19.7

Table 58—(Continued)

Effective Date of Plan	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)	(12)	(13	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1)	3,816	4,367	6,439	18,328	6,410	75,627	80,049	65,449	7,000	69
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953 (3)	...	...	...	3.5%	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952 (4)	...	...	...	.7	11.7%	...	...	1.5%	...	...
1951 (5)	.9%	...	...	...	3.9	.3%	...	...	...	...
1950 (6)	...	...	54.2%	5.9	...	...	...	.2	...	...
1949 (7)	...	.6%	...	...	7.8	.9	...	...	...	...
1948 (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947 (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	8.3	...	...	.9%	...
1945 (11)	13.9	...	...	...	3.9	...	.8%	...	...	...
1944 (12)	...	...	.5	3.0	...	.1	1.4	1.3	...	...
1943 (13)	...	...	...	...	11.5	1.6	...	...	...	...
1942 (14)	...	...	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...
1941 (15)	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...
1940 (16)	...	...	...	1.3	...	7.4	...	2.1	...	...
1930-39 (17)	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	.7	3.9	...	8.7%
1920-29 (18)	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	.8	4.3	...	69.6
1910-19 (19)	...	...	...	19.9	...	39.4	1.4	6.3	...	...
1900-09 (20)	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	...	...	...	...
Before 1900 (21)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reported as "old" (22)	...	10.6	9.6	25.3	31.5	...	1.1	55.8	81.5	...
Not reported (23)	85.2	88.8	35.7	40.4	29.7	12.8	93.8	24.6	17.6	21.7

* Less than .05%.

Table 59

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY EFFECTIVE DATE OF PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY PLANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Effective Date of Plan		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:								
			All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953	(3)	2.3%	5.2%	...	23.4%	16.0%	.2%	8.2%	8.1%	15.1%	1.4%
1952	(4)	4.0	8.9	12.7%	12.0	13.6	...	4.8	9.4	5.4	5.9
1951	(5)	1.9	3.5	.8	5.0	...	2.3	18.0	5.0	.5	.1
1950	(6)	26.6	20.9	7.9	22.3	2.9	.4	...	6.4	3.0	4.3
1949	(7)	6.2	7.8	...	11.8	10.9	2.6	23.0	3.3	11.0	9.0
1948	(8)	2.0	1.9	3.6	.3	4.0	8.4	...	5.8	.2	4.5
1947	(9)	3.7	5.2	4.4	...	.9	14.5	21.5	4.1	...	.5
1946	(10)	3.4	3.2	5.2	...	1.8	5.9	.5	6.4	3.0	18.5
1945	(11)	2.4	2.0	...	...	1.9	8.7	.5	6.6	2.7	6.6
1944	(12)	2.3	2.0	...	...	3.9	...	3.2	10.7	...	4.4
1943	(13)	1.1	1.1	...	...	6.2	7.9	...	.3	...	1.4
1942	(14)	.5	.5	...	...	...	...	...	.1	...	...
1941	(15)	.9	1.4	...	...	...	3.7	7.1	...	...	1.1
1940	(16)	1.8	1.6	.7	...	...	1.0	...	...	4.5	4.3
1930-39	(17)	11.1	8.6	29.9	...	27.7	18.7	...	9.2	6.3	19.3
1920-29	(18)	12.7	8.0	...	2.6	1.5	1.7	.1	3.7	28.6	15.6
1910-19	(19)	3.5	2.5	7.9	...	...	.9	...	...	...	...
1900-09	(20)	.7	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reported as "old"	(21)	1.0	1.2	...	...	...	1.6	...	.2	1.2	...
Not reported	(22)	11.9	14.1	26.9	22.6	8.7	21.5	13.1	20.7	18.5	3.1

Table 59—(Continued)

Effective Date of Plan	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953 (3)	8.2%	.4%	1.7%	2.5%	5.8%	11.3%	5.4%	13.2%	19.4%	5.8%
1952 (4)	1.8	.8	20.4	3.8	7.0	15.5	33.1	12.6	4.5	2.4
1951 (5)	.5	.6	5.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.3	18.6	11.2	4.7
1950 (6)	16.5	54.1	22.6	29.6	17.8	4.9	11.7	...	2.0	.4
1949 (7)	1.2	2.6	3.6	6.9	11.8	15.7	7.8	...	4.5	...
1948 (8)	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.5	.3	.7	...	.9	...
1947 (9)	20.4	2.7	.8	1.2	1.1	5.2	2.3	...	5.5	...
1946 (10)	4.5	4.2	1.1	1.6	13.4	...	...	...	4.4	.8
1945 (11)	2.4	1.8	1.7	.7	.7	4.4	.4	2.0	1.7	19.2
1944 (12)	...	.1	2.5	3.5	.9	...	.4	...	1.4	14.9
1943 (13)	.8	.5	...	1.1	...	1.7	...	...	1.1	...
1942 (14)	1.9	...	2.0	1.0	...	.9	...	...	...	...
1941 (15)	2.6	1.0	.8	...	2.3	...	1.3	...	...	...
1940 (16)	...	.6	2.8	3.2	...	...	2.4	...	...	36.3
1930-39 (17)	17.2	3.9	1.5	8.7	11.1	8.2	11.6	...	...	...
1920-29 (18)	2.2	18.0	10.1	10.7	3.9	1.8	3.4	.2	...	15.5
1910-19 (19)	.1	.2	...	1.8	6.2	20.1	5.1	36.2	...	...
1900-09 (20)	...	...	...	1.8	...	...	.6	...	...	...
Reported as "old" (21)	...	.1	.1	1.8	2.7	...	5.1	...	...	...
Not reported (22)	15.3	7.0	21.2	17.4	11.4	8.1	7.4	17.2	43.4	...

Table 60

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY LENGTH OF SERVICE REQUIRED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY PLANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Length of Service Required for Membership		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No service requirement	(3)	19.1%	13.2%	51.1%	...	.6%	10.7%	...	3.0%	33.0%	4.8%
1-29 days	(4)	10.7	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	.2	2.9	...
1 month	(5)	16.3	18.0	7.7	14.8%	8.1	8.7	37.7%	12.2	13.3	6.5
2 months	(6)	10.0	10.6	26.3	...	1.5	1.4	1.5	15.5	...	23.5
3 months	(7)	25.5	25.6	7.0	33.3	22.9	42.1	2.3	44.4	25.0	19.4
4 months	(8)	1.4	1.4	...	...	8.8	*	...	5.9	3.0	.4
5 months	(9)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 months	(10)	13.6	17.3	...	18.6	45.4	32.1	58.4	14.7	18.6	42.3
7 months	(11)	...	*	...	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...
9 months	(12)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...
12 months	(13)	1.3	1.7	7.9	2.6	4.3	3.0	...	.9	1.8	2.1
13 or more months	(14)	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...
800 hours	(15)	.4	.3	...	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(16)	.1	.4	...	...	.3	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(17)	1.3	4.4	...	10.3	7.5	2.0	.1	2.0	...	1.0

Table 60—(Continued)

Length of Service Required for Membership		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No service requirement	(3)	5.7%	20.2%	2.6%	16.1%	14.6%	29.2%	17.9%	48.8%	1.1%	1.4%
1-29 days	(4)	...	35.2	9.7	.3	2.3	.5	.8	...	...	.8
1 month	(5)	16.4	18.6	52.0	18.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.6	7.7	36.9
2 months	(6)	19.1	12.8	7.6	20.6	11.2	4.9	.1	...	10.1	...
3 months	(7)	33.3	8.6	16.9	35.0	43.2	26.8	45.5	5.6	12.5	10.9
4 months	(8)	...	.1	...	.2	4.8	...	...	13.2	21.3	...
5 months	(9)	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...
6 months	(10)	20.6	4.3	9.0	3.0	12.6	14.2	15.1	17.3	17.7	30.4
7 months	(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 months	(12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...	...
12 months	(13)	1.1	.2	...	.5	2.2	11.3	1.5	10.5	3.9	...
13 or more months	(14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2
800 hours	(15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4
Other	(16)						7.4	...	...	...	...
Not reported	(17)	3.8	*	2.2	6.2	1.7	.1	13.0	...	25.7	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 61

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY LENGTH OF WAITING PERIOD FOR PART-PAY NONOCCUPATION DISABILITY BENEFITS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Length of Waiting Period		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No waiting period	(3)	2.8%	3.6%	3.6%	20.4%	17.1%	8.3%	...	4.2%	2.0%	17.6%
Three days in case of sickness	(4)	10.4	7.9	7.9	...	9.7	17.9	...	6.9	.5	5.5
No waiting period in case of accident	(5)	6.4	4.5	...	...	8.8	12.2	...	5.1	.5	.4
Three days in case of accident	(6)	.2	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.5
Not reported	(7)	3.8	3.3	7.9	...	.9	5.7	...	1.8	...	4.6
Seven days in case of sickness	(8)	72.8	71.4	86.5	75.5	66.0	58.7	91.5%	76.1	72.5	69.0
No waiting period in case of accident	(9)	40.3	41.4	43.0	66.4	24.2	17.6	42.5	38.8	39.0	44.4
Seven days in case of accident	(10)	5.8	4.0	...	2.5	8.2	4.2	...	1.3	.7	.6
Not reported	(11)	26.7	26.0	43.5	6.6	33.6	36.9	49.0	36.0	32.8	24.0
Benefits retroactive provided disability lasts a specified length of time	(12)	.9	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(13)	11.3	11.3	2.0	.3	.9	9.2	8.4	12.2	24.8	6.9
Not reported	(14)	1.8	5.3	...	3.8	6.3	5.9	.1	.6	.2	1.0

Table 61—(Continued)

Length of Waiting Period		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No waiting period	(3)	.7%	.3%	2.7%	1.4%	6.7%	9.7%	1.9%	7.1%	1.1%	2.6%
Three days in case of sickness	(4)	7.6	2.0	20.3	9.3	10.6	10.1	10.3	7.8	6.5	36.4
No waiting period in case of accident	(5)	5.8	.5	16.6	5.8	5.6	.6	2.2	7.8	5.6	36.4
Three days in case of accident	(6)	...	...	.1	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...
Not reported	(7)	1.8	1.5	3.6	3.5	5.0	9.5	7.1	...	.9	...
Seven days in case of sickness	(8)	84.1	81.1	61.5	68.1	66.2	74.1	54.8	85.1	55.2	46.1
No waiting period in case of accident	(9)	41.6	72.7	38.0	31.8	31.3	45.6	30.5	25.6	37.5	26.9
Seven days in case of accident	(10)	5.4	.6	2.6	5.8	6.1	.2	7.9	13.1	8.8	...
Not reported	(11)	37.1	7.8	20.9	30.5	28.8	23.3	16.4	46.4	8.9	19.2
Benefits retroactive provided disability lasts a specified length of time	(12)	...	.4	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(13)	3.2	15.9	11.5	11.2	12.9	4.3	18.7	...	11.5	14.9
Not reported	(14)	4.4	.3	4.0	7.9	3.6	1.8	14.3	...	25.7	...

Table 62

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY FACTORS UPON WHICH AMOUNT OF PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY BENEFIT DEPENDS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIA: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Factors upon which Amount of Benefit Depends		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount of benefit depends on:											
Fixed benefit specification	(3)	44.7%	49.5%	46.1%	73.1%	16.7%	35.4%	66.8%	24.3%	8.3%	25.5%
Normal earnings	(4)	41.2	32.2	12.7	26.9	73.3	43.3	1.2	65.6	86.8	66.2
Fixed minimum and maximum benefit	(5)	34.0	24.7	12.7	4.6	45.9	34.1	1.2	51.3	19.3	41.1
Fixed minimum; no fixed maximum	(6)	.3	.4	...	...	2.2	3.9	...	...	...	...
Fixed maximum; no fixed minimum	(7)	4.4	4.3	...	22.3	13.0	2.4	...	1.8	44.4	6.0
No fixed minimum or maximum	(8)	2.5	2.8	...	...	12.2	2.9	...	12.5	23.1	19.1
Type of job	(9)	1.5	1.9	32.6	...	2.6	3.2	...	5.7	1.8	.3
Normal earnings and type of job	(10)	4.0	3.1	.7	...	...	10.3	.4	2.2	.2	...
Normal earnings and length of service	(11)	1.6	1.1	7.9	...	...	.2	...	...	...	2.2
Cause of disability (sickness vs. accident)	(12)	.2	3.0	...	...	1.1	.8	31.4	...	...	...
Other	(13)	3.3	2.4	...	...	...	4.9	...	...	.8	...
Not reported	(14)	3.5	6.8	...	*	6.3	1.9	.2	2.2	2.1	5.8

Table 62—Continued

Factors upon which Amount of Benefit Depends		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount of benefit depends on:											
Fixed benefit specification	(3)	67.5%	82.4%	60.8%	37.7%	42.1%	64.4%	28.0%	23.2%	36.4%	23.7%
Normal earnings	(4)	23.0	11.4	32.6	44.6	29.6	6.1	38.6	35.1	25.7	20.6
Fixed minimum and maximum benefit	(5)	22.8	11.2	27.5	43.3	18.5	5.8	20.8	15.5	14.0	14.9
Fixed minimum; no fixed maximum	(6)	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed maximum; no fixed minimum	(7)	.2	.2	3.1	.3	7.4	...	15.9	19.6	1.7	...
No fixed minimum or maximum	(8)	...	...	...	1.0	3.7	.3	1.9	...	10.0	5.7
Type of job	(9)	1.8	.1	1.1	2.9	2.1	4.5	...	...	.9	55.6
Normal earnings and type of job	(10)	1.3	4.3	1.1	7.2	...	.9	...	...	1.1	...
Normal earnings and length of service	(11)	...	...	...	.5	...	...	6.1	36.2	...	...
Cause of disability (sickness vs. accident)	(12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(13)	2.5	.4	.2	1.8	12.4	20.8	...	5.5	3.3	.1
Not reported	(14)	3.9	1.4	4.2	5.3	13.8	3.3	27.3	...	32.6	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 63

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY MINIMUM WEEKLY PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY BENEFIT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Minimum Benefit		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minimum weekly benefit—specified amounts:											
$ 7 or less	(3)	.6%	.5%	...	...	2.2%	...	...	...	...	3.6%
8-$12	(4)	9.9	14.8	20.9%	...	15.5	14.5%	35.5%	10.1%	9.3%	9.8
13- 17	(5)	4.9	7.9	26.1	.3%	5.9	27.4	21.4	15.9	2.6	8.1
18- 22	(6)	14.6	15.6	7.8	2.6	21.1	30.2	43.1	23.7	9.7	32.6
23- 27	(7)	41.0	30.2	32.3	3.8	23.3	14.2	...	15.1	.5	10.4
28- 32	(8)	16.9	15.2	5.0	21.0	2.4	*	*	17.8	6.5	7.0
33- 37	(9)	2.5	4.4	...	19.4	2.5	1.6	...	1.5	.2	1.3
38- 42	(10)	.8	.9	...	30.1	.4	...	...	...	...	...
43 or more	(11)	*	.3	...	...	.4	...	...	1.3	3.7	...
Minimum weekly benefit—percent of normal earnings:											
50%	(12)	.8	1.6	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	32.1	...
60%	(13)	2.2	2.2	...	.4	6.3	3.9	...	12.6	...	...
66⅔%	(14)	1.8	2.1	...	22.4	18.5	...	...	...	2.9	8.3
75%	(15)	.8	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	.7
Other	(16)	2.5	1.9	7.9	...	.2	4.7	...	.8	11.8	15.5
Not reported	(17)	.7	1.9	...	*	1.3	1.9	...	1.2	...	2.7

Table 63—(Continued)

Minimum Benefit	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minimum weekly benefit—specified amounts:										
$ 7 or less (3)	2.1%	...	...	...	2.6%	...	...	...	5.9%	...
8-$12 (4)	7.8	4.5%	3.5%	6.5%	8.0	2.3%	47.3%	15.5%	38.8	...
13- 17 (5)	12.2	.6	4.8	3.0	13.4	.8	7.9	23.0	7.6	...
18- 22 (6)	17.5	3.0	13.4	9.9	22.2	42.3	...	...	1.5	49.7%
23- 27 (7)	41.6	61.9	37.0	48.5	26.4	4.1	11.2	5.5	.5	17.7
28- 32 (8)	15.9	28.9	30.6	22.2	5.0	22.2	2.4	.2	...	.1
33- 37 (9)	.1	.3	4.8	4.7	4.0	18.8	12.0	...	3.9	25.5
38- 42 (10)	...	.5	.5	.6	1.3	1.3	...	...	4.5	1.3
43 or more (11)	...	...	...	*	...	4.3	...	...	...	...
Minimum weekly benefit—percent of normal earnings:										
50% (12)	1.6	...	.2	.4	...	...	7.4	...	...	...
60% (13)	...	.1	.4	...	.9	.3	9.5	...	11.6	5.7
66⅔% (14)	...	*	1.1	...	7.4	3.2	...	55.8	...	...
75% (15)	...	...	...	...	...	.3	1.0	...	...	...
Other (16)	1.2	...	1.2	2.3	2.8	...	.4	...	...	...
Not reported (17)	...	.2	2.5	1.9	6.0	.1	.9	...	25.7	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 64

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY MAXIMUM WEEKLY PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY BENEFIT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten Persons which became employes subsequent to March, 1952]

Maximum Benefit		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1).....	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maximum weekly benefit—specified amounts:											
$ 8-$12	(3).....	1.2%	2.7%	16.7%	...	6.7%	5.0%	2.7%	...	.9%	...
13- 17	(4).....	1.0	3.7	25.6	...	...	9.1	21.3	4.0%	1.6	...
18- 22	(5).....	5.0	8.8	...	...	.4	11.4	43.2	5.7	1.7	10.0%
23- 27	(6).....	25.2	20.7	6.3	2.6%	15.7	21.9	...	10.0	3.3	8.8
28- 32	(7).....	18.0	19.2	9.7	21.0	11.7	8.9	*	18.5	5.6	26.4
33- 37	(8).....	9.1	9.1	7.9	23.4	7.5	7.9	1.2	16.0	6.3	2.8
38- 42	(9).....	20.2	15.7	2.1	53.0	31.0	13.9	.1	16.5	16.0	15.1
43- 47	(10).....	1.9	4.3	...	...	...	10.6	31.4	5.5	...	...
48- 52	(11).....	4.0	4.0	31.7	...	1.4	.3	...	5.8	38.0	8.5
53- 57	(12).....	1.1	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58- 62	(13).....	7.6	5.0	...	...	8.5	.8	...	4.0	3.4	7.1
63 or more	(14).....	1.7	1.2	...	...	1.7	.5	...	1.3	.2	...
Maximum weekly benefit—percent of normal earnings:											
50%	(15).....	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	.1	...	2.3	...
60%	(16).....	.3	1.0	...	...	...	6.8	...	12.5	...	...
66⅔%	(17).....	.2	.6	...	...	11.9	...	...	...	...	4.0
75%	(18).....	.6	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	.7
Other	(19).....	1.8	1.1	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	15.6
Not reported	(20).....	.7	1.6	...	*	3.5	1.9	...	.2	...	1.0

Table 64—(Continued)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY MAXIMUM WEEKLY PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY BENEFIT, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten Persons which became employes subsequent to March, 1952]

Maximum Benefit		Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
		Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1).....	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent	(2).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maximum weekly benefit—specified amounts:											
$ 8-$12	(3).....	1.9%	...	...	.1%	6.7%	2.3%	6.2%	10.0%	24.9%	...
13- 17	(4).....	3.8	.3%	.4%	.2	7.0	.8	.4	13.2	6.5	...
18- 22	(5).....	12.1	2.8	6.0	2.2	16.7	20.3	...	...	4.4	4.7%
23- 27	(6).....	43.2	55.0	24.0	14.2	11.7	22.3	10.2	...	5.6	17.7
28- 32	(7).....	21.8	26.6	34.0	18.2	10.9	19.9	33.0	...	...	...
33- 37	(8).....	5.3	1.0	5.3	14.7	14.9	19.0	16.1	5.5	4.5	...
38- 42	(9).....	3.7	6.1	21.2	30.5	15.1	8.1	10.5	2.0	17.0	16.2
43- 47	(10).....	2.6	...	4.1	1.0	.9	...	.2	.2	...	...
48- 52	(11).....	5.3	2.7	.2	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.9	13.3	...	36.4
53- 57	(12).....	...	...	...	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
58- 62	(13).....	.3	1.1	2.7	9.0	7.4	2.3	13.6	7.1	.9	19.2
63 or more	(14).....	...	4.2	...	.9	.3	...	1.0	12.5	.5	...
Maximum weekly benefit—percent of normal earnings:											
50%	(15).....	...	...	...	.2	...	...	1.9	...	...	...
60%	(16).....	...	...	...	...	.9	.3	...	...	10.0	5.7
66⅔%	(17).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75%	(18).....	...	...	...	...	...	.3	...	...	...	...
Other	(19).....	...	...	...	1.0	2.8	...	.1	36.2	...	...
Not reported	(20).....	...	.2	2.1	1.5	.8	.1	.9	...	25.7	.1

* Less than .05%.

Tablet 65

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY MAXIMUM DURATION OF PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY BENEFITS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Maximum Duration of Benefit		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1)	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 weeks or less	(3)	.9%	2.7%	...	...	11.9%	6.8%	8.8%	1.4%	.6%	4.1%
13 weeks	(4)	28.4	41.3	70.1%	18.7%	53.5	63.4	91.1	67.3	70.4	49.6
14-25 weeks	(5)	3.4	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	...	.7
26 weeks	(6)	58.4	42.8	12.1	81.1	22.4	20.7	*	15.5	11.5	40.5
27-38 weeks	(7)	.3	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	...
39 weeks	(8)	.1	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40-51 weeks	(9)	.9	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 weeks	(10)	4.7	3.9	3.6	...	9.3	7.2	...	12.6	14.6	3.9
53 or more weeks	(11)	1.5	1.0	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	(12)	.5	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1
Not reported	(13)	.9	3.9	...	.2	2.9	1.9	.1	.6	...	1.1

Table 65—Continued

Maximum Duration of Benefit	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1)	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 weeks or less (3)	.7%	...	...	.6%	4.8%	...	4.5%	7.8%	1.1%	...
13 weeks (4)	37.1	5.6%	47.4%	23.7	52.6	52.7%	46.1	30.7	53.7	77.5%
	.5	...	...	4.9	...	21.8	5.3	...	...	...
26 weeks (6)	61.6	94.0	34.2	56.5	32.6	22.0	21.6	7.3	11.3	16.8
27-38 weeks (7)	...	...	...	.1	4.7	.8	5.1	...	...	...
39 weeks (8)	...	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40-51 weeks (9)	...	...	...	2.3	...	...	...	3.1	.6	...
52 weeks (10)	.1	...	15.7	1.9	3.0	.9	3.2	36.2	7.1	5.7
53 or more weeks (11)	...	...	...	2.9	1.5	...	.8	14.9	.5	...
Other (12)	...	...	...	.9	...	.3	1.2	...	...	...
Not reported (13)	...	.4	2.1	6.2	.8	1.5	12.2	...	25.7	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 66

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY FINANCING AND COMPULSORY MEMBERSHIP PROVISIONS OF PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY PLANS, OF COVERED EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Financing and Compulsory Membership Provisions		Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of Firms Employing 500 or More Pennsylvanians	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in: All Industries (Total)	Mining	Construction	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Lumber, Wood, Paper, Furniture, and Fixtures	Printing and Publishing	Chemicals and Products of Petroleum and Coal
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes											
Number	(1) ...	744,173	1,233,385	10,590	15,501	42,991	62,027	116,334	34,348	21,326	42,120
Percent	(2) ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coverage financed by											
Employer only	(3) ...	40.8%	50.3%	47.6%	97.1%	66.0%	73.8%	98.4%	65.7%	54.2%	43.0%
Employes only	(4) ...	2.8	2.6	21.4	...	.3	1.0	...	.3	25.5	1.7
Membership compulsory	(5) ...	.5	.9	...	...	.3	1.0	...	...	...	...
Membership voluntary	(6) ...	1.6	1.3	16.7	...	...	...	...	.3	2.4	1.7
Not reported	(7) ...	.7	.4	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	23.1	...
Both employer and employer	(8) ...	52.8	41.0	7.4	2.9	23.4	19.6	1.5	33.1	20.3	54.0
Membership compulsory	(9) ...	7.7	6.5	2.7	...	4.3	8.3	...	2.9	1.8	1.1
Membership voluntary	(10) ...	35.9	28.0	4.7	2.9	15.6	11.3	1.5	27.6	18.5	44.9
Not reported	(11) ...	9.2	6.5	...	...	3.5	...	...	2.6	...	8.0
Not reported	(12) ...	3.6	6.1	23.6	*	10.3	5.6	.1	.9	...	1.3

Table 66—Continued

Financing and Compulsory Membership Provisions	Estimated Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes of All Firms Employing Pennsylvanians in:									
	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery and Electrical and Transportation Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Other
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total covered Pennsylvania employes										
Number (1) ...	50,335	202,827	87,174	271,905	47,404	58,856	127,945	7,675	32,927	1,100
Percent (2) ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coverage financed by										
Employer only (3) ...	50.4%	17.4%	58.8%	38.3%	60.2%	80.0%	33.9%	32.0%	61.0%	46.7%
Employes only (4) ...	2.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.3	6.3	5.5	...	5.0	...
Membership compulsory (5) ...	...	.1	...	...	1.4	2.5	5.1	...	4.5	...
Membership voluntary (6) ...	2.6	...	.1	2.9	1.9	3.8	.4	...	.5	...
Not reported (7) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Both employer and employer (8) ...	37.7	79.4	35.8	51.1	32.3	13.4	47.3	62.8	8.3	53.3
Membership compulsory (9) ...	12.4	13.8	6.8	6.4	3.0	1.7	8.6	7.8	...	...
Membership voluntary (10) ...	19.8	37.1	26.3	42.2	27.9	11.7	36.0	55.0	8.3	37.8
Not reported (11) ...	5.5	28.5	2.7	2.5	1.4	...	2.7	...	...	15.5
Not reported (12) ...	9.3	3.1	5.3	7.7	4.2	.3	13.3	5.2	25.7	...

* Less than .05%.

Table 67

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS, BY INSURED STATUS OF PART-PAY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY PLANS, OF COVERED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PENNSYLVANIANS AND, FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, IN ALL FIRMS EMPLOYING PENNSYLVANIANS: 1953

[Excludes employes not covered by Unemployment Compensation and employes of nonmanufacturing firms employing less than ten persons which became employers subsequent to March, 1952]

Firm Size or Industry Group	Total Covered Pennsylvania Employes		Plan Insured	Plan Not Insured	Not Reported
	Number	Percent			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Percent of covered Pennsylvania employes of firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvania (all industries)	744,173	100.0%	64.3%	31.4%	4.3%
Estimated percent of covered Pennsylvania employes of all firms employing Pennsylvanians in:					
All industries (total)	1,233,385	100.0	68.6	24.5	6.9
Mining	10,590	100.0	91.6	8.4	...
Construction	15,501	100.0	75.5	23.0	1.5
Food	42,991	100.0	86.0	12.8	1.2
Textiles	62,027	100.0	76.1	20.4	3.5
Apparel	116,334	100.0	47.1	24.0	28.9
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	34,348	100.0	96.2	2.9	.9
Printing and publishing	21,326	100.0	95.9	4.1	...
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	42,120	100.0	71.0	23.9	5.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	50,335	100.0	97.1	1.9	1.0
Primary metals	202,827	100.0	96.7	2.5	.8
Fabricated metals	87,174	100.0	31.6	66.1	2.3
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	271,905	100.0	47.9	44.5	7.6
Other manufacturing industries	47,404	100.0	83.7	13.7	2.6
Transportation, communication, and utilities	58,856	100.0	63.2	33.4	3.4
Trade	127,945	100.0	73.2	20.1	6.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,675	100.0	94.8	...	5.2
Service	32,927	100.0	61.5	8.9	29.6
Other	1,100	100.0	99.6	.4	...

Table 68

COMPARISON OF STATE TEMPORARY DISABILITY LAWS: JANUARY, 1954

	CALIFORNIA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	RHODE ISLAND
Effective Dates Contributions .. Benefits	May 21, 1946 December 1, 1946	June 2, 1948, for employe contributions January 1, 1949, for employer contributions. January 1, 1949.	July 1, 1950, for permanent contributions. July 1, 1950.	June 1, 1942. April, 1943.
Covered Employes	Same as for unemployment insurance, except that individual workers can elect out on religious grounds.	Same as for unemployment insurance, except that individual workers can elect out on religious grounds.	Differs from unemployment insurance in that employers of four or more workers in 30 days, rather than 15 days, are included, and martitime and state government services are excluded. Individual workers can elect out on religious grounds.	Same as for unemployment insurance, except that individual workers can elect out on religious grounds.
Eligibilty for Benefits Definition of disability	Inability, because of physical or mental condition, to perform regular or customary work. No payments for any illness or injury caused by or arising in connection with pregnancy, up to 28 days after termination of pregnacy.	Total inability to perform duties of the employment, resulting from any accident or sickness not arising out of and in course of employment, or, if so, not compensable under workmen's compensation. No payments for any period of disability due to pregnancy, childbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.	Inability, because of injury or sickness not arising out of and in the course of employment, to perform regular duties of his employment or any other employment his employer offers him at his regular wages. No payments for any period of disability caused by or arising in connection with pregnancy, unless that period occurs after return to covered employment for at least two consecutive weeks following termination of pregnancy.	Inability, because of physical or mental condition, to perform regular or customary work. Payments for pregnancy are of limited duration.
Qualifying wages or employment	Thirty times weekly benefit amount or 1⅓ times high quarter wages in the base period, whichever is less, but not less than $300. Base period is unemployment insurance base period for those with unexpired unemployment insurance benefit year; first four of last five or six calendar quarters preceding disability for those without unexpired unemployment insurance benefit year.	Seventeen base weeks of employment in the 52 calendar weeks immediately preceding the calendar week in which the period of disability began. A base week is a week in which wages from one employer were $15 or more.	Four or more consecutive weeks of covered employment (or 25 days regular part-time employment) prior to commencement of disability.	Thirty times weekly benefit amount in last four calendar quarters preceding disability.

(Continued on following pages)

Table 68

COMPARISON OF STATE TEMPORARY DISABILITY LAWS: JANUARY, 1954

	CALIFORNIA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	RHODE ISLAND
Waiting period .	Seven consecutive days of disability at beginning of each uninterrupted period of disability. No waiting period in case of hospitalization.	Seven consecutive days of disability at beginning of each uninterrupted period of disability.	Seven consecutive days of disability at beginning of each uninterrupted period of disability.	Seven consecutive days of disability in benefit year.
Disqualifications:				
Employment ...	Persons who were unemployed and not registered at a public employment office for more than three months prior to disability, unless they can prove that the unemployment is due to disability and not to withdrawal from the labor market.	Persons who were out of covered employment more than two weeks prior to disability.	Persons who were out of covered employment more than four weeks prior to disability.	
Workmen's Compensation	If receiving or entitled to receive workmen's compensation for same disability and week, not eligible for disability benefits unless workmen's compensation is less than disability; in that case, the difference is payable.	Not eligible for any period with respect to which workmen's compensation (other than benefits for a permanent disability previously incurred) is paid or payable.	Not eligible for any period with respect to which workmen's compensation (other than permanent partial benefits for a prior disability) is paid or payable.	Eligible for workmen's compensation and disability benefits combined up to 85 percent of average weekly wage on last job prior to sickness, provided combined payments do not exceed $53. No deduction for lump-sum payments of workmen's compensation or for workmen's compensation payments received after the period to which they relate.
Wages	Eligible even though receiving wages while not working, provided that benefits plus wages do not exceed 70 percent of wages piror to disability.	Eligible even though receiving wages while not working, provided that benefits plus wages do not exceed wages prior to disability.	No benefit payable for day if entitled to receive remuneration or maintenance from fund to which employer contributes in amount at least equal to benefits; does not include voluntary aid from employer.	Eligible even though receiving regular wages or part thereof while not working.
Size and Duration of Benefits				
Weekly benefit amount	$10-35, based on schedule of high-quarter wages, plus hospital benefits of $10 a day for 12 days in any one benefit period.	$10-30 (⅔ of average weekly wage). Average wage determined by dividing wages from one employer during base weeks in eight weeks preceding disability by number of such base weeks. If this is less than average using all employment during last eight weeks, earnings from all employers are used.	$10-30 on basis of one-half average weekly wage in last eight weeks in covered employment prior to commencement of disability. If average is less than $10, weekly benefit is average wage.	$10-25 (1/20 of high-quarter wages rounded to nearest dollar.)

	CALIFORNIA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	RHODE ISLAND
Duration of benefits	Uniform potential 26 weeks for any one disability benefit period, $260-910. Duration separate from unemployment insurance.	Thirteen to twenty-six weeks, $128-780, computed as lesser of 26 × weekly benefits or ¾ base weeks. Limit applies to benefits in any 12-consecutive-month period. Duration separate from unemployment insurance and from benefits as an unemployed, disabled worker.	Uniform potential 13 weeks in any 52 consecutive weeks, or for any single period of disability, $130 (or less if weekly benefit is less than $10)-$390. Duration separate from unemployment insurance.	Seven-plus to 26 weeks, $104-650, based on schedule of base period wages. Duration separate from unemployment insurance. Payments for pregnancy limited to 12 consecutive weeks to begin 6 weeks before and end 6 weeks after childbirth.
Financing				
Method of insuring	Employers insured with State fund unless and until agency approval is given to private plan (insured or self-insured).	Employers insured with State fund unless and until agency approval is given to private plan (insured or self-insured).	Employers must arrange for benefit payments by purchasing a policy from an insurance company or from the State insurance fund, or by self-insurance.	All employers insured with the State fund.
Contributions ..	Employe tax of 1 percent of wages up to $3,000.	Workers covered by State plan pay .50 percent on wages up to $3,000 for temporary disability insurance and .25 percent for unemployment insurance; workers covered by private plan pay .25 percent for unemployment insurance to the State and may pay up to .50 percent toward private plan premium. State plan employers pay basic .25 percent for temporary disability insurance modified up to .75 percent and down to .10 percent by experience rating.	Employe tax of .5 percent of wages with a maximum of 30 cents weekly; employer to pay additional costs, if any.	Employe tax of 1 percent of wages up to $3,000.
Administrative costs	Sum determined annually by State Director of Finance; no limit on percent of contributions. Added administrative costs attributable to private plans assessed against plans in proportion to covered wages; limit .02 percent of wages.	.08 percent of wages plus assessment on employers of costs of maintaining separate accounts for experience-rating purposes. Added administrative costs attributable to private plans and to benefits to unemployed workers assessed against plans in proportion to covered wages; limit .02 percent of wages.	Each carrier responsible for own administrative expenses; State insurance fund as a carrier limited to 25 percent of contributions. Total administrative expenses of program for both employed and unemployed workers (not including expense of the State as a carrier) are assessed against all carriers including the State in proportion to covered wages; no limit.	Six percent of contributions.

Source: Based upon "Comparison of Temporary Disability Insurance Laws, January, 1954," (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security).

APPENDICES

Appendix A

PENSION PLANS, GOVERNMENT, AND SELECTED ECONOMICS FACTORS

Effects of Federal Action on Pension Plans

The federal government has affected the pattern of private pension plans through its policies relating to taxes, wage stabilization, labor, and Social Security, and through its monetary and fiscal policies.

Federal Tax Policies

Since 1938, federal legislation has provided for tax deduction of contributions to reserve funds of pension plans and for tax exemption of the earnings of such funds, provided specified requirements are met.[1]

These requirements include the provision that:

> . . . under the trust instrument it is impossible, at any time prior to the satisfaction of all liabilities with respect to employees and their beneficiaries under the trust, for any part of the corpus or income to be (within the taxable year or thereafter) used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries. . . .[2]

The World War II excess profits tax, generally speaking, increased net effective corporate tax rates and was generally expected to be permitted to lapse. Tax legislation applicable to pension plans, in addition to permitting the deduction of contribution for the funding of liabilities for current service, also permitted deductions for the funding of 10 percent, in any one year, of the liability for past service. This legislation tended to make it disadvantageous to defer the establishment of pension plans providing for funding, since the deferment of funding until after the expiration of the excess profits tax would have resulted in a smaller tax saving.

While pension benefits attributable to employer contributions are subject to income taxation and benefits attributable to employe contributions are not, employe contributions to pension plans are not deductible for income tax purposes. Since it is likely that the individual will have a lower effective tax rate after retirement age, this tax treatment tends to make a noncontributory plan more advantageous than a contributory plan.

Federal Wage Stabilization and Labor Policies

World War II wage stabilization policies limited increases in current cash compensation in the face of a relative scarcity of labor, but permitted the establishment of pension plans and increases in pension benefits provided for by existing plans. Under the circumstances, pension plans constituted a means whereby the total compensation of employes could be increased within the framework of the stabilization policies.

In addition, federal legislation relating to collective bargaining and the interpretation of this legislation by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts have affected the development of pension plans. Collective bargaining is defined in federal legislation as involving negotiations "with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment."[3] The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that provisions of pension plans come under the meaning of "conditions of employment" and therefore fall within the area of collective bargaining[4] This ruling has been upheld by the courts.[5]

Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI) Program

The OASI program has influenced both the benefit structure and minimum retirement age specified by private pension plans. Primary OASI benefits are first payable at age 65. While this minimum retirement age may reflect private practices at the time of passage of the Social Security Act, once established it tended to be carried over into private plans subsequently set up. Many private plans specify a total benefit which includes payments under OASI; other plans, although providing benefits excluding OASI, were originally designed to supplement it. Since primary OASI benefits are available only after age 65, the parties to private pension contracts, as a rule, are discouraged from establishing a plan that makes benefits available prior to that time.

Federal Policies Affecting Interest Rates and the Value of the Dollar

Open-market operations, reserve requirements, and rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve System, operations of the United States Treasury Department relating to the national debt, and federal fiscal policies are major factors in determining interest rates and the general level of prices.

The relationship of interest rates to the cost of a pension plan is discussed on page 7. Variations in the price level are equivalent to changes in the purchasing power of an annuity defined in terms of a given number of dollars. For example, during the period 1940 through 1953, consumer prices increased by 91 percent. As a result, a given money annuity would buy in 1953 only 52 percent of the goods and services that it would buy in 1940.

The effect of changes in the price level may be offset by post-retirement adjustments in benefits. One method involves the purchase of equities as a part of the investment program and the adjustment of benefits in acordance with the value of the investment portfolio. For example, the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America recently proposed the establishment of a College Retirement Equities Fund, which would invest in common stocks and other equities. Under this program, up to 50 percent of the individual's premium (made up of employe and employer contributions) could be invested in equities, and the balance would be invested in an annuity. After retirement, the employe would receive a variable income based upon current prices and dividends of the equities, in addition to a fixed dollar annuity.

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[1] 52 Stat. 518 (1938).
[2] 68A Stat. 134 (1954).
[3] 61 Stat. 142 (1947).
[4] Inland Steel Company v. United Steelworkers of America (CIO), 77 NLRB 4 (1948).
[5] Inland Steel Company v. National Labor Relations Board, 170 F. 2d 247, 251 (1949). Certiorari denied 336 U. S. 960 (1949).

Effects of Commonwealth Action on Pension Plans

Enactments of the Commonwealth directly affecting pension plans are tax legislation, permissive legislation, and legislation regulating insurance companies.

Commonwealth Tax Legislation Relating to Pension Plans

If a trust under an employer's stock bonus, pension or profit-sharing plan for employes or their beneficiaries is officially ruled exempt from federal income taxation, then personalty held in trust and the principal value of all annuities are exempt from the county four-mill tax,[6] the first class school district personalty tax,[7] the Pittsburgh city tax on personalty,[8] and the corporate loans tax.[9] In addition, the Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income Tax Act and the Corporation Income Tax Law define net income as "that returned to and ascertained by the Federal Goevrnment," so that if contributions made by an employer to a company pension plan are exempt from taxation under federal law, they will also be exempt under Pennsylvania law.[10]

Commonwealth Permissive Legislation

Three permissive laws in the field of private pensions have been enacted in Pennsylvania. Act No. 284 of the 1921 Session authorized stock and mutual insurance companies to grant pensions out of company earnings and provided that officers and employes may be given a pension "for faithful and long continued service, who have in such service become old, infirm or disabled."[11] Act No. 106, Session of 1933, provided that "Every business corporation may grant allowances or pensions out of the earnings of the Corporation to its directors, officers or employes for faithful and long continued service, who have in such service become old, infirm, or disabled."[12] Act No. 280, 1953 Session, permitted corporations to grant stock options to officers and employes and provided that "all corporations organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including those corporations organized not for profit, may grant allowances or pensions to officers, directors and employes for faithful and long continued services, and, after the death of any such officer, director or employe, either while in the service of the corporation or after retirement, pensions or allowances may be granted or continued to his or her dependents: Provided, That such allowances to his or her dependents shall be reasonable in amount and paid only for a limited time: And provided further, That any such allowance, unless part of an employe-benefit plan or employment contract in effect at the time of retirement or death of the officer, director or employe, shall not exceed in total the amount of the compensation paid to him or her during the 12 months preceding retirement or death."[13] The act also validated any options, pensions, and allowances granted or paid prior to the enactment of the law.

Also, the Estates Act of 1947 exempted private pension plans from the "Rule Against Perpetuities" and from restrictions against accumulations.[14] Some states regard pension plans as securities and require registration with the state security commission. This is not the case in Pennsylvania. However, if stock is sold for the benefit of a pension plan, the plan might have to qualify under the provisions of The Pennsylvania Securities Act.[15]

Commonwealth Legislation Regulating Insurance Companies

Pension plans handled through insurance companies are regulated by the Insurance Department. The Insurance Commissioner must approve all forms for contract relating to annuities issued, sold, or disposed of by an insurance company.[16] Annuities contracted by an employer on behalf of an employe need not conform to the general provisions relating to annuities.[17] An express regulation has been made regarding the treatment of dividends or rate reductions made under group annuity contracts. Any such dividend or rate reduction may be applied to reduce the employer's part of the cost of the contract or policy. However, if the plan is contributory and the dividends or rate reductions exceed the employer's contributions, the surplus must be used for the exclusive benefit of the employes.[18]

Relationship Between Pension Plans and Selected Economic Factors

Benefit structure, cost, vesting, and funding elements of pension plans generate reactions on the part of individuals and firms which are reflected in hiring practices, movement of members of the labor force, and other economic factors.

The Effect of Pension Plans on Hiring Age Restrictions

The cost-reducing effect of a minimum service requirement (or a maximum entry age together with a minimum retirement age) is discussed on page 7. A plan without such requirements may encourage the employer to obtain an equivalent cost reduction through the use of hiring age restrictions.

The Effect of Pension Plans on Movement of Members of the Labor Force

Pension plan coverage may be attractive to many and may be a factor in movement of some members of the labor force to firms having pension plans. On the other hand, pension plans may impede the movement of employes in two ways: (1) If pension plans lead to hiring age restrictions, opportunities for employes in certain age groups will be limited. (2) If employer contributions are not vested, an employe who changes his job will lose all, or part, of the pension credits he has accumulated. An employe's valuation of the loss increases with length of service and proximity to retirement age.

[6] 1913, June 17, P. L. 507, as amended 1945, May 11, P. L. 447.
[7] 1947, June 20, P. L. 733.
[8] Pittsburgh Ordinance No. 486, December 1, 1947.
[9] 1935, June 22, P. L. 414, as amended 1945, May 28, P. L. 1083 § 1.
[10] 1935, May 16, P. L. 208, as re-enacted and amended 1953, July 20, P. L. 534; 1951, Aug. 24, P. L. 1417, as re-enacted and amended 1953, July 17, P. L. 482.
[11] 1921, May 17, P. L. 682, Art. III § 316, as amended 1943, May 21, P. L. 356, No. 166 § 1.
[12] 1933, May 5, P. L. 364, Art. III § 316.
[13] 1953, August 19, P. L. 1075.
[14] 1947, April 24, P. L. 100 §§ 4, 6.
[15] 1939, June 24, P. L. 748, as re-enacted and amended 1941, July 10, P. L. 317; 1951, Dec. 13, P. L. 1708.
[16] 1921, May 17, P. L. 682, as amended 1931, June 23, P. L. 904; 1937, May 28, P. L. 934; 1951, July 19, P. L. 1100.
[17] 1921, May 17, P. L. 682, as amended 1935, July 17, P. L. 1116; 1951, July 19, P. L. 1100.
[18] 1921, May 17, P. L. 682, as amended 1937, May 26, P. L. 884.

The Effect of Funding and Vesting Provisions on the Payment of Pensions in the Event of Pension Plan Termination

An accurate assessment of the extent to which pension plan terminations result in the loss of pensions or pension credits presupposes the existence of an established registration system for pension plans. In the absence of such a registry, the following discussion is offered for the purpose of providing a general orientation and some tentative estimates with respect to the magnitudes involved. Although pension plan termination may result from circumstances other than "closure,"[19] the observations offered are, in the main, concerned with terminations which come about by virtue of closures.

Closure rates and employes with pension coverage.—A survey was made of closures which occurred during 1949-52 among firms which, prior to closure, participated in the Unemployment Compensation program.[20] Appendix Table 1 shows the average annual number of closures during the period 1949 to 1952 as a percent of firms active as of March, 1952, by industry group, and by number of Pennsylvania employes of the firm one year prior to closure.[21]

Average annual closure rates varied inversely with the number of Pennsylvanians employed by the firm—from about 10 percent for firms employing 1 to 9 Pennsylvanians to about .4 percent for firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians. By industry, average annual closure rates varied from about 4.2 percent in the fabricated metals industry to about 14 percent in the mining industry.

On the other hand, pension plan coverage varied directly with size of firm—from about 1.2 percent for firms employing 1 to 9 Pennsylvanians to 69 percent for firms employing 500 or more. By industry, pension plan coverage varied from 2.2 percent in the construction industry to 87 percent in the primary metals industry. (See Tables 26 and 28.)

[19] The term "closure" refers to firms which went out of business or ceased to have employes without going out of business. The closure data relate only to firms subject to the Unemployment Compensation Law when active.

[20] See Appendix B.

[21] The number of Pennsylvanians employed a year prior to closure was used, since employment typically declines prior to closure.

In the light of available evidence, it would appear that the estimates presented below are upper-limit estimates. For example, the estimates would be reduced if interstate firms were identified and assigned closure rates corresponding to their total employment rather than to their Pennsylvania employment.

It is estimated that .4 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of .2 to .6 percent) of the employes with pension coverage in 1953 could be expected, at the average closure rates prevailing in 1949-52, to become involved in closures in one year, provided no correlation obtains between closure and the presence of a pension plan. This estimate has a possible range of 0 to 2.3 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of 0 to 2.7 percent), depending on the degree of such correlation. Over a 20-year period, it is estimated that, at average 1949-52 closure rates, 6.6 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of 4.3 to 8.9 percent) could be expected to become involved, assuming that no correlation obtains between closure and the presence of a pension plan and that the probability of an employe's being involved in a closure during a given year is not decreased by his having been involved in previous closures. This estimate could range, at average 1949-52 closure rates, from 0 to 14.5 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of 0 to 17.8 percent), depending on the assumptions used.

Effect of vesting and funding provisions on loss of pensions.—A closure may not result in termination of the pension plan covering employes of the firm involved. Under most royalty-financed plans, the employe does not lose his pension credits if he obtains a job with another employer participating in the plan. Half of the employes with pension coverage who were estimated as likely to be involved in closures (see above) were members of plans of this type.

In the absence of knowledge of the vesting and funding provisions of a pension plan, inferences cannot be made regarding the probability of payment or nonpayment of pension claims in the event of termination of the plan. Considering both vesting and funding provisions, termination of a pension plan may produce the following situations:

Appendix Table 1

AVERAGE ANNUAL CLOSURES OF FIRMS DURING THE PERIOD 1949-52 AS PERCENTS AF FIRMS ACTIVE AS OF MARCH, 1952, BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND BY NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES OF FIRM ONE YEAR PRIOR TO CLOSURE

[For firms whose employes were covered by Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation program]

Industry Group and Number of Pennsylvania Employes of Firm One Year Prior to Closure	Average Annual Closures of Firms During the Period 1949-52 as Percent of Firms Active as of March, 1952
(1)	(2)
Industry Group	
All industries—Total	8.6%
Mining	14.5
Construction	10.3
Food	5.7
Textiles	6.9
Apparel	7.4
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	8.7
Printing and publishing	4.3
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	5.3
Stone, clay and glass products	6.3
Primary metals	4.5
Fabricated metals	4.2
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	4.9
Other manufacturing industries	7.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	10.6
Trade	9.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.2
Other	7.9
Number of Pennsylvania Employes of Firm One Year Prior to Closure	
1- 9	10.0%
10- 99	2.3
100-499	1.2
500 or over	.4

Note: A "closure" is a firm which went out of business or which, while continuing in business, ceased to employ Pennsylvanians.

a. Under a fully funded plan the situation depends upon the presence or absence of vesting: With full and immediate vesting, there would be sufficient funds on hand at termination to guarantee retired persons full benefits and to provide benefits based upon service prior to termination for those not retired. Under a fully funded plan without full and immediate vesting, there would be sufficient funds to continue full benefits to retired persons but inadequate funds to provide full benefits to all of those not retired. In the latter case, contributions to the trust fund or insurance company would have been less than in the case of a fully vested plan because of the discount made in anticipation of resignations and discharges. However, inadequate funds may be supplemented by liquidation of assets.

b. Under a partially funded plan which provides for funding future service as it accrues and past service over time, the amount received at termination depends upon accumulated funds, the provisions of the plan for distributing these funds, and assets which may be liquidated for purposes of pension payments. Many plans assign first priority to the claims of retired persons.

c. Under an unfunded plan, in the absence of assets which may be liquidated for purposes of pension benefit payments, no benefits will be available at termination, either to retired persons or to persons employed at that date.

Appendix B

STATISTICAL NOTES

Survey of Pennsylvania Adults

A cluster random sample of Pennsylvania adults was selected at the rate of 1 in 1,750 and surveyed by means of interviews.[1] (For survey forms, see Exhibits A and B.) A sample of 1 in 1,750 dwelling units was selected from the 1950 Census of Population and Housing in groups of 3 neighboring households; except that in rural areas the sample consisted of a selection of small land areas containing approximately 6 households each. In addition, the sample included a representative segment of dwelling units constructed since 1950.

[1] The collection and tabulation of data were performed by the United States Bureau of the Census under contract with the Joint State Government Commission.

The following table presents the approximate standard errors of percentages computed from the sample.

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage							
	300,000	400,000	500,000	750,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	.8%	.7%	.5%	.4%	.3%
5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	.8	.6	.5
10	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	.9	.7
25	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
50	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.1

Survey of Pennsylvania Employers

A stratified random sample of employers according to industry and size of firm was selected from a mailing list of employers whose employes were covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation program.[2] This list was obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security. The sampling fraction was 100 percent for firms employing 500 or more Pennsylvanians. For firms employing less than 500 Pennsylvanians, the campling fraction varied by industry group and decreased as size of firm decreased. A total of 4,800 employers was included in the sample.

The survey forms used consisted of a preliminary survey form (Exhibit C) designed to ascertain the number of employes, number of plans, and coverage; and final survey forms (Exhibits D and E) designed to ascertain the principal characteristics of the plans.

The preliminary survey form was mailed to all employers in the sample, of whom 50 percent responded. Final survey forms were mailed to all respondents with plans.

A subsample of employers not responding to the preliminary survey form was selected (again including all employers of 500 or more Pennsylvanians). These employers and all employers who had not returned the final survey forms were contacted by field representatives of the Bureau of Employment Security if their headquarters were in Pennsylvania. If their headquarters were out of state, they were contacted by letter.

The sampling variability of the percentage estimates depends upon the size of the estimate and the numbers of responding and nonresponding employers in each of the industry-size groups represented in the total on which the estimate is based.

Appendix Table 2 presents 95 percent confidence intervals corresponding to selected percentage estimates for each industry group. For example, it was estimated (see Table 36) that for all industry groups combined, 55.8 percent of Pennsylvania employes having pension coverage were members of plans having no provision for the vesting of employer contributions. The first row of Appendix Table 2 indicates that the 95 percent confidence interval for this estimate is 53.7 percent to 57.9 percent. The intervals were not computed for all of the percentages because of the cost of computation. However, it can be shown that 95 percent confidence intervals for estimates relating to the group of all industries lie within the limits 0.0 percent to 9.0 percent for estimates in the neighborhood of 1 percent, 1.7 percent to 18.3 percent for estimates in the neighborhood of 10 percent, and 49.7 percent to 70.3 percent for estimates in the neighborhood of 60 percent. It may be noted that these maximum ranges are about five times as wide as the intervals shown in the first row of Appendix Table 2.

[2] Major employe groups not covered by the Unemployment Compensation program are farm labor and employes of government and railroads.

Survey of Closures

A stratified random sample of closures according to industry was selected from a file of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation employer accounts which had been deleted because the firms ceased to employ Pennsylvanians during the period 1949-52. The sampling rate varied by industry group and resulted in a total sample size of 4,367.

The Pennsylvania employment one year prior to closure was ascertained for each firm included in the sample by reference to files of the Bureau of Employment Security. The 95 percent confidence intervals for average annual closure rates for 1949-52, by number of Pennsylvania employes of firms one year prior to closure, are as follows:

Number of Pennsylvania Employes of Firms One Year Prior to Closure	95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Average Annual Closure Rates, 1949-52
1 to 9	10.0%-10.1%
10 to 99	2.0 - 2.6
100 to 499	.6 - 1.9
500 or over	.0 - 1.3

While the closure rates by number of Pennsylvania employes one year prior to closure are subject to sampling variability, the closure rates by industry are not, since the number of closures and the total number of firms in each industry are known.

To estimate the percent of employes covered by pension plans in 1953 who could be expected to be involved in closures in one year at average 1949-52 closure rates (assuming no correlation between pension plans and

closures), the number of employes involved in closures in a given industry-size group was estimated on the basis of the employment of closed firms a year prior to closure, and this was multiplied by the estimated percentage of all employes in that industry-size group who were covered by pension plans. Such estimates for the various industry-size groups were summed, and the sum was divided by the estimated total number of employes covered by pension plans.

To obtain the twenty-year estimate (assuming that the probability of an employe's being involved in a closure in a given year is independent of his closure experience in prior years), the percentage [1—B (x=0|20,P)] was was computed for each industry-size group, using the binomial distribution with P equal to the estimated percentage of the employes with pension plan coverage in that industry-size group who could be expected to be involved in closures in one year. The twenty-year percentage estimates for the various industry-size groups were converted to absolute numbers and summed, and the sum was divided by the estimated total number of employes covered by pension plans.

For the percentage of employes with pension coverage who could be expected to be involved in closures under specified assumptions, the 95 percent confidence intervals are given in the text.

Appendix Table 2

95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED PERCENTAGE ESTIMATES BASED ON THE SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYERS

Industry and Number of Pennsylvania Employes	95 Percent Confidence Interval		
	For Percent of Pennsylvania Employes Covered by Pension Plans	For Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes Who Are Members of Plans Not Providing for Vesting of Employer Contributions	For Percent of Covered Pennsylvania Employes Who Are Members of Plans Not Providing for Funding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDUSTRY			
All Industries—Total	32.3%-38.0%	53.7%- 57.9%	5.2%- 7.1%
Mining	55.7 -89.1	4.5 - 9.0	1.1 - 1.9
Construction	0.0 - 7.3	0.0 - 9.0	a
Food	18.2 -43.4	48.6 - 86.8	0.8 - 2.8
Textiles	20.0 -35.9	20.1 - 39.8	3.3 - 1.6
Apparel	21.9 -48.6	1.1 - 2.4	a
Lumber, wood, paper, furniture, and fixtures	20.6 -32.4	42.6 - 64.4	a
Printing and publishing	21.4 -35.4	13.3 - 27.5	0.0 - 6.5
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	45.9 -57.1	42.1 - 62.8	9.7 -15.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	31.3 -57.3	55.0 -100.0	3.2 - 7.3
Primary metals	81.2 -92.0	69.9 - 71.5	2.9 - 3.3
Fabricated metals	49.2 -62.5	79.5 - 90.1	4.2 - 8.7
Machinery and electrical and transportation equipment	59.3 -66.5	64.4 - 69.5	3.9 - 4.3
Other manufacturing industries	16.8 -44.0	0.0 - 75.3	6.4 -25.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	35.9 -54.0	48.9 - 68.9	2.6 - 3.7
Trade	4.0 -14.1	19.1 - 78.3	3.7 -14.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.9 -42.8	0.1 - 78.5	0.0 -28.7
Service	0.9 - 6.0	0.1 -100.0	0.0 -34.5
Other	3.9 -13.1	0.0 - 58.3	0.0 -58.3
NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES			
1 to 9	0.1 - 2.4	b	b
10 to 99	3.9 -10.7	b	b
100 to 499	19.3 -33.7	b	b
500 or more	c	c	c

a Sampling variability cannot be estimated because there were no observations in this category.
b No estimates presented in the source tables.
c All firms having 500 or more Pennsylvania employes were included in the sample; hence, there is no sampling variability in the percentages relating to this group.

Exhibit A

Budget Bureau No. 41-5401; Approval Expires June 30, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL - The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. It cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Form PA-1 (2-5-54)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Acting as data-compiling agent for the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY OF PENSION PLAN COVERAGE

1. Control number
2. Enumerator's name
3. Date
4. Respondent's line number
5. Address *(Enter house number, street, apt. number, and other identification)*
6. Use of telephone
   Does unit have a telephone?.... ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Number _____
7. Time to revisit
8. Number of visits 1 2 3 4 5

HOUSEHOLD SHEET

Line Number	NAME — List all persons 25 years old or over (and their spouses) staying here and those who usually live here who are temporarily absent. *(Last name first)*	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Enter head, wife, son, daughter-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	MARITAL STATUS (M, Wd, D, Sep, or NM)	AGE (Enter age as of last birthday)	SEX (M or F)	Was ...'s total income in 1953 over $5,000? If YES: Do not ask items H, I, or J and do not fill an Individual Schedule (PA-2) for this person or spouse. If NO: Ask items H, I, and J	LAST YEAR, how much did ... earn— In wages or salary? (Before deductions for withholding tax, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.)	LAST YEAR, how much did ... earn— By working on his own farm, business, or professional practice?	LAST YEAR, how much did ... receive from other sources such as pensions, interest, rent, or veterans' allowances?
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1						☐ Yes ☐ No			
2						☐ Yes ☐ No			
3						☐ Yes ☐ No			
4						☐ Yes ☐ No			
5						☐ Yes ☐ No			
6						☐ Yes ☐ No			
7						☐ Yes ☐ No			
8						☐ Yes ☐ No			
9						☐ Yes ☐ No			

NOTE—Fill a separate Form PA-2 for each person listed in Item B except in the following cases:

(1) Any person whose income was over $5,000 (YES in Item G).
(2) Any person whose spouse had an income over $5,000.
(3) Any husband who is under 25 years old.

FOOTNOTES: _____

Comm-DC 24206

Exhibit B

Budget Bureau No. 41-5401; Approval Expires June 30, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL - The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. It cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Form PA-2
(2-8-54)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Acting as data-compiling agent for the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY OF PENSION PLAN COVERAGE

INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULE

1. Control No. of Household *(From Item 1, PA-1)*
2. Name of Sample Person *(From Item B, PA-1)*
3. Line No. of Sample Person *(From Item A, PA-1)*
4. Line No. of Respondent *(From Item A, PA-1)*

Section I - WORK EXPERIENCE

DO YOU HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT THE PRESENT TIME?

1. ☐ NO - **Have you ever worked, not counting volunteer work or work around the house?**

   (1) ☐ No *(Skip to V)*

   (2) ☐ Yes *(Skip to III)*

2. ☐ YES. *(Ask)*:

   a. What kind of work are you doing?

   (1) Occupation _____

   (2) Industry _____

   (3) Class of worker:

   PW ☐ Private employer - hourly wage or on piece rate

   PS ☐ Private employer - weekly, monthly, or annual salary

   G ☐ Government

   O ☐ Self-employed *(Skip to III)*

   NP ☐ Unpaid family worker *(Skip to III)*

   b. What is the name and address of your present employer?

   Name _____

   Address _____

   c. How long have you been working for this employer? _____ Years

   d. Aside from layoffs of less than 6 months, has this employment been continuous?

   (1) ☐ Yes

   (2) ☐ No - **When and for what reasons did these interruptions occur?**

Date		Reason
From	To	

Notes:

Comm-DC 24207

Section II - PENSION COVERAGE IN CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

A. NOT COUNTING SOCIAL SECURITY, ARE THERE ANY RETIREMENT PENSION PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES WHERE YOU WORK? *(Plans operated by the employer, union, or other.)*

1. ☐ NO *(Skip to III)*
2. ☐ YES *(Ask B)*

B. ARE YOU COVERED BY ANY OF THESE PENSION PLANS?

1. ☐ NO *(Skip to III)*
2. ☐ YES *(Ask a-g)*

a. How long have you been covered by this plan?_____ *Years*

b. What is the name of the particular plan under which you are covered?_____

c. If you continue to work in employment covered by this plan, at what age will you be eligible for a normal (regular) retirement pension? _____

d. According to the pension plan, how much will your monthly pension be if you continue to work in employment covered by this plan until normal (regular) retirement age?.....$_____

e. Will this amount include any part of your own Social Security pension?

☐ No

☐ Yes - What percent of your Social Security pension is included?_____ *Percent*

f. How long do you expect to continue in employment covered by this plan?

☐ Until normal (regular) retirement

☐ Other (Specify number of years)_____ *Years*

g. How much do you expect to receive each month from this pension?.....$ _____
(If the answer to this question differs from (d) explain the difference in the Notes)

Section III - PENSIONS FROM OWN PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT *(EXCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY)*

ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING A PENSION (NOT COUNTING SOCIAL SECURITY) FROM ANY OF YOUR OWN PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT?

1. ☐ NO *(Ask):*

a. Will you be entitled to receive a pension from any previous employment when you retire?

☐ No *(Skip to IV)*

☐ Yes *(Ask b)*

b. Will this pension be from the Government or from a private employer?

G ☐ Local, State, or Federal Government

P ☐ Private employer

c. How much do you expect to receive each month from this pension?.....$_____

d. Will this amount include any part of your own Social Security pension?

☐ No

☐ Yes - What percent of your Social Security pension is included?_____ *Percent*

2. ☐ YES *(Ask):*

a. Is this pension from the Government or from a private employer?

G ☐ Local, State, or Federal Government

P ☐ Private employer

b. How much do you receive each month from this pension?.....$_____

c. At 65, will any part of your own Social Security pension be deducted from the pension you are now receiving?

☐ No

☐ Yes - What percent of your Social Security pension will be deducted?_____ *Percent*

Notes

Section IV - SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION BASED ON OWN EMPLOYMENT

ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING A SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BASED ON YOUR OWN EMPLOYMENT?

1. ☐ NO *(Ask)*:

a. At 65, will you be entitled to receive a Social Security pension based on your own employment?

☐ No *(Skip to V)*

☐ Yes *(Ask b)*

b. According to present Social Security regulations, how much do you expect to receive each month from this source?.....$_____

c. *(For married couples only)*:

(1) Does this amount include a dependent's benefit for your wife (husband)?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

(2) How much will that be?.....$_____

2. ☐ YES *(Ask)*:

a. How much do you receive each month from this source?.....$_____

b. *(For married couples only)*:

(1) Does this amount include a dependent's benefit for your wife (husband)?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

(2) How much is the dependent's benefit for your wife (husband)?.....$_____

Section V - *(FOR WIDOWS ONLY)*: SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT FROM SOCIAL SECURITY

ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING A SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT FROM SOCIAL SECURITY?

1. ☐ NO *(Ask)*:

a. At 65, will you be entitled to receive a survivor's benefit from Social Security?

☐ No *(Skip to VI)*

☐ Yes *(Ask b)*

b. According to present Social Security regulations, how much do you expect to receive each month from this source?.....$_____

2. ☐ YES - How much do you receive each month from this source?.....$_____

Notes:

Section VI - *(FOR WIDOWS ONLY):* SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS FROM OTHER EMPLOYMENT PENSION PLANS (EXCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY)

ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING A SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT FROM ANY EMPLOYMENT PENSION PLAN OTHER THAN SOCIAL SECURITY?

1. ☐ NO
2. ☐ YES - How much do you receive each month from this source?.....$_____

Section VII - *(FOR MEN ONLY):* VETERAN'S BENEFIT OR DISABILITY PENSION

HAVE YOU EVER SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?

1. ☐ NO
2. ☐ YES *(Ask):*

a. When did you serve and for how long?

Number of Years

☐ World War I.....

☐ World War II.....

☐ Korea.....

☐ Other.....

b. Are you now receiving a benefit or a disability pension from the Veteran's Administration? *(Exclude unemployment compensation and VA allotments to students and trainees.)*

☐ No - Will you be eligible for a veteran's benefit in the future?

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ Maybe _____
(State conditions under which eligible)

☐ Yes - How much do you receive each month?.....$_____

Notes:

Exhibit C

Employer Number

.....

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Joint State Government Commission
of the General Assembly

PENSION AND TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY SURVEY

Date relating to individual employers will be regarded as confidential and will be used only for the purpose of computing over-all measures.

1. Average number of Pennsyvania employes (employes whose place of work or headquarters was located in Pennsylvania) in 1953: Approximately .....

2. Total number of pension plans (including employe association and union plans, but excluding Social Security) and deferred profit-sharing plans effective within your organization: .....

   Average number of Pennsylvania employes covered by these plans in 1953: Approximately .....

3. Number of plans providing income-maintenance coverage (including employe association or union plans and arrangements for company-paid sick leave) in case of the temporary nonoccupational disability of your employes: .....

   Average number of Pennsylvania employes having such coverage in 1953: Approximately .....

4. Number of plans providing hospital, surgical, or other medical expense coverage (including employe association and union plans, but excluding Workmen's Compensation) in case of the temporary nonoccupational disability of your employes: .....

Average number of Pennsylvania employes having such coverage in 1953: Approximately .....

Completed by: ....
Name Title

....
Date Address

Exhibit D

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Joint State Government Commission
of the General Assemble

PENSION PLAN SURVEY FORM

Data relating to individual employers will be regarded as confidential and will be used only for the purpose of computing over-all measures.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please complete a separate form for each pension plan or deferred profit-sharing plan covering Pennsylvania employes (employes whose place of work or headquarters is in Pennsylvania). If any item is not applicable to the plan covered by this form, state briefly why it does not apply.

1a—Name or designation of plan .....

1b—Date on which benefit provisions for retirement pensions first became effective .....

Date of last amendment .....

1c—Is this plan effective under contract for a limited period, dependent upon renegotiation for extension? .....

..... If so, what is the period of the contract? .....

1d—If plan covers principally employes in a particular industrial activity or occupation, please identify:

☐ Industrial activity (specify): .....

☐ Occupation (specify): .....

2a—Conditions under which employes become eligible for membership in this plan: Minimum age .....; maximum age .....; years of service .....; minimum earnings .....; maximum earnings .....

2b—Earnings, if used in determining membership eligibility, are defined as follows (e. g., wages or salary, excluding bonuses): .....

3 —A member who has attained a normal (regular) retirement age of ..... (male) ..... (female) is eligible for normal (regular) retirement provided the following additional conditions are fulfilled: .....

.....

4a—Opon normal (regular) retirement a member will be entitled to a retirement income determined as follows:

☐ $..... per month after ..... years of service.

☐ .....% of average earnings multiplied by number of years of service.

☐ .....% of average earnings multiplied by number of years of past service, plus .....% of average earnings multiplied by number of years of future service.

☐ Other .....

.....

.....

4b—The plan provides for a minimum pension, at normal (regular) retirement, of $..... per month under the following conditions: .....

.....

4c—Actual payments under the plan are computed by deducting from the above part or all of any money which may be received from other sources as follows (for example, 50 percent of primary Old Age and Survivors' Insurance): .....

.....

4d—Earnings, if used in computing pensions, are defined as follows (e.g., wages or salary, excluding business bonuses): .....

4e—Earnings, if used in computing pensions, are avera ged as follows:

☐ Over entire period of service.

☐ Over final ..... years of service.

☐ Over best ..... years of service (years of highest earnings).

☐ Other .....

4f—Benefits, as determined above, are payable:

☐ For life, ceasing at death.

☐ For life, with a guarantee of ..... years.

☐ Other .....

4g—Does the plan provide for mandatory or optional survivorship benefits? .....

4h—Credited service is lost under the following conditions: .....

.....

Exceptions for military service: .....

.....

4i—Conditions under which military service is regarded as credited service: .....

.....

5a—An employe may work beyond normal (regular) retirement age provided the following conditions are fulfilled: .....

.....

5b—An employe who postpones his retirement beyond normal (regular) retirement age receives a pension which is (higher than .....; the same as .....) the pension he would have received at normal (regular) retirement age.

5c—An employe may under no circumstances work beyond age .....

6 —An employe may retire before normal (regular) retirement age for reasons other than disability provided the following conditions are fulfilled: .....

.....

7a—Provision is made for contemplated future pension payments as follows:

☐ Liability for future service funded as it accr ues; liability for past service completely funded.

☐ Liability for future service funded as it accrues; liability for past service is being funded over ..... years.

☐ Liability for pension payments funded upon retirement of employe.

☐ Pensions paid out of current funds.

☐ Other .....

7b—The plan is financed through the medium of:

☐ Individual annuity contracts.

☐ Group annuity contracts.

☐ Insurance policies with deposit administration.

☐ Trust fund.

☐ Other .....

7c—If a trust fund is employed, does the plan meet the requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for tax deduction purposes? .....

7d—What distribution of the reserve is provided for in the event the pension plan is terminated? .....

.....

8 —Do employes make direct financial contributions under this plan? .....

9 —What benefit rights exist, and under what conditions, if an employe ceases employment prior to retirement for the following reasons:

Resignation or quit .....

.....

Discharge .....

.....

Layoffs having extended more than ..... months .....

.....

Disability .....

.....

.....

Death .....

.....

.....

10a—To what extent do employes participate in the administration of the plan? .....

.....

10b—What procedure is available to a member who wishes to appeal a decision of the administering unit? .....

.....

.....

11 —Is coverage by this plan provided for some employes under a collective bargaining areement? .....

12 —Average number of employes in Pennsylvania ELIGIBLE for membership in this plan during 1953: Approximately .....

13 —Average number of employes in Pennsylvania who were MEMBERS in 1953: Approximately .....

14 —Average number of Pennsylvania members of the plan covered by this form also accruing credited service as members of other pension plans or deferred profit-sharing plans effective within your organization. (Please list each plan separately.)

Number of Members	Name or Designation of Plan

15 —Average number of employes in Pennsylvania in 1953 who had passed nrmal (regular) retirement age: Approximately .....

16 —Average number of ex-Pennsylvania employes receiving normal, delayed or early (excluding disability) retirement pensions under this plan in 1953: Approximately .....

Completed by: ....
Name Title

....
Date Address

IF A BOOKLET DESCRIBING THE PLAN IS AVAILABLE, WE SHOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING A COPY.

Exhibit E

EMPLOYER NUMBER .....

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Joint State Government Commission
of the General Assembly

TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE SURVEY FORM

Data relating to individual employers will be regarded asconfidential and will be used only for the purpose of computing over-all measures.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please complete a separate form for each plan (including paid sick leave) which provides INCOME-MAINTENANCE COVERAGE in case of the TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY of Pennsylvania employes (employes whose place of work or headquarters is in Pennsylvania). If this coverage is provided by a multi-purpose plan which provides other types of coverage as well, please describe the coverage and characteristics of plan only with respect to its TEMPORARY NONOCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY INCOME-MAINTENANCE provisions.

1a—Name or designation of plan providing such coverage (Income-Maintenance Coverage in case of Temporary Nonoccupational Disability): .....

1b—If plan covers principally employes in a particular industrial activity or occupation, please identify: .....

☐ Industrial activity (specify): .....

☐ Occupation (specify): .....

1c—Date on which benefit provisions for Income-Maintenance in case of Temporary Nonoccupational Disability first became effective: .....

2 —Please fill in the following table for employes whose place of work or headquarters was in Pennsylvania in 1953. (If the employe groups listed in the table differ from those used for your records, substitute the groupings you use.)

Employe Group	Average Number Employed (Approximately)	Average Number Eligible for Such Coverage (Approximately)	Average Number Having Such Coverage (Approximately)
Administrative	.....	.....	.....
Clerical	.....	.....	.....
Sales	.....	.....	.....
Production	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....

3a—For which groups of employes is such coverage provided under collective bargaining agreement (s)? .....

3b—Which other groups of employes have such coverage? .....

4 —For which classifications of employes is such coverage automatic or compulsory? (E.g., all employes hired after the date the plan first provided coverage): .....

5a—Length of service required for eligibility: ..... months.

5b—Length of waiting period: ..... days.

5c—Waiting period is (check one):

☐ For each period of disability.

☐ Accumulated on an annual basis.

☐ Other (specify) .....

6a—Amount of income-maintenance benefit depends on:

☐ Amount of wages or salary and/or

☐ Other (specify) .....

6a—Minimum weekly income-maintenance benefit: $.....

6c—Maximum weekly income-maintenance benefit: $.....

6d—Maximum duration (weeks) of income-maintenance benefits (if different for different persons, indicate shortest and longest): .....

.....

7a—Charge for such coverage to employe (if variable, show range):

.....% of wages or salary; or

$..... per ..... (specify time period).

7b—Charge for such coverage to employer (if variable, show range):

.....% of payroll; or

$..... per ..... (specify time period).

8a—Is plan insured with an insurance company? .....

8b—Plan is administered by (e.g., company and/or union, insurance company, etc.): .....

.....

.....

Remarks: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Completed by: ....

Name Title

....

Date Address

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1953 TO AUGUST 1954

Total number of treatments to State Employees	4893
Total number of treatments to State Senators	19
Total number of treatments to State Representatives	11
Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients	163
Total	5086

143—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

55—Accidents reported to State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

8—Sick patients sent home in State Cars.

ESTHER D. FEISER, R.N.
Esther D. Feiser, R.N.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1953 TO AUGUST 1954

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
Blood Pressure checked	24	39	42	32	31	49	61	54	48	46	67	44	537
Burns	..	2	..	5	7	2	..	4	1	1	2	6	30
Cardiac Cases	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colds & Sorethroat	28	141	128	118	142	142	167	193	95	96	71	28	1349
Dermatitis	6	8	6	8	3	2	3	2	7	12	14	9	80
Dysmenorrhea	3	18	17	7	10	6	9	14	11	19	12	24	150
Epistaxis	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	10
Eyes — Foreign Body	3	5	11	12	6	6	5	8	7	9	11	5	88
Eyes — Conjunctivitis	17	12	16	7	11	17	27	39	29	13	30	18	236
Fractures	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Gastro-Intestinal disturbance	25	35	27	25	42	54	35	39	44	46	46	62	480
Headaches	12	20	23	17	13	17	13	28	19	15	21	17	215
Herpes	18	9	5	14	14	9	13	14	7	5	23	18	149
Infections (Skin)	5	13	5	2	6	8	7	9	10	11	8	13	97
Injections & Inoculations Physicians ordered — Hay-fever	4	6	4	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	11	8	51
Injections & Inoculations Physicians ordered — Liver Extract	7	9	6	9	5	4	4	5	14	1	..	1	65
Injections & Inoculations Physicians ordered — Special Rx.	18	21	19	18	33	24	18	22	26	15	19	19	252
Insect-bites	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Nervousness	7	17	6	5	6	10	11	12	9	9	15	4	111
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	11	8	5	10	2	13	8	9	23	16	11	19	135
Redressings	29	75	53	85	80	29	25	52	36	30	28	63	585
Splinters-removed	2	3	4	6	2	4	3	7	2	6	4	3	46
Sprains	5	13	10	8	9	10	12	11	12	8	14	10	122
Wounds—All Types	13	19	12	15	20	27	20	32	30	29	33	37	287
Monthly—Total	241	477	400	404	445	436	448	558	433	391	442	411	5086

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1954 TO AUGUST 1955

Total number of treatments to State Employees	4590
Total number of treatments to State Senators	92
Total number of treatments to State Representatives	238
Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients	196
Total	5116

160—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

69—Accidents reported to State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

7—Sick patients sent home in State Car.

ESTHER D. FEISER, R.N.
Esther D. Feiser, R.N.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1954 TO AUGUST 1955

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
Blood Pressure checked	34	36	47	35	26	55	40	63	39	50	52	38	515
Burns	5	7	3	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	4	9	90
Cardiac Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colds & Sorethroat	41	141	108	102	91	175	156	154	102	73	63	58	1264
Dermatitis	6	4	5	3	4	4	8	5	3	14	10	24	90
Dysmenorrhea	13	8	19	10	15	23	23	24	22	28	30	21	236
Epistaxis	..	2	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	17
Eyes—Foreign Body	9	3	5	6	10	7	4	7	4	6	7	4	72
Eyes—Conjunctivitis	21	16	17	17	8	15	7	21	12	5	19	38	196
Fractures	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Gastro-Intestinal disturbance	47	41	33	37	25	39	64	68	39	42	43	96	574
Headaches	17	20	21	19	13	19	40	40	28	35	28	29	309
Herpes	14	13	10	2	19	9	3	10	7	5	7	11	110
Infections (Skin)	9	9	8	7	2	..	..	11	7	6	11	16	86
Injections & Inoculations Physicians ordered—Hay-fever	5	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	28
Injections & Inoculations Physicians ordered—Special Rx.	10	15	19	18	16	14	27	51	20	24	28	28	270
Insect-bites	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	17	33
Nervousness	8	8	16	3	6	18	16	19	14	19	7	8	142
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	11	8	12	7	5	10	14	20	12	7	16	18	140
Redressings	22	34	25	15	27	44	73	57	30	35	38	54	454
Splinters-removed	5	3	5	5	6	6	5	8	2	6	5	4	60
Sprains	11	14	11	9	7	11	24	9	13	12	10	8	139
Wounds—All Types	27	20	31	21	21	27	26	34	27	28	25	38	325
Monthly—Total	321	410	401	320	308	485	539	608	387	409	406	522	5116

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